

21世纪

大学英语

TWENTY-FIRST CENTURY
COLLEGE ENGLISH

单元练习与测试
读写教程

主编◎薛春霞

第三册



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《21 世纪大学英语》 单元练习与测试

(第 3 册)

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前言

《21 世纪大学英语》是近年来问世的一批质量高、内容新的大学英语教材之一。这套教材选材新颖,绝大多数课文都选自 20 世纪 80 ~ 90 年代出版的英美报刊书籍,选材注重内容的趣味性、信息性和前瞻性,同时也注意文体的多样性和语言的规范性,充分体现了《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》的教学思想、教学目的和要求。因此,备受大学英语教育界的关注和欢迎,被越来越多的高校采用。

为帮助大学生们更有效地使用这套教材,随时巩固并测试学习效果,我们组织了几位具有多年教学经验并正在使用这套教材的高校英语老师编写了这套《21 世纪大学英语——单元练习与测试》。本书紧扣《21 世纪大学英语(读写教程)》,可满足学生“学而时习之”的要求。

全套书共分四册,每册包含 10 个“单元练习”,5 个“双单元测试”。

【单元练习内容】

Part I 词汇与语法结构。本部分帮助学生操练在 Text A 与 Text B 中所学的词汇与语法结构,它共分四个部分:

Section A: 主要督促学生加强词汇记忆,重视词汇积累。

Section B: 让学生根据语境来判断出相应的词汇,并注意其相应的变化形式。

Section C: 多项选择题,如固定语法结构练习,有同义词、反义词、形似词的辨析练习等。

Section D: 词汇替换练习,它不仅要求理解句意,而且要用所学到的新知识来替换旧的语言点。

Part II 阅读理解。共设三篇。其选材贴近所学内容,具有题材丰富,趣味性、可读性和教育性强等特点。这部分没有给出过多的生词释义,要求学生培养良好的阅读习惯与技能。此外,本部分还设有部分翻译练习,用以锻炼学生的翻译能力。

Part III 综合填空题。第一、二册分为两部分。Section A 以 Text A 要求背诵的部分为练习内容,促使学生重视语言积累。Section B 是与课文主题相关的短文。这部分短文较长,只有 10 个填空,使学生通过前阶段的简单练习,逐步提高完形填空能力。第三、四册中的完形填空与标准化考试中的题型一致,有 20 个填空,以提高学生的综合理解能力和应试水平。





Part IV 翻译。分英译汉和汉译英两个部分。其内容为本单元重要的语言点和语法结构等;一、二册的练习多以词组、短句的形式出现,三、四册的练习则注重较长、较完整的句子的翻译。英译汉的部分多采用课文中的重点句型,以增进对课文的理解和记忆。

Part V 写作。旨在循序渐进地提高学生的写作水平。第一、二册写作以段落为主,如怎样写主题句,怎样更好地运用所学语言点和语法结构来阐述主题句;第三、四册的写作接近四、六级写作部分,便于学生进行考前操练。

【双单元测试内容】

每册共有五个测试,每两个单元设一个测试,即“双单元测试”。这是本书有别于其他配套练习的一个鲜明特色。测试题采用标准化试题的形式编写,以方便学生自测或教师教学小测试,提高四、六级应试能力。每个测试内容如下:

Part I 词汇与语法。为多项选择题,有时也有选词填空。考查的内容以前面学过的两个单元中的语言点与语法结构为主。

Part II 阅读理解。此处选材有别于练习,力求以四、六级的出题形式来考核,只是在难度上会根据学生的学习程度进行适度调整。

Part III 完形填空。本题亦有别于练习,题材一般不与所学两单元内容一致,但所考核的语言点尽力靠近《21 世纪大学英语(读写教程)》。

Part IV 翻译。分英汉互译两个部分。

本书内容丰富、重点突出、题目讲解详尽,是学生学习《21 世纪大学英语》的必要辅导书和巩固、自测的工具。

本系列用书由杭州商学院外国语学院丁仁仑、庄建华、曾庆荣、薛春霞共同编写。第三册由薛春霞主编,参编人员是:薛春霞(Unit 1 ~ Unit 3),丁仁仑(Unit 4 ~ Unit 6),曾庆荣(Unit 7、Unit 8),庄建华(Unit 9、Unit 10)。测试题由编写“单元练习”的相应人员编写。参加本书编写的人员还有张维昭、陈硕、曾庆荣和陈明远;荣丽春、陈羽对书稿进行了校对;郭继东、陈养桃做了审阅工作,在此一并深表谢意。

