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# 中学暑假作业



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中学暑假作业  
(高二英语)

《中学暑假作业》编写组 编

责任编辑 周崇禄

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## 练习一

## I. 从A、B、C和D的划线部分中找出发音与其它三个不同的一个:

1. A. agricultural B. national C. Canadian D. savage
2. A. explanation B. savage C. Arabian D. bayonet
3. A. observed B. helped C. examined D. wondered
4. A. exist B. excuse C. example D. examine
5. A. allow B. follow C. grow D. flow
6. A. telephone B. envelope C. disclose D. tomato
7. A. bread B. said C. instead D. beach
8. A. chalk B. chest C. bench D. chemist
9. A. calm B. campaign C. canal D. candle
10. A. ride B. recognize C. image D. iron

## II. 完成下列各词使句子完整、正确:

1. Don't lock the door. It isn't worth the t \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The site chosen was an island at the e \_\_\_\_\_ of New York Harbour.
3. You must be very tired after the long j \_\_\_\_\_.
4. It must have been about two in the morning when I r \_\_\_\_\_ home.
5. He informed the station at once, but no one there was able to e \_\_\_\_\_ the mystery.
6. The police were c \_\_\_\_\_ in, but they could not arrest anyone.
7. Can you tell me the r \_\_\_\_\_ why he hasn't come?
8. This will have a great e \_\_\_\_\_ on the future of the city.
9. People will do a \_\_\_\_\_ to see a free show.
10. Hearing the news, everyone burst out l \_\_\_\_\_.

## III. 选择下列各句中正确的词完成句子:

1. He came to see me yesterday as (usually) (usually).
2. There was no one I knew (between) (among) those present.
3. The (headmaster) (manager) of this store is kept very busy.
4. Children's (cloths) (clothes) are difficult to choose.
5. He never (greet) (salute) anyone in the morning.
6. Your lands are not very (clean) (clear), are they?

7. Mary's in the kitchen. She's (washing) (washing up) the plates.
8. If you lose your (temper) (mood) , you will regret it.
9. This problem is (enough) (too) difficult for me.
10. He is (enough) (fairly) good at his work.
11. He is trying hard but his work is still not good (enough) (fairly) .
12. Young people should remain (free) (single) for a few years before they marry.
13. Snow (lay) (laid) thick on the ground.

