

Horizon College English

新视野

大学英语



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自主测试 ③

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新视野大学英语自主测试

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自主测试 3

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编写及使用说明

《新视野大学英语自主测试》与《新视野大学英语：读写教程》配套使用。

本测试系列共分为四册（1—4级），每册12套试题，其中包括10个单元测试题和期中、期末测试题各一套。本测试为学业成绩测试（Achievement Test），主要测试内容与主教材内容紧密相关。测试原则上基于的单词起点为高中的1,800词，其中主观题与客观题各占50%。试题覆盖全国英语四级统考的新题型。

1—2级测试内容包括：

Part I 听力（仅限期中和期末试卷）

Part II 词汇与语法

Part III 阅读理解

Part IV 完形填空

Part V 翻译

Part VI 写作

①Topic Sentence

②Summary

3—4级测试内容包括：

Part I 听力（仅限期中和期末试卷）

①对话

②短文和综合听写

Part II 词汇与语法

Part III 阅读理解

Part IV ①简答题或翻译题

②完形填空

Part V 写作

①Rewriting

②Writing

本测试系列为学生自主测试。通过测试，学生可以了解自己对所学内容的掌握程度，有利于学生及时发现问题、解决问题并有针对性地进一步学习和巩固教材内容。同时本测试又可为教师针对教学内容对学生进行测试提供帮助。尤其是“期中考试”（Midterm Examination）和“期末考试”（Final Examination）部分可极大地方便教师的工作。由于本测试加大了主观测试的比重，将对学生英语应用能力的培养起到促进和提高的作用。为了提高学生的阅读能力及对语境的理解力，扩大他们的知识面与词汇量，本测试允许出现一些生词。

《新视野大学英语自主测试》总主编为哈尔滨工业大学乔梦铎教授。参加编写的主要成员为黑龙江省近十所高校的二十几位英语教授和教师。

由于编写时间仓促，若书中内容有不当之处，恳请提出宝贵意见。

编者

2003.7

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Test One

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Fill in the following blanks with some of the words given in the box. Change the form where necessary. (15%)

agent	aside	crystal	deputy	restore
arouse	deceive	deposit	disguise	exploit
glorious	heave	multiple	notify	romance
sentence	simplify	slender	suspicion	motive

1. Great enthusiasm was _____ by these meetings all over the country.
2. When the headmaster is away the _____ headmaster is in charge of the school.
3. If you _____ four by three the answer is twelve.
4. Work for the members of the new society is a matter of honor and _____.
5. The mayor had received no _____ of the queen's visit so he was very surprised when she arrived.
6. He _____ me by pretending to be a famous movie star.
7. They need some machinery to _____ the sunken boat up from the bottom of the lake.
8. Try to _____ the instructions so that children can understand them.
9. Mineral resources are known to exist, but there has been relatively little _____.
10. She _____ herself as a man, but she couldn't _____ her voice.
11. His love of money is the only _____ that drives him to work so hard.
12. A boy 6 feet tall and weighing only 130 pounds is very _____.
13. A _____ person is one who likes to imagine things—especially things having to do with love or adventure.
14. The police don't know who committed the crime, but they _____ Jones.
15. Two terrorists received life _____ for having bombed a bank.

Section B

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in the sentence. (5%)

1. It was very considerate of you to send me a birthday card.
A. cautious B. concerned C. careful D. thoughtful

2. In the word "again" the accent is on the second syllable.
A. character B. pronunciation C. stress D. letter
3. I'm exceedingly grateful for the many kindnesses you have shown my son.
A. definitely B. extremely C. usually D. absolutely
4. Having considered that problem, they switched their conversation to other matters.
A. changed B. exchanged C. broke D. finished
5. This is a chance that she should grasp with both hands.
A. understand B. seize C. control D. obtain
6. My uncle in Canada notified us that he was coming here on a visit in a few days.
A. informed B. reported C. called D. wrote to
7. The estate consists of a main house, servant's quarters, stables and 200 acres of woods.
A. money B. range C. property D. scope
8. We furnished the house with stuff we had bought at auction sales.
A. painted B. repaired C. built D. provided
9. There's an unusual twist to the plot at the end of the book.
A. change B. stop C. result D. event
10. From your standpoint this may be important, but from mine it is not.
A. insight B. outlook C. part D. point of view

Section C

Directions: For each of the following incomplete sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence. (5%)

