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An English Course for Master Students of Engineering

# 工程硕士研究生英语教程

测试习题集

罗承丽 主编

庞红梅 郭茜 副主编



清华大学出版社

<http://www.tup.tsinghua.edu.cn>

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### 内 容 提 要

本书是与《工程硕士研究生英语教程》配套的测试习题集。测试形式参照了清华大学工程硕士入学考试及结业考试的试题形式。测试内容包括词汇和语法、阅读理解、综合填空、英译汉及短文写作五个部分。本书共有十套测试题,每套测试题均附有答案及注释。

本书可供工程硕士在读研究生和考生及具有中高级英语水平的各类英语应试者和其他英语爱好者使用。

DUPIN

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# 前 言

自国务院学位委员会和教育部制定培养工程硕士学位研究生目标以来，工程硕士生的培养已成为高等院校教学任务的一部分。为此，我们编写了一本适应工程硕士生特点的英语教材，即《工程硕士研究生英语教程》。继这本教材的编写之后，我们感到有必要再编写一本与之匹配的测试习题集，使学生更好地消化教材内容，同时为工程硕士研究生英语结业考试作准备，由此诞生了这本《工程硕士研究生英语教程——测试习题集》。

由于本书是与《工程硕士研究生英语教程》配套的测试习题集，因此本书的编写也是基于《研究生英语教学大纲》和有关工程硕士的外语教学要求，突出了实用性，强调了语言运用能力的培养，同时照顾了语言基础的训练及巩固。所有练习，尤其是词汇部分的练习，尽可能做到与该教程的正副课文内容密切相关。同时，为了使大家使用起来更方便，更有趣味性，也为结业考试作准备，我们把练习编为测试题的形式，该形式参照了清华大学工程硕士研究生英语入学考试及结业考试的测试形式，测试内容包括五部分，即词汇和语法、阅读理解、综合填空、英译汉及短文写作。

本书的特点是：

- (1) 练习内容，尤其是词汇部分练习内容与《工程硕士研究生英语教程》内容密切相关；
- (2) 练习采取测试形式，测试题型参照了清华大学 1997 及 1998 年的工程硕士研究生英语入学及结业考试试题题型；
- (3) 每套测试题都附有答案及注释，使用者可在做完题后，参照答案分析自己答题中存在的问题；
- (4) 测试材料主要从国内外近一、两年的有关图书、报刊及杂志中选编而成，以求题材广泛，内容新颖。

本书主要适用于工程硕士在读研究生及考生，同时也可供同等水平的其他英语爱好者学习。另外还可供报考同类学制以及参加 EPT、在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考、大学英语四、六级等中高级英语水平考试的考生参考。

此书在编写过程中，得到了清华大学出版社及外语系公外研究生英语教研组的大力支持与帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢。因时间匆忙，作者水平有限，不妥之处在所难免，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者  
1999 年 3 月

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# TEST 1

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

**Directions:** In this part there are 30 sentences which are either incomplete or have some parts underlined. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence or is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. He refused to acknowledge that he was defeated.  
A. acquaint      B. acquire      C. admit      D. accumulate
2. That book is the authentic story of a doctor's life.  
A. joyful      B. genuine      C. authorized      D. fearless
3. The pilot really knows how to handle an airplane.  
A. steer      B. hold      C. treat      D. deal with
4. He was in town to promote his new book.  
A. raise      B. sell      C. elevate      D. publicize
5. The police pursued the bank robber.  
A. caught      B. freed      C. charged      D. chased
6. Bridges over railroad tracks eliminate danger in crossing.  
A. get rid of      B. increase      C. bring about      D. reduce
7. The hospital is supported by voluntary contributors.  
A. generous      B. volunteered      C. kind-hearted      D. different
8. You are wasting your potential on this job.  
A. money      B. time      C. capability      D. energy
9. He has a substantial understanding of economics.  
A. a large      B. a solid      C. an abundant      D. a massive
10. The Chamber of Commerce boosts local business.  
A. restrains      B. controls      C. advances      D. oversees
11. The man was \_\_\_\_\_ of speeding.  
A. charged      B. accused      C. blamed      D. criticized
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are that he will win the game.  
A. Chances      B. Opportunities      C. Probabilities      D. Fates
13. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of justice, I beg you to free the prisoner.  
A. authority      B. term      C. terms      D. name
14. The police \_\_\_\_\_ the crowd.  
A. broke out      B. broke in      C. broke up      D. broke down

15. Who can I \_\_\_\_\_ in my hour of need?  
 A. stick to      B. take to      C. refer to      D. turn to
16. Your work is \_\_\_\_\_ all praise.  
 A. out of      B. above      C. beyond      D. over
17. After being defeated they \_\_\_\_\_ to the enemy.  
 A. fell      B. submitted      C. took      D. kept
18. They traveled from London to Paris \_\_\_\_\_ Dover.  
 A. via      B. through      C. across      D. by
19. They have \_\_\_\_\_ to the files.  
 A. way      B. means      C. path      D. access
20. Don't waste energy \_\_\_\_\_ over such a minor matter.  
 A. fussing      B. looking      C. running      D. handing
21. The creatures are \_\_\_\_\_ small to be seen without a microscope.  
 A. far too      B. far and      C. so far      D. as far as
22. When \_\_\_\_\_ in deserts, people need a lot of water.  
 A. travel      B. to travel      C. travels      D. traveling
23. A majority of people in the United States can get all the calcium their bodies \_\_\_\_\_ from the food they eat.  
 A. require      B. requires      C. requiring      D. to require
24. They always give the available seats to \_\_\_\_\_ comes first.  
 A. who      B. whom      C. whoever      D. whomever
25. If you had stuck another stamp on the letter, it \_\_\_\_\_ by air.  
 A. would have been sent      B. would be sending  
 C. would send      D. was sent
26. I regret \_\_\_\_\_ harder while young.  
 A. not to work      B. not work  
 C. not having worked      D. not have worked
27. One of the oldest types of aesthetic (美学的) theory is that of formism, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. reference to the imitation theory is popular  
 B. the imitation theory is popularly referred to  
 C. is the reference to the popular imitation theory  
 D. popularly referred to as the imitation theory
28. The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on \_\_\_\_\_ best in its climate and soil.  
 A. which grow      B. what grows      C. which is grown      D. what grow
29. Alexander Graham Bell once told his family that he would rather be remembered as a teacher of the deaf \_\_\_\_\_ of the telephone.  
 A. than inventor      B. than as the inventor  
 C. than the inventor      D. as the inventor
30. The less the surface of the ground yields to the weight of the body of a runner, \_\_\_\_\_ to the body.  
 A. the stress is greater      B. greater is the stress  
 C. the greater stress      D. the greater the stress

**Part II Reading Comprehension (50%)**

**Directions:** There are five passages in this part. Each of the first four passages is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE best answer. For the last passage, complete the sentences or put down your short answers on the spaces provided.

**Passage 1**

Did you know that you could be sitting on a fortune without even realizing it? If you're like most people, you have no idea that you probably have items of value put away that could put dollars in your pocket.

That's exactly why Tony Hyman, Ed.D., one of America's top authorities on collectibles and the host of the #1 radio antiques and collectibles call-in Q & A show, wrote his book *Trash (废物) Or Treasure*. "This book has only one purpose: to make money for its readers," says Hyman, who has authored 11 other books on selling collectibles, and has appeared on every major TV talk show.

"*Trash Or Treasure* can make you rich," says Anita Gold, one of the country's foremost columnists on collectibles. "It's better than buying a lottery ticket (彩票, 奖券)—you can't lose with this book."

There's only one way to know if what you have is trash or treasure. You have to ask a qualified expert. That's why Dr. Hyman's book is invaluable: It leads you straight to 1,200 specialty buyers who are actively looking for your dust-gatherers.

*Trash Or Treasure*, which has sold nearly 250,000 copies, is the only book of its kind. For it not only tells you what you have that could be of value, it tells you who to sell it to, where they're located, and how to handle the transaction. All you have to do is fill out the Sell-A-Gram included with the book.

*Trash Or Treasure* gives you all the information you need to trade in your trash for cash. Let's face it. You can't afford to pass up that opportunity!

31. What does "authored" (Par. 2, last sentence) mean?
  - A. authorized
  - B. written
  - C. given up the right to
  - D. been an authority on
32. From what Anita Gold said we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. you may lose a lottery ticket but you won't lose this book
  - B. you may not do as well as others when you buy a lottery ticket but you will be as good as anybody else when you buy this book
  - C. you may spend money and get nothing back when you buy a lottery ticket but you can always get something back when you buy this book
  - D. you may be late for getting money from a lottery ticket but you can't when you buy this book
33. What does "dust-gatherers" (Par. 4, last sentence) mean?
  - A. things one collects when gathering up trash
  - B. people employed to empty the dustbin



- C. things on which dust gathers
  - D. people hired to help clear away trash
34. Which of the following is NOT included in the book?
- A. what might be of value
  - B. who would buy valuable collectibles
  - C. where the specialty buyers are located
  - D. when the specialty buyers handle transactions
35. This text is likely to be \_\_\_\_.
- A. a book review
  - B. an advertisement
  - C. advice provided by the social services
  - D. a preface to a book

### Passage 2

The first little pig in the children's story may not be the fool we take him for: Straw houses are making a comeback. Environmentalists, who are pushing straw as a building material, say today's straw houses aren't terribly easy to blow down—or burn, provided they're tightly baled (打捆/包).

Straw houses were popular 300 years ago in Europe, and almost a century ago in western Nebraska. They had a modest renewal in the back-to-nature 1970s but “didn't really catch on in terms of widespread interest until the early '90s,” says David Eisenberg, co-author of *The Straw Bale House* (Chelsea Green Publishing). Now there are more than a thousand straw houses in the United States.

Straw has much to recommend it as a building material: It's cheap, virtually noiseproof, and energy efficient. These advantages proved irresistible for Barry Ford, 54, whose family just celebrated its first Christmas in a new two-story, 2,000-square-foot straw home in Lancaster, S.C. Ford estimates that the house, which he built himself for about \$7,000 (including some new furnishings), would have been 10 times more expensive had he used conventional materials.

Eisenberg predicts the number of straw-bale houses will double within two years. More growth may depend on convincing city officials, insurers, and consumers that straw houses are safe and practical. Advocates hope new national and international housing codes, due in two years, will include straw standards and spur wider interest.

36. Straw houses enjoyed worldwide popularity in all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.
- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| A. the 17th century | B. the 19th century |
| C. the 1970s        | D. the 1990s        |
37. Barry Ford prefers a straw house because of all of the following reasons EXCEPT \_\_\_\_.
- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. it is cheap to build | B. it is safe              |
| C. it saves energy      | D. it is almost noiseproof |

38. Eisenberg predicts that in two years there will be \_\_\_\_\_ straw houses.  
 A. about 7,000 B. more than a thousand  
 C. about 14,000 D. more than two thousand
39. The word "spur" (Par. 4, last sentence) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. attract B. restrain C. resist D. stimulate
40. The tone of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. objective B. critical C. recommending D. scornful

### Passage 3

Two linguists at the American Name Society's annual conference in Toronto last week confirmed that the name Diana has enjoyed a big upswing since the beloved princess's death on August 31. Professor Grant Smith of Eastern Washington University and Cleveland Evans of Nebraska's Bellevue University studied birth records in selected cities in the United States and Western Australia for the months of September, October, and November in 1996 and 1997. They found in most areas at least modest increases in the choice of Diana or Diane as either a first or middle name.

Especially noticeable was a big spike in Bakersfield, Calif., where nine little Di's were born late in 1997 versus just one in 1996. This may reflect the city's large ethnic (种族的) population; Hispanics have been more likely than others to name their children Diana in the past and seem even more inclined to do so now. As a point of comparison, the researchers also looked for changes in the use of Teresa since the saintly nun's (修女) death in September. Of the places they searched, only Australia showed a big increase.

England, a nation in mourning (悲哀, 悲伤), hasn't yet been attracted to the late princess of Wales's name; instead, the popularity of William and Harry, her sons' names, rocketed in September, while the attacked Charles descended sharply. One British psychologist thinks that English parents may fear that naming a baby daughter Diana so soon after the princess's death might bring bad luck. Another possibility is that inhabitants of that extremely proper country consider such a gesture in poor taste. Meanwhile, with polls now showing the prince of Wales widely admired again, the United Kingdom will likely restock its supply of Charlies.