## 练习二

### 名词、代词及冠词专项练习:

1. He has sold his house and lot of \_\_\_\_\_ in it.  
A. furnitures      B. furniture      C. cattles      D. ox
2. We bought \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. a pair of scissor      B. some new scissor  
C. some new scissors      D. a new scissors
3. He led \_\_\_\_\_ before liberation.  
A. a dog's life      B. a dogs' life  
C. a life of dog's      D. the dogs life
4. After climbing for two hours we were glad to take \_\_\_\_\_ rest.  
A. a few minute's      B. a few minutes'  
C. a little minutes      D. a little minutes's
5. In Red Sea, \_\_\_\_\_ are caught.  
A. fishes      B. fish      C. a fish      D. a fishes
6. This post card is sent by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a friend of my father      B. a friend of my father's  
C. my father friend      D. my father friend's
7. Mr. and Mrs. William have two sons and two \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. daughters-in-law      B. daughter-in-laws  
C. in-laws-daughters      D. daughters-in-laws
8. Washington, the capital of the United States, has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. much populations                      B. many populations  
C. a lot of populations                  D. a large population
9. The wheat \_\_\_\_\_ cut three days ago.  
A. was    B. were    C. has been    D. have
10. The news of victory \_\_\_\_\_ spreading far and wide.  
A. is    B. are    C. have been    D. have
11. \_\_\_\_\_ college stands at the center of the city.  
A. Henry's and Mark's    B. Henry's and Mark  
C. Henry and Mark of    D. Henry and Mark's
12. Both \_\_\_\_\_ houses were destroyed by fire last week.  
A. the tailor's and the Baker    B. the tailor and the baker's  
C. the tailor's and the baker's    D. the tailor and the baker
13. Is this \_\_\_\_\_ voice that we hear?  
A. a boy or a girl's    B. a boy's or a girl's  
C. a boy's or a girl    D. of a boy or a girl
14. All the \_\_\_\_\_ true.  
A. information is    B. information are  
C. informations are    D. informations is
15. That was \_\_\_\_\_ property.  
A. his mother's-in-law    B. his mother's-in-law's  
C. his mother-in-law    D. his mother-in-law's
16. Their \_\_\_\_\_ hair is long and black.  
A. daughter's, Mary's    B. daughter's, Mary  
C. daughter, Mary's    D. daughter, Mary of
17. Politics \_\_\_\_\_ one of the subjects that I study.  
A. are    B. is    C. shall be    D. was
18. Didn't we meet at \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. Smith of    B. Mr. Smiths'    C. Smith's    D. Smith'
19. This tank is big enough for ten gallons. It's a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ten-gallon-tank    B. ten-gallons tank  
C. ten-gallon tank    D. ten-gallons-tank
20. He was frightened by \_\_\_\_\_ lightning.  
A. many    B. a piece of  
C. a flash of    D. a
21. John Kennedy was \_\_\_\_\_ of the United States.  
A. the thirty-five president    B. the president thirty-fifth  
C. the thirty-fifth president    D. president thirty-five
22. Sending \_\_\_\_\_ "special delivery" costs about fifteen times as much as sending it "regular delivery".

- A. mails                      B. a piece of mail  
C. a mail                      D. pieces of a mail
23. A young man cannot have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. experience of world              B. experience of the world  
C. the experience of the world      D. the experience of world
24. When Mr. Kim needs a car, he uses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. his son's car                      B. that car of his son  
C. the car of his son              D. his son's own car
25. All the people at the conference are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mathematic teachers              B. mathematics teachers  
C. mathematics teacher              D. mathematic's teachers
26. Let's stop by the \_\_\_\_\_ on the way home.  
A. books store                      B. book's stores  
C. bookstore                      D. store of books
27. Each student was asked to write \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a six-hundred-word composition  
B. a six-hundred-words composition  
C. a six-hundreds-word composition  
D. a six-hundreds-words composition
28. \_\_\_\_\_ in the class has passed the examination.  
A. Each of the students              B. The each student  
C. Every of the students              D. All the students
29. My trousers are worn out, so I have to get \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a new one,                      B. a new pair  
C. another                      D. some other
30. Middle school education is an important part of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a life      B. little life      C. the life      D. life
31. \_\_\_\_\_ studied English for several years at middle school.  
A. Most of students                      B. The most students  
C. Most of the students                      D. Most student
32. The teacher talk \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. both to the students and his parents  
B. to both the student and his parents  
C. both the student and his parents  
D. the both student and his parents
33. I have acquired \_\_\_\_\_ from this school.  
A. a great number of knowledge      B. much knowledges  
C. a great deal of knowledge              D. a great many knowledge
34. He told me that \_\_\_\_\_ would come, but only a few turned up.