1. _____ learn during their sleep by listening to tape recordings.
A. People rarely can B. Can people rarely
C. Rarely can people D. Can rarely people
2. Don't have him for a friend; he's _____ a criminal.
A. all but B. nothing but C. anything but D. everything but
3. The proposal _____ we should import more equipment from abroad is to be discussed at the meeting.
A. whose B. in which C. which D. that
4. _____ from the hill top, the lake scenery is beyond description.
A. To see B. Seeing C. Seen D. To be seen
5. They vowed to stick _____ one another no matter what happened.
A. by B. to C. up D. on
6. It is essential that every child _____ the same educational opportunities.
A. have B. will have C. has D. has had
7. Imagine my surprise when I saw one man in the car _____ out a pocket book and begin to read.
A. pulled B. pull C. pulling D. had pulled

8. Statistics _____ his most difficult subject and Jack is worried that he won't pass the test.
A. is B. are C. was D. were
9. I waited for my friend at the airport. He had telephoned to tell me the _____ arrival time of his flight.
A. expected B. expecting C. expect D. to expect
10. _____ that she has only been learning the language for six months, her English is not bad.
A. Regarding B. Respecting C. Concerning D. Considering

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question. (40%)*

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

I love watching the CCTV program "To Speak the Truth". Among other things, it has a very good name. What a difficult thing it is to speak the truth! The opposite of truth is lie. One of the topics discussed in the program was lies, the lies of children, to be exact.

Among the guests on that occasion was a professor from a psychology institute. He said that they had conducted a survey of 430 families in 13 cities of seven provinces from 1991 to 1994 and discovered that 52% of the children began lying from the age of 3. As they grew older, the percentage of children lying got higher. By the age of 9, the number of children who had lied reached 70%. Does lying increase in direct proportion to age? Or do people suddenly all become honest when they reach a certain age? From the questions and answers of the host and the guests, one got the feeling that the correct answer seemed to be a "yes" answer to the second question. It was as if adults never lied, for when the guests were asked whether they had ever lied or when they themselves talked about it, although they all said they had lied, yet the lying invariably happened in their childhood. One of them said it was at the age of 13 or 14, another at 7 or 8, and the third at 5 or 6. But what about after they grew up, especially recently and now? Did they never lie again after childhood? Is that true?

Lying is closely related to advantages and disadvantages, and the liar is always motivated by the need to gain advantages and avoid disadvantages. If there are no advantages or disadvantages, why bother lying? As for young children, they are naive (幼稚的) and innocent, unaware of advantages and disadvantages. Naturally they need not lie. For the same reason, children are easily deceived, for they always take the words of adults very seriously.

1. Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- A. To Speak the Truth.
B. Adults and Children.

- C. The Lies of Adults.
 - D. The Advantages and Disadvantages of Lying.
2. In the second paragraph, the author states that _____.
 - A. adults never tell lies
 - B. children tell more lies than adults
 - C. adults never lie again after childhood
 - D. adults are unwilling to admit they have told lies
 3. What's the main reason that adults tell lies?
 - A. They try to gain advantages and avoid disadvantages.
 - B. They want to cheat children.
 - C. They want to make fun in lying.
 - D. They need to make money.
 4. The word "motivate" in the last paragraph stands for "_____".
 - A. drive
 - B. encourage
 - C. move
 - D. force
 5. What can we infer from the passage?
 - A. Children will stop lying when they grow up.
 - B. Children tell lies because they want to make profits.
 - C. It is difficult for people to tell the truth.
 - D. People who tell lies should be punished.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

A strict vegetarian is a person who never in his life eats anything derived from animals. The main objection to vegetarianism on a long-term basis is the difficulty of getting enough protein—the body-building element in food. If you have ever been without meat or other animal foods for some days or weeks (say, for religious reasons), you will have noticed that you tend to get physically rather weak. You are glad when the fast (斋戒) is over and you get your reward of a succulent (汁多味美的) meat meal.

Proteins are built up from approximately twenty food elements called "amino-acids" (氨基酸), which are found more abundantly in animal protein than in vegetable protein. This means you have to eat a great deal more vegetable than animal food in order to get enough of these amino-acids. A great deal of the vegetable food goes to waste in this process and from the physiological point of view there is not much to be said in favor of life-long vegetarianism.

