



# 英语 完形填空 短文改错 演练 (高中卷)

编著 \ 杨荣泉 田桂荣 杨晓靖

上海交通大学出版社

根据高考英语新题型编写

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# 前 言

本书是根据《全日制高级中学英语教学大纲》、《普通高等学校招生全国考试——英语科说明》的基本要求及近几年英语考试的新题型编写的。编写前我们认真分析、研究并归纳了近几年的高考题,将考题的精髓融会贯通于本书之中。本书的目的是迅速提高高三学生完形填空及短文改错的应试能力,使其在英语科考试中取得优异成绩。

本书由三部分组成:完形填空、短文改错及参考答案。完形填空部分由完形填空命题特点、完形填空做题技巧、完形填空样题解析和完形填空 1~100 篇四部分组成。短文改错部分同样由短文改错命题特点、短文改错做题技巧、短文改错样题解析和短文改错 1~100 篇四部分组成。

根据 2001 年颁布的样题,完形填空安排在考卷的第二部分,即英语知识运用的第二节,共二十小题,每小题 1.5 分。在一篇 180~210 词的短文中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项,使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。在此值得指出的是,完形填空由 2001 年以前的 25 个空减为 20 个空,而分值则由原来的 25 分增加到 30 分。在整套考卷中分值仅次于阅读理解,这一考题分值权重如此之大,充分说明它的重要性,考生在该题上下工夫必定会取得事半功倍的效果。

本书所编完形填空 100 篇选材广泛新颖,文章的长短及深度与近几年的考题完全一致,选空合理,各类词所占比例恰当,既考虑到某些词的出现率,又照顾到词汇的覆盖面。2001 年颁布的样题将短文改错列在考卷的第四部分第一节,共 10 小题,每小题 1 分。本题给出一篇约 100 个单词的短文,其中 10 行右边标有题号,要求考生判断是否有错,如有错将其改正。错误类型包括词法、句法、行文逻辑等。该题考察考生在语篇中综合运用英语的准确性。

本书所编短文改错 100 篇,选材合理,短文长度、深度及每行的字数与近几年的考题完全一致。每篇短文中的无错、缺词、多词、错词的比例搭配合理,既考虑到近几年考题的实际,也考虑到未来试题中可能出现的新情况。

本书第三部分是参考答案。短文改错中的个别题可以有两个或两个以上答案。此书可供学生自学自测的强化训练用,也可供教师在考前辅导用。本书是获取英语科考试高分的法宝,它一定能为你升入理想的高等学府助一臂之力。

本书由杨荣泉、田桂荣和杨晓靖编著。在编写过程中,姚树樟及李文俊老师给予很多帮助,在此深表谢意。

限于作者水平及编写时间的仓促,书中会有错误疏漏之处,敬请读者及老师批评指正。

编 者

2004 年 3 月

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# 第一部分 完形填空

## 一、完形填空命题特点

根据 2001 年颁布的英语科考试新题型,此题型列为第二部分第二节。此题共 20 小题,每小题 1.5 分。在一篇 180~210 词的短文中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳选项,使补足后的短文意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。该题主要考察学生的篇章理解能力。

虽然所给出的文章抽去了 20 个词,但是整篇文章的内容仍是可以理解的。如果考生不能正确理解文章内容,就难以填对。考生在做此题时必须时刻从上下文考虑,不可孤立的只看所填的词在短语或句子中是否可行。该题还测试学生使用词汇的能力。这里所说的词汇主要是实义词,即名词、形容词、数词、动词和副词,既要看看其意思用在上下文中是否得当,也要看它与其他词的搭配关系是否正确。结构词中的介词、连词及关系词也占一定比例。

2001 年及 2002 年英语科考试是根据新题型命题的,概括起来有以下几个特点:

