

邓 海 主编

# 大学英语 听力理解试题荟萃

(三一四级考试必备)

SELECTIONS OF  
COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
LISTENING  
COMPREHENSION  
TESTS

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## 大学英语听力理解试题荟萃

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## 内容提要

编写《大学英语听力理解试题荟萃》的目的,是为了给大学英语(College English)学生提供提高听力理解能力的理论指导和丰富、翔实、系统的听力训练材料,以便于学生在一~四级的学习中进行大量的课余听力理解训练,从而达到顺利通过全国大学英语四级和六级考试之目标。

全书第一至第五部分共有单句 850 句,对话 950 条,短文等 220 段。第五部分为新题型,有句子 150 句,短文 150 段。为方便学生自学和教师教学,本书配有录音磁带 40 盒,并附有全部录音原文及参考答案。

全书共有三大部分:

第一部分,是根据应用语言学,心理语言学和社会语言学中的研究成果,给读者提供有关听力的理论指导,着重指出听力中的自动性和知识性等特征以及提高听力水平的途径。

第二部分为本书的主体,即听力理解测试题。共有六个层次的内容。

一是单句(statements),共 20 套试题,每套由 30 个单句组成;

二是对话(conversations),共 20 套试题,每套由 30 条对话组成;

三是短文等(passages, dialogues & mini-talks),共 22 套试题,每套由若干短文和 30 个句组成;

四是综合训练试题(practice tests),共 20 套。前 10 套由 15 个单句和 15 条对话组成;10 套由 10 个单句,10 条对话和有 10 个提问的两篇短文组成。

五是模拟试题(simulated tests),共 10 套,每套由 10 条对话和有 10 个提问的 3 篇短组成。

六是新增的各种听力测试新题型。共有 14 个练习,主要内容有:单词、短语填入句子、短文;句子听写;短文听写;听写填空;复合式听写;听短文读提问写出简短答案;听短文听提问写出简短答案;听短文写出要点、概述或中心大意等全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会已公布和可能会出现各种听力测试新题型。

第一、二层次的内容适合大学英语一、二级学生使用;第三、四、五、六层次的内容适合四级学生使用。各层次均可独立使用,也可根据教学需要,由教师自行组编套题进行练

第三部分为录音原文(tapescripts)和参考答案(keys)。

## 前 言

《大学英语听力理解试题荟萃》是根据大学英语教学大纲的要求和全国大学英语四级和六级考试的需要以及现有配套听力教材容量不足的情况,遵照由浅入深、循序渐进的原则编写的。该书有以下主要特点:

1. 理论指导针对性强。第一部分是根据心理语言学,社会语言学和应用语言学中的研究成果,给读者提供有关听力的理论,着重指出听力中的自动性和知识性等特征以及提高听力水平的途径,能使训练效率大为提高。

2. 语言规范,题型统一。全书内容均精选自国内外众多的各类听力试题或听力训练材料中的原题,并由外籍语言专家多次审订。第一至第五部分为多项选择题形式,第六部分新题型由教学经验丰富的教师编著。

3. 容量大,内容丰富;题材广泛,体裁全面。该书为国内现有听力材料中容量最大,内容最丰富的辅助教材之一。单句、对话的类型全面,各种情景应有尽有;短文包括故事传说,人物传记,政治经济,历史地理,天气气候,音乐体育,生物植物等内容。有叙事,说明,议论,报告,演讲,通知,广告等各种文体。

4. 难度由浅入深,循序渐进,内容设置科学合理。内容结构是:单句→对话→短文→综合测试→模拟试题→听力测试新题型。难度逐渐加深。(内容设置及容量见封底)。

5. 适用范围广;实用性、实效性高。“荟萃”非常适用于大专院校非英语专业学生和英语专业学生,也适用于各类专科学校学生。由于附有全部录音原文和参考答案,因而非常适合于学生课外自学训练使用,也可以配合各种现有听力教材,教师根据需要有针对性地选择使用。对于旨在通过 EPT、TOEFL 等考试各类英语爱好者,“荟萃”也是一本很好的训练材料。在充分利用调频电台,无线、有线耳机,自由选择听音室等语言实验设备方面,该书定能发挥非常有效的作用。

6. 新增加了听力测试的各种新题型。共有 14 个 Tests,主要内容有:单词、短语填入句子;单词、短语或句子填入短文;句子听写;短文听写;听写填空;复合式听写;听短文读提问写出简短答案;听短文听提问写出简短答案;以及听短文写出要点、或概述、或中心大意等全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会已公布和今后可能出现的听力测试的各种新题型。愿这些新题型有助于学生熟悉了解听力考试的各种变化形式,以避免题型一变则无所适从。但要特别说明的是,新增的听力测试新题型中的 Tests 11,12,13,14 的参考答案,仅供参考,绝非唯一的答案。使用者可根据自己的理解对其加以修改或重新编写。

总之,“荟萃”既是对学生进行听力训练难得的一本辅助教材,也是英语教师很好的参考资料。它对于提高学生的听力水平和应试能力无疑会有很大的帮助。经多所学校学生试用后,效果良好,深受师生欢迎。

本书由西南石油学院邓海主编。参加本书部分工作的还有华东政法学院王清馥、四川师范学院孔丽、泸州医学院朱万泽等,西南石油学院的徐仪、曾萍、鲜义才、陈建涛和李渝参加了本书第六部分的部分工作。这些教师长期从事大学英语的教学工作,具有丰富的教学经验。