The economic side of the question, though, must be considered. Vegetable food is much cheaper than animal food. However, since only a small proportion of the vegetable protein is useful for body-building purposes, a consistent vegetarian, if he is to gain the necessary 70 grams of protein a day, has to consume a greater amount of food than his digestive organs can comfortably deal with. In fairness, though, it must be pointed out that vegetarians claim they need far less than 70 grams of protein a day.

Whether or not vegetarianism should be advocated for adults, it is definitely unsatisfactory for

growing children, who need more protein than they can get from vegetable sources. A lacto-vegetarian (乳蛋素食者) diet, which includes milk and milk products such as cheese, can, however, be satisfactory as long as enough milk and milk products are consumed. Meat and cheese are the best sources of useable animal protein and next come milk, fish and eggs.

6. A strict vegetarian _____.
 A. can drink milk
 B. eats nothing from animals
 C. eats nothing that contains protein
 D. both A and B
7. Vegetarianism is not advocated mainly because _____.
 A. you cannot get enough protein if you eat no meat or other animal foods
 B. those who raise poultry will suffer great losses
 C. vegetarians are easy to fall ill
 D. it's objected to kill animals
8. Proteins are built from _____.
 A. fats and sugars
 B. 20 different vegetables
 C. 20 different amino-acids
 D. 20 different animal foods
9. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Life-long vegetarianism should be advocated because people are healthier if they eat no meat.
 B. Vegetarians eat no meat because vegetables are much cheaper than animal foods.
 C. Vegetarians eat no meat because they want to lose weight.
 D. It's doubtful whether vegetarianism should be adopted by adults.
10. What can we conclude from the last paragraph?
 A. Growing children need a well-balanced diet including vegetables and animal foods.
 B. Children should become vegetarians in order to keep fit.
 C. Children should only eat animal food in order to get enough proteins.
 D. Children should eat more vegetable than meat because vegetable is easier to digest.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution (小心) or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new

challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may “fail” at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we’re shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity (胆小) can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we’re slow to adapt to change or that we’re not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We became trapped inside a shell of our own making.

11. Which of the following is NOT generally believed to achieve personal growth?
 - A. He has given up his smoking habit.
 - B. An athlete won the golden medal in Olympic Games.
 - C. He has made great efforts in his work.
 - D. A student enrolled in Beijing University.
12. One who views personal growth as a process would _____.
 - A. worry that he is likely to fail
 - B. see it as a boring and endless road
 - C. be ready to face difficulties and take up challenges
 - D. aim high and reach his goal each time
13. In the third paragraph “a new way of being” means _____.
 - A. a new approach to experiencing the world
 - B. a new method of perceiving ourselves
 - C. a new way of taking risks
 - D. a new system of adaptation to change
14. Which of the following is NOT the author’s advice to the reader?
 - A. He should be likely to take more chances.
 - B. He should be willing to accept challenges.
 - C. He should quickly adapt himself to changes.
 - D. He should try to avoid internal fears and doubts.
15. According to the passage, what attitude should we take to the process of personal growth?
 - A. Negative.
 - B. Positive.
 - C. Neutral.
 - D. Indifferent.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Doctors, lawyers and health authorities say the sale of organs by poor donors (捐赠者) is a growing phenomenon. Because it is possible to live with just one kidney and because demand for the

organs is so high, kidneys are among the most popular organs for commercial deal. People have sold their own blood for years.

The new British law makes it a criminal offense to give or receive money for supplying organs of either a living or dead person. It also prohibits acting as a broker (中间人) in such an arrangement, advertising for organs for payment or transplanting an organ from a live donor not closely related to the recipient (接受者).

A new computerized nationwide registry, which records all transplants from both live donors and dead bodies, will be used to help enforce the law. At least 20 other countries, including the United States, Canada and most of Western Europe, already have laws or policies prohibiting the sale of human organs.

Britain has had a transplant law since the 1961 Human Tissue Act, which considered it immoral for a practitioner (开业者) to traffic in human organs. But the new law is believed to be the world's first legislation aimed exclusively at the commercial organ transactions.

The British law applies only to transplants performed in the nation's private hospitals and not to those overseas by the government-supported National Health Service, which provides free medical care for British citizens. The service, which has not used paid donors, gets first pick of all kidneys available for transplant in the nation. At present, about 1,600 transplants are performed each year, with a waiting list of about 3600 patients.