- A. many friends Linda                      B. many Linda friends  
C. many of Linda friends                    D. many friends of Linda's
35. Without electricity, \_\_\_\_\_ could be started.  
A. neither cars nor planes                  B. either cars or planes  
C. all cars and planes                        D. both cars and planes
36. In future transport \_\_\_\_\_ controlled by a central computer.  
A. all car will be                              B. all the car will be  
C. all of car will be                           D. all the cars will be
37. \_\_\_\_\_ were specially designed for this purpose.  
A. Both of the ship                           B. Both the ship  
C. Both ships                                   D. both of ships
38. What colour are your new shoes? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. They are brown colour                   B. Their brown  
C. They're brown                              D. They are colour brown
39. Whose are those? \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Its his                                        B. It's hers  
C. They're Jill's brother's                  D. They're our
40. The Children's Day is always a happy time \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. for us Chinese children                   B. for Chinese children as us  
C. for Chinese children like we              D. for we, Chinese children
41. This book is \_\_\_\_\_, I wrote \_\_\_\_\_ name in it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. mine...mine...myself                    B. me...my...myself  
C. mine...my...myself                        D. my...mine...myself
42. That's not \_\_\_\_\_, it is \_\_\_\_\_, she bought it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. yours...hers...herself                   B. your...her...herself  
C. you...hers...sheself                      D. yours...hers...her
43. A person who talks to \_\_\_\_\_ is not necessarily mad.  
A. himself    B. oneself    C. yourself    D. themselves
44. They discussed the question among \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. them    B. each other    C. themselves    D. themselves
45. Her daughter is too young to take care of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. she    B. hers    C. sheself    D. herself
46. \_\_\_\_\_ the homework.  
A. No every students do    B. No every student does  
C. Not every students do    D. Not every student does
47. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ to say to me?  
A. anything else                              B. who else  
C. what else                                    D. else anything
48. I have a red pen and two yellow \_\_\_\_\_.

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

49. He never gets up early. \_\_\_\_\_ I.

A. Neither does    B. Neither do

C. Also does    D. Also do

50. \_\_\_\_\_ can always try to do a little better than \_\_\_\_\_ best.

A. One...you    B. One...one

C. One...his    D. One...one's

51. One of the students hasn't prepared \_\_\_\_\_ lessons very well.

A. his    B. one's    C. ones    D. their

52. She has four sisters. One is in China, but \_\_\_\_\_ are in Japan.

A. another    B. other    C. the other    D. the others

53. We should think more of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. others    B. other    C. another    D. one

54. Mike and Tom have arrived, but \_\_\_\_\_ students in the class aren't here yet.

A. other    B. others    C. the others    D. the other

55. A number of students \_\_\_\_\_ for the lesson to begin now.

A. is waiting    B. are waiting    C. waits    D. waited

56. \_\_\_\_\_ the girls came on the trip.

A. Neither    B. Nobody of

C. None of    D. No one of

57. You said the books were on the desk but \_\_\_\_\_ there.

A. there was no one    B. there were none

C. there were no ones    D. was none

58. Do you like these pictures? I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.

A. all them    B. them all

C. every    D. everyone

59. The plane takes off \_\_\_\_\_ day, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

A. each other    B. every other

C. this and the other    D. all other

### 练习三

阅读理解:

#### A

When is a horse a pony?

Horses are measured in hands, one hand equals 4 inches. The height of a horse is measured from the ground to the highest point of the withers (the part



of a horse's back between its shoulder blades(肩胛骨) Any horse under 14 hands 2 inches (58 inches) is a pony.

By this definition, a baby horse is not a pony. Baby horses are called foals (马驹). Horses that do not develop to roughly (大致上) the same size as the rest of their breed (种类) are not ponies either. Underdeveloped horses are called runts.

There are more than twenty breeds of ponies in the world. The best known are the Shetlands, the smallest of all breeds, which average a little less than 10 hands, about 39 inches.

Shetlands were first used in England as work animals in coal mines, because they were strong. They are also gentle, and may be trained to be good pets (宠物).

1. One hand equals \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. two inches    B. four inches    C. six inches    D. four feet
2. The withers is a part of a horse's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. back    B. legs    C. head    D. neck
3. A pony is any horse that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is smaller than others of its breed  
B. is smaller than fifty-eight inches  
C. is a baby    D. all of the above
4. A runt is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a young horse    B. a pony  
C. an underdeveloped horse    D. any small horse
5. The Shetland pony was first used for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. riding    B. a pet    C. hunting    D. working

## B

Cats are creatures of habit. They like to speed about the same time every day and for a certain length of time. They seem to have a natural clock inside them that tells them when to sleep.