1. 选材。所选文章一般为记叙文,有故事或科普等。文章内容有一定的曲折性及跳跃性。难度略低于阅读理解文章。

2. 长度。两次完形填空长度均为 270 词左右。一般开头一句甚至几句都是完整的,以期给考生提供一个准确的语境。

3. 考点。2001 年考题动词 5 个,占 25%,名词 4 个,占 20%,形容词 4 个,占 20%,副词 6 个,占 30%,连词 1 个,占 5%。2002 年考题动词 8 个,占 40%,名词 5 个,占 25%,形容词 2 个,占 10%,副词 4 个,占 20%,连词 1 个,占 5%(以上分类未必科学,因为有的选项给的是短语而非单词)。通过 2001 年及 2002 年的考题可以看出,每年的词类比例不完全相同。

## 二、完形填空做题技巧

1. 要做好完形填空必须培养两项基本能力。阅读能力和词汇运用能

力。这里所指的阅读能力,重点强调的是篇章阅读的能力,而词汇运用能力则指在一定语境中词汇的运用能力。

2. 除了这两项能力之外,平时还要加强专项训练,训练到凭语感就能判断哪一个是正确答案。另外熟悉各类词汇在考试中的比例是必要的,但不能生搬硬套,不同试题中各种词汇的比例也不会完全相同。

3. 平时要培养、考试时要使用正确的解题方法。一定要先通读全文,在掌握了文章大意的基础上再去做题,切不可读一句做一句。因为有时前面某题的答案需要通过下面的内容才能确定,而有时后面某题的答案与前面的内容密切相关。通读全文时要特别注意以下几点:

- (1) 了解文章的题材和体裁。
- (2) 记住文章中所给的主要信息。
- (3) 留意文章中的关键词,特别是转折词。
- (4) 抓住全文的首句和每段的首句。

4. 试填答案。在通读全文的基础上,再逐句细读,要特别留意空格之前及空格之后的词语,必要时再细看上下句,甚至上下几句。要纵观联想,上下贯通,切不可孤立地去做。做题时要先易后难。如果某个题的答案难以确定,切不可耗时过多,应继续做下边的题。在一篇文章中,缺词越多,做题的难度就越大,一旦填上一部分或大部分,剩下的题往往会迎刃而解。

5. 检查答案。做完题之后再细读全文,检查并验证答案是否能使全文贯通、流畅,内容是否完整,文章情节是否合理自然,用词是否贴切恰当。除了考虑上下文之外,还要考虑词与词的修辞关系,惯用法及固定搭配。如感到不妥再仔细推敲,加以修正,直到满意为止。应试方法往往因人而异,切不可生搬硬套。

### 三、完形填空样题解析

以 2002 年卷中完形填空为样题加以解析。

What is intelligence(智力) anyway? When I was in the army I 36 an intelligence test that all soldiers took, and, against 37 of 100, scored 160.

I had an auto-repair man once, who, on these intelligence tests, could



not 38 have scored more than 80. 39, when anything went wrong with my car I hurried to him—and he always 40 it.

Well, then, suppose my auto-repair man 41 questions for some intelligence tests. By every one of them I'd prove myself a 42. In a world where I have to work with my 43, I'd do poorly.

Consider my auto-repair man 44. He had a habit of telling 45. One time he said, "Doc, a deaf-and-dumb(聋哑) man 46 some nails. Having entered a store, he put two fingers together on the counter and made 47 movements with the other hand. The clerk brought him a hammer. He 48 his head and pointed to the two fingers he was hammering. The clerk 49 him some nails. He picked out the right size and left. Well, Doc, the 50 man who came in was blind. He wanted scissors(剪刀).

51 do you suppose he asked for them?" I lifted my right hand and made scissoring movements with my first two fingers. He burst out laughing and said, "Why, you fool, he used his 52 and asked for them. I've been 53 that on all my customers today, but I knew 54 I'd catch you." "Why is that?" I asked. "Because you are so goddamned educated, Doc. I knew you couldn't be very 55."

And I have an uneasy feeling he had something there.