本书由加拿大英语教师 Michelle Savard 审稿,由中国—加拿大语言分中心顾问 Ann Smith、《中国日报》(China Daily)、《今日中国》(China Today)编辑 Eric Simpson 和加拿大教师 Kathy Matsui 等加、美、英国语言专家朗读录音。

在本书编写和出版过程中,得到了曾彦一教授,陈开顺教授,胡祖修教授等老师的关心和指导以及许宣伟老师的热情帮助,还得到了编者所在学院各级领导和全体外语教师的大力支持,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

# Contents

## Part A Theoretical Guide To Listening Comprehension .....

..... 1

## Part B Listening Comprehension Tests ..... 4 167

### I. Statements ..... 4 167

	Test Paper	Tapescripts		Test Paper	Tapescripts
Test 1	..... 4	167	Test 11	..... 20	174
Test 2	..... 5	168	Test 12	..... 21	175
Test 3	..... 7	168	Test 13	..... 23	175
Test 4	..... 9	169	Test 14	..... 24	176
Test 5	..... 10	170	Test 15	..... 26	177
Test 6	..... 12	170	Test 16	..... 28	178
Test 7	..... 13	171	Test 17	..... 29	178
Test 8	..... 15	172	Test 18	..... 31	179
Test 9	..... 16	172	Test 19	..... 32	180
Test 10	..... 18	173	Test 20	..... 34	180

### II. Conversations ..... 36 182

	Test Paper	Tapescripts		Test Paper	Tapescripts
Test 1	..... 36	182	Test 11	..... 47	200
Test 2	..... 37	184	Test 12	..... 48	202
Test 3	..... 38	185	Test 13	..... 49	204
Test 4	..... 39	187	Test 14	..... 50	206
Test 5	..... 40	189	Test 15	..... 51	207
Test 6	..... 41	191	Test 16	..... 53	209
Test 7	..... 42	193	Test 17	..... 54	211
Test 8	..... 43	195	Test 18	..... 55	213
Test 9	..... 45	196	Test 19	..... 56	215
Test 10	..... 46	198	Test 20	..... 58	217

### III. Passages, mini-talks & Dialogues ..... 59 220

	Test Paper	Tapescripts		Test Paper	Tapescripts
Test 1	..... 59	220	Test 6	..... 67	232
Test 2	..... 61	222	Test 7	..... 68	234
Test 3	..... 62	224	Test 8	..... 70	237
Test 4	..... 64	227	Test 9	..... 71	239
Test 5	..... 65	229	Test 10	..... 73	241

Test 11	.....	74	243	Test 17	.....	83	256
Test 12	.....	75	245	Test 18	.....	84	258
Test 13	.....	77	247	Test 19	.....	86	261
Test 14	.....	79	249	Test 20	.....	87	263
Test 15	.....	80	251	Test 21	.....	89	265
Test 16	.....	82	254	Test 22	.....	90	268
<b>IV. Practice Tests</b> .....				93	<b>271</b>		
		Test Paper	Tapescripts			Test Paper	Tapescripts
Test 1	.....	93	271	Test 11	.....	108	285
Test 2	.....	94	272	Test 12	.....	110	287
Test 3	.....	96	274	Test 13	.....	111	288
Test 4	.....	97	275	Test 14	.....	113	290
Test 5	.....	99	276	Test 15	.....	115	292
Test 6	.....	101	278	Test 16	.....	116	293
Test 7	.....	102	279	Test 17	.....	118	295
Test 8	.....	104	281	Test 18	.....	120	297
Test 9	.....	105	282	Test 19	.....	121	299
Test 10	.....	107	284	Test 20	.....	123	301
<b>V. Simulated Tests</b> .....				125	<b>303</b>		
		Test Paper	Tapescripts			Test Paper	Tapescripts
Test 1	.....	125	303	Test 6	.....	130	312
Test 2	.....	126	305	Test 7	.....	131	313
Test 3	.....	127	306	Test 8	.....	132	315
Test 4	.....	128	308	Test 9	.....	133	317
Test 5	.....	129	310	Test 10	.....	134	319
<b>VI. New Types of Listening Comprehension Tests</b> .....				136	<b>321</b>		
		Test Paper	Tapescripts			Test Paper	Tapescripts
<b>Section A</b>	...	136	321	<b>Section C</b>	...	139	326
Test 1	.....	136	321	Test 7	.....	139	326
Test 2	.....	136	321	Test 8	.....	143	330
Test 3	.....	137	322	Test 9	.....	147	335
Test 4	.....	138	323	Test 10	.....	152	340
				Test 11	.....	158	346
<b>Section B</b>	...	138	324	Test 12	.....	165	355
Test 5	.....	138	324	Test 13	.....	166	360
Test 6	.....	139	324	Test 14	.....	166	365



# Part A Theoretical Guide To Listening Comprehension

## 听力理论指导

“听力理解”是大学英语全国第四级和第六级考试中的一个重要部分,占整个试题的百分之二十。其比例之大,不能不给予足够的重视。听力试题具有相当的难度,对于大学英语学生来说,也是难度最大的一个部分。要提高听力理解能力,唯一的途径就是多听多练。而听力水平的提高,决非一日之功所能达到。现根据心理语言学、社会语言学和普通语言学中的研究成果提供一点理论上的指导,使读者明白其所以然,在学习中有有的放矢地提高自己的听力理解能力。

### 一、“听话”的特征

听别人讲话(简称“听话”)的特征可从一个简单的问题谈起:为什么两个人同时听一段话时所获得的信息有时会不同?回答是:听话过程具有很强的主观性,声音只是外部刺激并由此引导听者在自己的大脑中获取有关信息。例如:**The sons raise meat** 与 **The sun's rays meet** 在发音上完全一样,听者可能只想到前者,也可能只想到后者,而自己并不认为有任何错误。因此,大脑中的贮存物的性质和数量直接影响一个人的听话结果。如果大脑中没有相应的“记忆结构”,对声音就会“听而不闻”,作不出任何反应。

