



“专转本”系列辅导教材之五

“专转本”英语

语法与词汇诠释 专项训练与突破

主 编 孔繁霞

副主编 曹恒林 田丽娟

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范例贴切 可信度高



东南大学出版社

SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

责任编辑 芦 薪

封面设计 康 靖

“专转本”系列辅导教材之五



ISBN 7-81089-867-1



9 787810 898676 >

ISBN 7-81089-867-1
H·74 定价：20.00元

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

“专转本”英语语法与词汇诠释·专项训练与突破/孔繁霞主编.

—南京:东南大学出版社,2005.3

ISBN 7-81089-867-1

I. 专... II. 孔... III. ①英语—语法—成人
教育:高等教育—自学参考资料 ②英语—词汇—
成人教育:高等教育—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 011190 号

书 名 “专转本”英语语法与词汇诠释·专项训练与突破
编 著 者 孔繁霞 曹恒林 田丽娟
出版发行 东南大学出版社
社 址 南京市四牌楼 2 号(邮编 210096)
电 话 025-83792327 83794121(发行部)
传 真 025-57711295(发行部) 025-83362442(办公室)
经 销 新华书店
印 刷 南京玉河印刷厂
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 15.5 字数 396 千
版 次 2005 年 3 月第 1 版 2005 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
印 数 1—4000
定 价 20.00 元

前 言

在高职高专类“专转本”及“A、B级能力测试”考试中,语法与词汇部分的占分比例较高。且这一部分知识点繁多、涉及面广,多数考生对此项考题把握较差,失分现象严重,根据阅卷结果分析,发现这一部分很难见到高分,大多数考生得分率不到50%。为了解决这一问题,在短期内快速提高考生的应试水平,轻松过关,我们组织编写了这本语法与词汇专项训练用书。本书既可以作为高职高专各种考试用书,又可作为教师指导学生进行语法与词汇强化训练的辅助用书,也是英语自学者提高这一方面能力的参考用书。

编写本书,旨在给学生提供全面的语法知识及常考词汇材料,快速提高应试水平,达到大纲所规定的要求。本书精心设计了30个单元,每个单元40道选择题,全书共有1200道题,其题型、难易程度与“专转本”考试及“A、B级能力测试”要求完全一致。内容包括:各类固定搭配、句子结构、名词的数、限定词、代词、数词、形容词和副词、比较级和最高级、介词和介词词组、动词的种类和形式、各种时态、被动语态、虚拟语气、祈使句、感叹句、反意疑问句、强调句型、状语从句、宾语从句、定语从句、主语从句、同位语从句、表语从句、省略和倒装、直接引语和间接引语、并列句、独立结构、一致关系、非谓语动词等;知识点广,由浅入深,循序渐进,实用性强。讲解细致,重点突出,难点透彻;通过举一反三,不仅让考生知其然,而且知其所以然,并将知识点、考点、解题技巧及练习有机地结合在一起加以分析与说明,使考生在考试中真正做到以不变应万变,达到最佳的效果。

我们相信,只要考生在本书的指导下,坚持训练,一定能在短期内快速提高英语语法与掌握词汇的能力,从而获得理想的成绩,争取更大的成功机会。希望考生能正确使用本书,最好在规定的时间内完成每一个单元。每个单元一般限制在20分钟左右完成,做完40道题后再去看答案、翻译与解析。这样不但可以培养自己准确地掌握做题的时间、速度和临场适应感,还可以发现自己的弱处,从而做到充分认识自己,补弱增强。

本书由著名“专转本”辅导一线的富有经验的教师编写,因此能够准确地把握命题方向,为广大考生奉献一本全面实用的考试类语法与词汇用书。在此,要特别感谢徐剑华、姜光辉、宋润霞、江胜强、曹兆霞、汪秀川、姜姝、张丽、姜静静、王歆、吴丹、许乐、张震、杨新莹等老师给本书提出的宝贵意见和提供的诸多帮助。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者和同行专家不吝赐教。

编 者

2005年3月 于南京

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Unit 1

Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. One of my _____ sayings is "There is no smoke without fire."
A. favorite B. alike C. favorable D. likely
2. Most of the news on the front pages of daily newspapers _____ the progress of peace conference.
A. is concerned B. are concerning C. concerns D. concern
3. Everything is a bit depressing at the moment but I carry on in the belief that good times are just _____.
A. around a corner B. near the corner
C. in the corner D. around the corner
4. Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication _____ the advertiser pays for the messages to be delivered.
A. in that B. whereas C. which D. now that
5. It is no use _____ me not to worry about his injury.
A. for you to tell me B. your telling
C. you tell D. having told
6. He opened the door to _____ were eager to seek after knowledge.
A. who B. that C. such as D. those
7. The camera can be _____ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.
A. treated B. adjusted C. adopted D. adapted
8. When Mary paid the bill she was given a _____ for her money.
A. cheque B. receipt C. ticket D. label
9. The newly _____ method has brought great economic benefits.
A. adopted B. accepted C. received D. treated
10. A completely new situation will _____ when the new examination system comes into existence.
A. rise B. raise C. arouse D. arise