- |                   |              |              |               |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. A. failed     | B. wrote     | C. received  | D. chose      |
| 37. A. an average | B. a total   | C. an exam   | D. a number   |
| 38. A. always     | B. possibly  | C. certainly | D. frequently |
| 39. A. Then       | B. Thus      | C. Therefore | D. Yet        |
| 40. A. fixed      | B. checked   | C. drove     | D. changed    |
| 41. A. answered   | B. practiced | C. designed  | D. tried      |
| 42. A. teacher    | B. doctor    | C. winner    | D. fool       |
| 43. A. brains     | B. effort    | C. hands     | D. attention  |
| 44. A. again      | B. as usual  | C. too       | D. as well    |
| 45. A. lies       | B. jokes     | C. news      | D. tales      |
| 46. A. bought     | B. tested    | C. found     | D. needed     |

47. A. cutting      B. hammering      C. waving      D. circling  
 48. A. nodded      B. raised      C. shook      D. turned  
 49. A. brought      B. packed      C. sent      D. sold  
 50. A. clever      B. other      C. right      D. next  
 51. A. What      B. How      C. Who      D. Which  
 52. A. imagination      B. hand      C. voice      D. information  
 53. A. trying      B. proving      C. practicing      D. examining  
 54. A. for sure      B. at once      C. in fact      D. right now  
 55. A. clear      B. silly      C. slow      D. smart

**【答案及解析】**

36. C 四个选项均为及物动词,都可以带宾语,填入空白处语法上都正确,但根据后面定语从句 that all soldiers took 的语境可以确定,此空应填 received,说明作者在部队时,要接受所有战士都要参加的智力测试。
37. A 四个选项均是带不定冠词的单数可数名词,都可以和介词 of 搭配,但所表达的意思不同:an average of“平均为”;a total of“……的总额”;an exam of“……的一次考试”;a number of“若干,许多”。句末 scored 160 已做出提示,此空说的是所有参加智力测试战士的平均得分。against an average of 100, scored 160 意思是与平均 100 分对比,本文作者得了 160 分。
38. B 该句中“could not + have + 过去分词”表示对过去所做事物的否定推测。四个选项的副词填入空白处都可以作状语,但根据下文 Yet 所表示的转折意义,及当作者的小汽车不管出了什么毛病,找到这位汽车修理工时都会被修好就可以判断出,虽然他在实践中技术高明,但在当时的智力测试中得分未必高。not possible 表示“可能性较小”,这里是说这位汽车修理工在智力测验中得分不可能超过 80 分。
39. D 四个选项均为副词,Then 表示时间;Thus 表示结果;Therefore 表示因果关系;Yet 表示转折。空白后 when anything went wrong with my car I hurried to him—and he always fixed it 与上文中 who, on these intelligence tests, could not possibly have scored more than 80.

所表示的是转折意义,所以答案选 D。

40. A 文中提到 I had an auto-repair man 根据下句 anything went wrong with my car 的语境,可以确定此空应填 fixed,汽车出了毛病自然要修理。选项中的 changed 和 drove 离题较远,checked 是为了修理而进行检查,因此 fixed 才是最佳答案。
41. C 四个选项均为及物动词的过去式,A、B、D 项是汽车修理工本人回答智力测验问题,根据下文 By every one of them I'd prove myself a fool. 可知,这里假定的是汽车修理工为作者设计智力测试题,故此空应填 designed。Design a test 是常用动名词搭配。
42. D 四个选项均为表示人的职业和身份的名词,后面一句 In a world where I have to work with my hands, I'd do poorly. 表明,此空填 fool,意为“蠢人”,在句中做 prove 的宾语补足语。此题的正确答案,只有通过下文,才能确定。
43. C 四个选项的名词填入空白处,都可以与 with 构成介词短语表示方式,但前面我们已经知道本文作者是一脑力劳动者,空后一句为 I'd do poorly. 此空应填 hands,表示体力劳动。
44. A 前面一段叙述了要是汽车修理工为作者设计了一些智力题结果会怎么样,现在再次提到汽车修理工,故此空应填副词 again。
45. B 四个选项的名词都可以和 tell 搭配,但表示的意思不同:tell lies“撒谎”;tell jokes“讲笑话”;tell news“讲消息”;tell tales“讲故事”。下文修理工讲述了一位聋哑人去商店买钉子用体态语买到所需物品,询问接着来商店的盲人又如何买到剪刀?由于作者机械的套用而闹出笑话,可以判断出此空应填 jokes。
46. D 四个选项均为及物动词的过去式,根据下文中汽车修理工讲述的 the clerk brought him some nails. He picked out the right size and left. 可判断出这位聋哑人需要一些钉子,故此空应填 needed。选择中的 found 及 tested 与此题相距甚远,而 bought 不宜使用是因为此处讲述的是购买过程,而不是购买本身。
47. B 四个选项均为现在分词,在句子中作定语,但根据后面一句 The clerk brought him a hammer. 可推测出,这里是聋哑人把一只手的两个手指放在柜台上,用另一只手做出锤击的动作,而且下文中出