在本系列用书出版之际,特别感谢杭州商学院外国语学院院长刘法公教授,无论在编写之前,还是在编写过程中我们都得到了刘老师的大力帮助和指导。

本书在编写过程中,参阅了《21 世纪大学英语》(读写教程)及有关书籍,在此一并致意。书中难免有疏漏不当之处,敬请专家及同仁批评指正。

编 者

2003 年 7 月





单元练习

Unit One

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Complete the following statements with the correct form of the words given in brackets.

1. (relieve) I felt great _____ when I heard I had passed the examination.
2. (casually) She tried to sound _____, but her excitement was obvious.
3. (reveal) The _____ of his scandal happened two years ago led to his resignation.
4. (investment) Parents in China would like to _____ much time and energy in ensuring their child a good education.
5. (collide) Three people were killed in a head-on _____ between a bus and a car.
6. (fury) There was a _____ knocking at the door at midnight yesterday.
7. (punish) A good judge will try to make the _____ fit the crime.
8. (quick) The _____ pace of technology has brought great changes to the way people work and play.
9. (romantic) They kept the _____ alive in their marriage for 35 years.
10. (glorious) Those who died bravely in battle earned everlasting _____.

Section B

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

compulsory	deliver	sneak	apparently	sweep
consequence	option	appetite	in time	frown

1. As a _____ of being in hospital, Shelly decided that she wanted to become a nurse.
2. Don't eat chocolates, they will spoil your _____ for dinner.
3. The government has two _____, to reduce spending or to increase taxes.
4. You don't have to go out into the rain since the store _____ free of charge.
5. The mother _____ when her son failed in his exam.



6. Education is _____ for all children in Britain between the ages of 5 and 16.
7. _____ she was trying her best to save her child from severe illness.
8. The flood waters _____ away everything in their path.
9. Will you come home _____ to see the children before they go to bed?
10. The man _____ about the place watching for a chance to steal something.

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.

1. John managed to make his presence _____ by smashing the guitar in the party.
[A] felt [B] having felt [C] be felt [D] feeling
2. The travelers' way was blocked by a _____ range of mountains.
[A] forbidding [B] forbidden [C] banned [D] banning
3. I will have a glass myself, _____ to prevent you from drinking it all.
[A] as if [B] even if [C] if only [D] only if
4. Money is still a major _____ for employees in most occupations.
[A] encouragement [B] incentive [C] spirit [D] impulse
5. _____ but a bookworm would grow up to be an expert on antique?
[A] What else [B] Besides whom [C] Who else [D] Nobody
6. _____ ten years, his love for beautiful girls became no more than a memory in youth.
[A] Before [B] Since [C] From [D] After
7. As far as we _____, we can go whenever we want.
[A] are concerning [B] are concerned [C] to be concerned [D] concerned
8. We _____ rent the house than buy it outright.
[A] rather [B] would like [C] would rather [D] had better
9. "I hear you are enjoying your new job." "_____, I find it rather dull."
[A] Reversely [B] Identically [C] In contrast [D] On the contrary
10. The happiness that _____ from her eyes affects all the people at presence.
[A] radiates [B] spreads [C] emerges [D] illuminates
11. This government takes many economic measures in an effort to _____ the gulf between rich and poor.
[A] stride [B] bridge [C] stretch [D] land
12. For months they had _____ to overthrow the government.
[A] schemed [B] devised [C] proposed [D] presented
13. His provocative(煽动的) words only _____ the argument further.
[A] fuelled [B] strengthened [C] supported [D] sped
14. His skills as a player don't quite match his passion _____ the game.
[A] on [B] for [C] in [D] to



15. I would _____ to guess that Anon, who wrote so many poems without signing them, was a woman.
[A]adventure [B]dare [C]venture [D]risk
16. He was _____ by illness to suspend his experiment.
[A]liberated [B]compressed [C]driven [D]compelled
17. The town was built among the hills, _____ the name Hilltown.
[A]while [B]hence [C]then [D]as
18. His suggestions are totally _____ of common sense.
[A]void [B]empty [C]blank [D]bare
19. I can't remember her name now—it'll _____ me later.
[A]go to [B]remind [C]come to [D]recall
20. Have you any _____ suggestions on how to deal with these difficulties?
[A]actual [B]material [C]real [D]concrete

Section D

Directions: Replace the underlined parts in the following sentences with words or expressions from the text that best keep the original meaning.