16. Which is NOT considered against the new British law?
 - A. Selling one's organ in order to make a living.
 - B. Buying an organ from a dead person.
 - C. Moving an organ from a giver closely related to the recipient.
 - D. Selling one's organ voluntarily.
17. According to the 1961 Health Tissue Act, what is believed to be immoral?
 - A. Transplanting an organ from a dead person.
 - B. Carrying on trade in human organs.
 - C. Moving an organ from a live donor.
 - D. Prohibiting the sale of human organs.
18. The word "traffic" in the fourth paragraph means _____.
 - A. trade
 - B. move
 - C. transplant
 - D. movement
19. The British law about the sale prohibition is applicable only to _____.
 - A. Britain private hospitals
 - B. the government-supported national health service
 - C. all the hospitals in Britain
 - D. the overseas hospitals
20. What is the author's attitude to the sale of human organs?
 - A. Indifferent.
 - B. Positive.
 - C. Approval.
 - D. Critical.

Part III Short Answer Questions

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully, and answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. (10%)

Today our lives are changing faster than at any time in history. Here we report on three important changes that will have a big impact on our everyday lives in the future.

The cashless society Cash and banknotes will disappear almost completely. They will be replaced by smart cards—plastic cards with microchip (微晶片) processors loaded with some money. When we pay for goods, the retailer (零售商) will insert our smart card into a payment terminal and money will be transferred from our card to the retailer's card. When all the money is used up, we will be able to reload it by inserting it into a telephone, dialing our bank account and transferring money to the card from the account. If we want to transfer money from card to a bank account, we will use the same method. Smart cards will be able to hold several different currencies at the same time. So if we go abroad, we will use our smart cards in the same way.

Interactive (人机对话, 交互式的) telephones Human telephone operator will be sharply replaced by talking computers. These computers will recognize speech, ask us what information we need, access the information from a database (数据库), and convert it to speech. If we want to book a flight or pay a bill by phone, we will interact with a talking computer to do so. Of course, this won't happen until all the technology is in place, but when it is, we will soon get used to interacting with computers in this way. Human telephone operators will be used only for more complex operations such as dealing with complaints or solving concrete problems.

Intelligent cars Traffic jam in cities will be reduced because drivers will use electronic route maps to find the quickest route to their destination and avoid traffic jams. Speed control systems will be built into cars. These systems will automatically regulate the speed of the car to take account of traffic and weather conditions and prevent accidents. It will be many years before these changes bring results but when they do, there will be an enormous improvement in road safety.

21. In the future people can transfer money from the card to a bank account

_____.

22. What's the meaning of the word "reload" in the second paragraph?

_____.

23. When will people use interactive telephones?

_____.

24. In the future traffic congestion will be reduced by

_____.

25. What will control the speed of the car in the future?

_____.

Part IV Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best fits into the passage. (10%)

A good deal of research is being carried out nowadays into the causes of juvenile (青少年) crime. It is obvious that one of these is an unsatisfactory 1 background. The father or even possibly both parents may be 2 in some form of criminal activity and the growing child 3 conflict with the authorities for granted. The parents may be 4 hard terms with each other or 5 separated and the child is subjected 6 constant emotional strain which may make him readily 7 some kind of outlet in violence and serious 8.
9 cause of teenage crime may be boredom or discontent. 10 the boy of low intelligence who scarcely knows how to read there is the 11 educated but spoilt middle-class youth who regards his parents 12 outdated humbugs (欺骗). The police are considered to be domineering (作威作福) bullies (恃强凌弱者) 13 purpose and delight is to suppress ruthlessly (毫不留情地) all who challenge the meaningless beliefs of 14 society. Some of these youngsters pride themselves 15 being rebels or revolutionaries 16 others find a certain fulfillment 17 robbing banks and shops, 18 part in gang warfare or even beating up harmless individuals whom, for 19 reason or other, they happen to 20 a dislike to.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. society | B. home | C. school | D. education |
| 2. A. connected | B. related | C. concerned | D. involved |
| 3. A. brings | B. takes | C. has | D. makes |
| 4. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. over |
| 5. A. even | B. almost | C. just | D. then |
| 6. A. to | B. in | C. with | D. over |
| 7. A. sought | B. to seek | C. seeking | D. seek |
| 8. A. case | B. criminal | C. crime | D. murder |
| 9. A. Another | B. Other | C. Others | D. The other |
| 10. A. Except | B. Except for | C. Besides | D. But |
| 11. A. good | B. better | C. worse | D. bad |
| 12. A. as | B. to | C. for | D. in |
| 13. A. which | B. whose | C. that | D. what |
| 14. A. contemporary | B. previous | C. today | D. ancient |
| 15. A. at | B. in | C. of | D. on |
| 16. A. when | B. because | C. while | D. as |
| 17. A. with | B. on | C. at | D. in |
| 18. A. taking | B. take | C. to take | D. taken |