现了名词 hammer, 利用构词法和逻辑判断, 此空应填 hammering 作定语修饰 movements。

48. C 四个选项的及物动词和 head 相搭配表示头部不同的动作: nodded one's head “点头”; raised one's head “抬头”; shook one's head “摇头”; turned one's head “扭头”。该句中后边的并列谓语 pointed to the two fingers he was hammering, 已示意出, 这位聋哑人要的不是锤子, 故此空应填 shook。
49. A 四个选项的及物动词填入空白处从单句看都成立, 但根据修理工讲述的故事是聋哑人去商店买钉子, 营业员不可能送给他钉子, 排除 C。再由后一句 He picked out the right size and left. 的语境可以判断出, 此空应填 brought。此处讲述的购物中发生的一连串动作的先后顺序, 一般是取物、挑选、购买、离开。此处应是先取来钉子。
50. D 四个选项的形容词都可以做定语, 汽车修理工先讲述了进入商店买钉子的是位聋哑人, 这里讲述接着进来买剪刀的是一位盲人, 故此空应填 next, 意为“下一个”, “后面一个”。文中未提及有关盲人聪明、正确与否的信息, 也没有说只有两个顾客, 两者中的“另一个”为 the other, 故排除 A、B、C。
51. B 该句为含有征询套语 do you suppose (作插入语) 的比较复杂的特殊疑问句。四个选项的疑问副词和疑问代词填入空白处语法上都正确, 但由下文作者叙述的 I lifted my right hand and made scissoring movements with my first two fingers. 可以判断出, 该句询问的是方式, 故此空应该填疑问副词 How。
52. C 四个选项的名词填入句中都可以做宾语, 但根据生活常识, 盲人只有视觉问题, 不存在口头语言交流的障碍。人说话的声音用 voice, 故答案选 C。
53. A 四个选项的现在分词填入空白处都能构成现在完成进行时态, 表示到说话为止一直持续进行的动作, 根据该句状语 on all my customers today 和表示转折的并列分句 but I knew for sure I'd catch you. 的语境可以推断出, 此空应填 trying, 表示“测试”。
54. A 四个选项的介词和副词短语都能在句中做状语, 但所表示的意思不同: for sure “有把握的, 肯定”; at once “立刻, 马上”; in fact “事实上”;

right now“此刻,现在”。根据下文汽车修理工说的 Because you are so goddamned educated, 可以判断出,他知道作者肯定会中圈套,故答案选 A。

55. D 四个选项均为形容词,填入空白处都可以做表语,此空应填 smart, 意为“机灵的”,用在否定句中才能和汽车修理工在前边所讲的 I've been trying that on all my customers today, but I knew for sure I'd catch you. 所表达的意思相照应。

#### 四、完形填空 1~100 篇

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 1~20 各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

##### 1

The teacher encouraged all her pupils to have a hobby (爱好) so she sometimes arranged (安排) for their parents to come and see the 1 they had done as a result.

One Friday morning the teacher told the class that those who had a hobby could be free that afternoon to get the things 2 as parts of their hobbies 3 for their parents to see the following afternoon.

