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Unit 1

Good friends



教材基础知识针对性训练与基本能力巩固提高



一、单项选择。

- () 1. The man tried to earn _____ honest living.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
- () 2. She was an exceedingly kind woman , loyal _____ her friends.
A. with B. in C. to D. by
- () 3. I must _____ a line to my uncle to thank him for having us a good meal.
A. drop B. draw C. sent D. give
- () 4. The old woman hunted in her bag _____ the key.
A. out of B. for C. of D. to
- () 5. I think a good friend is someone who makes me _____.
A. to be happy B. happily C. happy D. happiness
- () 6. John likes sports very much and _____ his brother.
A. so does B. so is C. so has D. so likes
- () 7. If they don't support the plan , _____.
A. so do I B. so will I C. neither do I D. nor will I
- () 8. The boss _____ that the business would be worse after the stock (股票) went down.
A. talked B. told C. said D. spoke
- () 9. —_____ David and Vicky _____ married ?
—For about three years.
A. How long were ; being B. How long have ; got
C. How long have ; been D. How long did ; get
- () 10. We agreed _____ here but so far she hasn't turned up yet.
A. having met B. meeting C. to meet D. to have met
- () 11. If the launch in 2005 is successful , China will be the third country _____ its astronauts into space after Russia and the US.

- A. send B. sends C. sending D. to send
- () 12. Yesterday morning I got up early _____ be late for the exam.
A. in order to B. in order not to C. so as to not D. so as to
- () 13. The town government set up a new modern hospital for the farmers , _____ ?
A. does it B. doesn't it C. did it D. didn't it
- () 14. I'd like to know _____ .
A. when will he give back the tape
B. whether has he received higher education
C. that he has been busy
D. whether she will join in our English Evening
- () 15. —Mum , I've finished my composition (作文). Would you like me to read it to you ?
—Please do. _____
A. Let's see it. B. How good the story is !
C. It's quite good. D. I'm sure we'll enjoy it.

二、根据句意补全单词。首字母已给出。

- Do you think more and more people like c _____ music ?
- Rafting is a kind of a _____ sport.
- It took them a long time to find the s _____ to the trouble.
- You needn't to be so f _____ to me.
- He felt great s _____ when his father died.

三、将下面的直接引语转换成间接引语。

- He said , " I'm afraid I can't finish this work. "
- Jenny said , " I'm using the knife. "
- She said , " I have not heard from Mary since May. "
- They said , " We come to help you. "
- The old man asked me , " Where do you live ?"
- She said to me , " Please sit down. "
- He said , " Light travels faster than sound. "
- They asked me , " Do you speak English ?"
- The student asked the teacher , " Where can I buy the book ?"
- " Come in !" he ordered us.



探究拓展能力强化训练与应用综合能力的养成



一、完形填空。

Making friend is a skill. Like most skills , it improves with practice. If you want to meet people and make friends , you must be able to take 1 . You must first go 2 there are people. You won't make friends 3 home alone.

 4 a club or a group , for talking with those who like the same things as you do is easier. 5 , join someone in some activity. Many people are 6 when talking to people. 7

meeting a strangers means facing the unknown. And it's human 8 to feel a bit uncomfortable about the unknown.

9 of our fears about dealing with new people come from doubts about ourselves. We 10 other people are judging us , 11 us too tall or too short , too this or too that. 12 don't forget they must be feeling the same way. Try to accept yourself 13 you are , and try to put the other person at ease. You'll never feel more 14 .

Try to act self-confident even if you don't feel that way 15 you enter a room full of 16 such as a new classroom , walk tall and straight , look directly at other people and smile. If you see someone you'd like to 17 something to , don't wait for other person to 18 a conversation.

Just meeting someone new doesn't mean that you will make friends with that person—friendship is 19 on mutual liking and “ give and take ”. They take time and 20 . And there are things that keep a new friendship from growing.