41. Which of the following is the best title?  
 A. Diana vs Charles B. A Bull Market in Dianas  
 C. After Diana's Death D. What is Behind the Names
42. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "spike" (Par.2, sentence 1)?  
 A. upswing B. restock C. rocket D. change
43. Of the following names, which has enjoyed the biggest increase in England?  
 A. Diana B. Teresa C. William D. Charles
44. One reason that not many English parents name their daughters after Princess Diana is probably that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. they prefer Teresa to Diana  
 B. they think the name brought bad luck to Princess Diana  
 C. they don't think it is appropriate

- D. they don't have a taste for the name
45. What does the last sentence of the passage mean?
- A. The country is likely to show more devotion to Prince Charles.
  - B. The country is likely to have a higher opinion of Prince Charles.
  - C. Prince Charles is likely to supply the needs of his people.
  - D. The country is likely to show an increase in the choice of Charlie as a given name.

#### Passage 4

Close upon the hour of noon the whole village was suddenly electrified with the horrible news. No need of the as yet undreamed-of telegraph; the tale flew from man to man, from group to group, from house to house with little less than telegraphic speed. Of course the schoolmaster gave holiday for that afternoon; the town would have thought strangely of him if he had not. A bloody knife had been found close to the murdered man, and it had been recognized by somebody as belonging to Muff Potter—so the story ran. And it was said that a citizen had come upon Potter washing himself in the “branch” about one or two o'clock in the morning, and that Potter had at once slipped off—suspicious circumstances, especially the washing, which was not a habit with Potter. It was also said that the town had been thoroughly searched for this “murderer”, but that he could not be found. Horsemen had departed down all the roads in every direction, and the Sheriff (郡警察局长) was confident that he would be captured before night.

All the town was drifting towards the graveyard. Tom's heartbreak vanished, and he joined the procession, not because he would not a thousand times rather go anywhere else, but because an awful, unaccountable fascination drew him on. After arriving at the frightful place, he wormed his small body through the crowd and saw the miserable spectacle. It seemed to him an age since he was there before.

46. Why does the author mention “telegraph” (Par. 1, sentence 2)?
- A. To show why the news could spread so quickly.
  - B. To show that people at the time liked to use telegraph.
  - C. To tell how fast the news spread.
  - D. To tell that the telegraph was a dream of the time.
47. How did people think of the schoolmaster's decision to give holiday for that afternoon?
- A. They thought it was strange.
  - B. They thought he was strange.
  - C. They had strange opinions of him.
  - D. They thought it was the right thing to do.
48. All of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ were against Muff Potter.
- A. that his knife was found close to the murdered man
  - B. that he would be captured before night
  - C. that he was found washing himself about one or two o'clock in the morning
  - D. that he suddenly disappeared

49. Why did Tom go to the graveyard?
- He was drawn by an irresistible force.
  - He had nowhere else to go.
  - All the town was drifting there.
  - He did not want to miss the spectacular scene.
50. Which of the following can be inferred from the text?
- Tom knew something about the murder.
  - Muff Potter liked to wash himself.
  - People knew that Potter was the murderer.
  - The Sheriff would capture Potter before night.

### Passage 5

After more than 25 years, the University of Texas in May will likely reopen the campus's widely-known tower, which was sealed nearly a decade after a man pulled a store of weapons to the top and opened fire, killing 16 people and wounding 31 others.

The university's board of regents (大学董事) this week is set to OK the move, which is being pushed by the school's president, Larry Faulkner. Faulkner was a UT graduate student in 1966 when Charles Whitman climbed to the top of the 28-story observation tower and began purposelessly spraying the campus with bullets for two hours before being killed by police.

The building was closed nine years later after several students committed suicide by leaping from it. But Faulkner says the time has come to reclaim the site — despite its painful history. “The tower has enormous value as a symbol of academic achievement and high ambition,” he says. “I feel that as long as it's closed, its inheritance is frozen.”