“记忆结构”就是知识。影响听力的知识包括语音知识、音位知识(有关话语中的语音的知识)、词汇量、词法、句法、语篇知识(有关一段话的组成)、语义规则、社会文化知识、逻辑知识和有关世界万物的一般知识。这些知识在听话过程中的作用极为复杂。科学实验表明,话语实际上不很模糊,如果把其中的词分割开来单独辨识,即使说本族语的人也只能辨认出一半。当声音被听觉系统作为频率、强度和长度等物理特征接收后输送到大脑时,大脑先把它变成语音的区别性特征,然后把这些特征变为一个一个的语音。但是,由于声音模糊,很多音并不能辨别,有的在语流中变成了别的音(如 **student** 中的 [t] 变为 [d]),有的被“吃掉”。单凭语音规则(phonetic rule)远远不够。所以大脑还根据音位规则(phonological rule)、词法、句法、语义规则和其它非语言知识来确定具体的音、音节和词等。由于这一特征,听话中的辨音和意思理解互相交叉、互相促进。

由于各种规则的作用而产生的一个特征是“期待”(expectation)和“预测”(prediction)。例如,如果听到 **studen—**,根据音和词的结构便可知最后一个音是 [t],如果听到 **Both you and I**,根据句法便可知后面很可能是动词;如果听到 **Though I like the book, I don't want to read—**,根据句法和语义可以比较有把握地知道后面是代词 **it** (指 **the book**);如果听到 **John has not only cleaned the room**,我们根据 **not only** 的用法可知后面一定会出现 **but also** 或 **but...as well**。有人做了一个有趣的实验,他们让英美人先听一句话: **An aeroplane flying from Boston to Vancouver crashed exactly on the border of the United States and Canada**. 听完之后问他们一个问题: **In what country would the survivors be buried?** 约一半的受试者没有发现问题中的 **survivors** 应该是 **victims**,因此中了“圈套”。这个实验结果说明,听本族语时人们并不细听每一个音或词,而是根据各种规则“期等”或“预测”下文,因此听话不费力气。

“期待”和“预测”这个特征在社会语言学中也可得到进一步的揭示。根据社会语言学理论,语言是社会行为,语言的使用与人的职业、性别、说话目的和说话的情景有密切的联系。由于人们在长期的生活过程中知道这些关系,所以能进行更高一层的“期待”和“预测”,可以知道“见什么人听什么话”,“在什么地方听什么话”。例如,两人首次相遇时一般说“**How do you do?**”分手时则要道别;商店里的售货员和顾客之间一般谈货物的价格、质量和用途等;球场上的运动员说的话则与打球有关。了解语言与社会因素的关系可使大脑“定向”,缩小期待的范围,从而有利于音和词的辨别和意义的理解。

与“期待”和“预测”密切联系的一个特征是“推理”(inference),即根据所有听到的不完整的话和自己掌握的音位、词法、句法、语义等规则及社会知识和一般知识来判断没有听清的音、词、句子和意义。例如,如果听到 **but also**,就可判断前面已经出现过 **not only**,听到 **Tides are mainly created by the p—of the moon** 时,根据词法和句法可知没有听清楚的词是个名词,根据语义可知该名词应表示“吸引力”,根据[p]这个音可知该词应是 **pull**(拉力)。在语义判断中,逻辑关系和一般知识起着重要的作用。又如,如果听到 **accident, injured** 和 **victim** 三个实词,我们就可判断有人在事故中受了伤。根据这个意思又可以确定音、词和句子结构。大脑的这一功能在下面这个实验中反映得比较清楚。实验人员让受试者听以下四句话,每句话中缺少一个音:

(1) It was found that the [※i{1}] was on the axle(轮轴).

(2) It was found that the [※i{1}] was on the shoe.

(3) It was found that the [※i{1}] was on the orange.

(4) It was found that the [※i{1}] was on the table.

受试者们都无意识地根据句子最后一个词的词义,把句中缺少的那个词分别听为 **wheel**(车轮)、**heel**(鞋跟)、**peel**(果皮)和 **meal**。这个实验说明,各种规则可以自动地同时使用,话语中有些音不清楚并不影响听话。当然,那些受试者都是英美人,对语言和有关知识都相当熟悉。

推理和预测一样,也与社会因素有关。话题、情景、说话人的职业、身份、性别和说话人之间的关系等等,都可以作为推理的线索。例如,如果话题是摄影,shoot 一词就被理解为“拍”,而不是“射击”;如果一个教师在谈使用粉笔的缺点,尽管音很模糊, **I'm covered with chalk dust** 也不会被判断为 **I'm covered with chocolate**;如果知道说话人是美国人, [ˈrek d] 就可判断为 **record**。我们可以根据社会因素判断音、词和意义,也可从话语中判断有关的社会因素。例如,突然打开收音机时并不知道谈话的有关情况,听了几句后便可判断出话题和说话人的许多情况,这些判断出的信息反过来又帮助对音和词的辨别和意义的理解。因此,如果大脑中贮存了有关知识,即背景知识,在各种情况下都能比较容易地听懂谈话。