11. The next afternoon I went to _____ Miss Barkley again.
 A. call on B. call forth C. call after D. call off
12. I would rather you _____ next month instead of tomorrow.
 A. will leave B. leave C. would leave D. left
13. Which door does this key _____ to?
 A. set B. become C. fit D. belong
14. We suddenly saw the bus about to leave and had to run _____ to catch it.
 A. strongly B. nearly C. hard D. hardly
15. When he was in prison he was not allowed to _____ with his family.
 A. commit B. communicate C. commission D. command
16. There is a lot of noise in New York City, _____ there isn't much where Daniel lives.
 A. as B. and C. expect D. but
17. That field _____ a good crop of potatoes last year.
 A. planted B. grew C. raised D. yielded
18. The Olympic Games can _____ its history back to the sixth century B. C.
 A. dash B. chase C. trace D. follow
19. Two hundred and fifty dollars _____ too much for that low-quality TV set.
 A. is B. are C. has D. have
20. _____ a reply, he decided to write again.
 A. Not receiving B. Not having received
 C. Having not received D. Not received
21. Penicillin was discovered in 1929 but _____.
 A. it was used until twelve years later
 B. it was used not until twelve years later
 C. not until twelve years later it was used
 D. not used until twelve years later
22. We have to produce more food to _____ the demand of the ever-growing population.
 A. suit B. fix C. meet D. respond
23. _____ what has been said, it is unlikely that population growth will be halted, either in the developed or in the underdeveloped world.
 A. For the sake of B. On behalf of
 C. With the exception of D. In view of
24. It is believed that today's pop music can serve as a creative force _____ stimulating the thinking of its listeners.
 A. by B. with C. on D. at
25. New students will come to our school _____ next week.
 A. sometimes B. some time C. sometime D. some times
26. It's difficult to cross the desert by car, but not _____ impossible.
 A. roughly B. exclusively C. necessarily D. absolutely

27. If I were in a movie, then it would be about time that I _____ my head in my hands for a cry.
A. bury
B. am burying
C. buried
D. would bury
28. These artistic handicrafts are very popular _____ foreign friends.
A. to
B. for
C. with
D. among
29. He didn't come to the party last night. He _____ to see us.
A. might not have wanted
B. could not have wanted
C. should not have wanted
D. ought not to have wanted
30. The professor did _____ research before writing the article.
A. exhausting
B. exhaustive
C. exhibited
D. executed
31. It's reported that by the end of this month the output of cement in the factory _____ by about 10%.
A. will have risen
B. has risen
C. will be rising
D. has been rising
32. We have learnt a lot from the _____.
A. three month's training course
B. three-month training course
C. three-month-training course
D. three months training course
33. It is not easy to learn English well but if you _____, you will succeed in the end.
A. hang up
B. hang about
C. hang on
D. hang onto
34. No sooner had Mrs Tyler entered the kitchen _____ a knock at the gate door.
A. did she hear
B. then she heard
C. when she heard
D. than she heard
35. It is essential that all these features _____ twice.
A. being checked
B. are checked
C. checked
D. be checked
36. San Francisco is usually cool in the summer, but Los Angeles _____.
A. is rarely
B. rarely is
C. is hardly
D. is scarcely
37. _____ to be heading for closure, after the government's announcement on cuts.
A. The hospital rumors
B. The hospital is rumored
C. Someone rumors the hospital
D. Someone is rumored the hospital
38. Certain programs work better for some _____ for others.
A. and
B. than
C. as
D. but
39. We should keep a _____ eye on the prisoners every moment.
A. jealous
B. envious
C. jealousy
D. envy
40. John _____ a great deal about examinations.
A. worries
B. wonders
C. amuses
D. annoys

答案·翻译与解析 1

1. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】我最喜欢的格言是“无风不起浪”。形容词辨析题。favorite 意为“最喜欢的,特别喜欢的”;alike 意为“相同的”,只可用作表语;favorable 意为“有利的”,注意该词与 favorite(特别喜欢的)的区别;likely 意为“可能的”。