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| () 1. | A. photos | B. action | C. place | D. troubles |
| () 2. | A. where | B. that | C. which | D. when |
| () 3. | A. working | B. remaining | C. staying | D. leaving |
| () 4. | A. Form | B. Buy | C. Use | D. Join |
| () 5. | A. So | B. Or | C. However | D. But |
| () 6. | A. afraid | B. fearful | C. nervous | D. familiar |
| () 7. | A. Above all | B. In all | C. To all | D. After all |
| () 8. | A. nature | B. need | C. habit | D. custom |
| () 9. | A. None | B. Few | C. Most | D. All |
| () 10. | A. suggest | B. consider | C. doubt | D. imagine |
| () 11. | A. finding | B. noticing | C. making | D. talking |
| () 12. | A. And | B. Therefore | C. But | D. So |
| () 13. | A. what | B. who | C. that | D. as |
| () 14. | A. dangerous | B. useful | C. familiar | D. comfortable |
| () 15. | A. when | B. while | C. that | D. in which |
| () 16. | A. strangers | B. people | C. classmates | D. students |
| () 17. | A. speak | B. talk | C. say | D. tell |
| () 18. | A. start | B. make | C. end | D. hold |
| () 19. | A. depended | B. laid | C. taken | D. based |
| () 20. | A. money | B. energy | C. effort | D. trouble |

二、阅读理解。

A

Don't try telling Mark Bouch that dogs are man's best friends. His pet Keilar helped land him in prison. She dropped his package of amphetamine (安非他明) at the feet of the police as they began a search of his house.

Bouch , 26 , was confident that the two officers would not find the package after he hid it in the bathroom.

But he failed to make allowances for dogs' natural instincts and now he is starting a nine-month

prison sentence.

Michelle Lockhart , 20 , Mark's girl-friend at the time , said yesterday , “ I put the dog into the bathroom to get them out of the way. The next thing I knew , Keilar had a package in her mouth. Mark had hidden it in the bathroom and it was just on the floor there. ”

I couldn't believe it when the dog came out and put it right in front of the policemen. “ It was just following its instinct to pick things up. The police looked as surprised as I was and Keilar just looked really pleased with herself. She really gave the game away. I haven't spoke to Mark since it happened. ”

The police had arrived at the couple's home in Wigton , Cumbria , after a warning. They were puzzled to see one of their suspect's pets run out from behind the chair with a package in her jaws.

It is believed Keilar had found the drugs in the bathroom before moving quickly down behind the furniture and then presenting the officers with her find. Detective Constable James Little , who was in charge of the case , said , “ Somebody had a bag of amphetamine and when the police arrived , it disappeared rather rapidly. The dog , following its natural instinct , went and picked it up in its mouth and brought it back. ”

Bouch , who has 82 previous convictions (被判有罪) mostly for dishonesty , had denied possessing amphetamine with intent to supply but was convicted at Carlisle Crown Court.

His pets are being cared for by relatives while he is in prison.

Lockhart has been sentenced to 240 hour's community service for the same charge.

The judge said she escaped because of her immaturity (未成熟的) and lack of previous convictions.

- () 1. What would be the best title for the passage ?
- A. Mark Bouch Was Put Into Prison
B. The Dog That Sent Its Owner To Prison
C. Dogs Are Not Man's Best Friends
D. Police Caught Their Suspect
- () 2. We can infer from the text that “instinct” means “_____”.
- A. born ability
B. power to do something
C. natural honesty
D. special curiosity
- () 3. Which of the following shows the right order of what happened in the story ?
- a. The police arrived at Mark's home.
b. Bouch was at Carlisle Crown Court.
c. The dog picked up the package of amphetamine.
d. Mark hid the amphetamine.
- A. a. d. c. b B. d. c. a. b C. d. a. c. b D. a. b. c. d.
- () 4. What did Mark do with Keilar after being sentenced to prison ?
- A. Keilar stayed with Mark. B. Keilar was set free.
C. Keilar stayed with Lockhart. D. Keilar was cared for by Mark's relatives.
- () 5. The police looked surprised when the dog put the package in front of them because _____.

- A. they found their suspect was honest
- B. they had made a wrong decision
- C. they found the dog was an excellent police dog
- D. they hadn't thought the dog would find the evidence for them

B

The older I get , the more I value friends , yet the less time , energy and enthusiasm I have in maintaining (保持) old friendships and striking up new ones.

At what point does a person you know become a friend ? And , to take a step back , what is "friendship" anyway ? Indeed , what makes you click with one person and form a friendship with him , but not some other ?

If a friend is someone I feel completely comfortable calling up at 3 a. m. to get me out of trouble , then I don't have many friends.

Other than family members , I can count on just one female friend and three , at best four , male friends.

But then , maybe that's plenty. As someone once said , one friend in a lifetime is much , two are many , three are hardly possible. Friendships are different from relationships—and thank goodness for that.

Friendship is simpler and fills you , mostly , with positive emotions—kindness , fondness and warmth.