Cats supplement (补充) their regular sleep with occasional (非经常的) cat naps. Some expert feel that humans could also benefit from this habit. Cat naps help to build up energy in the body. They are also a good way to overcome boredom (厌烦)! Since cats have moods (心情, 情绪) similar to those of humans. Some experts believe that people can improve their moods and attitudes by cat napping! People might become happier and more positive.

A number of famous people have copied cats by taking cat naps during the day. The naps would usually last from 15 to 30 minutes.

Winston Churchill took cat naps. So did Presidents Harry Truman, John F.

Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson. These famous men were known for their energy. They were also able to work long hours, often into the night. Napping was their secret.

Perhaps more people could learn from cats and take naps to feel better and live longer!

1. Cats take naps. This is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. true    B. false    C. likely    D. natural
2. Cats have a \_\_\_\_\_ time to sleep.  
A. happier    B. similar    C. regular    D. irregular
3. Cat naps make a person \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. happier and positive    B. lazy and tired  
C. slow and weak    D. famous and great
4. Famous people \_\_\_\_\_ cat naps.  
A. take    B. do not take    C. should take    D. will not take
5. Naps can last as long as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. three hours    B. five hours    C. half an hour    D. two hours

C

At this time the state of South Carolina was having hard times. Year after year the soil had been planted to the same crop. It was farmed by uneducated and careless slaves, and the planters knew little about soil conservation(保护). Because the soil was beginning to wear out, crops were smaller. The younger people were not satisfied to raise cotton on the poor soil of the old South. Many of them moved westward and started cotton plantations (种植园) in Alabama and Mississippi. Moreover, so much cotton had been shipped to factories in England and New England that they had as much cotton as they could use. This brought the price of cotton down. More and more slaves were needed to work on the new and larger plantations, and higher and higher prices were demanded for them. Planters found their expenses rising and their incomes from the sale of cotton reduced. Hard times had come to South Carolina.

1. The subject of this passage is  
A. ignorance (无知) planters about farming.  
B. economic rivalry (竞争) in the south.  
C. deterioration (恶化) of the soil in South Carolina.  
D. economic difficulties of South Carolina.
2. Which of the following sentences comes closest to summarizing (概括) the main idea of the passage?  
A. Hard times had come to South Carolina.  
B. Planters found their expenses rising and their incomes from the sale of

cotton reduced.

C. The soil was farmed by uneducated and careless slaves.

D. Year after year the soil of south Carolina had been plowed with the same crop.

3. In discussing the economy of South Carolina, one of the author's assumptions (设想) is that the reader understands

A. the feelings of young people.

B. farming methods in use at the time.

C. the law of supply and demand.

D. why more slaves were needed.

4. Plantations grew in size in South Carolina principally because

A. crops became diversified (多样化).

B. planters grew richer.

C. soil was less productive.

D. places had to be found for young people.

5. The fact that cotton prices were falling is mentioned by the author to show that.

A. cotton shipments should have been regulated.

B. poorer soil produced poorer quality crops.

C. planters were having hard times.

D. the planter's ignorance of soil management resulted in economic loss.

## 练习四

### I. 冠词练习:

1. During the test no one is allowed to ask \_\_\_\_\_ questions.

A. some B. any C. no D. a

2. As I have little money about me, I can't lend you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. some B. any C. few D. much

