英语语法 声构测试练

a system that will achieve see antly lower evels of noise and ation emission into both the waand the internal spaces of the p, than are narmally achieved for

s size of commercial vessel. The main engine is a Wartsila-Vasa 22 HF diesel engine, developing 190 kW at 900 rpm acting via a Tacke eduction gear to the shaft and the ips c.p. propeller. The engine is of

eduction gear to the english and to the eduction gear to the including the world. At the ips c.p. propeller, tructive seventies a tremendous all cast iron conveylopment has taken place at the sector of PRC's shiphilidia. engine blo sector of PRC's shipbuilding. Apart design, be from the domestic market the PRC's shipbuilding has staged a vital effort cast iron, for the export ships. During 1981 ortion prop ders for 700,000 dwt of export ships had been received by chinese yards. The m These included bulk carriers up to mounte 36,000 dwt and a 9,700 dwt container such th ship. According to "Ships on Order" ment

fresh of the magazine THE MOTOR SHIP at 1. July 1983, the total tonnage on id grunt enerous in its engine will be nous speed, with is good sound absorb-When

gine will be resiliently secondary bed plate, entire auxilliary equipal oil, lub. oil, salt and circulating pumps, (both and electrical standby Il mounted on a common ae bed plate, fully insuthe hull. An elastic nodal pe coupling connects the ne to the gear box, which is o the hall The Wartsila en----et ained

drunning with tof a contract engin車校:李荫华的 It

for both the auxiliary and en ford, whilst the or cy plants will be supplied by Detroit Diesel. The main switchboard is arranged such that all three main generators can be synchronised, however this facility will only be used (normally) for load change-over purposes. In normal operation, the nowevel as the metal operation, used (normally) for looperation, used (normally) for looperation, used (normally) for looperation, acted as purposes. In normal operation, acted as followed as follow

the mutual cooperation with our industry the CCSI invited a delegation of German Marine Equipment Manufacturing Industry at the end of 1979. The German delegation composed of 11 members, leaded by the chairman of the Board of the special division of VDMA-Marine and Offshore Equipment Industries, Mr. Dipl. Kfm. E. Neimke, who is the chairman of the management of Deutsche Worthington GmbH. travelled to China and hold the technical symposium during on 3.-16. March 1980. In return a CCSI-deleengine will be with the gation composed of 11 members, out the bow and stern thrusters the unit is the

source to the bow and stern thrusters. This leaves the two 375 kVA units to supply the ships normal services (which can be met by one unit with one When on half station keeping, the system has been arranged such that the shaft alternator will be disengaged and power to the thrusters will come from the two 375kVA units in parallel, whilst

to the

still supplying normal ships services. This situation is used when it is intended to run the main propeller at neds, or not at all.

陈瑞贞

an electro-hydraulic make Hatlapa.

— retractable and turnable bow thruster l, who thrust 5.3 t at 1000 rpm — make transverse stern thruster — thrust 45 t mpanies of German Ma acted as ment Manufacturers.

In the meantime a good our member companies h lished effective technic tions with the PRC's ship

In the year 1981, in with the first marine MARINTEC CHINA '81 in there was also another Ger gation to China, and at the there was a German nation pation at this exhibition wil panies of German shipbui marine equipment manu industry.

These contacts show, technical and commercial ship between People's Rej China shipbuilding indus

the unit is operation). German manufacturers able (360° operation) and the unit is operation. German manufacturers be used as an emergency promise methods are lost, system in a situation where ne necessary have propulsion methods are having already been lines to give be expected. system in a situate are lost, already have system in a methods are lost, already have propulsion purpose of having already been under though the purpose to give be expected in the new azimuthing type is to give ster the 35 years white of control when on ster the 35 years white of control when on ster the 35 years white of control when on ster the 35 years white of control when on ster the 35 years when the ster th hough the purpose is to give ster the 35 years that azimuthing type is to give ster the 35 years that azimuthing of control when on ster the 35 years that the steen in operation of works. man team to the now seping.