With a lover , you make demands and have expectations. But with a friend , you're cool. You don't really owe him anything , or have to explain much , because you demand nothing more from each other than pleasant company and occasional listening ear.

Love , I read somewhere , is blind , but friendship closes its eyes. How true. What is it that allows you to become friends with some people , and not others ? Shared experience is one requirement , and the more clearly defined (下定义) it is , the better.

The older I get , the more I value friends. Yet I find that it is now not only harder for me to maintain old friendships , but also to form new ones. You may say : if you value friendship so much , why don't you just go forth and make more friends ? It is easier said than done. People of my age and older are busy with careers and families. And I have fewer things in common with those younger.

But the fault is mine. At my age , I lack the energy and enthusiasm. Starting and maintaining a friendship might be far less difficult than a relationship , but it still requires effort. Do I have the strength for that on top of the other demands in my life ?

One British writer once said , " I have lost friends , some by death—others by sheer (完全的) inability to cross the street. "

Should I see my few remaining friends on the street next time , I'll gather the energy to walk up to them and say " hi ". For , really that is all it takes to keep a friendship alive.

() 6. From the text we can get to know the author is _____.

- A. quite young
- B. an old person
- C. middle-aged
- D. it doesn't say

() 7. Though the author values friends very much , he _____.

- A. doesn't have any friends
 - B. only has one male friend
 - C. doesn't have enough energy to form new friendships
 - D. still wants to maintain old friendships
- () 8. According to the author's opinion _____.
- A. friendship is simply pleasant company and occasional listening ear
 - B. friendship fills you only with positive emotions—kindness , fondness and warmth
 - C. a friend is someone you feels completely uncomfortable calling at 3 a. m.
 - D. with a friend you can demand more than shared experience
- () 9. If you value friendship very much , you _____.
- A. have to explain much
 - B. should go forth and make more friends
 - C. must have only one friend in a lifetime
 - D. need only to gather the strength to walk up to a friend and say “ hi ”

三、短文改错。

Chuck learns a lot himself when he is alone
 on the island. He realizes that he has been
 very good friend because he has always been
 thought about himself. During his five years
 on the island , Chuck learns what to be a good
 friend with Wilson. Even though Wilson is just
 a volleyball , but he becomes fond of him. He
 talks to him and treats him like a friend. Chuck
 learns that we need friends and that it is
 important to have someone care about.

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____

四、书面表达。

描写你的一位朋友，从他（她）的外貌、性格和爱好入手。词数 60。



Unit 2

English around the world



教材基础知识针对性训练与基本能力巩固提高



一、单项选择。

- () 1. The patient was asked _____ oily food after the operation.
A. to eat not B. eating not C. not to eat D. not eating
- () 2. I've worked with children before , so I know what _____ in my new job.
A. expected B. to expect C. to be expecting D. expects
- () 3. _____ will become more and more important to have a good knowledge of English.
A. This B. As C. That D. It
- () 4. Why don't you put the meat in the fridge ? It will _____ fresh for several days.
A. be stayed B. stay C. be staying D. have stayed
- () 5. Please tell me how the accident _____ yesterday.
A. came about B. came from C. came across D. came around
- () 6. It looks like rain. Please bring the washing _____.
A. out B. in C. up D. down
- () 7. The girl felt very nervous with so many people _____ at her.
A. looked B. to look C. looking D. look
- () 8. "Make _____ at home , " the landlady said to me as soon as I entered the room.
A. you B. yours C. yourself D. yourselves
- () 9. Nobody _____ any more to say , the meeting was closed.
A. having B. has C. had D. have
- () 10. John shut everybody out of the kitchen _____ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.
A. which B. when C. so that D. as if
- () 11. _____ late in the morning , Bob turned off the alarm.
A. To sleep B. Sleeping C. Sleep D. Having slept
- () 12. —Are you coming to Jeff's party ?

—I'm not sure. I _____ go to the concert instead.

A. must B. would C. should D. might

() 13. They found they have no trouble _____ the people from that country.

A. understand B. understanding C. to understand D. understood

() 14. The teacher said that his composition was well written _____ a few spelling mistakes.

A. except B. except that C. except for D. except when

() 15. British took "typhoon" from Chinese, _____ the Americans took "tornado" from Spanish.