3. Put \_\_\_\_\_ bread on the table, we shall need \_\_\_\_\_ more.

A. any...some B. some...any

C. some...some D. any...any

4. I've thrown away my old trousers. I'll have to buy \_\_\_\_\_.

A. a new pair

B. a new one

C. some new

D. some new piece

5. Try to find me \_\_\_\_\_ spectacles.

A. a piece of

B. a pair

C. a pair of

D. one

6. My mother said that she was going to visit \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the United State      B. the United States  
C. United States      D. United State
7. When you go to the shops bring me \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a fruit tin      B. a fruits tin  
C. a tin of fruit      D. a tin of fruits
8. One tenth of \_\_\_\_\_ thousand is \_\_\_\_\_ hundred.  
A. one...a      B. a...the  
C. a...a      D. one...an
9. They failed six times, however, they have made up their minds to try \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. seven times      B. the seven time  
C. the seventh time      D. seventh time
10. I bought a copy of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung", Vol.5  
B. "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung", Vol.5  
C. "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung", the Volume 5  
D. "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung", the five Volume
11. The number of the students in my class \_\_\_\_\_ small.  
A. are      B. have been      C. become      D. is
12. Bob hit him on \_\_\_\_\_ nose.  
A. the      B. a      C. one      D. his
13. \_\_\_\_\_ were two honest shoe-makers.  
A. Gesslers' brothers      B. Gessler brothers  
C. Two Gessler brothers      D. The Gessler brothers
14. There is \_\_\_\_\_ "u" in the word unfair.  
A. the      B. a      C. the      D. this
15. Mr. Brown is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. An English      B. a English-man  
C. the English      D. an English-man
16. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary?  
A. a French and English      B. a French and a English  
C. the French and English      D. the French and an English
17. The little boy wishes to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Lei Feng      B. the Lei Feng  
C. this Lei Feng      D. a Lei Feng
18. A foreign language is a weapon in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the struggle of the life      B. struggle of life  
C. struggle of the life      D. the struggle of life

二. 形容词、副词专项练习:

1. The tea tastes a little \_\_\_\_\_ to me.  
A. strongly                      B. strong  
C. so strong                      D. too much strong
2. We'll get \_\_\_\_\_ by train if we leave tonight.  
A. fast enough there              B. there enough fast  
C. there fast enough              D. enough fast there
3. If the cab arrives \_\_\_\_\_ you will miss your flight.  
A. lately              B. latest              C. more later              D. late
4. \_\_\_\_\_ the worse I seem to feel.  
A. When I take more medicine              B. The more medicine I take  
C. Taking more of the medicine              D. More medicine taken
5. My new glasses cost me \_\_\_\_\_ the last pair that I bought.  
A. times three                      B. three times than  
C. three times as much as              D. as much three times as
6. Although she is very popular, she is not \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.  
A. pretty as                      B. prettier than  
C. as pretty                      D. more pretty than
7. I would have paid \_\_\_\_\_ for my car if the salesman had insisted, because I really wanted it.  
A. as much twice                      B. twice as much  
C. much twice                      D. times two
8. His explanation made the problem \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be even more complicated                      B. to be even more complicated  
C. that it became even more complicated              D. even more complicated
9. In computer programming, this model is \_\_\_\_\_ any of the others we have in the department.  
A. obvious superior than                      B. superior obviously to  
C. obviously superior to                      D. superior obvious than
10. Both Tom and Mary are clever, but Harry is the \_\_\_\_\_ one.  
A. more cleverer                      B. cleverer  
C. cleverest                      D. more clever
11. The gas tank was only \_\_\_\_\_ when we started.  
A. as full as one-fourth              B. one-fourth as full  
C. full as one-fourth              D. one-fourth full
12. Though I do not like living in the countryside \_\_\_\_\_ I go there.  
A. up and down                      B. to and from  
C. here and there                      D. now and then
13. I shall meet you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. outside your office tomorrow at 10