Such an arrangement conjunction wild workforce, NQEA his conjunction wild and existing construction wild and existing conjunction wild and existing conjunction wild and existing construction wild and existing conjunction will be added to the conjunction will be keeping.

Such an arrangement wild versitile NOFA he not thruster in conjunction wild versitile company thruster, allows for limit and Structural and structural or the main pine Franctural or the main pine fr Such an conjunction wersitile NQEA has thruster in conjunction limit and structural employers that the main Pine Engineering the Lopping with the resear, a constineering hruster in stern allows for main pine Engineering and structural Engineering with the resear, a constant striction keeping when is of a nant and and start striction keeping when is of a nant and and start striction keeping when is of a nant and and start striction keeping when is of a nant and and start striction keeping when is of a nant and and start striction keeping when it is of a nant and and striction and striction keeping when the striction is of a nant and striction and strictio stern thrust with the instance of the stern thrust with the resear, a constant striving and disengaged when is of a nant and and striving disengaged when is of a nant and and an abitung disengaged when the it of a nant and an striving being undertaken is of a nant and an ability to being undertaken in the comment and an ability to disengaged taken is the four changing ability to being undertaken is the four changing technology forbids its use (i.e. line for changing technology forbids its use is of the cc company a name to be rembrid for a name to be rembrided for a name to be rembrided. forbids its use (i.e. in company technolog the propeller is of the company a name to the propeller is and can be remired for religious to the propeller is a second to the propeller is a seco peller is the rembrid for rais

L海外语教育出版社 ●

大学英语

语法结构测试练习

华东地区省(市)属师范大学外语协作组编

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上海外语教育出版社

大学英语 语法结构测试练习 华东地区省(市)属师范大学外语协作组编程中锐 李玉麟 陈瑞贞 主编 李荫华 审校

上海外语教育出版社出版发行 (上海外國语學與內) 上海外语教育出版社印刷厂印刷 新华书店上海发行所经销

开本 787×1092 1/16 12.5 印张 275 千字 1996 年 1月第1版 1990 年 1月第1次印刷

印數: 1--20,000 册

ISBN 7-81009-443-2/H·249

定价: 4.20元

《大学英语语法结构测试练习》是为有效地帮助学生达到由国家教委批准的《大学英语教学大纲(文理科本科用)》有关英语语法结构的规定和指标而专门设计、编著的、是大学英语系列测试练习之一。本书主要供普通高等院校非英语专业的文理科本科生准备四级和六级考试用,亦可供攻读硕士研究生英语入学考试,出国人员 EPT 考试及托福考试模拟练习之用。

本书的目的在於帮助学生巩固和加深已经学过的语法知识,熟练掌握并正确运用英语结构,为听、说、读、写、译各项语言技能的全面提高打下一个比较扎实的基础。全书共设计有30套测试练习(其中包括一套实例例解)及为六级考试专门设计的5个改错练习,每套测试题包含十个左右语法项目的测试,分为两大部分:第一部分为多项选择题;第二部分为改错题。所有练习均附有答案,便於学生自学时检查。

本书选材力求突出一个"新"字,所用材料百分之九十五以上直接选自国外出版的书刊杂志和教材的原文,力求做到内容新颖,科学性强,具有帮助学生提高应试能力的实际意义和作用。

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上海外语教育出版社为本书的编辑出版工作给予了大力支持,我们深表谢意。由於时间仓促,如有疏漏之处,请读者批评指正

华东地区省(市)属师范大学 外 语 协 作 组 一九八八年九月

14E37/10

Contents

Ι.	Mo	del T	est	with Explanation(实例例解)	
Π .	Pra	ctice	Tes	sts(測试练习)	•
	1.	Test	1		. •
	2.	Test	2		. 14
	3.	Test	3		19
	4.	Test	4		24
	5.	Test	5		29
	6.	Test	6		3-
	7.	Test	7		39
	8.	Test	8		44
	9.	Test	9		49
	10.	Test	10		54
	11.	Test	11		59
	12.	Test	12		64
	13.	Test	13		69
	14.	Test	14		74
	15.	Test	15		79
					84
	17.	Test	17		89
	18.	Test	18	······································	94
	19.	Test	19		100
					105
	21.	Test 1	21		110
					115
					120
					125
					130
					135
					140
					145

Ⅲ Error Correction (改错练习)	156
1. Error Correction 1	156
2. Error Correction 2	158
3. Error Correction 3	159
4. Error Correction 4	160
5. Error Correction 5	161
N. Answer Keys to Practice Tests (測計维习交案)	164

. 1 ...