A. when B. while C. as D. so

二、根据给出的美式英语单词写出相应的英式英语单词。

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. apartment— | 2. bar— | 3. bathroom— |
| 4. candy— | 5. cookie— | 6. crazy— |
| 7. drugstore— | 8. eraser— | 9. fall— |
| 10. gas— | 11. mail— | 12. game— |
| 13. pants— | 14. schedule— | 15. sick— |
| 16. mom— | 17. penpal— | 18. stove— |
| 19. truck— | 20. subway— | 21. soccer— |
| 22. sink— | 23. repair— | 24. living-room— |

三、将下面的直接引语转换成间接引语。用 He/She said 或 He/She asked/told/ordered 作为句子开头。

1. I'm doubtful about what he has told me.
2. They are working in the garden.
3. She started for Shanghai yesterday.
4. Do you know the way to the station?
5. Shall I call a taxi for you?
6. How many times have you climbed this mountain?
7. Stop that noise!
8. Please read my composition and tell me if there are any mistakes in it.
9. Do write to me as soon as you arrive in Canada.
10. Fire!



探究拓展能力强化训练与应用综合能力的养成



一、完形填空。

When Pat Jones finished college, she decided she wanted to 1 around the world and see as many foreign places as she could while she was 2 . Pat wanted to visit Latin America 3 , so she got a job as an English teacher in a school in Bolivia. Pat spoke a little Spanish, 4 she was able to communicate with her students even when they didn't know much 5 .

A sentence she had read somewhere stuck in her mind: if you dream 6 language, you have really 7 it. Pat repeated this sentence to her students and 8 that someday she would dream

in 9 and they would dream in English.

One day, one of her 10 students came up and explained in Spanish that he had not done his homework. He had gone to bed early, and had slept 11.

“What does this have to do with 12?” Pat demanded.

“I dreamed 13, Miss Jones, and my dream was in English!”

“In English?” Pat was very 14, since he was such a bad student. She was 15 secretly jealous. Her dreams were 16 not in Spanish. But she 17 her young students, “Well, tell me about your dream.”

“All the people in my dream 18 English,” the student said. “And all the signs were in English. All the newspapers and magazines and all the TV programs were in English.”

“But that’s 19,” said Pat. “What did all the people say to you?”

“I’m 20, Miss Jones. That’s why I slept so badly. I didn’t understand a word they said. It was a nightmare!”

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| () 1. A. look | B. walk | C. fly | D. travel |
| () 2. A. strong | B. young | C. beautiful | D. old |
| () 3. A. first | B. at first | C. last | D. at last |
| () 4. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. yet |
| () 5. A. Spanish | B. English | C. Latin | D. French |
| () 6. A. in | B. about | C. of | D. for |
| () 7. A. learned | B. studied | C. understood | D. mastered |
| () 8. A. thought | B. realized | C. hoped | D. supposed |
| () 9. A. English | B. Spanish | C. Russian | D. German |
| () 10. A. bright | B. excellent | C. best | D. worst |
| () 11. A. well | B. soundly | C. badly | D. little |
| () 12. A. you | B. me | C. your dream | D. your homework |
| () 13. A. all day | B. all night | C. at night | D. all the time |
| () 14. A. surprised | B. worried | C. pleased | D. excited |
| () 15. A. usually | B. seldom | C. also | D. still |
| () 16. A. already | B. still | C. almost | D. completely |
| () 17. A. told | B. scolded | C. inspired | D. encouraged |
| () 18. A. read | B. liked | C. spoke | D. learned |
| () 19. A. wonderful | B. terrible | C. funny | D. strange |
| () 20. A. shy | B. silly | C. sorry | D. sad |

二、阅读理解。

A

Some English words are made up of the same part and have different beginnings and different endings, such as import, export, report and transport. All these words you can see, have the same root “port”, which comes from the Latin word, meaning “to carry” or “to move” from one place to another. And according to the bit at the beginning—which we call the prefix, the meaning changes: “import” means to carry in or to bring into a country; “export”, “ex” means “out of”,

so this word means “to carry out of the country”; “re” means “back”, so the word “report” means “to tell somebody to bring back information to somebody”; “transport”, “trans” means “across” and it means “to carry across one place to another”.

Let’s look at the following words : supporter , reporter , importer and exporter. You can see that in this case these words are nouns which are made up of the verbs. Adding a suffix “er” to a verb means a person who does this thing. So supporter means somebody who supports. A reporter is somebody who reports. An importer is somebody who imports and an exporter is somebody who exports , and so on.