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|---------|
| 19. A. the | B. many | C. some | D. a |
| 20. A. give | B. take | C. have | D. show |

Part V Rewriting

Directions: *Rewrite the following paragraph with your own words in no less than 100 words.*
(15%)

He bought multiple cottages and fixed them up. He purchased the pub and made it into a fine place to have a glass of Glenlivet Scotch whiskey, produced only 10 miles (16 kilometers) to the north. And most of all, he bought the run-down Gordon Arms Hotel and totally restored it, transforming it from a mess into a glorious first-class hotel with 30 handsomely furnished rooms, wood-paneled stairs, false bookshelves with fake leather books and an outstanding restaurant.

Test Two

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Fill in the following blanks with some of the words given in the box. Change the form where necessary. (15%)

academic	alike	consume	digest	evident
interfere	maintenance	moderate	modify	plus
possess	propose	remedy	respectively	obstacle
restrict	speculate	stem	supplementary	beneficial

1. The problems all _____ from the government's refusal to provide sufficient money for the health service.
2. The workers' demands are _____; they are asking for only a small increase in their wages.
3. The suspect's fingerprints on the gun were the main _____ against him.
4. The _____ of gasoline is greater in some cars than in others.
5. She's breast-feeding her baby but he needs _____ bottle feeds as she doesn't have enough milk.
6. The two boys were told to return to their _____ homes.
7. The work of an engineer requires intelligence _____ experience.
8. The government placed _____ on the number of foreign cars.
9. Do not give the baby meat to eat, because he cannot _____ it.
10. In the phrase "a beautiful girl", the adjective "beautiful" _____ the noun "girl".
11. They have a desire to see what steps shall be taken to _____ the existing weakness.
12. Under the "most-favorite-nation clause" they immediately claimed the extra _____ got by the Americans.
13. It was _____ that this matter be considered at the next meeting.
14. After his father's death he came into _____ of a million dollars.
15. Mother and I are exactly _____. I haven't a thing in common with my father.

Section B

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined part in the sentence. (5%)

1. She had been able to send home regularly 15 dollars a week to maintain the family.
A. keep B. retain C. approve D. support

2. "Can you lend me some money for the journey?" "Yes, will \$ 500 be sufficient?"
A. enough B. efficient C. effective D. satisfactory
3. Our survey indicates that men are happy to carry out household tasks.
A. implies B. signals C. shows D. predicts
4. I welcome any change that will lead to something better.
A. contribute to B. attribute to C. owe to D. account for
5. The penalty for speeding is a fine of ten dollars.
A. warning B. punishment C. execution D. management
6. His inability to learn foreign languages was an obstacle to his career.
A. cover B. brick C. barrier D. difficulty
7. I can't concentrate on what I'm doing while the noise is going on.
A. focus B. gather C. rely D. go
8. My fatigue was great after looking unsuccessfully for a job all day.
A. weakness B. tiredness C. satisfaction D. disappointment
9. People are liable to misunderstand if you behave like that.
A. reliable B. liberal C. probable D. likely
10. The word derives from a Greek noun with a quite different meaning.
A. originates B. acquires C. obtains D. results

Section C

Directions: For each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. (5%)

1. All the evidence collected so far points _____ robbery as the motive of the crime.
A. to B. off C. at D. on
2. In Europe _____ the numbers of travelling families are declining.
A. in general B. in detail C. in short D. in public
3. I _____ the flowers. Just after I finished it started raining.
A. need have watered B. needn't water
C. couldn't water D. needn't have watered
4. _____ last week, we would have had more time to study it.
A. If the information was collected B. Had the information been collected
C. If the information has been collected D. The information was collected
5. All things _____, her term paper is of greater value than yours.
A. considering B. were considered C. to consider D. considered
6. _____ as a writer, I do not like him as a man.
A. As I admire him much B. Much I admire him
C. Much as I admire him D. I admire him as much
7. It is only in the last 200 years _____ have begun climbing mountains.
A. that people B. people C. when people D. since people