\boldsymbol{I} . Model Test With Explanation

实例例解

Section A:

D	iran	tions	,
IJ.	ireci	IONS	ı

Directions;	
There are 30 sentences in this section, Bo	eneath each sentence there are four words or phrases
marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one word	for phrase that best completes the sentence.
1. I feel as if I you justice, or loved	you as you deserve.
A. never doing	B. had done never
C. had never done	D. has never done
2. He must be a doctor, ?	
A. mustn't he?	B. mustn't be he?
C. needn't he?	D. isn't he?
3. one thing and another, we have	
A. What for	B. But that
C. What with	D. With
4. I tried the window, but that didn	't help. I still felt cold.
A. to close	_B. closing
C. to closing	D. to be closing
5. They had all been very ill—usedsl	he last saw her sister.
A. after	B. since
C. when	D. while
6. There is a bear in the room.	**************************************
A. brown	B. big woollen brown
C. woollen big brown	D. big brown woollen
7. No one had told Smith abouta st	ory in the damned book.
A. being	B. there being
C. there to be	D. there to have been
8. "Who else could we invite?"	
A. "There's always me."	B. "There's always I."
C. "There I always am."	D. "There to be always I."
9. I saw the day before yesterday.	
A. the both other two girls	B. the two other both girls
C. the both two other girls	D. both the other two girls
0 The director, who was promoted quite r	ecently, did .

2	
C. come	D. had been coming
A. was coming	B. had come
in.	n 1. J
	ggage when he collided with an old man who
C. to have been meeting you	D. to have met you
A. to meet you	B. meeting you
20. "Good-bye, Mr. Chan. I'm pleased	
C. most an interesting young	D. a young most interesting
A. a most interesting young	B. a most young interesting
9. I have nothing to say against him; he is	man.
C. what you thought you should be	D. you think you ought to be
A. what you think you ought to be	B. what you thought you ought to be
rich you are than	D. what you thought you angle to be
	s progressive, so that the richer you get, the less
C. there to be	
	B. there being D. there been
17. John expects three men in the room A. there be	
C. for	D. to
A. from	B. at
16. He is indifferent praise or blame.	L. u made touning
C. a ladder's lean	D. a ladder leaning
A. a ladder's leaning	B. a ladder lean
15. I saw against the building.	, = 1 0 2 20 3 0
C. would like to	D. would have liked to give
A. liked to give	B. liked to have given
money at that time.	
· ·	birthday, but unfortunately she was short of
C. Is she the ship who	D. Is she the ship
A. Is she the ship which	B. Is it the ship who
13. is due to leave for a Caribbean cru	
C. 1 liked	D. Everybody likes
A. I like	B. I don't like
12. him much.	
C. to where	D. at which
A. to which	B. which
she belonged.	,
•	nsiderable time in that very part of Derbyshire,
A. work more than anyone else C. more work than anyone else	D. work more than anyone

.