- The boy admires his teacher and pays close attention to his every word.
- The students taking part in this intellectual competition answered the questions without a moment's thought.
- The new road sign is easy to read; the words are very noticeable.
- This photo of John is not sharply defined; I can't see his face clearly.
- Students entered the building in a single line to watch an exhibition funded by the WHO.
- Every week, he would spend many hours in the library giving a close study on musty documents.
- We are trying to increase the speed of production to meet the growing demand.
- In the last five years, the city has stretched out rapidly in all directions.
- I have been dating Joe regularly for three years, but mother still refuses to accept him to be a family member.
- He became very excited when he found that it was nobody but him who won the big prize.

Part II Fast Reading

Directions: In this exercise, there are three passages followed by some multiple-choice questions. Read the questions first, then the passage. Don't worry about any new words as long as you get the meaning well enough to answer the questions. Then do the multiple-choice questions.

Passage 1

It's no secret that today's office is a hotbed for romance. As one employer explains,



"When you work with hundreds of young, talented, energetic people, it's bound to happen." A Vault's Office Romance Survey shows that nearly 50 percent of all respondents say they have been involved in an office romance. And interestingly, more employers than employees, at 58 and 44 percent, respectively, report that they've had office romances.

Of those respondents(接受调查者) who haven't yet had an office romance, many express a willingness to explore: 34 percent of employees and 20 percent of employers say that although they haven't had an office romance, they'd certainly be willing. 22 percent of employees and employers are "all business", reporting that they've never had an office romance and aren't particularly willing to start one.

But management isn't quite sure what to make of all this workaday matchmaking. While less than one percent of all offices ban office loving outright, only 15 percent of all workplaces officially address the issue at all, says Dennis Powers, author of *The Office Romance: Playing with Fire and Not Getting Burned*. Most commonly, romances are unofficially allowed but discouraged. Powers calls this typical situation "benign neglect".

But it's time, he charges, that businesses acknowledge that office romance is an acceptable and normal situation. "It's a very natural, normal phenomenon, and it's flourished in spite of the bad press," says Powers.

More than 8 million new office romances start each year, according to a 1994 survey by the American Management Association. And half of all workplace relationships lead to marriage or long-term commitments.

"You're more likely to meet somebody with similar interests in your work environment," Powers says. He predicts that offices will lighten up in the near future. Fewer offices will ban romance and more will establish guidelines that allow employees to manage workplace romances. But other experts, particularly human resources managers and employment lawyers, are less optimistic about the future of office love.

1. According to Vault's Office Survey, _____.
[A] more employees than employers are reported to have had romance in office
[B] 34 percent of employers said they would not start a romance in their work
[C] there are people who consider office is the place for work rather than love affairs
[D] male employers are fond of office romance
2. Judging from the passage, the attitude of the management to office love is _____.
[A] entirely opposed [B] neglected [C] acceptable [D] not quite sure
3. Office romance is likely to happen because _____.
[A] people work in offices are all energetic, talented young people
[B] a good relationship in office is beneficial for their business
[C] the possibility of meeting someone with similar interests in the work place is large
[D] marriages coming from office love are more committed
4. What's the meaning of the sentence "offices will lighten up in the near future" (under-



lined)?

[A] Management would dismiss some employees.

[B] Employers would become cheerful in the future.

[C] Less criticism would be put on office love later.

[D] Managers will applaud for office romance.

5. The continuation of this passage would probable be _____.

[A] the attitude of Human Resources managers towards office love

[B] the criticism from management on office love

[C] introduction of the book *The Office Romance*

[D] more examples for the increase of office love in each year

Passage 2

In romantic novels and movies, there is always some sort of “misunderstanding” between the main characters that causes them to doubt each other, or break up, or turn to someone else. If they ever just sat down and had a nice, honest talk about their feelings and the situation they’re in, the problems would instantly resolve themselves and the movie would be over. That, of course, is why they don’t do it. But then again, they’re guaranteed a happy ending in two hours, no matter how badly they mess up. In real life, things aren’t so easy. Talk about the things that bother you while they’re still small. Discuss molehills so that you don’t have mountains to argue about later on. Remember that if the two of you can really talk to each other, and listen to each other, there is no problem you can’t solve.

One day, Gary and I, out of the blue, got irritated and quarreled with each other rather pointlessly. I thought he was unfair to shout at me for no reason, and he felt the same way. So there we were, each feeling wounded and resentful, all swelled up with righteous indignation over how we’d been treated. About five minutes passed in total silence, one of us said, “I’m sorry I snapped at you. I think I’m annoyed about something else and just took it out on you.” The other immediately apologized as well, and we sat down and talked for about an hour.

It turned out that we were both stressed about different things, he about work and me about a friend who had hurt my feelings, and we were edgy with each other as a result. Had we not discussed it right then and there, we would have gone away harboring hurt feelings and resentment. Someday the cumulative total of all that hurt and resentment would have blown up into a huge battle that our relationship might not have survived. But because we discussed it and realized that what was really wrong had nothing to do with our relationship, it became a bonding experience that brought us closer. After we settled that disagreement, we went on to discuss the reasons we were stressed out. He was able to shed some light on my situation with my friend, and his insight helped me resolve the problem. I was able to bring a fresh perspective to his work dilemma and help him find the



best way to handle it. So in one conversation, not only did we diffuse a potential area of trouble in our relationship, but we shared a deeply bonding experience and each helped the other solve a personal problem. That was an hour well spent, in so many ways, and serves as a prime example of what I mean when I say, handle the molehills and there won't ever be any mountains.

1. The author talks about romantic novels and movies in order to tell us _____.
[A] how a novel or a movie usually runs itself
[B] how to ease the unhappy feelings
[C] emotional conflicts in real life tend to be tougher than that in the movies
[D] emotional conflicts are very common in daily life
2. According to the passage, "That" in Para. 1 (underlined) refers to _____.
[A] to sit down and have a nice talk
[B] the movie would be over if problems are solved at the outset
[C] there are misunderstanding in romantic movies
[D] main characters doubt each other in movies
3. The relationship between the two words "molehills... mountains" in Para. 1 (underlined) can be best replaced by _____.
[A] doubt... resentment [B] battle... wound
[C] hurt... stress [D] indignation... trouble
4. It can be inferred from passage that _____.
[A] romantic novels would like to hold a happy ending
[B] quarrels remaining unsolved could endanger the loving relationship
[C] quarrels between the beloved ones can help solve problems
[D] Gary and I taught each other something in their discussion
5. The major point discussed in the passage is _____.
[A] an early settlement of emotional conflicts would do good
[B] a quarrel between Gary and I
[C] the stereotype of a romantic movie
[D] quarrel in love is a common phenomenon

Passage 3

Prior to the 1960s and 1970s, many behavioral scientists assumed fathers were relatively unimportant to their children's healthy development. Because mothers were assumed to be so important in child development, researchers tended to study mothers' behavior. When they found significant effects of maternal behavior, the researchers were motivated to study mothers more. That tended to reinforce their belief that fathers weren't very important.

In the 1960s and 1970s, researchers gradually turned their attention to the importance of fathers and father love. Some of the studies yielded surprising results.



One of the surprising finding is that a father's love is turning out to be just as important as, and sometimes more important than, a mother's love. "A father's love—or lack of it—is a critical yet understudied factor in child development."

Fathers are cited more than mothers in issues such as psychological maladjustment, substance abuse, depression, and conduct problems. On the positive side, a father's love provides a buffer against the development of these difficulties and can contribute to a child's good physical health.

According to the authors of "*The Importance of Father Love*", studies find that father love is associated with one outcome for sons and another for daughters. One pattern of paternal behavior and a different pattern of maternal behavior are associated with the same outcome in sons, daughters, or sometimes both offspring. For example, one study shows that adolescent daughters' self-esteem is best predicted by fathers' physical affection and mothers' general support. In comparison, sons' self-esteem is best predicted by fathers' sustained contact and mothers' companionship.

The evidence seems clear that mothers are more effective parents when fathers are both supportive partners and nurturing parents. And children are major beneficiaries when they are raised by warm, loving mothers and fathers.

1. According to the passage, behavior scientists _____.
[A] had never studied father love before 1970s
[B] has proved fathers are less important than mothers to the children's healthy development
[C] has found father love is completely important than mother love
[D] has found in their studies opposite results compared with their previous assumptions on father love
2. The word "understudied" in Line 3, Para. 3 probably means _____.
[A] studied too much
[B] with studies going on
[C] studied with less efforts
[D] to study in a low tone
3. Fathers play a more important role when facing the following behavior problems of children EXCEPT _____.
[A] psychological maladjustment
[B] conduct problem
[C] academic studies
[D] depression
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
[A] Researchers turned their eyes to father love only between 1960s and 1970s.
[B] Lack of father's love could be compensated by mother's love
[C] The daughter's self-esteem is best predicted by mother's physical affection.
[D] The son's self-esteem is best predicted by father's sustained contact
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
[A] the positive co-influence from both father and mother would nurture healthy children



- [B] children need caring mother more than the father
 [C] fathers have more influence on their sons than on the daughters
 [D] fathers could be more effective if they are encouraged by mothers

Part III Cloze

Directions: Select the most appropriate word from the four choices given.

A few years ago I took part in a "blind walk". With a scarf 1 my eyes, I was led in silence up a narrow rocky gulley(溪谷). I had no idea 2 was leading me; not even their gender. The only contact was a hand at my elbow, gently 3 me, showing me 4 I needed to step up on to rocks, or 5 the small stream that ran down the gulley.

6 the end of the walk I felt a deep and unexpected love for my guide. I knew 7 of him or her 8 a person. It was the care and attention given me 9 had brought forth my love.

10 when we fall in love, we fall in love with a person's appearance, their personality, their likes and dislikes, 11 they do things, the sound of their voice, the way they dress, etc. We fall in love with those 12 fit our notions of the perfect person, with those who 13 our own beliefs and realities, and 14 those who might 15 our needs for security, approval, stimulus, growth and nourishment.

Conversely, when someone fails to fit our expectations, we judge them 16, and so block our love. In extreme cases, they become "someone I could never love".

But 17 a blindfold, and in silence feel their care, their love for you as a fellow human being, and you may find yourself loving them 18 a close friend. 19 love is truly blind—blind 20 to their imperfections and to their perfections.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] sheltering | [B] concealing | [C] protecting | [D] covering |
| 2. [A] what | [B] those | [C] who | [D] the one |
| 3. [A] showing | [B] guiding | [C] governing | [D] controlling |
| 4. [A] how | [B] where | [C] who | [D] which |
| 5. [A] across | [B] over | [C] beyond | [D] through |
| 6. [A] At | [B] In | [C] By | [D] On |
| 7. [A] something | [B] anything | [C] things | [D] nothing |
| 8. [A] as | [B] being | [C] of | [D] like |
| 9. [A] which | [B] what | [C] that | [D] it |
| 10. [A] Apparently | [B] Normally | [C] Surprisingly | [D] However |
| 11. [A] the way | [B] the matter | [C] the style | [D] the methods |
| 12. [A] person | [B] whom | [C] who | [D] they |
| 13. [A] help | [B] encourage | [C] support | [D] discourage |
| 14. [A] like | [B] with | [C] among | [D] for |



- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 15. [A] please | [B] persuade | [C] comfort | [D] satisfy |
| 16. [A] positively | [B] actively | [C] generally | [D] negatively |
| 17. [A] put on | [B] put off | [C] hang on | [D] hold up |
| 18. [A] as deeply as | [B] so deeply as to | [C] too deeply to | [D] as deeply |
| 19. [A] Thus | [B] Such | [C] Much a | [D] And |
| 20. [A] either | [B] neither | [C] both | [D] all |

Part IV Translation

Section A Translate the following into Chinese.

1. A young man's first car is less a means of transportation than a monument to his discovery of youthful freedom.
2. Every Sunday, we would drive around, feeling good, talking about everything and nothing.
3. As far as the little boys were concerned, I was a hero. They crowded around me in admiration.
4. True love does not occur without effort and it does not develop overnight.
5. If you insist that your relationship be in a constant state of romance, you're asking the impossible.