以上谈的大脑活动很复杂,为什么在语流很快(每秒钟 10~20 个音)的情况下可以进行判断而并不感到累呢?这就涉及到听话的另一特征——自动性(automaticity)。一个人从小学习和应用一种语言,有关的音、词、句型和与听话有关的期待、预测和推理已经重复过无数次,形成了自动条件反射。这就同打乒乓球或别的活动一样,有关的动作多次重复后形成了一种包含一连串动作的习惯模式,一经触发,这一连串的协作便可不加思索地发生。实验证明,人们听本族语时,对音、词和一般句型结构的反应都不需要有意识的作用,意识或注意力一般集中在对语义和说话者的说话目的的理解和判断上。如果话语中出现了太多的模糊音或生词,注意力就会分散,对意义的理解也会受到影响。



## 二、提高听力的途径

从以上的讨论可知,听力是多种能力的综合产物,任何一方面的不足都可能造成听话中的困难。从另一个角度上,我们也可知道提高听力应从哪些方面努力,例如:

(一) 话语中的音决不等于单音。例如 **underground train** 实际上的发音是 [ʌndəgraʊn treɪn], 其中的 [nd] 变成了 [ŋ]; 又如 **you must admit** 被发成 [jʊməst dɪt]。这些变化都遵守一定的音位规则。在连续话语中,连读现象相当普遍(例如 **your own** [jəʊn])。如果对这样的音不熟悉,即使是很熟悉的词也辨别不出。此外,英语中的轻、重节拍和语调对听话都很重要。这些方面都应当多加注意和练习才能避免由此而引起的听力困难。

(二) 大脑不能对生词作出反应。虽然少量的生词可以用推理的方法而得知其意义,但推理活动会分散注意力,影响对意义的理解。如果话语中的生词太多,就无法听懂。因此应该尽量扩大词汇量,以便应付有关各种话题的谈话。扩大词汇量的同时应掌握词的用法,以便辨别该词前后的音和词。例如,如果听到 **mind** 一词,后面的动名词便很容易识别(如 **Do you mind closing the door?**)。

(三) 对于基本的句型应当熟悉。因为句型虽然抽象,却是一个感知实体。句法包括时态、语态、语气和单、复数等概念。掌握了句法,可以迅速地理解一组词的复合意思,有助于预测和推理。

(四) 词在话语中不但受句法的约束,而且受一段对话或讲话(简称“语篇”)结构的制约。这一制约表现于两个方面:第一,前句出现过的内容如果在后文中再次出现时,一般要用定冠词或代词来表示。例如,如果开始出现了 **John** 和 **Jane**(女性名),后文就会用 **them**、**they**、**both**、**neither**、**he**、**she**、**the**、**two** 等来指代。只有明白这些指代词所指的对象,才能理解语篇的意思。另一方面是语篇中句子与句子之间的逻辑关系一般有指示词表示,我们可称这些词为“意流指示词”。例如 **and**、**but**、**however**、**besides** 等。这样的词对于理解讲话很重要,例如 **but** 一词表示转折,只有 **but** 后面的内容才是说话者要强调的内容。因此提高听力,应当培养对指代词和意流指示词的敏感性。

(五) 社会因素和一般知识与听力有密切的联系,平时应多积累有关对方国家的知识,例如政治经济制度、社会文化、风俗习惯等。同时,应当注意积累各方面的常识和各学科的基本知识,避免只学外语的“单打一”的做法。

(六) 在掌握有关知识的同时,应当尽量提高大脑反应的自动性程度。在这一点上,我们平时所说的“提高听力就是要多听”是完全正确的。自动性来自反复,反复应是通过听觉神经的反复。新词学会后不但看到要能认识,而且听到也能“认识”,并快速地反应出词义。对话中意流的转向较快,听时困难大一些。也正因为如此,对话是最好的训练听力材料,应当多听。听话中的自动性只有达到能“听话听意”和“听话听音”时,才能真正听懂讲话。

听话与阅读在本质上是相同的大脑活动过程。听力是知识和自动性相结合的产物。词汇、语法和阅读都与听力有一定的关系。它们对听力的提高都有所帮助。因此,要认真进行全面训练,才能有助于听力的提高。

# Part B Listening Comprehension Tests

This part has five sections. There are directions for each section.

## I. Statements (20 Tests)

Directions: This section has 20 tests. In each test, there are 30 statements. Each statement will be spoken only once. It will not be written out for you. You must listen very carefully so that you can understand what the speaker says. After you have heard a statement, read the four choices marked a, b, c and d in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line through the centre.

Example:

You will hear: Tony eats more, but Peter is bigger and stronger.

- You will read:
- a. Tony is bigger and stronger than Peter.
  - b. Peter eats more than Tony.
  - c. Peter is bigger and stronger than Tony, but Peter eats less.
  - d. Tony eats less than Peter but he is bigger and stronger.

From what you have heard, you know that choice c is closest in meaning to the statement. Therefore, you should choose c and mark the letter with a single line through the centre.