A. expect to be	D	
	្ឋា	seem to be
C. has expected to be	D	has been expecting to be
in such an atomosphere was not a state	of	affairs that the Court should encourage.
A. For the child to have brought up	B	For the child to bring up
C. For the child to be brought up	D	. For the child to have been bringing up
is put in the box.		•
A. Half this stinking meat	В.	This half stinking meat
C. This half meat stinking	D	. This stink half meat
My lodging in Little Britain too remot	e, l	I found another in Duke street opposite
to Romish Chaple.		
A. is	В.	has been
C. to be	D.	being
The investigation will soon be publish	ed,	was made by John.
A. at which the results	B.	the results on which
C. whose results	D.	of whose results
He lived his life apart from the mass of worker	s	
A. from the skill of whom he depended	В.	from whose skill he depended
C. on whose skill he depended	D.	on their skills he depended
He made		
A. to settle the matter his prime objective	В.	it his prime objective settling the mat-
•		ter
C. it his prime objective to settle the mat-	D.	settle the matter his prime objective
ter		
Call me not lord', dear Madam; for I an	l	a merchant, but of no uncommon
irth."		
A. other than	В.	none than
C. none other than	D.	no one than
Optometristis will happily testify that the only	sign	ificance of thick, horn-rimmed glasses
s that they distinguish persons with bad eyes		intellectual or illiterate.
A. they are	В.	be they
C. are they	D.	they be
	A. For the child to have brought up C. For the child to be brought up is put in the box. A. Half this stinking meat C. This half mean stinking My lodging in Little Britain too remote to Romish Chaple. A. is C. to be The investigation will soon be published. A. at which the results C. whose results He lived his life apart from the mass of worker. A. from the skill of whom he depended. C. on whose skill he depended. He made A. to settle the matter his prime objective. C. it his prime objective to settle the matter. Call me not lord, dear Madam; for I amounth." A. other than C. none other than Optometristis will happily testify that the only	C. For the child to be brought up is put in the box. A. Half this stinking meat C. This half meat stinking My lodging in Little Britain to Romish Chaple. A. is C. to be Che investigation A. at which the results C. whose results He lived his life apart from the mass of workers A. from the skill of whom he depended C. on whose skill he depended D. He made A. to settle the matter his prime objective B. C. it his prime objective to settle the matter Call me not lord', dear Madam; for I am wirth." A. other than D. Detometristis will happily testify that the only sign is that they distinguish persons with bad eyes A. they are B.

Section B:

Directions:

There are 20 seniences 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.

1. One uses the freezer, the computer, and the business school to manufacture such	•
other dishes in never à tick longer than 100 seconds. A B C D	
2. Security here has always been very tight, and always will. A B C D	
3. A friend of mine is interested in $\frac{\text{what}}{\text{B}}$ you are interested.	
4. No sooner $\frac{\text{has}}{A}$ the opening word been uttered $\frac{\text{than}}{C}$ he sprang forth with such violence	
that he threw the captain to the ground.	
5. With his honesty there was mingled $\frac{1}{C}$ unfortunate blindness to reality.	
6. As for Jane, her anxiety under this suspence was of course more painful than $\frac{A}{A}$	
Elizabeths' D	٠
7. If you exclude overheads from the balance sheet, as can be done under the new A	
bookkeeping-system, the company actually shows a slight profit.	•
8. In regard to $\frac{\text{who}}{A}$ $\frac{\text{she spoke}}{B}$ she should have been $\frac{\text{more discreet}}{D}$.	
9. The more frequent the child expresses his interest in an activity, the stronger it will become.	ŧ
10. It is being known that the energy of the absorbed quantum exceeds that of the chemical bonds. $\frac{A}{A} = \frac{B}{B}$	ě
11. If Napoleon should be alive today, he would be fighting the Soviets. A B C D	
12. Books written in a matter of fact way to give a child the "facts of life" generally	
encourage a wholesome attitude. B C D	Ł
13. She sings $\frac{\text{too loudly}}{A}$, the $\frac{\text{same}}{B}$ $\frac{\text{as}}{C}$ $\frac{\text{what}}{D}$ her teacher does.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

- 14. I approached to the apartment quietly so as not to disturb my roommate.

 A B C D
- 15. No one has been told $\frac{\text{whom}}{A}$ of those named $\frac{\text{will}}{C}$ be chosen to play in the last test.
- 16. Just as women have gained a footing in nearly every occupation once reserving for A men, men can be found today working routinely in a wide variety of jobs once held C nearly exclusively by women.
- 17. By isolation $\frac{\text{such}}{A}$ $\frac{\text{an}}{B}$ element as oxygen. Priestley effectively proved that there was $e^{i\theta}$ O $\frac{\text{such a substance as philogiston.}}{C}$
- 18. Soldiers whose children have an itinerant home life and who grow up in a variety of countries are naturally interested in the arm's education policy.
- 19. An estimated one in three householders who are entitled to rate rebates are not claiming. $\frac{An}{A} = \frac{An}{B}$
- 20. Dazzled by the concept of infinity, prodigal of the resources of nature, greedy and B

 reckless, the American did more damage in a century than the nature could repair in a chousand years.