- () 1. “Some English words are made up of the same part...” in the sentence “part” means “_____”.
- A. different beginning and different ending
 - B. the same part which has several meanings
 - C. the root of a word
 - D. the same root which has different meanings
- () 2. Which of the following is NOT true ?
- A. Besides “port”, most English words have the same root which comes from the Latin word.
 - B. “Port” is the root forming some English words.
 - C. The root “port” means “to carry”.
 - D. “Port” is the root meaning “to move” from one place to another.
- () 3. By adding a prefix or a suffix to a root , we can get a word which has _____.
- A. the meaning of a Latin word
 - B. a different meaning
 - C. the meaning of “in” or “out of”
 - D. a lot of meanings
- () 4. We can get a noun _____.
- A. just by adding “er” to verbs
 - B. by changing a prefix
 - C. only by adding “er” to a root
 - D. by adding a suffix to a verb
- () 5. According to the passage , if we talk about a repairman , you may guess that he must be _____.
- A. somebody who has regained health
 - B. a person who can repair something
 - C. somebody who has good health
 - D. a person who can do only simple things

B

In the United States , most children begin attending school when they are five years old. Public education is free and most children go to school near their homes. School in these early years is fun. The children learn to read and write , but they also play games and go on trips. There is no reason at such an early age for them to hit the books.

The situation changes as children become older. The subjects become more difficult. Students must learn about world history , algebra , and the life sciences. Tests become more common. Pressure is growing to hit the books , study hard , and advance. However , most serious students

only really begin hitting the books for long hours when they reach high school.

High school students who hope to continue their education at a college or university must take a special national test called the SAT. The test has two parts. The first part tests the children's ability with numbers and mathematical skills. The second part tests the student's ability in English language.

The SAT test is very important. A high school student who gets a high score on the two parts of the test has a good chance to enter a top American college. For this reason , many students hit the books for months to prepare for the SAT.

- () 6. From the test , we can see “ hitting the books ” means “ _____ ”.
- A. working hard for the future B. studying a subject carefully
C. reading books in a hurry D. reading books with great effort
- () 7. Which of the following statements can best express the main idea of the text ?
- A. The SAT is the most important test.
B. Education is not easy in the United States.
C. “ Hitting the books ” is very important for the students who want to have a bright future.
D. The more you want to learn , the more tests you have to pass.
- () 8. American children don't have _____ if they want to study in public school.
- A. to work hard at their lessons B. to pay for the education
C. to hit the books D. to take many tests
- () 9. The students in high school _____.
- A. have to take SAT
B. are free and happy
C. have to hit the books if they want to go on to college
D. don't hit the books until they pass the SAT
- () 10. Which of the following is NOT true according to the text ?
- A. In America the students have to pass certain tests to continue their education.
B. Young children needn't work hard at their lessons because education is free.
C. Those who fail in the SAT cannot go to college.
D. The students must spend a lot of time preparing for the SAT.

三、短文改错。

In 1828 Noah Webster published first American dictionary. He wanted to make American English difference from British English , but he changed the spelling of many words. That's why the word colour , centre and traveller are spelt color , center , and traveler in American English. Except for this differences in spelling , writing English is more or less the same in either British and American English. The differences are greater in the spoken language. However , most of the time people come from the two countries

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

do not have some difficulty in understanding each other.

10. _____

四、书面表达。

根据下面的提示写一篇题为 *Some differences between British and American English* 的作文。

1. Are the differences big or small ?
2. Differences in grammar and vocabulary. Give some examples.
3. Differences in pronunciation.
4. Conclusion.



Unit 3

Going places



教材基础知识针对性训练与基本能力巩固提高



一、单项选择。

- () 1. —Alice, why didn't you come yesterday?
—I _____, but I had an unexpected visitor.
A. had B. would C. was going to D. did
- () 2. —Hi, Tracy, you look tired.
—I am tired. I _____ the living-room all day.
A. painted B. had painted
C. have been painting D. have painted
- () 3. —Hey, look where you are going?
—Oh, I'm terribly sorry, _____.
A. I'm not noticing B. I wasn't noticing
C. I haven't noticed D. I don't notice
- () 4. —How are you today?
—Oh, I _____ as ill as I do now for a very long time.
A. didn't feel B. wasn't feeling
C. don't feel D. haven't felt
- () 5. —A new cinema _____ here.
—They hope to finish it next month.
A. will be built B. is built C. has been built D. is being built
- () 6. Can you think of a situation _____ the students obviously know a lot of words and phrases but cannot express them?
A. in that B. where C. which D. that
- () 7. Reading novels at home on Sundays _____ me feel comfortable and relaxed.
A. made B. make C. making D. makes
- () 8. Joan asked Kate if she _____ the next day.