Faulkner says the university plans to install a new fence and station a security guard on the observation deck of the structure, which rises above the university's administrative offices. A ride to the top will cost \$5 — to help defray restoration and maintenance costs.

Many UT students — who were not yet born when Whitman's killing spree (狂欢, 游乐) occurred — say the move is overdue. “There's not a lot of connection to it,” says UT Student Government President Annie Holand. “Right now, students see the tower as a place where we pay tuition bills.”

51. Who was the man that “pulled a store of weapons to the top and opened the fire”?

---

52. In which year was the tower sealed?

---

53. What makes Faulkner believe that it is time to reopen the tower?

---

54. What does “defray” (Par. 4, last sentence) most probably mean?

---

55. What do many students think of the plan to reopen the tower?

---

**Part III Cloze (10%)**

**Directions:** For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE best answer.

Nobody likes taking exams; exams in your own language can be stressful enough but somehow exams in a foreign language always seem to cause more worry and anxiety. Well, the good news is that, if you 56 some simple steps, taking English language exams can be really quite painless. It won't exactly 57 fun, but it certainly shouldn't give you too many headaches or sleepless nights.

If you are planning to 58 one of the well-known exams such as Cambridge First Certificate, you will probably find that there's a preparation course 59 at a school near you. Check that the school has a good 60 of exam success and that the teacher is 61. It is a good idea to ask if you will be given homework and whether your written work will be 62 by a teacher who knows the level of English 63 by the exam.

If you take an exam preparation course, your teacher will give you all the information you need and you will find that 64 in a class helps you to study more effectively. But you will still need to 65 in a lot of work yourself (after all, the teacher can't take the exam for you!).

- |                   |                 |                 |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 56. A. take       | B. walk         | C. follow       | D. keep        |
| 57. A. be         | B. get          | C. have         | D. cause       |
| 58. A. get        | B. prepare      | C. participate  | D. take        |
| 59. A. ready      | B. available    | C. offering     | D. existing    |
| 60. A. fame       | B. foundation   | C. history      | D. record      |
| 61. A. experience | B. experiencing | C. experienced  | D. experiences |
| 62. A. corrected  | B. marked       | C. collected    | D. read        |
| 63. A. required   | B. determined   | C. corresponded | D. accorded    |
| 64. A. going      | B. coming       | C. being        | D. getting     |
| 65. A. take       | B. put          | C. give         | D. hand        |

**Part IV Translation (10%)**

**Directions:** In this part there is a passage in English. Translate the five sentences underlined into Chinese and write your translation in the space provided.

Should doctors ever lie to benefit their patients—to speed recovery or to conceal the approach of death? (1) In medicine as in law, government, and other lines of work, the requirements of honesty often seem less important because of greater needs: the need to shelter from cruel news or to uphold a promise of secrecy; to expose dishonesty or to promote the public interest.

(2) What should doctors say, for example, to a 46-year-old man coming in for a routine physical checkup just before going on vacation with his family who, though he

feels in perfect health, is found to have a form of cancer that will cause him to die within six months? Is it best to tell him the truth? If he asks, should the doctors deny that he is ill, or minimize the gravity of the illness? Should they at least conceal the truth until after the family vacation?

Doctors confront such choices often and urgently. (3) At times, they see important reasons to lie for the patient's own sake; in their eyes, such lies differ sharply from self-serving ones.

Studies show that most doctors sincerely believe that the seriously ill do not want to know the truth about their condition, and that informing them risks destroying their hope, so that they may recover more slowly, or deteriorate faster, perhaps even commit suicide. As one physician wrote: "(4) Ours is a profession which traditionally has been guided by a rule that exceeds the virtue of uttering the truth for truth's sake, and that is 'as far as possible do no harm.'"