### Test 1

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. a. Almost nobody has seen the film.       | b. Peter missed the bus.  |
| b. We could hardly see the film.             | c. Peter is late now.   |
| c. Quite a lot of people have seen the film. | d. Peter will catch the bus.                                    |
| d. Most people have seen the film.           | 8. a. Is your sister named Mary?                                |
| 2. a. Mary is a vegetarian.                  | b. Is your sister named Maria?                                  |
| b. Mary eats without a fork.                 | c. Is your sister merry and gay?                                |
| c. Mary likes to eat pork.                   | d. Has your sister got married?                                 |
| d. Mary eats a lot.                          | 9. a. What time does the plane arrive?                          |
| 3. a. Greg believed he could do it alone.    | b. What time does the plane leave?                              |
| b. Greg thought he'd cut himself.            | c. When will the repairs on the plane be finished?              |
| c. Greg thought he was selfish.              | d. When did the plane break down?                               |
| d. Greg alone believed it could be done.     | 10. a. It's difficult.      b. It's very clear.                 |
| 4. a. Tom doesn't like Jack.                 | c. It's subtle.      d. It's too easy.                          |
| b. Jack doesn't like Bill.                   | 11. a. No city in the world is as large as New York.            |
| c. Bill doesn't like Tom.                    | b. Two cities are larger than New York.                         |
| d. Tom doesn't like Bill.                    | c. New York is larger than any other cities in the world.       |
| 5. a. Nancy stopped to have a smoke.         | d. New York is not so large as most of the cities in the world. |
| b. Nancy has to smoke less.                  | 12. a. John began to study English.                             |
| c. Nancy told me not to smoke.               | b. John began to study French.                                  |
| d. Nancy no longer smokes.                   | c. John stopped studying English.                               |
| 6. a. He likes English and science.          | d. John stopped studying French.                                |
| b. He likes history and English.             | 13. a. The problem was solved after several                     |
| c. He likes English.                         |   |
| d. He likes science.                         |   |
| 7. a. Peter caught the bus.                  |   |

- months' discussion.
- b. The discussion on the problem ceased several months ago.
  - c. Several new problems have arisen and must be discussed.
  - d. The discussion on the problem is not over yet.
14. a. He has learned very little Japanese.
  - b. He knows no Japanese at all.
  - c. He learned Japanese when he was young.
  - d. He is learning Japanese slowly.
15. a. We were early.
  - b. We were late.
  - c. We missed our plane.
  - d. We just made it.
16. a. I think Mr. Smith will be out this afternoon.
  - b. I'm sure Mr. Smith will be free this afternoon.
  - c. I don't know whether Mr. Smith will be free this afternoon.
  - d. I asked Mr. Smith if he would be in this afternoon.
17. a. I called you.
  - b. I wrote you a letter.
  - c. I let her call you.
  - d. I went to see you.
18. a. Working hard ensures success.
  - b. One must work hard to keep secrets.
  - c. One cannot succeed if he has secrets.
  - d. If you keep your work secret, you will succeed.
19. a. The meeting began at 1:00.
  - b. The meeting began at 2:00.
  - c. The meeting began at 2:30.
  - d. The meeting began at 3:00.
20. a. He will buy the house.
  - b. He bought the house.
  - c. He didn't buy the house.
  - d. He won't buy the house.
21. a. It will start to rain tomorrow.
  - b. It will stop raining tomorrow.
  - c. It will still rain tomorrow.
  - d. We need more rain tomorrow.
22. a. It's still raining.
  - b. It rained only this morning.
  - c. It just started raining.
  - d. It has stopped raining.
23. a. It's a funny story.
  - b. It's a sad story.
  - c. It's an interesting story.
  - d. It's a terrible story.
24. a. They have \$ 20.00.
  - b. Dick has \$ 15.00.
  - c. They have \$ 15.00.
  - d. John has \$ 5.00.
25. a. The brothers looked alike.
  - b. The men looked alike, but they were not brothers.
  - c. They did not look alike even though they were brothers.
  - d. They did not look alike because they were not brothers.
26. a. He reads constantly.
  - b. He reads at odd times.
  - c. He seldom reads.
  - d. He never reads.
27. a. He left at 8:30.
  - b. He came back at 8:00.
  - c. He came back at 8:13.
  - d. He left at 8:00.
28. a. Studying all night is good for your grades.
  - b. Studying all night does not help at all.
  - c. Studying all night is good for your health.
  - d. Studying all night is helpful to you.
29. a. Mrs. Black spent \$ 20.00.
  - b. Mrs. Black paid too much.
  - c. Mrs. Black saved \$ 16.00.
  - d. Mrs. Black saved \$ 4.00.
30. a. The football game was exciting.
  - b. We were exciting.
  - c. The football game was on Sunday.
  - d. We won the football game.

## Test 2

1. a. There are two people in the club.
  - b. There are ten people in the club.
  - c. There are five people in the club.
  - d. There are thirty people in the club.
2. a. Billy doesn't eat much chocolate.
  - b. Billy only likes the chocolate his sister has.
  - c. His sister doesn't like chocolate as