- A. left B. had left C. is going to leave D. was leaving
- () 9. Nothing could be done to save the patient and he _____ fast.
A. was dying B. died C. was died D. die
- () 10. He is wearing sun-glasses to _____ his eyes from the strong sunlight.
A. prevent B. protect C. protest D. provide
- () 11. Mary as well as her sisters _____ Chinese in Chinese.
A. are studying B. have studied
C. studies D. study
- () 12. Every means _____ prevent the water from _____.
A. are used to ; polluting B. get used to ; polluting
C. is used to ; polluted D. is used to ; being polluted
- () 13. _____ food is kept in his new cave.
A. Large quantities of B. A great deal of
C. A large number of D. Quite a few
- () 14. His mother had thought it would be good for his character to _____ from home and earn some money on his own.
A. run away B. take away
C. keep away D. get away
- () 15. To his _____ his experiment proved to be successful at last.
A. disappointment B. excitement
C. surprise D. horror

二、根据释意写出单词。

1. think about _____
2. place to which a person or a thing is going _____
3. state of being similar _____
4. having to carry a duty _____
5. easily understood _____
6. method of doing something _____
7. holiday _____
8. ready for adventure _____

三、用 be + doing 翻译下列句子。

1. 我们下星期就要搬到一套新房子里去。
2. 她今晚要唱几首美国新歌。
3. 他们明天上午起程。
4. 他马上就来。
5. 我进城去。你和我一块去吗？
6. 你怎样去车站？
7. 我们的校长明天早上将飞往另一个城市。
8. 上学期我们上四门课，下学期我们上五门课。



一、完形填空。

Mr Jones was traveling in a car. Soon after setting out from a village to drive to London, he heard a strange noise from the back of the car. Naturally, he 1 to have a look. He examined the wheels 2 but found nothing wrong. 3, he got back into the car and 4 his way. The noise began almost immediately and was loudly than 5. Quickly turning his head, the man saw what appeared to be a great black cloud following the car. 6 he stopped at the village later on, he was told that a queen bee must be 7 in his car as there were thousands of bees nearby.

8 learning this, the man realized that the only way to get rid of the bees would be to drive away as 9 as possible. After an hour's hard driving, he arrived in London where he 10 his car outside a hotel and went into have a drink. It was not long 11 a waiter who had seen him 12 hurried in to inform him that his car was covered with 13. The poor driver telephoned the police and explained what had happened. The 14 decided that the best way to 15 the situation would be to call in a beekeeper. In a short time, the beekeeper arrived. He found the 16 passenger hidden near the wheel at the back of the car. Very 17 to the driver for his 18 gift, the beekeeper took the queen and her thousands of 19 home in a large box. Then, the driver drove away in peace, 20 free from the "black cloud", which had hung over his car.

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|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| () 1. A. moved on | B. got out | C. turned around | D. drove back |
| () 2. A. closely | B. quietly | C. clearly | D. deeply |
| () 3. A. However | B. Though | C. Instead | D. Therefore |
| () 4. A. went | B. continued | C. started | D. drove |
| () 5. A. ever | B. the beginning | C. the past | D. early |
| () 6. A. Until | B. Before | C. When | D. Since |
| () 7. A. taken | B. found | C. hidden | D. stored |
| () 8. A. At | B. On | C. For | D. In |
| () 9. A. carefully | B. quietly | C. bravely | D. quickly |
| () 10. A. sent | B. rested | C. parked | D. lay |
| () 11. A. before | B. then | C. until | D. when |
| () 12. A. come over | B. arrive | C. set off | D. leave |
| () 13. A. bees | B. dust | C. flowers | D. a cloud |
| () 14. A. waiter | B. driver | C. expert | D. police |
| () 15. A. get rid of | B. go on with | C. clean up | D. deal with |
| () 16. A. mistaken | B. anxious | C. unpopular | D. unwelcome |
| () 17. A. thankful | B. angry | C. surprised | D. delightful |
| () 18. A. worthless | B. expensive | C. unexpected | D. unusual |
| () 19. A. sisters | B. lovers | C. followers | D. prisoners |
| () 20. A. by and by | B. at least | C. by all means | D. at present |