Key to Model Test with Explanation

实例例解答案及说明

Section A:

1. C	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. B
6. D	7. B	8. A	9. D	10. C
11. A	12. B	13. A	14. D	15. D
16. D	17. C	18. D	19. A	20. D
21. A	22. B	23. C	24. A	25. D
26. C	27. C	28. C	29. C	30. B

5

Section B:

- 1. A (other such dishes)
- 3. D (interested in)
- 5. C (an)
- 7. C (you can do)
- 9. A (frequently)
- 11. A (were)
- 13. D (去掉 what)
- 15. A (who)
- 17. C (such)
- 19. D (is)

- 2. D (will be)
- 4. B (had)
- 6. D (Elizabeth's)
- 8. C (she spoke to)
- 10. A (去掉 being)
- 12. A (a matter-of-fact)
- 14. B (去掉 to)
- 16. B (reserved)
- 18. C (去掉 who)
- 20. D (nature)

Section A:

- 1. C. 在 as if 和 as though 后面, 我们常用过去时表示现在, 用以说明这里所作的比较 "不是真的", 虚拟的, 所以选用 had never done.
- 2. D. 本句的陈述部分中的 must be 表示"推测",不是"必须"。附加问句的形式与 must 后的动词形式及陈述部分的主语特征有关。
 - 3. C. What with (主要在英语口语里)用来表示"因为……和……原因"解。
- 4. B。不定式通常表示某些假设的,将来的,未完成的事情;而动名词通常表达某些已实现的完成的事情。选 closing 则表示窗已关了,但说话人仍感到冷。
 - 5. B. 与动词是完成时态的主句相配合的时间状语从句往往用 since 来引导。
 - 6. D. 根据形容词词序规则,在同一名词前的形容词的排列次序如下:

性质形容词、大小、形状、年龄、颜色、出处、物质、动名词等。

- 7. B. 因为介词后面,如果需要用 there be 的非限定形式,绝大多数情况下用 there being 结构,而不用 there to be 结构。
- 8. A. 当人称代词在一定的条件下充当 there be 句型的表意主语时,该代词通常用宾格形式。我们只能说 There's always me。而不说 There's always I。这与 it 的句型不同,我们可以说 It is I,也可说 It's me。
 - 9. D. 根据限定词的词序规则。 both 是前位限定词,必须放在其他限定词的前面。
- 10. C. 根据比较句中的名词位置规则,当比较结构中的 more, less 等词为限定词时,名词只能置于比较结构中间。
- 11. A. 这里, 动词 belong 后的介词应跟 to。介词 to 放在关系代词前时也就成了 'to which'。
- 12. B. much 作为副词单独使用时,一般情况下,用于非肯定的句子,如疑问句、否定句中。
- 13. A. 根据关系代词用法规则, she 可以指 ship, 但它后面的关系代词不能用 who 或 whom。

- 14. D. 这句可根据 at that time 及 but 后句中的过去式判断出这句表示过去的虚拟语 4. 成选 D。
- 15. D. 语言学家 Kirsner 等指出:在感观动词后,象 lie, lean 和 stand 这类表示物理位置的动词,如宾语为非施动者(不具有独立行为的能力)其后只能跟 -ing 形式作宾语补足语,不能用不定式形式作宾语补足语。
 - 16. D. indifferent to 是习惯搭配。表示"漠不关心";"冷漠"。
 - 17. C. 在及物动词后,如用 there be 的非限定形式作宾语,通常用 there to be 结构。
- 18. D. 当 than 作为连接词,后跟 you think you ought to be 符合语法。You think 为插入成份。 A.B.C 中的 what 是多余的,而且使全句语法混乱。
- 19. A. 按照词序规则:在同一名词前,限定词总是放在形容词前;性质形容词总是出现在表示年龄的形容词之前。
- 20. D. 根据 Good-bye, Mr.Chan, 可判断出这句话是在分别时说的。故不定式用完成时正合题意。
 - 21. A. 根据时态呼应和动作的进行状态和旬中动词 collided with (和……相撞)。
- 22. B. 因为 expect 不是联系动词,也不具有联系动词的功能,所以不能用于本句。而 seem 为联系动词,故只能选 B。
 - 23. C. 在 for...to... 结构中, 孩子是被抚养大的, 故不定式应用 to be brought up。
 - 24. A. Half 是前位限定词, this 是中位限定词。
- 25. D 选 A 或 B 都不符合时态呼应的原则, C 不合语法。 D 使前半部分成为独立结构, 是止确用法。
- 26. C. A和B均误用介词。 D使 of whose... 这部分不成为定语从句,而且不合语法。 C是正确的。 whose 既可指人,也可指物。
- 28. C. 根据 it 的用法规则, it 是形式宾语, 代替后面不定式 to settle the matter。其他几个不符合宾语的习惯用法。
 - 29. C. none other than 是习惯搭配。
 - 30. B. 动词原形 be 可引导让步从句,但 is, are 之类的动词现在式却不行。

Section B:

1. 把 such other dishes 改成 other such dishes。

理由:根据限定词的词序规则, other 和 such 都可作后位限定词。当这两个词出现于同一名词词组时, such 总是放在 other 之后。

2. 把 will 改成 will be.

理由: 根据省略规则, will 前没有出现过 be, 所以 will 后面的 be 不可省。

3. 在 interested 后面加上介词 in。

理由: 由于 what 前的 in 的出现, 句末的 in 往往被忽视。但此句在语法上, in 不能省去。

- 4. 错在时态没有呼应。把 has 改成 had 即可。
- 5. 把 the 改成 95

理由: 在 there be 句學中、表意主语通常是非限定性的。

- 6. 所有格用法错误。应把 Elizabeths '改成 Elizabeth's。
- 7. 把 can be done 这个被动语态结构改成主动: you can do。

理由: 因为当 to do 代替前面的动词词组时, 语态应保持一致。

8. 把 she spoke 改成 she spoke to。

理由: 在这句中 spoke 为不及物动词, who 是短语动词 spoke to 的宾语, 而不是 spoke 的宾语。

9. 把 frequent 改成 frequently.

理由: 因为该词修饰 expresses his interest, 所以必须用副词。

10. 把 being 去掉即可。

理由: know 在语义上不是一个过程动词, 不能与进行时连用。

11. 把 should be 改成 were.

理由: 根据虚拟语气用法规则。与现在的事实完全不符, "是"动词用 were。

12. 把 a matter of fact 写成 a matter - of - fact.

理由: 因为该复合词组充当 way 的前置修饰成份, 所以要用连字符号组成一个形容词。

13. 把 what 去茶。

理由:在 as 作为关系词的从句中, what 没有立足的地位。(因为 what 作 the thing which 解,显然与前面的 the same as 相冲突)。

14. 把 to 去掉。

理由: 这里, approach 意指 "to go to "或"to go near to", 所以不需要任何介词。

15. 把 whom 改成 who。

理由: 这里应该用主格, 因为在句中作 will be chosen 的主语, 而 named 一词仅为过去分词, 作定语用, 修饰 who of those。

16. 把 reserving 改成 reserved。

理由: 意义上为被动概念, 所以该用过去分词。

17. 把 a 去掉。

理由: no 含有"not a"或"not any"之意、所以 no such 后不能用 a。

18. 把 who 去掉。

理由; and 后的 who 是用法错误。who 语法上指 soldiers, 而 grow up in a variety of countries 是指的 children, 所以须把 who 去掉才能正确表达原意。

19. 把第二个 are 改成 is。

理由:主语为句中的 one,单数。

20. 把 the nature 中的 the 去掉。

理由: nature 作"大自然"解时不带冠词。

II. Practice Test

测试练习

Test 1

Section A:

Directions:	(Y an.
There are 30 sentences in this section. Ben	eath each sentence there are 4 words or phrase
marked A. B. C and D. Choose the one word or	•
1. Don't you know he is an old friend of	
A. my brother	B. my brothers
C. my brother's	D. my brother's friend
2. you return those books to the library	y immediately you will have to pay a fine.
A. Fintil	B. Unless
C. If	D. Provided
3. Today is Beryl's wedding day. She	o Henry.
A. just has been married	B. had just married
C. was just married	D. has just been married
4. The receptionist, job it was to answer	er the phone, had laryngitis
A. whose	B. who
C. who's	D. that
5. On my way home, I saw a man who lay	by the roadside.
A. dying	P. died
C. death	D. to die
6. You where you leave your things.	
A. always forgets	B. are always forgetting
C. have always forgotten	D. will always forget
7. People all over the world are starving	
A. greater in numbers	B. in more numbers
C. more numerously	D. in great numbers
8. There are several pretty girls standing under	r the tree, but are known to me.
A. neither	B. none
C. no one	D. all
9. Had the damage been worse, the insurance	company .

A would pay	B. paid
C. would have paid	D. had paid
10. difficulties we may come across, we v	will help one another to get over them.
A. Whatever	B. Whichever
C. However	D. What
11. little we may like it, old age comes to	most of us.
A. Despite	B. However
C. So	D. As
12. It is because he is not proud of his learning	he is respected by his students.
A. that	B. which
C. what	D. that which
13. he began to make friends more easily.	
A. Having entered school in the new city,	B. After entering the new school,
it was found.	<u>-</u>
C. When he had been entering the new	D. Upon entering into the new school.
school,	Acoust.
14. "I hope the children won't go near the water	'n
I warned them"	
A. not	B. not to
C. not go	D. won't
15/When he came back he was not we ha	d known twenty years before.
A. John	B. a John
C. the John	D. the Johns
16. The physician considers going to bed early to	be more sensible .
A. but staying up late	B. than to stay up late
C. than staying up lately	D. than staying up late
17. The two children towards the sea at al	out 11 o'clock.
A. were seen running	B. were seen run
C saw running	D. have been seen running
18. is his own decision.	
A. When leaving	B. When does he leave
C. When he leaves	D. He leaves
19. In one year rats eat 40 to 50 times weight	ght.
A. its	B. and
C. their	D. of
20. He said that the passengeran accider	nt; otherwise he would have arrived by that
time.	
A. must have	B. must have had
C. would have had	D. should have had
. 10	•

)		
21	Let children read such bookswill make	e them better and wiser.
_	A. which	B. that
	C. as	D. what
22.	For one whole week there no break in	the rain.
	A. is	B. will be
	C. has been	D. have been
23.	He talks as if he all the work himself, b	out in fact Tom and I did most of it.
	A. does	B. did
	C. had done	D. would do
24.	I can not say certain when he will arrive	e.
	A. at	B. in
	C. for	D. with
25.	Bill came to work at the college twenty years	today.
	A. since	B. before
	C. from	D. ago
26.	Neither Mary nor her brothersa conser	nt form for tomorrow's field trip.
	A. need	B. needs
	C. is needing	D. has need
27.	He isboy to do such a thing.	
	A. such an honest	B. too honest
	C. too honest a	D. so honest a
28.	He said he would come and hecome.	
	A. will	B. would
	C. did	D. didn't
29.	He reached the stationonlythat	the train had just left.
	A. exhaustedlearned	B. exhaustinglearning
	C. to exhaustto learn	D. exhaustedto learn
30.	When I saw her this morning, she wore a	look on her face.
	A. tire	B. tiring
	C. tired	D. being tired
Sec	tion B:	
Dire	ections:	
	There are 20 sentences in this section. Each sen	tence has four parts underlined. The four un-
derl	ined parts are marked A, B, C and D. Identify t	he one underlined part that is wrong.
1.	Ms. Amelia Earhart, $\underbrace{\text{like}}_{A}$ many of the world	$\frac{d' \text{ s greatest heroes}}{B}$, sacrificed $\frac{\text{their}}{C}$ life
	for the sake of adventure glory, and country.	
	D	