- much as Billy does.  
d. His sister eats more chocolate than Billy does.
3. a. Edith is not a teacher.  
b. Edith's teacher is like her mother.  
c. Edith's mother is a teacher.  
d. Edith likes her teacher.
  4. a. I feel well now.  
b. I have never felt well.  
c. I felt better before.  
d. I have always felt well.
  5. a. She likes to go to movies.  
b. She prefers to watch TV at home.  
c. She enjoys seeing films in the cinema.  
d. She would rather not watch TV at home.
  6. a. Jim stopped to have a cigarette.  
b. Jim couldn't find a match anywhere.  
c. Jim was given a new cigarette lighter.  
d. Jim hasn't had a cigarette this year.
  7. a. Sue likes yellow.  
b. Nancy likes red.  
c. Sue likes green.  
d. Nancy likes yellow.
  8. a. 5 times 7 is 35.  
b. 15 from 50 is 35.  
c. 15 minus 50 is 35.  
d. 50 plus 15 is 65.
  9. a. Jane can't play the piano very well now.  
b. Jane always plays the piano for Mr. Wells.  
c. Jane doesn't like playing piano at all.  
d. Jane plays the piano better than before.
  10. a. Sue will find Betty.  
b. Bob will find Sue.  
c. Betty will find Bob.  
d. Bob will find Betty.
  11. a. He's a mechanic.  
b. He's an engineer.  
c. He's a technician.  
d. He's a laborer.
  12. a. Mary was born on June 13, 1980.  
b. Mary was born on June 30, 1980.  
c. Mary was born on July 13, 1980.  
d. Mary was born on July 30, 1980.
  13. a. I think you should stay at home.  
b. I think you should go to the party.  
c. Both of us will go home.  
d. Neither of us wants to go to the party.
  14. a. Jim was tired on Sunday.  
b. Jim worked on Sunday.  
c. Jim was not tired on Monday.  
d. Jim didn't work on Sunday.
  15. a. Thomas works all day.  
b. Thomas works at night.  
c. Thomas rarely works.  
d. Thomas never sleeps.
  16. a. We will finish.  
b. John will finish.  
c. John will not finish.  
d. We will not do it.
  17. a. Betty didn't want any money.  
b. Betty wanted some money.  
c. Betty loaned her mother some money.  
d. Betty and her mother needed some money.
  18. a. He spends more money than his wife.  
b. His wife keeps spending more money.  
c. His wife makes more money than he.  
d. He spends the money his wife makes.
  19. a. Peter's father wants him to become an artist.  
b. Both Peter and his father are artists.  
c. Peter's father himself is an artist.  
d. Peter and his father like artists.
  20. a. He needs \$ 5.00 all together.  
b. He needs \$ 55.00 all together.  
c. He needs \$ 20.00 all together.  
d. He needs \$ 15.00 all together.
  21. a. We went to the party after finishing the test.  
b. We'll go to the party if we finish on time.  
c. We have to go to a party after class.  
d. We're going to have a party when the test is over.
  22. a. Mary is taller than Jane.  
b. Jane is the tallest of the three.  
c. Alice is the shortest of the three.  
d. Mary is as tall as Alice.
  23. a. Some women established the university.  
b. The women's university was found to be a good one.  
c. The number of women university students has been growing.  
d. A women's group funded the university.
  24. a. It will take about three hours to go to Brazil.  
b. It will cost about \$ 1,000.00.

- c. A trip by coach is very slow.
- d. A trip to Brazil will take about 5 days.
- 25. a. He got up one hour late.
- b. He got up one hour early.
- c. He got up 2 hours late.
- d. He got up 2 hours early.
- 26. a. Ellen's speciality is history.
- b. Ellen finds history particularly easy.
- c. Ellen is good at all subjects, especially history.
- d. Ellen enjoys reading his stories.
- 27. a. Mary has arrived.
- b. Mary has left.
- c. Mary was not supposed to come.
- d. Mary has not arrived.
- 28. a. The pretty girl is always smiling.
- b. I am always smiling.
- c. We are always smiling.
- d. We always ride buses.
- 29. a. He stayed at home last night.
- b. He didn't visit his friends last night.
- c. He watched TV at home last night.
- d. He went out to see his friends last night.
- 30. a. His father drank a lot.
- b. His uncle drank a lot.
- c. His uncle will drink.
- d. His father didn't drink.

### Test 3

- 1. a. Mary had a cold and she didn't go to work.
- b. Mary didn't go to work because she had a cold.
- c. Mary went to work yesterday though she was ill.
- d. Mary didn't have a cold.
- 2. a. Go directly to the post office when class is over.
- b. Let's first straighten up the classroom and then go to the post office.
- c. That's the most direct way to the post office from our class.
- d. The post office is straight ahead of the classroom building.
- 3. a. Five students passed the test.
- b. The students only took half of the test.
- c. The test was taken by half the students.
- d. The students had the test at 10:30.
- 4. a. The public library is open from Monday to Saturday.
- b. The public library doesn't open on Monday.
- c. On Monday the public library is open only a half day.
- d. The public library is open every day.
- 5. a. We have plenty of time to read the newspapers.
- b. We won't be able to look at all the papers.
- c. We don't have enough paper.
- d. We will have to check the time in the newspaper.
- 6. a. Dick sang to John.
- b. John sang to Mary.
- c. Mary sang to John.
- d. John sang to Dick.
- 7. a. She spoke for two more hours.
- b. She walked two more hours.
- c. She went to the classroom.
- d. She remained in the classroom.
- 8. a. She has been living there for a century.
- b. She has been living there for eighty-eight years.
- c. She has been living there for eighty years.
- d. She has been living there for a long time.
- 9. a. Carey's new book is too expensive.
- b. Carey spent \$ 8.50 on the book.
- c. Carey saved \$ 1.50 when he bought the book.
- d. Carey paid \$ 2.00 less than the price of a new book.
- 10. a. He smokes 140 cigarettes in a month.
- b. He smokes 600 cigarettes in a month.
- c. He smokes 20 cigarettes in a month.
- d. He smokes 7,300 cigarettes in a month.
- 11. a. Everybody realizes the danger.
- b. Everybody heard it.
- c. Nobody knows the truth.
- d. Nobody sees the scene.



12. a. Henry came yesterday.  
b. Henry saw Mary yesterday.  
c. Henry didn't come yesterday.  
d. Henry came too late yesterday.
13. a. You're putting on weight.  
b. Do you know the way?  
c. Be careful as you leave.  
d. Are you about to leave?
14. a. All of the building was burned.  
b. A small part of the building was burned.  
c. A small part of the building was not burned.  
d. None of the building was burned.
15. a. The doctor is arriving.  
b. The doctor is coming back.  
c. The doctors are leaving.  
d. The doctors are arriving.
16. a. Someone cleaned Susan's car for her when she returned.  
b. Susan cleaned her car when she returned home.  
c. On her return, Susan took out her car insurance.  
d. The car was cleaned while Susan was away.
17. a. Mr. White knows her very well.  
b. Mr. White is pleased to meet her.  
c. They have met before.  
d. This is the first time they've met.
18. a. It was not late when we called you.  
b. It was late, so we did not call you.  
c. It was late, but we called you.  
d. It was not late, but we did not call you.
19. a. Only one girl has a doll.  
b. Every girl has a doll.  
c. Four girls have dolls.  
d. Three girls have dolls.
20. a. Paul would like to farm.  
b. Farming is interesting.  
c. Farming is not interesting to Paul.  
d. Paul knows how to farm.
21. a. The dentist will be free on Thursday afternoon.  
b. You can see the dentist tomorrow.  
c. The dentist will see you this afternoon.  
d. Please come and see the dentist if you like.
22. a. Do you have a good view, Jane?  
b. Can you show me where Jane is?  
c. Are you watching Jane?  
d. May I have this seat, Jane?
23. a. I used to live in the United States.  
b. I came to the United States when I was a small child.  
c. My family lived in the United States for a short time.  
d. I lived in Canada much longer than in the United States.
24. a. She has a new lead pencil.  
b. She has a few pencils.  
c. She has a lot of pencils.  
d. Her pencil is blue and red.
25. a. He always says bad things about himself.  
b. He's always getting into trouble.  
c. He is a twin.  
d. He often says the same thing twice.
26. a. They have the book.  
b. Charles gave me the book.  
c. Susie has the book.  
d. They gave the book to Susie.
27. a. The house was the right size for the Smiths.  
b. The house was not the right size for either family.  
c. The house was the right size for either family.  
d. The house was the right size for the Andersons.
28. a. Mary was late.      b. Dick was late.  
c. John was late.      d. Ed was late.
29. a. He needs one more dollar.  
b. He needs four more dollars.  
c. He needs five more dollars.  
d. He needs nine more dollars.
30. a. He was gone two hours.  
b. He was gone seven hours.  
c. He was gone five hours.  
d. He was gone three hours.

1. a. He lives alone. b. He loves pets.  
c. He is rich.  
d. He has many friends.
2. a. They got the last two seats.  
b. They lost their seats to another couple.  
c. They got the best seats.  
d. They got the first two seats in the last row.
3. a. Mike's address is 18 West Road.  
b. Mike's address is 8 West Road.  
c. Mike's address is 80 West Road.  
d. Mike's address is 88 West Road.
4. a. I set my watch five minutes ago.  
b. I have watched for five minutes already.  
c. The correct time should be 10:10.  
d. My watch says it is 10:20.
5. a. There are two books on the chair.  
b. There is one book on the floor.  
c. There are four books all together.  
d. There are six books all together.
6. a. That's a very bad error.  
b. What's wrong with the steak?  
c. Is he afraid of making mistakes?  
d. I just took what was there.
7. a. The wages are given on time.  
b. The wages are paid early.  
c. The wages are paid after a delay.  
d. The wages are not paid ahead of time.
8. a. The speaker wants to open the window.  
b. The speaker doesn't want to open the window.  
c. The speaker doesn't mind the window being open.  
d. The speaker wants Mary to open the window.
9. a. Please get my mail for me.  
b. Are any of those letters mine?  
c. You can't see the mailbox from here.  
d. Wouldn't the letters be in my mailbox?
10. a. They want two bottles all together.  
b. They want three bottles all together.  
c. They want four bottles all together.  
d. They want five bottles all together.
11. a. She has eye disease.  
b. She is near-sighted.  
c. She doesn't want to be recognized.  
d. She doesn't want to see them.
12. a. The policemen stopped a car.  
b. The policemen captured five men.  
c. The report is about five policemen.  
d. The report is for the police.
13. a. Jane and Sally are more beautiful than Mary.  
b. Mary is more beautiful than Jane and Sally.  
c. Jane and Sally aren't beautiful.  
d. Jane, Sally and Mary are all beautiful.
14. a. He paid \$ 2. 00. b. He paid \$ 3. 00.  
c. He paid \$ 4. 00.  
d. He paid \$ 6. 00.
15. a. He wants to play tennis.  
b. He likes to play tennis, but he does not want to play now.  
c. He does not like to play tennis.  
d. He always likes to play tennis.
16. a. I worked two years ago.  
b. Two years have passed since I worked here.  
c. I wished I could have worked here.  
d. I am working here now.
17. a. It rained last night.  
b. We didn't have rain in the afternoon.  
c. It snowed last night.  
d. We didn't have snow last night.
18. a. He saw the movie yesterday.  
b. He saw the movie Sunday.  
c. He saw the movie today.  
d. He saw the movie the day before yesterday.
19. a. She gets up at 5:00.  
b. She gets up at 6:00.  
c. She gets up at 6:30.  
d. She gets up at 7:00.
20. a. The doctor thinks that you are better.  
b. The speaker thinks that he should see a doctor.  
c. The speaker thinks that you should see a doctor in spite of feeling better.  
d. The doctor does not think that you should see him since you are feeling better.
21. a. The cat is white.  
b. The box is white.  
c. The box is under the cat.

