高校英语专业

综合测试题集

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高校英语专业综合测试题集

华东地区省(市)属师范大学外语系

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前　言

　　《高校英语专业综合测试题集》是为有效地指导、帮助一二年级学生达到由国家教育委员会审定批准的《高等学校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲》规定的要求和指标而专门设计和编撰的。本书主要供一般高等 学术英语专业基础阶段本科生用，亦可供攻读硕士研究生英语入学考试，出国人员 EPT，TOEFL，ELTS 等考试模拟练习用。本书具有文、理科的通用性，适合于师范院校、综合大学和文科院校。

　　全书由两大部分组成。第一部分包括二级综合测试题 5 套以及试题录音材料和答案。每套试题后面附有答题纸，可供正式测试或自学检查之用。第二部分收学习、应试指导性文章四篇，针对性强，读者定能从中得到启发和帮助。

　　全书中试题由南京师范大学、上海师范大学、山东师范大学、福建师范大学、安徽师范大学、浙江师范大学、江西师范大学组成的华东地区省（市）属师范大学外语系英语专业教研协作组合作编写，并经七所师大统测、分析和修改，最后请各校的外国专家过目。参加试题编写的师范大学，主持或参加编写的教师为（以其负责修订的试题项目的先后排列为序）：

福建师范大学	陈维振	林大津	杜昌忠	曾美英	吴翠玉	黄光林　潘培忠
江西师范大学	王嘉提	谢运才	王浩民	余志红	王松林	肖华锋
山东师范大学	马传禧	侯明君	丘潜章	史衍英	吕良环	王 莉
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上海师范大学	葛麦影	程星华	苏承志	汪永巩		

　　全书由主编负责责任审订外，还请史衍英、程乃萱、程星华、苏承志、沈劲、曾立人、吴翠玉和肖华锋为全书作了审校，在此谨致谢忱。

　　山东师范大学外语系，《山东外语教学》编辑部和济南出版社为本书的编辑和出版给予了大力支持，我们深表感谢。

　　由于水平有限，时间仓促，书中难免有不妥和疏漏之处，请读者批评指正。

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编　者

一九九０年七月二十五日

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目　录

College English Proficiency Model Test One

For English Majors (Band Two)

(Total Score: 200 Points; Time limit: 150 Minutes)

Part One

(Partial score: 60 points; Time limit: 45 minutes)

I. Listening Comprehension (40 points; 35 minutes)

Section A   Pronunciation and Intonation (10 pts)

Directions: For each question in this section, you will hear a short sentence. Each sentence will be spoken just once. The sentences will not be written out for you. Therefore you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says. You will hear ten sentences, each of which is followed by four words marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the right word you hear by drawing on the answer sheet with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter you have chosen.

Example:

You will hear:

There is a book on the desk.

You will read:

(A) book   (B) boot   (C) boat   (D) look

The correct answer is (A). Therefore, you should choose answer (A).

Sample Answer
(A) (B) (C) (D)

1. Since he had all the necessary qualities, he was given the _____ .

(A) bank   (B) rank   (C) tank   (D) thank

2. His _____ was much better than we expected.

(A) sward   (B) thought   (C) sword   (D) sort

3. The little baby's _____ brought the family lots of happiness.

(A) birds   (B) purse   (C) birth   (D) burp

4. No one would like that girl's _____ .

(A) heir   (B) hair   (C) hail   (D) heel

5. The _____ we are talking about is a rare one.

(A) load   (B) road   (C) node   (D) note

Directions: In this part, you will listen to the way in which the sentence is spoken. And then decide which of the following alternatives best explains the special emphasis of the sentence.

6. We heard John talking.

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(A) We didn't hear Mary talking.

(B) But we didn't see him.

(C) John was a noisy boy.

(D) We met John yesterday and talked with him.

7. What? What did you say?

(A) What do you mean by saying that?

(B) How dare you say that!

(C) Please say it again. I didn't get it.

(D) What nonsense did you say?

8. I didn't know you were leaving.

(A) I thought it was John who was leaving

(B) John said Sally was leaving too.

(C) I knew that you didn't like the hotel.

(D) The hotel manager arranged for the leaving.

9. Oh, indeed. How nice for you!

(A) congratulation   (B) doubt   (C) agreement   (D) sarcasm

10. You flatter me.

(A) I feel greatly flattered by your words.

(B) You praise me too much.

(C) You are trying to make me look better.

(D) You are trying to be insulting.

Section B   Listening to Statements (10 pts)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short statements. The statements will be spoken just once. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully in order to understand what the speaker says. After you hear a statement, you will have a period of 15 to 20 seconds to read the four sentences in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then, choose your answer on your answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Listen to the following example:

You will hear:

Tom gave me 5 dollars.

You will read:

(A) Tom was very rich.

(B) Tom was a kind-hearted boy.

(C) It's Tom who gave me five dollars.

(D) Tom was very generous.

Sentence (C) 'It's Tom who gave me five dollars.' is closest in meaning to the statement 'Tom

gave me 5 dollars. ' Therefore you should choose answer (C).

11. (A) Jack was on time.
    (C) Tom was late.
    (B) Mary was late.
    (D) Mary was on time.

12. (A) Bill is on the watch.
    (C) The books are on the watch.
    (B) The watch is on the books.
    (D) Bill is on the books.

13. (A) He needs one more dollar.
    (C) He needs five more dollars.
    (B) He needs four more dollars.
    (D) He needs nine more dollars.

14. (A) Pam left first.
    (C) Pam left at 12:30
    (B) Bob left at 12:30.
    (D) Bob left first.

15. (A) Ed and Mary didn't go.
    (C) John and Betty didn't go.
    (B) John and Betty went.
    (D) Ed and Betty went.

16. (A) The pants are green.
    (C) The shirt is green and brown.
    (B) The shirt is green.
    (D) The pants are brown and green.

17. (A) Brian is younger.
    (C) Brett is younger.
    (B) Brett is 12.
    (D) Brian is 9.

18. (A) It's still raining.
    (C) It just started raining.
    (B) It rained only this morning.
    (D) It has stopped raining.

19. (A) Sue will find Betty.
    (C) Betty will find Bob.
    (B) Bob will find Sue.
    (D) Bob will find Betty.

20. (A) Her bag is blue and red.
    (C) His bag is white and blue.
    (B) His bag is red and white.
    (D) Her bag is red and white.

Section C   Listening to Conversations (10 pts)

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short coversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. You will hear the question only once. After you hear the question, you will have a period of 15 to 20 seconds to read the four possible answers marked (A), (B), (C) and (D), and decide which is the best answer. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Listen to the following example:

You will hear:

    Man: Hi, Jean! Going to the movies?

    Woman: Yeah, and you?

    Third voice: What is the woman going to do?

You will read:

    (A) She is going to meet a friend.   (B) She is going to a party.

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(C) She is going to see a film.   (D) She is going to a cafe.

From the conversation, we know that the woman is going to the movies. The best answer, then, is (C), ' She is going to see a film. ' Therefore, you should choose anwser (C).

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Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)
</div>

21. (A) Red.   (B) Red and blue.
    (C) Blue.   (D) Red and green.
22. (A) The man.   (B) The man' s brother.
    (C) The woman.   (D) The woman' s brother.
23. (A) That Bob is unkind.   (B) That Bob can' t help.
    (C) That Bob will help.   (D) That Bob wants money.
24. (A) At Bill' s home.   (B) At school.
    (C) At the library.   (D) At home.
25. (A) At 9:30.   (B) At 10:15.   (C) At 9:00.   (D) At 10:00.
26. (A) John.   (B) Bill.   (C) The man.   (D) Sue.
27. (A) Golf and bowling.   (B) Swimming.
    (C) Bowling and swimming.   (D) Bowling.
28. (A) Fred.   (B) The woman.   (C) Sharon.   (D) Ed.
29. (A) 3 times.   (B) 8 times.   (C) 6 times.   (D) 5 times.
30. (A) That she is a librarian.   (B) That she doesn' t like to read.
    (C) That she probably has the book.   (D) That she owns a bookstore.

Section D   Listening to Talks and News Broadcasts (10 pts)

Directions: In this section you will hear some talks and news items from BBC and VOA. You will hear them once only. After each one, you will hear some questions. You will hear each question once only. After you hear the question, you will have 15 to 20 seconds to choose the best answer from the four choices given. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

31. (A) that she was vacuuming her apartment.

    (B) that she was very happily married.

    (C) that she was hitting her husband with a household appliance.

    (D) that her husband attacked her with a vacuum cleaner.

32. (A) You may have unconscious fears of castration.

    (B) You may have forgotten to write down an appointment.

    (C) You may be secretly resenting someone in your life.

    (D) You should examine your teeth for signs of trouble.

33. (A) They are unimportant and should be disregarded.

    (B) They may give us helpful clues about ourselvers.

(C) Only a trained psychologist can interpret them with success.

(D) They should never be interpreted literally.

34. (A) It shows that dreams can remind us of something we've been too busy to remember.

    (B) It is an example of how we often dream of very ordinary events.

    (C) It shows how dreams can urge us to get more in touch with our real feelings.

    (D) It demonstrates that we can discover our innermost anxieties through looking seriously at our dreams.

35. (A) 10   (B) 4   (C) 6   (D) 20

36. (A) to fight with separatists in Indian Kashmir (B) to reinforce separatists there

    (C) to deliver explosives and weapons (D) to deliver messages

37. (A) in Pakistan   (B) near Kashmir

    (C) inside Paris   (D) in the border area of Kuprara

38. (A) to help develope private businesses (B) to help economies of Eastern Europe

    (C) to help finance public projects (D) to help economies of developing nations

39. (A) 60 percent   (B) two thirds

    (C) two fifths   (D) two fourths

40. (A) one   (B) two   (C) three   (D) four

II. Dictation (10 points; 10 minutes)

Listen to the following passage and write down the whole passage. All together the passage will be read to you four times. For the first time, just listen and try to understand the meaning. The first reading will be read at the normal speed. For the second and third reading, the passage will be read slowly and sentence by sentence. The last reading will be read at the normal speed again and it is for you to check your work.

Part Two

(Partial score: 140 points; Time limit: 105 minutes)

III. Grammar (30 points; 20 minutes)

Section A Sentence Completion (10 pts)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example:

The car slackens its speed _____ the corner.

The sentence should read, ' The car slackens its speed at the corner. ' Therefore you should choose (D).

Sample Answer
(A) (B) (C) (D)

41. The noise of the party prevented me from getting _____ sleep.

　　(A). no　　　　　　B. some　　　　　　C. any　　　　　　D. not

42. If you haven' t got any fresh milk, I' ll take some tinned _____ .

　　A. one　　　　　　B. ones　　　　　　C. one' s　　　　　　D. milk

43. Long hair is no longer _____ .

　　A. in fashion　　　　B. in a fashion　　　　C. in fashions　　　　D. in any fashion

44. Her hair is _____ .

　　A the same colour as her mother　　　　　B. the same colour as her mother' s

　　C. same colour as her mother　　　　　　D. same colour as her mother' s

45. "Why does Mary look so tired and sleepy?"

　　" _____ she sat up all night with her mother. "

　　A. For　　　　　　B. Because　　　　　　C. Because of　　　　　　D. Since

46. "Could you give this book to Mr. Chen?"

　　"Certainly. _____ him about something else in any case, so it won' t be any bother. "

　　A. I' ll see　　　　　B. I see　　　　　C. I can see　　　　　D. I' ll be seeing

47. The little boy _____ by the drug pusher to carry drugs for him.

　　A. was made use　　　　　　　　　　B. was made used of

　　C. was made used　　　　　　　　　　D. was made use of

48. I' m going to start now _____ miss the beginning.

　　A. not to　　　　　B. so as not to　　　　　C. in order not　　　　　D. so as not

49. I _____ so much wine; only three people came.

　　A. needn' t have bought　　　　　　　B. don' t need to buy

　　C. needn' t　　　　　　　　　　　　　D. needn' t have to buy

50. The film was not as good as I had expected. If I _____ it was boring, I would not have gone.

　　A. knew　　　　　　B. would knew　　　　　　C. had known　　　　　　D. know

Section B　　　Error Identification (10 pts)

Directions: There are 10 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify the one underlined part that is wrong. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

　　Example:

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It was quite difficult <u>to understand</u> <u>that</u> the professor talked <u>about</u>.
A   B   C   D

Answer (C) is wrong because the sentence should read, ' It was quite difficult to understand what the professor talked about. ' So you should choose (C).

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Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

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51. The guests <u>shook</u> <u>hand</u> w/ith <u>the</u> host before <u>they</u> left.
     A   B .   C   D

52. Alan <u>got</u> · <u>a</u>   F <u>for</u> English composition, <u>but</u> got an A for mathematics.
     A   B   C   D

53. I have <u>no</u> writing desk in my study, <u>so</u>   I' m going to <u>make</u>   <u>myself it</u>.   .
     A   B   C   D

54. Red and black <u>are</u> colors <u>that</u> don' t <u>fit</u> me <u>well</u>.
     A   B   C   D

55. <u>Having heard</u> that he <u>had completed</u> his new design, we came to congratulate him <u>for</u> his <u>success</u>.
   A   B   C   D

56. The box <u>under</u> the bed <u>is</u> <u>more square</u> than <u>the box</u> on the table.
      A   B   C   D

57. <u>That</u> was <u>the</u> first party <u>that</u> 1 really <u>enjoyed</u> in my childhood.
   A   B   C   D

58. I <u>want</u> <u>to talk</u> to <u>the</u> person <u>breaking</u> that mirror.
   A   B   C   D

59. <u>It</u> was <u>not until</u> Mrs. Smith had arrived home <u>which</u> she remembered her appointment <u>with</u> Mrs.
 A   B   C   D
Baker.

60. John' s wisdom teeth <u>were troubling</u> him, so he went to his dentist to <u>see sbout</u> having <u>them</u> <u>pull</u>.
                  A   B   C   D

Section C   Sentence Transformation (10 pts)

Directions : Complete each of the following sentences in such a way that it means exactly the same as the sentence before it.

Example :

Bob is furious to hear it.

It _____

You should write 'makes Bob furious to hear it' in the blank, so the sentence will now be ' It makes Bob furious to hear it. ' Find the corresponding blanks on the answer sheet and complete the following sentences according to the requirement.

61. We were not surprised at their failure.

We were not surprised that _____

62. It' s very kind of you to think so much· of .us. .

You are _____

63. Because he is ill, he is absent today.

Because of _____

64. She does not seem to have enough confidence in herself.

It seems _____ .

65. They insisted on my staying there for supper.

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They insisted that _____

66. The production of the new semi-conduct has not been easy.

    _____ the new semi-conduct has not been easy.

67. He hardly realized how much time they had spent preparing the meeting.

    _____ he hardly realized how much time they had spent on.

68. She did not return until she had finished all her work.

    It was not until _____

69. They cannot understand what caused him to lose confidence so easily.

    They cannot understand why _____

70. People speak English in many parts of the world.

    English _____

IV. Vocabulary (40 points; 25 minutes)

Section A   Word Recognition (10 pts)

Directions: In this section you are given 10 sentences. One word in each sentence is underlined and is followed by four paraphrases marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the correct paraphrase of each word and mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter you have choisen.

Example:

You will read: The train was delayed for half an hour.

  (A) 放置   (B) 耽误   (C) 出轨   (D) 期待

The correct answer is (B). Therefore you should choose answer (B).

               Sample Answer

              (A) (B) (C) (D)

71. This book is invaluable.

  (A)毫无价值的   (B) 价值无法估量的 (C) 贬值的   (D) 低价格的

72. Beijing Hotel is probably the most luxurious hotel in China.

  (A) 豪华的   (B) 宏伟的   (C) 丰富的   (D) 突出的

73. What a snobbish woman she is.

  (A) 迷人的   (B) 可恶的   (C) 聪慧的   (D) 势利的

74. Her uncle is a distinguished musician.

  (A) 辨别的   (B) 不同的   (C) 卓越的   (D) 很一般的

75. The talk given by Dr. Johnson yesterday was quite intelligible.

  (A) 聪明的   (B) 易懂的   (C) 理解力强的 (D) 知识性强的

76. He is the most contemptible man in the world.

  (A) 鄙视他人的 (B) 同情别人的 (C) 可怜的   (D) 可鄙的

77. Vendors must have a license.

  (A) 侍者   (B) 小贩   (C) 司机   (D) 医生

78. Library cards will <u>expire</u> when they are not used.

(A) 期满   (B) 罚款   (C) 退还   (D) 续借

79. We should not get upset about <u>trivial</u> matters.

(A) 不重要的   (B) 未料到的   (C) 不寻常的   (D) 不肯定的

80. In case of poisoning, immediately give large quantities of soapy or salty water in order to <u>induce</u> vomiting.

(A) 控制   (B) 清除   (C) 引起   (D) 中止

Section B   Sentence Completion (10 pts)

Directions: In each of the following 10 sentences there is a blank. Below each sentence are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Decide which one of the four choices is the most suitable for the blank and then mark your choice on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example:

John is _____ mad than stupid.

(A) more   (B) very   (C) not   (D) much

The sentence should read ' John is more mad than stupid. ' Therefore you should choose (A).

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

81. Jack said that it was _____ (必要) to leave immediately.

(A) unwise   (B) possible   (C) desirable   (D) necessary

82. Mary's _____ (目标) could not be readily seen.

(A) bias   (B) subject   (C) direction   (D) objective

83. The Winfields are a quite _____ (传统的) family.

(A) cheerful   (B) humoros   (C) conventional   (D) well-known

84. The businessmen are _____ (讨价还价) over the sale of the diamonds.

(A) arguing   (B) discussing   (C) bargaining   (D) negotiating

85. _____ (终了), the better team won the game.

(A) Ultimately   (B) Presumably   (C) Fortunately   (D) Occasionally

86. The workers _____ a fair wage for their work.

(A) asked   (B) appealed   (C) demanded   (D) campaigned

87. I'd like to take _____ of this opportunity to thank you all for your co-operation.

(A) asked   (B) benefit   (C) occasion   (D) advantage

88. I didn't know what to do but then an idea suddenly _____ to me.

(A) hit   (B) struck   (C) happened   (D) occurred

89. We could get no information about what had happened to the _____ of war.

(A) prisoners   (B) patients   (C) pirates   (D) passengers

90. All the hotels in the town were full up so we stayed in a _____ village for the night.

(A) near   (B) close   (C) nearby   (D) neighbour

Section C   Paraphrase (10 pts)

Directions: In each of the following 10 sentences is a an underlined word or phrase. Beneath each sentence are four words or phrases marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the one word or phrase which will best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it is substituted for the underlined part. Mark your choice on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example:

You will have completed this course by this time next year.

(A) learned   (B) produced   (C) examined   (D) finished

The best answer is (D) because 'finished' has the same meaning as 'completed' in the sentence. Therefore you should choose (D).

Sample Answer

(A) (B) (C) (D)

91. The presidency of the United States is often depicted as the world strenuous job.

     (A) described   (B) explained   (C) imagined   (D) experienced

92. The results of the test were quite unambiguous.

     (A) clear   (B) surprising   (C) doubtful   .   (D) unimportant

93. Secrecy was a decisive factor in the success of the project.

     (A) choice   (B) major   (C) determining   (D) significant

94. She was an unlikely candidate for the position.

     (A) dishonest   (B) unpopular   (C) improbable   (D) unqualified

95. Keep two pencils handy while taking the examination.

     (A) extra   (B) secrecy   (C) near   (D) sharp

96. Though chess players may now compete against computers, they still follow rules that were used over 800 years ago.

     (A) come after   (B) abide by   (C) recite   (D) allow

97. Feminism as a theme emerged rather late in the history of literature.

     (A) fairly   (B) regretting   (C) undeniably   (D) amazingly

98. In 1844, the government refused to pruchase Samuel Morse's invention.

     (A) support   (B) permit   (C) build   (D) buy

99. Many immigrants were prepared to work hard and in appalling conditions for the sake of their descendants.

     (A) benefit   (B) health

     (C) property   (D) entertainment

100. Davy Crocket was reared in eastern Tennessee.

     (A) born   (B) well-know   (C) brought up   (D) killed

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Section D Word Derivation (10 pts)

Directions: Use the appropriate form of the word given in brackets at the end of each sentence to fill in the corres-ponding blank on the answer sheet.

