

中学英语

300

训练系列

十年畅销

全新拓展

主 编◎邱娜萍

# 高考英语模考套卷

## ——语法/词汇/翻译/完形

300

ENGLISH GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY TESTS



上海交通大学出版社  
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中学英语 300 训练系列(拓展版)

# 高考英语模考套卷

——语法/词汇/翻译/完形

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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据上海市高考英语试卷中语法、词汇、翻译和完形的题目设置,设计了45套活页套卷,每个套卷含有单项选择、汉英翻译和完形填空三种题型,使读者在全面提高综合语言技能的同时,了解和熟悉高考题型,既可作为学生平时课外的读物,也可以作为应考前的练习。

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# 前言

常有英语学习者在学习的过程中将语法、词汇割裂开来,虽然不断地抠语法条目,不断地背单词,时间花了不少,但是一到综合运用的时候,就错误百出。其实语言是鲜活立体的,可以适当地加强各方面的薄弱环节,但是就语言学习而言一定要全面综合地来掌握。近几年来高考英语的趋势也是突出语言交际性,各种题型的设计也是重在强调考查考生语言的综合运用能力,而不是割裂考查语法或者词汇。这就提醒考生们在日常的学习中一定要综合掌握各种语言知识,而在平时训练的时候也一定要有明确的方向,针对各个题型一定要有的放矢。

针对这一情况,我们编写了本书。本书把高考英语中三个最能通过短时训练来迅速提升的三个部分编写在一起。本书编写的三个题型看似前后关联不大,但却是语言习得的三个重要方面:词汇基础、语法体系和综合运用的体现。之所以把它们聚集在一书上,是为了让考生们在这三个方面方便操练,精操练,以达到事半功倍的效果。

尤其是语法题,一定要在梳理基础考点的基础上,选择典型题目,做得少,弄得懂错题错在哪里。而熟悉常见的各类从句以及句型表达,不仅有助于提高语法题的分数,对于接下来的翻译题也颇有帮助。所以做了语法题之后,可以加强翻译的练习,既获得对语法现象的理解,又上升到语言的表达,由浅入深。翻译题关键是看透所给的提示词所带的句型,常见句型一定要加强熟悉度。我们说翻译和阅读题一样要天天接触,而阅读题中又数完形填空题最容易错,因为完形填空题考查语言综合能力的运用。因此,这三个题型的结合训练,体现了点到线到面的变化,让考生能由易到难,步步提升。

本书中精选了三题型的典型句式和篇幅,具有时文阅读的特点,也不乏经典题目,结合新旧的优势,但愿广大考生能从日积月累的训练中的到点滴裨益。

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**I. Directions:** *Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.*

- ( ) 1. \_\_\_\_\_ puzzles me most is \_\_\_\_\_ most of your students are able to finish all \_\_\_\_\_ they are expected to do in time.  
A. What; what; that B. That; if; /  
C. That; whether; that D. What; whether; /
- ( ) 2. \_\_\_\_\_ quite recently, the old man standing close to the corner did not enjoy a right of voting.  
A. Before B. Form C. Until D. Since
- ( ) 3. The Huangpu River, which is generally considered to be the mother river by the Shanghai people, \_\_\_\_\_ very dirty, but things are quite different now.  
A. are used to be B. used to be  
C. were used to be D. must be
- ( ) 4. We enjoyed ourselves very much last night. The performance was \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful than we had expected.  
A. very much more B. very more  
C. a great deal of more D. far more
- ( ) 5. My mother has just had an operation on her throat. She needs \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. taking care of B. to take care of  
C. care of to be taken D. care taken of
- ( ) 6. There are a great many red lanterns and colorful flowers all about the hall, thus \_\_\_\_\_ it a festival air  
A. to give B. give C. given D. giving
- ( ) 7. The medicine developed by an Indian scientist is very effective in \_\_\_\_\_ treatment of \_\_\_\_\_ cold.  
A. the; the B. a; a C. /; / D. the; a
- ( ) 8. Bob did very badly in yesterday's singing competition, but I did \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. more badly B. even worse  
C. quite worse D. even more badly

- ( ) 9. You ought not to have looked \_\_\_\_\_ the disabled soldier, he fought very bravely thirty years ago. He should be looked \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. down upon; upon B. down; up to  
C. down upon; up D. down upon; up to
- ( ) 10. — They are ready to make peace with us before next Thursday.  
— \_\_\_\_\_ they don't make peace with us?  
A. What unless B. What if  
C. What whether D. How if
- ( ) 11. There are \_\_\_\_\_ books and magazines in your city library \_\_\_\_\_ those you find here.  
A. thrice more; than B. thrice as much; as  
C. must times; more than D. thrice more; as
- ( ) 12. You look so pale! I saw you playing happily together with kids in the garden something unexpectedly bad \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. must happen B. should have happened  
C. must have happened D. should happen
- ( ) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ for his serious disease, they could have arrived in Britain three days earlier.  
A. Had it not been B. If it was not  
C. Unless it was D. Unless had it not been
- ( ) 14. This is the only way, I can think of \_\_\_\_\_ the parts from the whole structure.  
A. to separate B. separating  
C. being separated D. having separated
- ( ) 15. \_\_\_\_\_ the illness of her grandmother, there are some other reasons why she will not be able to leave for the U. S. A. as planned.  
A. Rather than B. In addition to C. Except for D. But for
- ( ) 16. We would rather our neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ our private gathering now.  
A. do not attend B. has not attended  
C. is not attending D. did not attend
- ( ) 17. Those infants are badly in need of our help, so I'm afraid we can stay abroad only \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. one and a half weeks B. one and half week  
C. one week and half D. half a week and one
- ( ) 18. