

能力·训练·提高  
英语系列丛书(三)  
综合训练精选

(修订本)

陈平兴 秦光华 聂家明  
韩民忠 宛金来 编著

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# 修 订 说 明

本书旨在提高中学生对教材与教学大纲所规定的英语知识的掌握以及实际应用能力。全书共收入 14 套综合练习题,其中 7 套为 MET 题型,7 套为 NMET 题型,并在 1992 年版的基础上进行了补充、修改和提高。特点为:按教材分册、分单元编写;涉及面广,综合性强。既适合经过英语会考的学生使用,又适合未经英语会考的学生使用。通过反复练习,可提高英语应试的整体水平。本书可供教师课堂使用,也可作为课外练习。

编 者 1993 年 8 月

# 目 录

I. 模拟 MET 试题 .....	[ 1 ]
II. 模拟 NMET 试题 .....	[ 9 ]
III. 模拟 MET 试题 .....	[ 19 ]
IV. 模拟 NMET 试题 .....	[ 27 ]
V. 模拟 MET 试题 .....	[ 35 ]
VI. 模拟 NMET 试题 .....	[ 44 ]
VII. 模拟 MET 试题 .....	[ 53 ]
VIII. 模拟 NMET 试题 .....	[ 61 ]
IX. 模拟 MET 试题 .....	[ 69 ]
X. 模拟 NMET 试题 .....	[ 77 ]
XI. 模拟 MET 试题 .....	[ 86 ]
XII. 模拟 NMET 试题 .....	[ 94 ]
XIII. 模拟 MET 试题 .....	[ 104 ]
XIV. 模拟 NMET 试题 .....	[ 112 ]
答 案 .....	[ 122 ]

# I. 模拟 MET 试题

## 初中 (1—4) 册

### 第 I 卷

#### 第一部分 (K) 英语知识

##### KI. 语音和拼写知识 (共 10 小题, 计分 5%)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave

B. save

C. hat

D. made

答案是 C.

1. blue

A. move

B. pull

C. pupil

D. rubber

2. hen

A. beast

B. heavy

C. tea

D. engage

3. many

A. happy

B. grass

C. guest

D. maths

4. problem

A. pocket

B. pleasant

C. planet

D. monitor

5. hour

A. white

B. whom

C. head

D. behind

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 请从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合, 使其完整与正确。

例: alr\_\_dy

A. ea

B. ee

C. ie

D. eu

答案是 A.

6. int\_\_sting

A. ri

B. re

C. ere

D. eri

7. We\_\_sday

A. n

B. ne

C. dne

D. ni

8. Sat\_\_day

A. ur

B. er

C. ir

D. ar

9. rec\_\_ve

A. ea

B. ir

C. ei

D. ie

10. temp\_\_ture

A. ri

B. are

C. ere

D. era

**II. 单项填空 (共 30 小题, 计分 15%)**

从 A, B, C, D 中选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes. \_\_\_\_.

A. is he

B. isn't he

C. comes he

D. doesn't he 答案是 D.

11. Help yourself \_\_\_\_ some meat.

A. on

B. for

C. to

D. at

12. The students are having a party. \_\_\_\_ are singing, \_\_\_\_ are dancing.

A. A few...others

B. Several...others

C. Some...others

D. Some...the others

13. It's bad \_\_\_\_ your eyes to read \_\_\_\_ the sun.

A. to...in

B. for...under

C. to...under

D. for...in

14. I'm wrong. I'll \_\_\_\_ back what I said.

A. get

B. bring

C. take

D. hold

15. How long may I \_\_\_\_ this book?

A. lend

B. borrow

C. keep

D. see

16. He's playing \_\_\_\_.

A. piano

B. a piano

C. pianos

D. the piano

17. It takes more than 3 days to get to the moon \_\_\_\_ a spaceship.

A. in

B. on

C. at

D. by

18. He spent half a year \_\_\_\_ all over the world.

A. travel

B. to travel

C. travelling

D. travelled

19. \_\_\_\_ fun to swim in a river!

A. How

B. What

C. What a

D. How a

20. After he worked for two hours, he stopped \_\_\_\_.

A. having a rest

B. having a smoke

C. having a drink

D. to have a smoke

21. "His face turned red." The word "turned" means "\_\_\_\_".

A. went

B. changed

C. looked

D. seemed

22. I'll tell him about it if I \_\_\_\_ him.

A. will see

B. shall see

C. see

D. saw

23. Let me \_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_.

A. hear...to sing

B. to hear...sing

C. hear...sing

D. to hear...to sing

24. It's too hot \_\_\_\_ the day and too cold \_\_\_\_ night \_\_\_\_ the moon:

A. in...on...at

B. on...at...in

C. in...at...on

D. at...in...on

25. He stayed in Beijing for \_\_\_\_.



A. sometime      B. some time      C. sometimes      D. some times

26. John: How are you?

Mary: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Quite good. Thank you.

B. Hou are you?

C. How do you do!

D. Fine, thanks. And you?

27. Which bus shall we \_\_\_\_\_?

A. take

B. sit

C. seat

D. ride

28. I don't \_\_\_\_\_ if he will come or not.

A. think

B. hope

C. mind

D. expect

29. Wang: It's already nine o'clock.

Li: Really? I \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A. didn't realize

B. don't realize

C. haven't realized

D. hadn't realized

30. The girl was very sad, but she tried her best to \_\_\_\_\_ back her tears.

A. take

B. get

C. bring

D. keep

31. \_\_\_\_\_ of us like taking buses because they are too crowded.

A. Some

B. Several

C. Few

D. A few

32. Tom: "You have done a very good job, Mr. Smith."

Smith: "\_\_\_\_\_."

A. Not so good

B. Just so-so

C. Thank you

D. Don't say so

33. He looks \_\_\_\_\_, but in fact, he isn't in \_\_\_\_\_ health.

A. good...good

B. well...good

C. well...well

D. good...well

34. Zhang: Thank you very much.

Zhao: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Never mind

B. It doesn't matter

C. You're welcome

D. All ritht

35. "What have you done!" said he \_\_\_\_\_.

A. surprised

B. surprising

C. in surprise

D. in a surprise

36. \_\_\_\_\_ all the boys in our class, Gao Feng is the tallest.

A. From

B. In

C. Out of

D. Of

37. I've made great progress in my English study \_\_\_\_\_ the help of the teacher.

A. under

B. below

C. with

D. because

38. Look! There is a small hole \_\_\_\_\_ your jacket.

A. at

B. on

C. in

D. into

39. Please move along and make \_\_\_\_\_ for me.

A. a room

B. the room

C. room

D. rooms

40. I'd like to make \_\_\_\_\_ with him.

A. friend

B. a friend

C. the friend

D. friends



## 第二部分(KU)英语知识综合运用

### KU. 完形填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25%)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在 41—65 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Captain Joseph Mackey's airplane was flying over the ocean on his way to Great Britain 41 engine 42 started. He turned back and 43 a crashlanding (迫降) at night 44 the deep snow of Newfoundland. All the men in the plane were killed 45 Captain Mackey, who was badly hurt.

Captain Mackey waited all the next morning for an airplane to come 46 search 47 him. In the afternoon he set 48 to find help. He went about a mile, but found that he was 49 weak to go on 50 the snow. Half walking and half crawling, he 51 his way back to the plane.

The second day many planes passed above him, 52 of the pilots saw him. In his plane was a flask (烧瓶) of aluminum (铝) powder. He poured this on a huge stone to make the stone 53, but the wind blew it 54.

The third day Captain Mackey heard a plane 55 nearer and nearer, 56 very low. It flew right over him and passed on. Then he gave 57 hope of 58. In a few minutes the plane turned, and the pilot dipped one wing to get a clearer view. He had seen the aluminum powder 59 by the wind on the snow.

The pilot came 60 closer for a better look, and then he saw Captain Mackey 61 his arms. Jim Allison, the pilot, was an old friend. Allison quickly climbed higher and 62 a radio 63. 64 a short time a plane came and 65 a sleeping bag, food, medicine and tools for Captain Mackey. Later two trappers (营救人员) arrived with a sled (雪橇) to rescue him.

- |                |               |               |                   |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. while   | B. since      | C. when       | D. after          |
| 42. A. trouble | B. difficulty | C. matter     | D. puzzle         |
| 43. A. did     | B. got        | C. had        | D. made           |
| 44. A. on      | B. in         | C. at         | D. to             |
| 45. A. except  | B. besides    | C. except for | D. in addition to |
| 46. A. in      | B. for        | C. at         | D. on             |
| 47. A. after   | B. out        | C. of         | D. for            |
| 48. A. about   | B. out        | C. of         | D. up             |
| 49. A. very    | B. quite      | C. rather     | D. too            |
| 50. A. cross   | B. across     | C. through    | D. past           |
| 51. A. made    | B. kept       | C. took       | D. had            |
| 52. A. nobody  | B. no one     | C. any        | D. none           |

- |                   |                |                |                  |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 53. A.to shine    | B. shine       | C. shining     | D. shone         |
| 54. A.from        | B. out         | C. up          | D. off           |
| 55. A.come        | B. to come     | C. coming      | D. going         |
| 56. A.fly         | B. flying      | C. flew        | D. flown         |
| 57. A.in          | B. out         | C. off         | D. up            |
| 58. A.being found | B. finding     | C. discovering | D.being searched |
| 59. A.flown       | B. flying      | C. blown       | D. blowing       |
| 60. A.along       | B. down        | C. out         | D. up            |
| 61. A.waving      | B. moving      | C. shaking     | D. showing       |
| 62. A.made        | B. gave out    | C. gave off    | D. sent          |
| 63. A.message     | B. information | C. sign        | D. news          |
| 64. A.Through     | B. Within      | C. In          | D. During        |
| 65. A.dropped     | B. drooped     | C. fell        | D. threw         |

### 第三部分(U)英语运用

#### UI. 阅读理解(共 20 小题, 计分 40%)

阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中, 选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。

#### A

In the past, operations were difficult. Until the middle of the eighteen fifties, surgery was very dangerous. Many patients died, after even the smallest operations. This was because bacteria entered the cuts in the patients' bodies and started infection. In some countries, up to 90 per cent of patients died from infection after operations. In 1865, however, Joseph Lister, a British surgeon, found an answer to the problem. He used an "antiseptic" (抗菌素) during and after operations. This killed the dangerous bacteria, and most of his patients lived. Since then, surgeons have used antiseptics in all operations.

Surgery has developed in many important ways since the day of Joseph Lister. Today, when patients go to hospital for an operation, they can expect the best treatment, in clean and hygienic (卫生的) conditions.

66. Operations were difficult and dangerous until \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1850  
 B. the middle of 1850  
 C. the middle of the fifties of the eighteenth century  
 D. the middle of the fifties of the nineteenth century
67. In the passage, "surgery" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the performing of an operation  
 B. cure  
 C. treatment  
 D. medicine

68. In the past, up to 90 percent of patients died after operations mainly because \_\_\_\_.
- A. bacteria entered the cuts in the patients' bodies and infection took place
  - B. The conditions in hospitals were bad
  - C. the skill of surgeons was not so good
  - D. there used to be no antiseptics at that time
69. Which topic of the following best suits the passage?
- A. Operations were difficult in the past.
  - B. Surgery has become safer.
  - C. The devotion of Joseph Lister to medical science.
  - D. Developments in surgery.

## B

A person who likes to think about travel and faraway places, but who really prefers to stay at home, is known as an "armchair traveller". Jules Verne, the worldfamous writer, was such a man.

In his imagination, he travelled to places where nobody had ever been before. He went round the world in eighty days, which of course was impossible to do in the nineteenth century. He voyaged sixty thousand miles under the sea when there were no submarines (潜水艇). He even went to the moon and explored the centre of the earth.

Jules Verne was not only an "armchair traveller", he was also an "armchair inventor". long before Marconi began his work with radio, Jules Verne had written about television. He had written about helicopters (直升飞机) fifty years before the world's first plane flew. He wrote about these things so realistically that he encouraged people to try out, in real life, the things he had written about. When Richard Byrd returned from his flight across the North Pole in 1926, he said that Jules Verne had been his guide. Simon Lake, the developer of the modern submarine, wrote that Jules Verne had been the director of his life.

70. An armchair traveller refers to a person who \_\_\_\_.
- A. travels in an armchair
  - B. is only fond of thinking about travel, but goes nowhere
  - C. likes travelling to faraway places
  - D. writes about travel
71. Jules Verne \_\_\_\_.
- A. travelled to many places and went round the world in eighty days
  - B. voyaged under the sea
  - C. went to the moon and explored the centre of the earth
  - D. did none of the things stated above
72. Radio was invented by \_\_\_\_.



A. Richard Byrd      B. Simon Lake      C. Marconi      D. Jules Verne

73. Which of the following is true?

- A. Jules Verne took Richard Byrd to the North Pole by plane.
- B. Jules Verne developed the modern submarine.
- C. Jules Verne invented helicopters.
- D. Richard Byrd was a great explorer.

74. Jules Verne was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a world-famous writer
- B. a great explorer
- C. a great traveller
- D. not only a great writer but also a great inventor

75. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. one should dare to think
- B. Jules Verne was good not only at writing books but also at inventing things
- C. what one man can imagine, another man can do
- D. Jules Verne was known as an 'armchair traveller and inventor'

### C

In 725 AD China made the first mechanical clock. Since then, techniques in the making of clocks have become more and more sophisticated. (复杂、高级的) Today, the most accurate "clock" in the world is in Washington, USA. It is an atomic clock, and is accurate to within one second in 1,700,000 years.

In a natural time system, noon would be the time of day when the sun was at its highest point. In the past, the keeping of time was a local matter. Each area decided for itself what the time should be. By the middle of the nineteenth century, however, the world's large countries had railway systems, and time differences began causing problems for railway companies and travellers.

The division of the world into twenty four time zones in 1884 solved these problems. Greenwich, London, is the central point of the time system, with twelve time zones to the east and twelve to the west. If the time is, for example, 12 noon in Greenwich, it will be 8 p.m. in Beijing but only 6 a.m. in Mexico City. The time difference between San Francisco (旧金山) and Beijing is 18 hours.

76. Which of the following is true?

- A. The first clock in the world was made by Chinese.
- B. Techniques in making clocks have developed very quickly.
- C. A mechanical clock is as accurate as an atomic one.
- D. There are no atomic clocks in China.

77. The word "accurate" means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. slow                      B. fast                      C. wrong                      D. exact

78. The keeping of time in different places used to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. consistent (一致的)    B. the same    C. unified (统一的)    D. different
79. 'Noon would be the time of day when the sun was at its highest point.' means it is correct \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in reality                      B. in actual fact  
C. for everywhere                      D. for a certain place only
80. Suppose you leave Beijing by plane early on Saturday morning, you'll normally arrive in San Francisco on \_\_\_\_\_ by local time.  
A. Saturday                      B. Sunday                      C. Friday                      D. Monday

**D**

He came in mid-term without an interview (面试). Late May it was though no one would have thought it from the weather, employed through one of the companies which send temporary (临时的) teachers to schools, to teach French until someone better could be found.

81. Late May was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Mid-term  
B. the time one of the companies employed teachers  
C. the time one of the companies sent temporary teachers  
D. the time better teachers could be found
82. He came \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. without anybody knowing about it  
B. but no one would have thought it  
C. in late May                      D. to employ a better teacher
83. No one would have thought that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he came in mid-term  
B. he was employed through one of the companies  
C. he came to teach French  
D. it was late May
84. He was employed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to send temporary teachers                      B. to teach French  
C. to find someone better                      D. to get in touch with the companies
85. The task of the companies was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to employ temporary teachers for schools  
B. to make job interviews  
C. to send French teachers  
D. to find better teachers

## 第 II 卷

### U II. 书面表达(共 1 题, 计分 15%)

老师要你向全班同学作一个口头通知。你根据下列内容用英文编一个口头通知(字数 80—120)。

1. 活动内容: 学校组织去郊游(outing)。
2. 地点: 颐和园。
3. 时间: 下星期六(4月12日)。
4. 注意事项: (1) 参加者需要在这张纸上登记; (2) 每人需交给你车费2元; (3) 上午7:30 在校门口集合, 8:00 乘校车出发。

## II. 模拟 NMET 试题

初中(5—6)册

### 第 I 卷

(三大题, 共 110 分)

#### I. 单项填空(共 40 小题, 计分 40)

A) 观察所给单词的读音, 从 A、B、C、D 找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

例: have

A. gave

B. save

C. hat

D. made

答案是 C.

1. service

A. advice

B. medicine

C. arrive

D. decide

2. great

A. read

B. ready

C. gate

D. please

3. captain

A. weigh

B. straight

C. palace

D. operate

4. knowledge

A. throw

B. through

C. known

D. cough

5. pleasure



A. please      B. sure      C. person      D. conclusion

B) 以下所给单词均不完整, 请从 A、B、C、D 中选出适当的字母或字母组合, 使其完整与正确。

例: alr\_ dy

A. ea      B. ee      C. ie      D. eu      答案是 A.

6. im\_ d\_ tely

A. i, ea      B. e, ia      C. me, ia      D. mi, ea

7. pron\_ nc\_ tion

A. u, ia      B. ou, ia      C. u, ea      D. ou, ea

8. m\_ nt\_ n

A. o, ei      B. u, ai      C. ou, ei      D. ou, ai

9. un\_ v\_ sity

A. e, er      B. i, ur      C. i, er      D. e, ir

10. ex\_ b\_ tion

A. hi, i      B. ci, i      C. si, a      D. se, a

C) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

例: He comes late sometimes. \_\_\_\_?

A. is he      B. isn't he      C. comes he      D. doesn't he      答案是 D.

11. Where's Mr. Wang? He \_\_\_\_ Shanghai.

A. has been to      B. went to      C. was in      D. has gone to

12. Neither the students nor the teacher \_\_\_\_ anything about the matter.

A. know      B. doesn't know      C. knows      D. don't know

13. "A happy New Year." " \_\_\_\_."

A. The same to you      B. So do I  
C. Certainly      D. All right

14. "You speak very good English." " \_\_\_\_."

A. Oh, no, no      B. No, I don't  
C. I'm glad you think so      D. Not so good as you say

15. She insisted that she \_\_\_\_ right.

A. is      B. be      C. was      D. should be

16. I look \_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_ my teacher.

A. on...for      B. up...as      C. up for      D. on...as

17. The doctor said the hospital \_\_\_\_ in 1982.

A. built      B. was built      C. had built      D. had been built

18. The meat \_\_\_\_ two kilogrammes.

A. weigh      B. is weighed      C. weighs      D. was weighed

19. He was wounded \_\_\_\_ the leg, and the doctor operated \_\_\_\_ him.

A. on...to      B. in...on      C. at...for      D. in...for

20. The mother told her children \_\_\_\_\_ make so much noise any more.  
A. doesn't B. don't C. not D. not to
21. Middle schools are \_\_\_\_\_ great need \_\_\_\_\_ qualified teachers.  
A. of...for B. at ... with C. in ... of D. for ... to
22. It is necessary for us to learn \_\_\_\_\_ second language \_\_\_\_\_ our own.  
A. the...besides B. a...except C. a ...besides D. the...except
23. Success \_\_\_\_\_ hard work.  
A. decides B. makes C. leads to D. depends on
24. Mary can hardly understand us, for she knows only \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese.  
A. little B. a little C. few D. a few
25. "\_\_\_\_\_ do they show slides in their class?" "Once a week."  
A. How often B. How soon C. How many times D. How long
26. He lit a fire to \_\_\_\_\_ up the temperature in the greenhouse (温室).  
A. keep B. take C. set D. make
27. When \_\_\_\_\_ the accident \_\_\_\_\_ place?  
A. has...taken B. was...taken C. did...take D. has...been taken
28. "What's your sister like?" "\_\_\_\_\_."  
A. She likes English B. She likes my mother  
C. She is like my mother D. She's tall and slim
29. The food looks \_\_\_\_\_, but smells \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. good...bad B. well...bad C. bad...well D. good...badly
30. Solids can usually be turned into liquids if we get their temperature \_\_\_\_\_ high enough.  
A. raised B. risen C. raising D. rising
31. The general was anxious to know \_\_\_\_\_ information about the enemy.  
A. a B. some C. an D. a lot
32. There are \_\_\_\_\_ deer in the forest in North China.  
A. a great deal of B. a large amount of C. much D. many
33. He's often late \_\_\_\_\_ work, but never comes late \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
A. for...to B. for...for C. to ...to D. to ...for
34. I apologized \_\_\_\_\_ him \_\_\_\_\_ getting \_\_\_\_\_ his way.  
A. at...to...on B. to...for...in C. to...for...on D. with...on...at
35. People of different countries have different ideas of \_\_\_\_\_ are good manners.  
A. that B. which C. what D. how
36. The chemistry professor told his students to pay attention to everything \_\_\_\_\_ he did.  
A. / B. which C. what D. how
37. Joe Hill \_\_\_\_\_ for 75 years.  
A. has died B. has been dead C. has dead D. has been died

38. There are three ways of doing it. Which one do you like \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. much      B. more      C. better      D. best
39. They have four children, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them is a girl.  
A. none      B. no one      C. neither      D. nobody
40. Your mother is all right. You \_\_\_\_\_ worry about her.  
A. don't need      B. have not to      C. needn't to      D. don't have to

## II. 完形填空(共 20 小题, 计分 30)

通读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后在 41—60 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

### Problem and Advice

#### Attentive Boss

Dear Kathy,

I am in a very worrying situation.

My husband is 41 for an important promotion at work, and was 42 when his boss started inviting us both to dinner. I suspect, however, that his boss is 43 interested in me than in my husband. He always 44 me next to him at dinner, and 45 talks to anyone else. Now, he has started phoning me at home when my husband is 46.

I do not like to 47 him for fear that my husband will not get his promotion. To make things 48, I am unwilling to tell my husband my suspicions because he is rather 49. I am afraid he might get angry 50 his boss, and lose his job.

Please 51 me what to do.

Kathy's Advice:

Perhaps your husband's boss is only being kind. But I think you are 52 to be suspicious.

Do not 53 him. If he continues to 54 an interest in you, show that you are 55 but do not 56 him seriously. Try 57 about your husband, and using the word "we" a lot.

I would strongly 58 you to tell your husband about this. If you tell him that 59 serious has happened, he won't be angry. But perhaps you'd be best to 60 an excuse the next time you're invited out together.

41. A. wanting      B. wishing      C. hoping      D. expecting
42. A. pleased      B. worried      C. exciting      D. displeased
43. A. much      B. less      C. fewer      D. more
44. A. put      B. seated      C. arranged      D. places
45. A. only      B. always      C. hardly      D. just
46. A. in      B. off      C. outside      D. out
47. A. encourage      B. inspire      C. discourage      D. please
48. A. better      B. good      C. bad      D. worse