- B. at 10 outside your office tomorrow  
 C. at 10 tomorrow outside your office  
 D. outside your office at 10 tomorrow
14. \_\_\_\_\_ are very much interested in English.  
 A. All the comrades present    B. The all comrades present  
 C. All comrade present    D. All the present
15. The Revolution clearly did change things for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. better    B. well    C. the better    D. best
16. Tony is going on the picnic with \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
 A. two little other    B. other two little  
 C. other little two    D. two other little
17. He gave me some rice this morning, so I don't want \_\_\_\_\_ I asked for yesterday.  
 A. as many as    B. less as    C. more as    D. as much
18. London has a larger population \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Kingdom.  
 A. than any city    B. than any cities  
 C. than any other city    D. than all cities
19. Beethoven is my favourite musician. I regard him \_\_\_\_\_ other musicians.  
 A. as more superior than    B. as more superior to  
 C. as superior to    D. as superior than
20. English is \_\_\_\_\_ as Japanese.  
 A. so difficult language    B. as difficult a language  
 C. so difficult a language    D. too difficult a language
21. We'll take \_\_\_\_\_ put you to the trouble of fetching more.  
 A. less sugar than    B. less sugar rather  
 C. less sugar rather than    D. less sugars than
22. Peter is never \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. so alert as his father    B. so more alert as his father  
 C. so more alert than his father    D. so alert as his father's
23. Frank plays \_\_\_\_\_ Alex.  
 A. a lot more better than    B. a lot better than  
 C. much more better than    D. much more well than
24. He's a good guitarist, but he plays the piano \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. quite well    B. too hardly    C. very good    D. much better
25. Peter said that \_\_\_\_\_ was unfair.  
 A. third examination question  
 B. the question three of examination  
 C. question third of the examination

- D. the third examination question
26. It is difficult to understand him because he speaks \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. very rapidly                      B. fastly  
 C. in a rapid manner              D. with great speed
27. His salary as a bus driver is much higher \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in comparison with the salary of a teacher  
 B. than a teacher  
 C. than that of a teacher  
 D. to compare as a teacher
28. You'll have to be strict with your students. They quickly get \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. in hand    B. on hand    C. out of hand    D. off hand
29. They daren't ask for they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. afraid to be laughed at              B. are afraid being laughed  
 C. are afraid of laughed at              D. are afraid of being laughed at
30. He is \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.  
 A. sound    B. soundly    C. sounds    D. sounder

## 练习五

### 完形填空

#### A

Getting plenty of exercise is very important. I enjoy 1 very much. 2, I went to the beach every day. I plan 3 there this summer too, but I am not able to. I have 4 new job, sometimes I have to work until 5 at night. Although I now work 6 hours than I used to, 7 I do receive 8 larger salary. I didn't receive 9 pay on my old job. I like 10 new job, but had I known that it would take up so 11 of my free time, I 12 it.

I 13 that riding a bike is good exercise. Maybe I will be able to 14 enough money 15 a bike. My neighbor, 16 has a bike that I could 17, but I would rather use my own 18. If I used 19, I would worry about damaging it. Since I make more money now, 20 I think that I can 21 to buy my own. Getting a bike is really a good idea, because while I am riding to and from work, I will be 22 23. It is easier to get to the beach by bike, too. I might be able to go swimming 24. This new job is great! I am very 25. This will be summer full of exercise.