2. 【答案】C

【翻译与解析】报纸的头几版新闻都是有关和平会议的进展情况的报道。主谓一致题。本题的主语是 Most of the news,因此其谓语动词应为单数,故可排除 B、D 两项;而 A 为被动语态,不合题意,故不正确。

3. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】此时此刻一切都有点令人失望,但是我相信美好的时刻即将到来。固定词组搭配题。around the corner 意为“在拐角处,在近处的,即将来到的”;in the corner 意为“在角落里”;near the corner 无此搭配。

4. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】广告和其他通信方式的不同之处就在于要求做广告的人要为发布的信息付报酬。in that 意为“因为,在于……”,表示原因,符合题意,是正确答案;whereas 意为“而,却”,表示转折关系;which 用于此处,句子结构不正确;now that 意为“既然”,不表示原因。

5. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】你让我不要为他的伤担心是没有用的。非谓语动词题。it is no use... 后常跟动名词短语做宾语,该句型为“It is no use/good(of) + v-ing...”意为“做某事没用”。

6. 【答案】C

【翻译与解析】他为那些急于寻求知识的人敞开了大门。此处 such 做代词使用,指代“such people”,as 做关系词引导一个定语从句,修饰 such(people)。因此 C 为正确答案,其他各项均不符合句子结构的要求。

7. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】这架照相机可以根据多云或晴天天气进行调节。近义词辨析题。adjust 意为“调整,调节,使适应”;adapt 意为“改编,改写”;adopt 意为“采用,采纳”;treat 意为“对待”。

8. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】玛丽付了账,拿到了收据。名词辨析题。receipt 意为“收据”,符合题意,是正确答案。cheque 意为“支票”,ticket 意为“票”;label 意为“标签”,均不符合题意。

9. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】新采用的方法已经带来了巨大的经济效益。近义词辨析题。adopt 意为“采用,采纳”;accepted 意为“接受”;received 意为“收到”;treated 意为“对待”。

10. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】新的考试制度形成后,将会出现全新的局面。形似义异词辨析题。rise 常为不及物动词,意为“上升,升高”,指向上走动或移动;raise 意为“举起,提高”,常用来指人为的提高状况或动机;arouse 意为“唤起,激起,引起”,指唤醒或打开人的眼界去注意某种局势或观点。arise 意为“上升,发生”,主要用作比喻,指某物从另一事物中发展而来。

11. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】第二天下午我再次拜访巴克莱小姐。动词短语辨析题。call on 意为“拜访”;call forth 意为“唤起,引起”,后常接某种情绪、行为等意义的词;call off 意为“放弃,取消”,后接某项活动、比赛等;call after 意为“以……的名字命名”。

12. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】我希望你下个月走而不是明天走。虚拟语气题。would rather 后的宾语从句需用一般过去时表示一个现在或将来的愿望。

13. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】哪一把钥匙是开这扇门的?动词搭配题。belong to (which door) 意为“属于(哪一扇门)”,即可开(哪一扇门上的锁)。set 和 to 连用后接动名词,意为“着手,从事”;become 意为“适合,同……相称”;fit 意为“适合,配合”。

14. 【答案】C

【翻译与解析】突然看到公共汽车要开了,我们使劲地追。副词词义辨析题。hardly 意为“几乎不,简直不”;strongly 意为“强硬地,强壮地”;hard 意为“努力地,艰苦地”;nearly 意为“差不多,几乎”。

15. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】当他在监狱时,不允许他与家人通信联系。名词辨析题。communicate with his family 意为“与家人通信联系”;commit 意为“把……委托(或提交)给……”,常和介词 to 连用;commission 意为“委任,委托”;后常接人等;command 意为“指挥,控制”。

16. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】纽约市噪音很大,但丹尼尔所居住的地方(噪音)却并不大。连词判断题。根据题意,此处应填一个表示转折关系的连词。因此, but 符合题意,是正确答案。

17. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】去年那块地的土豆有了个好收成。动词辨析题。yielded a good crop of potatoes 意为“土豆丰产”;plant 意为“栽种”,常以人作主语,后跟树木等;grow 意为“种植”,后常跟作物、花草等作宾语;raise 意为“饲养”。



18. 【答案】C

【翻译与解析】奥运会的历史可以追溯到公元前六世纪。动词辨析题。trace 意为“追溯(历史)”;dash 意为“冲撞”;chase 意为“追逐,追赶”;follow 意为“跟随”;后面两词的含义是“跟在……后边”,与题意不符。

19. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】250 美元,对于那台质量低劣的电视机来说太贵了。数字和钱的数量作为整体看待时,当不可数名词看待,其动词用第三人称单数形式。is 连系动词,符合题意及结构要求,是正确答案。

20. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】由于还没有得到答复,他决定再写封信。考查现在分词的完成否定式。当现在分词表示的动作 receive 发生在谓语动词 decide 所表示的动作之前时,分词要用完成时,其否定式为前加 not 构成,即: not having done 结构;而本题主语 he 与 receive 之间是逻辑上的主动关系,所以需用现在分词。

21. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】盘尼西林(青霉素)在 1929 年就被发现,但是直到 12 年后才开始应用。考查省略句。not used until twelve years later 是一个省略句,完整的说法是... but it was not used until twelve years later. 为了避免重复,省去了 it was。

22. 【答案】C

【翻译与解析】我们必须生产更多的粮食以满足日益增长的人口需要。动宾搭配题。meet the demand 意为“满足需求”;suit 意为“适合,中……的意”;fix 意为“确定,决定”,后接价格、日期等;respond 意为“回答,响应”,是不及物动词,后常跟介词 to。

23. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】根据我们所听到的来看,在发达地区或欠发达地区人口增长都不可能被遏制。介词短语分辨题。In view of 意为“鉴于…… 考虑到…… 由于……”,常引出某事的原因、某观点的根据。此句中以 what has been said 为根据,得出发达国家及不发达国家的人口增长都不大可能受到遏制;For the sake of 意为“为了……起见”;On behalf of 意为“代表(某位官员、某个团体)”,常用于正式发言或声明;With the exception of 意为“除了……之外”。

24. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】有人相信现代流行音乐通过刺激听众的思维可作为一种创造力。介词辨析题。句中 stimulating the thinking of its listeners(刺激听者的思维)显然是流行音乐成为一种创造力的方式、途径;by 意为“方法,手段”;with 可指使用的工具或武器。

25. 【答案】C

【翻译与解析】新生会在下星期某个时候到我们学校。形似词辨析题。sometime 意为

“在某一时候”，常用于将来或过去时态中；sometimes 意为“有时候，偶尔”，用于一般时态，表示事物发生的频率；some time 意为“一段时间”；some times 意为“数次”。

26. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】开车穿越沙漠很难，但也不是绝对不可能。副词词义辨析题。absolutely 意为“完全地，彻底地”，并常用于“... difficult... but not impossible”句型中，表示“……困难，但并非完全不可能”；roughly 意为“(数量上)粗略地，大概地”；exclusively 意为“单独地，排他地，仅仅地”；necessarily 也常与 not 连用，但更强调某事必要性。

27. 【答案】C

【翻译与解析】如果我在电影院，在那种情况下我就会抱着头哭。虚拟语气题。此句有两处虚拟语气，一是 if... would be... 另外一个为 it is time that... 而在 It is time that... 句型中，that 后的从句中的动词需用一般过去式。

28. 【答案】C

【翻译与解析】这些手工艺品很受外国朋友的欢迎。固定搭配题。be popular with sb 是固定搭配，意为“受喜爱的，被拥戴的”。

29. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】昨天晚上他没有参加晚会，他可能是不想见我们。情态动词题。might not have wanted 表示“本可能就不想……”是对过去情况的可能推测和判断。

30. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】这位教授在写这篇文章之前做了全面的调查研究。形容词辨析题。exhibit 意为“展览，陈列”；execute 意为“执行”；exhausting 与 exhaustive 是同根形容词，但词义差别很大。exhausting 意为“使人疲惫不堪的，筋疲力尽的”，而 exhaustive 意为“彻底的，无遗漏的，广泛的”。

31. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】据报道这家工厂的水泥产量本月底将增长 10%。时态题。由 by the end of this month 可知，该句时态应用将来完成时。

32. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】我们在三个月的训练中学到不少东西。“数词+名词”构成合成形容词的形式为“数词+名词的单数形式”。

33. 【答案】C

【翻译与解析】学好英语不容易，但如果你坚持下去，你最终能成功。动词短语辨析题。hang on 意为“坚持下去”；hang up 意为“挂断(电话)”；hang about 意为“闲荡”；hang onto 意为“抓紧(某物)”。

34. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】泰勒夫人刚走进里屋就听到了敲门声。考查固定句式题。no sooner... than... 意为“一……就……”为固定句式。

35. 【答案】D

【翻译与解析】为了把事情弄得更清楚,有必要将所有特点都检查两遍。虚拟语气题。当 It is important / demanded /required /suggested/ advisable/ essential/ necessary that 从句,表示说话人的建议、愿望、要求、观点,而从句的谓语动词所表示的动作有可能发生或可能不发生时,从句要用虚拟语气,具体结构为“should+动词原形”,而 should 常可以省略。另外本句中的 features 是被检查的对象,所以要用被动语态。

36. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】通常旧金山的夏天凉爽,而洛杉矶则很少有凉爽的时候。考查副词的位置。当句中有情态动词、助动词或 to be 时,rarely 等副词要放在这些动词之后、主要动词之前,但在省略句中,这类词则要放在情态动词、助动词或 to be 之前。

37. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】在政府宣布裁减计划后,传言这家医院要被关闭。被动语态题。根据句意,医院要关闭的消息是被传开的,因此句子要用被动语态。

38. 【答案】B

【翻译与解析】某些方案对于一些人管用,而对另外的人却未必。从句子中的 better 判断,此处应为比较结构。

39. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】我们要每时每刻注意看守犯人。形容词辨析题。jealousy, envy 分别是 jealous 与 envious 相应的名词。形容词 jealous, envious 二者近义,都意为“妒忌的,羡慕的”。envious 主要作“羡慕”解,指希望得到别人的东西;用于贬义时,指因未获得某物而不满。而 jealous 语义要比 envious 强,指对别人占有的或自己企图占有的东西感到不满或怀有恼恨的心理,认为应属于自己或自己应得。二者常用于固定短语 be envious of/be jealous of 当中。

40. 【答案】A

【翻译与解析】约翰很为考试担心。动词辨析题。worries 意为“担心,发愁”,worry about 意为“担心……”;wonders 意为“感到惊异,惊叹”;amuses 意为“给……以娱乐”;annoy 意为“使烦恼”,后边直接跟宾语。

Unit 2

Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A., B., C. and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- _____ had made great contributions to science is a fact.
A. What he B. Which he C. He D. That he
- I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly _____ to me.
A. occurred B. entered C. happened D. rushed
- Don't tell a lie. Your eyes have given yourself _____.
A. away B. out C. in D. off
- I suggest we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite _____.
A. possible B. available C. probable D. feasible
- The large vase in which he kept his umbrella for many years _____ to be a valuable piece of Chinese pottery.
A. came round B. turned up C. turned out D. figured out
- _____ for your knowledge of language, I should have been completely lost.
A. If had not B. Hadn't it been
C. Not had it been D. Had it not been
- A peculiarly pointed chin is his most memorable facial _____.
A. mark B. feature C. trace D. appearance
- Whenever anything _____ happens, a crowd of people is certain to gather.
A. emotional B. sensational C. famous D. noted
- Do you call them _____?
A. apples trees B. apple trees C. apple tree D. apple's tree
- Thank you for applying for a position with our firm. We do not have any openings at this time, but we shall keep your application on _____ for two months.
A. pile B. segment C. sequence D. file
- It was proposed that the matter _____ discussed at the next meeting.
A. will be B. was C. be D. would be

12. John had been working hard and _____.
- A. so had his brother B. so his brother had
C. so was his brother D. so his brother did
13. A good writer is _____ who can express the commonplace in an uncommon way.
- A. that B. he C. one D. those
14. The girl was _____ a shop assistant; she is now a manager in a large department store.
- A. preliminarily B. presumably C. formally D. formerly
15. Everyone has arrived, _____?
- A. haven't they B. hasn't everyone
C. hasn't he D. does he
16. I am _____ of the same old breakfast every morning.
- A. worn out B. tired C. ill D. exhausted
17. Medical care reform has become this country's most important public health _____.
- A. question B. matter C. stuff D. issue
18. We had to _____ a lot of noise when the children were at home.
- A. go in for B. hold on to
C. put up with D. keep pace with
19. How can you avoid mistakes when you're in such a _____?
- A. speed B. worry C. hastening D. hurry
20. As soon as his party came into _____ they changed the law.
- A. force B. power C. strength D. position
21. There is no _____ in insisting on the impossible.
- A. mind B. meaning C. sense D. help
22. I walked too much yesterday and _____ are still aching now.
- A. my leg's muscles B. my muscles of leg
C. my leg muscles D. my muscles of the leg
23. I'd like to _____ this old car with a new model but I can't afford it.
- A. exchange B. replace C. convert D. transmit
24. We _____ to get what we want, anyway.
- A. operated B. managed C. controlled D. handled
25. The environment of this city will be more seriously polluted _____ effective measures are taken to prevent factories from sending out poisonous gases and waste water.
- A. if B. once C. however D. unless
26. The policeman _____ the thief down the road.
- A. rushed B. ran C. chased D. raced
27. Don't waste time; let's _____ hands in the business.
- A. join B. connect C. combine D. join in
28. Six o'clock is his _____ hour for getting up.
- A. frequent B. regular C. uniform D. settled