So on Friday afternoon, while those of the pupils who had nothing to 4 did their 5 lessons, the 6 ones who had made something were allowed to go home, on 7 that they returned before five o'clock to 8 what they were going to show.

When the afternoon lessons began, the teacher was surprised to see that Tommy, the laziest boy in the class was absent, and the teacher found 9 difficult to believe that he had any hobby. However, at a quarter to five, Tommy arrived with a beautiful 10 of butterflies in glass boxes. But 11 after the arrangement, she was surprised to see Tommy pick them up 12 and begin to leave.

“What are you doing, Tommy?” She asked. “Those things must 13 here until the parents are coming to see.”

"I know that," answered Tommy, "and I will bring them back tomorrow. My big brother does not want them to be out of our 14 ."

"But 15 has it got to do 16 your big brother?" Asked the teacher. "Aren't the butterflies 17 ?"

"No," answered Tommy. "They 18 to him. "

"But Tommy, you are 19 to show your 20 here, not somebody else's," said the teacher.

"I know that," answered Tommy. "My hobby is watching my brother collecting butterflies. "

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|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. collection | B. exhibition | C. work       | D. art         |
| 2. A. written    | B. painted    | C. collected  | D. made        |
| 3. A. ready      | B. proper     | C. easy       | D. necessary   |
| 4. A. do         | B. show       | C. study      | D. deal with   |
| 5. A. common     | B. ordinary   | C. difficult  | D. usual       |
| 6. A. lucky      | B. happy      | C. bright     | D. clever      |
| 7. A. fact       | B. ground     | C. reason     | D. condition   |
| 8. A. take       | B. collect    | C. bring      | D. carry       |
| 9. A. that       | B. its        | C. it         | D. what        |
| 10. A. show      | B. painting   | C. collection | D. arrangement |
| 11. A. long      | B. shortly    | C. instantly  | D. recently    |
| 12. A. again     | B. readily    | C. too        | D. later       |
| 13. A. place     | B. continue   | C. keep       | D. remain      |
| 14. A. family    | B. house      | C. room       | D. yard        |
| 15. A. what      | B. how        | C. which      | D. why         |
| 16. A. for       | B. with       | C. to         | D. by          |
| 17. A. ours      | B. theirs     | C. yours      | D. his         |
| 18. A. belong    | B. regard     | C. lend       | D. devote      |
| 19. A. allowed   | B. planned    | C. promised   | D. supposed    |
| 20. A. game      | B. collection | C. selection  | D. hobby       |

Joan was a nurse who worked in a children's hospital. One evening there was a dance at the hospital. Most of the doctors and nurses would be there, 1 of course some had to be 2 to look after the children, and Joan was not one of the lucky ones who were 3 to go to the dance. She liked 4 very much, so when she had to start work that evening while her 5 were getting ready to go to the dance, she felt very sorry for 6.

She went to each 7 child one after the other and said goodnight, 8 she came to one little boy whom she was very fond 9. His name was Dicky, and he was eleven years old, but he already talked like 10. Poor Dicky had had a very serious illness, and now he was 11 able to move any part of his body except his hands. Joan knew that he would never get any 12, but he was always happy and always 13 about other people instead of about himself.

He knew that Joan loved dancing, so now, when she came to say goodnight to him, he greeted(问候) her with the words, "I'm very sorry that you have to 14 the dance because of us. But we're going to have a party for you. If you look in my drawer(抽屉), you'll find a 15 of cake. I 16 it from my supper today, so it's quite 17. And there's 18 a shilling(先令) there, which my mother gave me last week. You can buy something to 19 with that. And I'd get up and dance with you myself if I was able to," he added.

Suddenly the 20 dance seemed very far away and not at all important to Joan.