Example:

This project will be _____ to the people of the country. (benefit)

The sentence should read 'This project will be benefitial to the people of the country. ' Therefore you should write 'benefitial' in the corresponding blank on the answer sheet.

101. Many people were convinced by his _____ argument. (force)

102. Beethoven was well-known throughout the world; he was _____ a great man. (doubt)

103. You will _____ your health if you work so hard. (danger)

104. She shook her head as a gesture of _____ . (refuse)

105. His purpose was _____ to us, so all of us did not know what he would do. (know)

106. He has few worries or _____ . How lucky he is ! (responsible)

107. If you behave badly, you will get yourself _____ . (like)

108. I bought a hat at the shop you often go to. It is an _____ one. (expense)

109. President Roosevelt was _____ in November, 1940. He naturally interpreted this re-election as an endorsement of his foreign as well as his domestic policies. (elect)

110. She tried to _____ the parcel to see what it is in it but failed. (do)

V. Cloze (20 points; 10 minutes)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, choose the most suitable word from the list of words provided underneath. Each word can be used once only. Write your choice of word in the corre-sponding blank on the answer sheet.

or	also	lengths	when	struggle
by	been	iron	produced	until
and	the	blend	just	second
it	much	shower	in	thrown
has	may	are	either	consequently

Why the Sky Looks Blue?

The waves of the sea represent the sunlight. We know that sunlight is a __111__ of lights of many colors ---as we can prove for ourselves __112__ passing it through a prism, __113__ even through a jug of water, or as Nature demonstrates to us __114__ she passes it through the raindrops of, a summer __115__ and produces a rainbow. We __116__ know that light consists of waves. __117__ that the different colors of light are __118__ by waves of different __119__ , red light by long waves and blue light by short waves. The mixture of waves which constitutes sunlight __120__ to struggle through the obstacles __121__ meets in the atmosphere, __122__ as the mixture of waves of

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the seaside has to struggle past the columns of the pier. And these obstacles treat the light waves __123__ as the columns of the pier treat the sea waves. The short waves which constitute blue light __124__ scattered __125__ all directions.

Thus, the different elements of sunlight are treated in different ways as they __126__ through the earth's atmosphere. A wave of blue light __127__ be scattered by a dust particle and turn out of its course. After a time a __128__ dust particle again truns it out of its course, and so on, __129__ it finally enters our eyes by a path as zigzag as that of a flash of lightning. __130__ that is why the sky looks blue.

VI. Reading Comprehension (30 points; 30 minutes)

Section A   Skimming and Scanning (10 pts)

Directions: In this section you will be given a page from a book. Below this page are 5 questions related to the page, with each question followed by four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Read the questions quickly and consult the page to find the information needed. Then return to the questions and choose one answer for each question and mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

131. How many stressed syllables are there in the noun phrase <u>toop boot</u>?

    (A) one   (B) two   (C) three   (D) none

132. How many syllables are there in the word <u>topicality</u>?

    (A) three   (B) four   (C) five   (D) six

133. The American way of spelling the word <u>torch</u> in the sense of "a small electric light in a tube carried in

        the hand to give light" is:

    (A) flashlight   (B) torchlight   (C) blowlamp   (D) flash

134. The uncountable noun form of the word <u>torpid</u> is:

    (A) torpid   (B) torpidity   (C) torpidness   (D) torpidly

135. The word <u>topping</u> 2 means:

    (A) adjective   (B) excellent

    (C) becoming rare   (D) Brithish English

Directions: Read these sentences carefully and then for each of the questions, choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the original one.

136. "I advised my neighbour not to cheat in the examination, but to no purpose."

    This sentence means that the speaker ...

    (A) could not persuade his neighbour to refrain from cheating in the examination.

    (B) told his neighbour that it served no purpose to cheat in the examination.

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