Armed with such a rule, a number of doctors may slip into deceptive practices that they assume will "do no harm" and may well help their patients. (5) They may prescribe innumerable placebos (安慰剂), sound more encouraging than the facts guarantee, and conceal grave news, especially to the incurably ill and the dying.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Part V Writing (15%)

**Directions:** Advertisements have become a part of our daily life. In this part you are to write within 30 minutes a composition of no fewer than 120 words about "Advertising". Your composition should be based on the following outline:

1. 广告的作用

2. 广告可能造成的损害
3. 如何对待广告

### Advertising

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# TEST 2

## Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

**Directions:** In this part there are 30 sentences which are either incomplete or have some parts underlined. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence or is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. They went away for a fortnight on holiday.  
A. a week                      B. two weeks                      C. a month                      D. two months
2. The play was too sophisticated for them.  
A. dull                      B. childish                      C. silly                      D. complicated
3. They purchased a car last week.  
A. bought                      B. lost                      C. got                      D. sold
4. Will you help me to shift the furniture round, please?  
A. change                      B. switch                      C. move                      D. manage
5. He erased all the pencil marks on the book.  
A. left                      B. noted                      C. wrote                      D. rubbed out
6. It was sensible of him to do that.  
A. proper                      B. right                      C. wise                      D. responsive
7. The affair looks suspicious to me.  
A. bright                      B. doubtful                      C. certain                      D. funny
8. That was an awful crime.  
A. a terrible                      B. a poor                      C. an extreme                      D. an amazing
9. To save more money you'll need to be more frugal.  
A. lucky                      B. intelligent                      C. hard-working                      D. economical
10. How to talk to a Martian is an academic question.  
A. a theoretical                      B. an educational                      C. a scholastic                      D. a general
11. My property was \_\_\_\_\_ of in a sale.  
A. disturbed                      B. distributed                      C. disposed                      D. disputed
12. When Mr. Green retired his son \_\_\_\_\_ the business from him.  
A. took off                      B. took over                      C. took down                      D. took after
13. We'd be \_\_\_\_\_ off without all that noise from the children's room.  
A. good                      B. well                      C. better                      D. best
14. If the land belongs to you, why don't you lay \_\_\_\_\_ to it?  
A. label                      B. demand                      C. right                      D. claim



15. The repairs to your car will cost you \_\_\_\_\_ \$35.  
A. at large                      B. at all costs                      C. at once                      D. at most
16. \_\_\_\_\_ the absence of the Manager Mr. Smith is in charge of the business.  
A. In                      B. At                      C. To                      D. With
17. The meeting came to \_\_\_\_\_ at last.  
A. a limit                      B. an end                      C. a finish                      D. a bound
18. They have \_\_\_\_\_ production.  
A. brought up                      B. put up                      C. speeded up                      D. pulled up
19. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ you a good post.  
A. assure                      B. ensure                      C. make sure                      D. be sure
20. Those jeans will \_\_\_\_\_ in the wash.  
A. shrink                      B. diminish                      C. contract                      D. reduce
21. The life span of sunfish is short, \_\_\_\_\_ ten years.  
A. more seldom than                      B. more than seldom  
C. seldom more than                      D. seldom than more
22. The experiment on that compound ought \_\_\_\_\_ hours ago by the students.  
A. to be made                      B. to make  
C. to being made                      D. to have been made
23. \_\_\_\_\_, we started looking for work.  
A. All the money having spent                      B. All the money having been spent  
C. Having all the money been spent                      D. Having been spent all the money
24. With a lot of power \_\_\_\_\_ into it, laser beam is powerful enough to drill hard material.  
A. to pack                      B. packing                      C. packed                      D. packs
25. "I can't see the blackboard very well." "Perhaps you need \_\_\_\_\_."  
A. to have your eyes examined                      B. to examine your eyes  
C. to have examined your eyes                      D. to be examined your eyes
26. All gases and most liquids and solids expand when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. heat                      B. heating                      C. heated                      D. to heat
27. The risk the financial commission is taking is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. greater than the bank                      B. greater than the bank's  
C. as greater than the bank's                      D. as greater as the bank
28. Tom might have come to school in time for the lecture \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. but he got up rather late                      B. if he got up earlier  
C. unless he had got up earlier                      D. but he had gotten up so late
29. \_\_\_\_\_ dog was the first animal to be domesticated is generally agreed upon by authorities in the field.  
A. Until the                      B. That the                      C. It was the                      D. The
30. \_\_\_\_\_ did Arthur realize that there was danger.  
A. Upon entering the store                      B. After he had entered the store  
C. When he entered the store                      D. Only after entering the store