- d. The cat is on the box.
22. a. Mr. Stockwell likes a country house as much as an apartment.  
b. Mr. Stockwell likes an apartment better than a country house.  
c. Mr. Stockwell likes neither a country house nor an apartment.  
d. Mr. Stockwell likes a country house better than an apartment.
23. a. He is a student.    b. He is a doctor.  
c. He is a lawyer.    d. He is a teacher.
24. a. Sam does not like to fish.  
b. Sam does not like anything.  
c. Sam likes nothing.  
d. Sam likes to go fishing.
25. a. I know your name but don't know your address.  
b. I know your name and your address.  
c. I don't know your name and I don't know your address.  
d. I don't know your name, but I do know your address.
26. a. Forty students have finished their homework.  
b. Fourteen students will finish their homework.  
c. Twenty-six students haven't finished their homework.  
d. Fifty-four students have gone home.
27. a. She stopped to drink some coffee.  
b. She couldn't find any coffee to drink.  
c. She no longer drinks coffee.  
d. She dislikes coffee but still drinks it.
28. a. Sam works for Jim.  
b. Jim is a fast worker.  
c. Jim likes Sam.  
d. Jim is a worker too.
29. a. Sharon has Sue's sweater.  
b. Sue's sweater is on the table.  
c. Sue has Sharon's sweater.  
d. Sharon's sweater is on Sue's.
30. a. Nelson Studios took the picture for my passport.  
b. I studied the photograph of the port.  
c. I took my passport to the studios.  
d. I pass by Nelson Studios on my way to work.

## Test 5

1. a. The box is empty.  
b. The suitcase is larger.  
c. The suitcase has a box in it.  
d. The box is bigger.
2. a. John knocked Mary over in the store.  
b. John saw Mary at the store.  
c. John planned to meet Mary.  
d. John ran away when he saw Mary.
3. a. You must be careful about your wealth.  
b. You must take care of yourself.  
c. You should pay for your health.  
d. You need to pay attention to your doctor's advice.
4. a. Boris won, but he was lucky.  
b. Boris tried too hard.  
c. Boris could have won.  
d. Boris will win if he tries hard enough.
5. a. Jeff spent \$ 10. 00.  
b. Jeff spent \$ 20. 00.  
c. Jeff spent \$ 30. 00.  
d. Jeff spent \$ 40. 00.
6. a. Mrs. Jones is sick at the end of the day.  
b. Mrs. Jones is upset.  
c. Mrs. Jones is sick.  
d. Mrs. Jones was sick, but is now fine.
7. a. The journey will take two or three hours.  
b. The journey will take about an hour.  
c. The journey will take two days.  
d. The journey will take about two months.
8. a. We were surprised.  
b. Mr. Stanley was late.  
c. Mr. Stanley wasn't surprised.  
d. We weren't late.
9. a. Altogether they bought 24 eggs.  
b. They couldn't eat so many eggs.  
c. They bought a duck and some eggs.  
d. Many women bought eggs.
10. a. There are more poor countries than rich countries.  
b. There are more rich countries than poor countries.  
c. Two countries in the third world are very poor.  
d. Only one country is very rich.

11. a. He was happy.    b. He was sad.  
c. He was sick.    d. He was at home.
12. a. He has \$ 10. 00.  
b. He has \$ 40. 00.  
c. He has \$ 50. 00.  
d. He has \$ 5. 00.
13. a. The twins are exactly the same.  
b. Both twins are overweight.  
c. One twin is taller than the other.  
d. The twins have different opinions concerning weight.
14. a. He is in a hospital.  
b. He is in an office building.  
c. He is in a drug-store.  
d. He is in a dormitory.
15. a. You told me yesterday.  
b. You made a mistake.  
c. You didn't let me know yesterday.  
d. You should be responsible for what happened.
16. a. Phil is at home.    b. It's not raining.  
c. Phil is not at home.  
d. It's going to stop raining.
17. a. John came before 9 o'clock.  
b. John came too early.  
c. John came at 9 o'clock.  
d. John came after 9 o'clock.
18. a. Yes, I have a bad cold.  
b. No, I didn't.  
c. Yes, I asked her a question.  
d. No, thank you .
19. a. He is a pilot.    b. He is a teacher.  
c. He is a lawyer.  
d. He is a farmer.
20. a. Jim and Gary do not like each other.  
b. Jim and Gary will be roommates.  
c. Jim and Gary are too different to be roommates.  
d. Jim and Gary will have different roommates.
21. a. He has begun studying Japanese.  
b. He doesn't study Japanese any more.  
c. He has increased his Japanese studies.  
d. He won't stop his study of Japanese.
22. a. I enjoy math examinations all the time.  
b. I have some experience in passing math examinations.  
c. I do not like math examinations at all.  
d. I'm looking forward to a math examination.
23. a. Mr. Brown likes tea better.  
b. Mr. Brown dislikes coffee.  
c. Helen likes coffee better.  
d. Helen would rather have tea.
24. a. They got the man to help them.  
b. They bought a carrying case from the old man.  
c. They had two old cases.  
d. They had the man over to discuss their case.
25. a. She will leave Washington for a vacation.  
b. She will go back to Washington.  
c. She will leave Washington in order to take her exams.  
d. She will go to Washington after her exams are over.
26. a. Bill will wait for Bob.  
b. Mary will wait for Bill.  
c. Bill will wait for Mary.  
d. Bob will wait for Mary.
27. a. He believes we have an explanation for everything.  
b. He doesn't believe we can explain everything.  
c. He tries to explain many things.  
d. He believes that we don't know why there are so many things.
28. a. I wonder if the man was waiting for John.  
b. I wonder if John met the man.  
c. I wonder if John was waiting.  
d. I wonder if John was waiting for me.
29. a. Mary lived in Europe for two years.  
b. Mary had to work for two years to take a vacation in Europe.  
c. Mary took a vacation to Europe two years ago.  
d. Mary did not go on vacation because she could not save enough money.
30. a. The pants are green.  
b. The shirt is green.  
c. The shirt is green and brown.  
d. The pants are brown and green.