1. A. to swim                      B. swimming                      C. swim                      D. the swim

- |                          |             |                           |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| 2. A. In the last summer |             | B. During the last summer |
| C. Last summer           |             | D. At the last summer     |
| 3. A. go                 | B. going    | C. to go D. to going      |
| 4. A. that               | B. a        | C. the D. more            |
| 5. A. lately             | B. late     | C. very long D. deeply    |
| 6. A. more               | B. much     | C. few D. fewer           |
| 7. A. therefore          | B. but      | C. however D. so          |
| 8. A. some               | B. a        | C. my D. its              |
| 9. A. some               | B. many     | C. any D. much            |
| 10. A. my                | B. a        | C. / D. some              |
| 11. A. many              | B. much     | C. lot D. lots            |
| 12. A. will not take     |             | B. wouldn't take          |
| C. wouldn't have taken   |             | D. didn't take            |
| 13. A. have heard        | B. said     | C. listen to D. insist    |
| 14. A. keep              | B. maintain | C. save D. count          |
| 15. A. buying            | B. getting  | C. to fix D. to buy       |
| 16. A. the Mrs Wilson    |             | B. The Mr Wilson          |
| C. Mrs Wilson            |             | D. The Wilsons            |
| 17. A. borrow from him   |             | B. borrow from her        |
| C. lend from him         |             | D. lent me                |
| 18. A. car               | B. bike     | C. money D. salary        |
| 19. A. hers              | B. her      | C. his D. theirs          |
| 20. A. so                | B. and      | C. therefore D. but       |
| 21. A. want              | B. enjoy    | C. afford D. spend money  |
| 22. A. do exercise       |             | B. make exercise          |
| C. getting exercise      |             | D. practise more          |
| 23. A. at the same time  |             | B. at that moment         |
| C. everyday              |             | D. at that way            |
| 24. A. with pride        |             | B. after all              |
| C. in surprise           |             | D. more or less           |
| 25. A. excited           |             | B. exciting               |
| C. sorry                 |             | D. astonished             |

## B

Dick was poor, so he 1 work to 2 his education. One summer he managed 3 a job in a butcher's shop during the daytime and another in a hospital 4 night.

In the shop, he 5 to cut meat nicely. In the hospital he 6 to do only the simplest work, 7 lift people and carry them from one



part of the hospital to 8. 9 at the butcher's shop and at the hospital, Dick had to wear 10.

11 evening at the hospital, Dick had to help 12 a woman from her bed to the place 13 she was to have 14. The woman was 15 feeling frightened at the thought of the operation. When she saw Dick, she was 16 frightened.

"No! No!" she cried. "Not the butcher! I 17 by him!"

So, this was 18 of poor Dick. He was a clever 19, and he had managed to get to the university. But he found 20 to get two jobs at the same time. He had to make 21 to pay for 22.

23 he had frightened the 24, who 25 a local customer at the butcher's shop.

- |                       |            |                        |               |
|-----------------------|------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. has to          | B. had     | C. had to              | D. having     |
| 2. A. pay off         | B. pay for | C. pay out             | D. pay up     |
| 3. A. to get          | B. getting | C. got                 | D. to receive |
| 4. A. on              | B. in      | C. at the              | D. at         |
| 5. A. studied         | B. learned | C. knew                | D. researched |
| 6. A. allowed         |            | B. has allowed         |               |
|                       |            | C. was allowed         |               |
|                       |            | D. was allowing        |               |
| 7. A. like helping    |            | B. as helping          |               |
|                       |            | C. like to help        |               |
|                       |            | D. like to helping     |               |
| 8. A. other           | B. another | C. the other           | D. the others |
| 9. A. All             | B. Each    | C. Every               | D. Both       |
| 10. A. red clothes    |            | B. brown dress         |               |
|                       |            | C. white clothes       |               |
|                       |            | D. orange clothing     |               |
| 11. A. One            | B. A       | C. In the              | D. On         |
| 12. A. to take        | B. bring   | C. to carry            | D. pulling    |
| 13. A. when           | B. which   | C. how                 | D. where      |
| 14. A. a rest         |            | B. an operation        |               |
|                       |            | C. a operation         |               |
|                       |            | D. lunch               |               |
| 15. A. already        | B. yet     | C. still               | D. not yet    |
| 16. A. more even      |            | B. less more           |               |
|                       |            | C. little more         |               |
|                       |            | D. even more           |               |
| 17. A. won't operated |            | B. won't be operated   |               |
|                       |            | C. haven't be operated |               |
|                       |            | D. have no operation   |               |
| 18. A. the fate       | B. a fate  | C. luck                | D. the life   |
| 19. A. worker         | B. teacher | C. engineer            | D. student    |
| 20. A. that necessary |            | B. it necessary        |               |
|                       |            | C. it necessity        |               |
|                       |            | D. it unnecessary      |               |