Section B Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 出乎所有人的意料,他作为老师眼里的好学生,期末考试居然没有及格。
2. 艾伦肯定会以他的智慧和幽默使黛比对他倾心,这一点没有人会怀疑的。
3. 我在实验室碰到他的时候,他正皱着眉头,显然是实验中碰到了难题。
4. 为了减轻下岗带来的经济打击,他尝试过从牛奶递送工到保险推销员各种临时的工作。
5. 当今的社会里,除了书呆子谁还会对百科全书有如此的热爱?

Part V Writing

Supporting a topic sentence with examples or illustrations makes a general statement specific and easy to understand. An illustration is a case, an instance, or a story. Vivid illustrations light up abstract ideas and make them clear, interesting and convincing. Write a short essay of your own in about 150 words. You can use the following topic sentences to start your illustration:

1. Is love on campus an effective drive in study?
2. Campus love is a natural, normal phenomenon in colleges.



Unit Two

Part I Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Complete the following statements with the correct form of the words given in brackets.

1. (accept) She won _____ by the King family only through extraordinary diligence.
2. (bright) The new teacher _____ the life of all his pupils.
3. (effect) Their chances of settling in this district is _____ increased by this new regulation.
4. (consider) Please give the problem your careful _____.
5. (depend) He lived in a state of _____ on his friend's help.
6. (invade) Without proper defenses, they would be helpless against the _____ attack.
7. (simple) He believes everything with childlike _____.
8. (reassure) It was the _____ words made by the captain that calmed the passengers in this storm.
9. (threat) His father _____ to beat the boy if he stole again.
10. (blame) The investigation proved that he was the only person who was _____ in this accident.

Section B

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

period	complement	instinct	version	survive
faculty	depress	priority	rage	strategy

1. The highest _____ of governments has been given to the problem of heavy traffic.
2. The man's _____ was surprising, as the doctors thought he would die.
3. His suggestions have been greeted with _____ by his opponents.
4. They put on a play about the French Revolution, with all the actors wearing _____ costume.
5. We made a _____ withdrawal, so that we could build up our forces for a renewed attack.
6. Though a little girl of five, she has the _____ to learn languages easily.
7. Don't ask me; trust your _____ and do what you think is right.



8. These books are Chinese _____ of Shakespeare. You would find little difficulty in reading.
9. He was _____ because he had not passed his examinations.
10. Two discussions from different points of view may _____ each other.

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.

1. Due to her experience and capability in public relationships, she's become quite _____ to the company.
[A] indefinite [B] indispensable [C] unusual [D] fundamental
2. Only members of the company are _____ to use the facilities.
[A] enabled [B] licensed [C] identified [D] entitled
3. It's difficult to cross the desert by car, but not _____ impossible.
[A] absolutely [B] relatively [C] extremely [D] actively
4. Can you make any _____ of what this writer is saying?
[A] knowledge [B] wisdom [C] idea [D] sense
5. I'm sure teaching is the right career for her, _____ the fact that she is interested in children.
[A] given [B] to be given [C] having given [D] giving
6. The people for the experiment were chosen completely _____ random.
[A] for [B] at [C] of [D] about
7. The new library will _____ its founder's great love for learning.
[A] prolong [B] liven [C] perpetuate [D] inhibit
8. It would be unwise to _____ too much significance _____ these opinion polls.
[A] adjust... to [B] tie... to [C] attach... to [D] fasten... to
9. Weather _____, we'll start tomorrow for this adventure.
[A] permitted [B] permit [C] permitting [D] is permitted
10. Refusing to shake hands with the guests is a(an) _____ behavior in formal political meetings.
[A] insulting [B] honorable [C] injuring [D] preferable
11. The children had to _____ themselves while their parents worked.
[A] defend for [B] assist for [C] fend for [D] resist against
12. It's a _____ medical examination, nothing to get worried about.
[A] routine [B] familiar [C] habitual [D] customary
13. We all insist that we _____ until we finish the work.
[A] rest not [B] not rest [C] do not rest [D] rested not
14. The ringing bells _____ the news of the birth of the prince.
[A] advertised [B] asserted [C] stated [D] proclaimed