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|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. A. but      | B. so       | C. since       | D. as       |
| 2. A. promised | B. left     | C. proposed    | D. allowed  |
| 3. A. eager    | B. willing  | C. free        | D. active   |
| 4. A. singing  | B. working  | C. nursing     | D. dancing  |
| 5. A. friends  | B. doctors  | C. nurses      | D. patients |
| 6. A. others   | B. the rest | C. her friends | D. herself  |

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|--------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 7. A. lovely       | B. poor        | C. sick     | D. shabby     |
| 8. A. after        | B. until       | C. because  | D. so         |
| 9. A. of           | B. with        | C. on       | D. to         |
| 10. A. a nurse     | B. a doctor    | C. a friend | D. a grown-up |
| 11. A. necessarily | B. hardly      | C. actually | D. seldom     |
| 12. A. stronger    | B. healthier   | C. better   | D. taller     |
| 13. A. praising    | B. considering | C. talking  | D. thinking   |
| 14. A. miss        | B. join        | C. delay    | D. drop out   |
| 15. A. piece       | B. sheet       | C. bit      | D. lot        |
| 16. A. took        | B. saved       | C. wrapped  | D. gained     |
| 17. A. tasteful    | B. sweet       | C. fresh    | D. nice       |
| 18. A. too         | B. either      | C. even     | D. also       |
| 19. A. eat         | B. drink       | C. play     | D. wear       |
| 20. A. joyful      | B. splendid    | C. doctors' | D. hospital   |

### 3

Making friends is a skill. Like most skills, it improves with practice. If you want to meet people and make friends you must be 1 to take actions. You must go where they are. You won't make friends 2 home alone. 3 a club or a group, for talking with those who 4 the same thing as you do is 5. Or join someone in some activity.

Many people are 6 when talking to new people. After all, meeting strangers means facing 7. And it's human 8 to be a bit uncomfortable to be together with the unknown.

Most of our 9 about dealing with new people comes from 10 about ourselves. We 11 how people are judging us, 12 us too tall or too short, too this or too that. But don't forget that 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 14 feel more comfortable.

Try to be as self-confident(自信) as you can even if you don't feel that way. When you enter a room full of 15, walk 16, look directly at other people and smile. If you see someone you'd like to 17 something,



don't wait for the other person 18 a conversation.

Just meeting someone 19 doesn't mean that you will make friends with that person, for friendship is 20 on each other's liking and "give and take". They take time and effort(努力) to develop.

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|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. able           | B. willing        | C. sure          | D. certain     |
| 2. A. keeping        | B. playing        | C. staying       | D. living      |
| 3. A. Set up         | B. Organize       | C. Form          | D. Join        |
| 4. A. do             | B. include        | C. share         | D. like        |
| 5. A. happier        | B. easier         | C. simpler       | D. luckier     |
| 6. A. afraid         | B. fearful        | C. nervous       | D. discouraged |
| 7. A. the unheard    | B. the uneducated | C. the unlearned | D. the unknown |
| 8. A. nature         | B. sense          | C. spirit        | D. habit       |
| 9. A. disappointment | B. dislike        | C. fear          | D. inspiration |
| 10. A. weak points   | B. shortcomings   | C. doubts        | D. untrust     |
| 11. A. discover      | B. inform         | C. long          | D. imagine     |
| 12. A. finding       | B. judging        | C. deciding      | D. thinking of |
| 13. A. which         | B. who            | C. that          | D. as          |
| 14. A. all           | B. both           | C. either        | D. neither     |
| 15. A. strangers     | B. visitors       | C. friends       | D. people      |
| 16. A. well          | B. friendly       | C. about         | D. highly      |
| 17. A. talk          | B. speak          | C. say           | D. do          |
| 18. A. to start      | B. to lead        | C. to carry      | D. to direct   |
| 19. A. strange       | B. new            | C. popular       | D. foreign     |
| 20. A. constructed   | B. hatched        | C. harvested     | D. based       |

4

My husband and I got married in 1965 and for the first ten years of our marriage I was very happy to stay home and 1 our three children. Then four years ago, our youngest child went to school and I thought I might go 2 to work.

My husband was very supportive and helped me to 3 my decision.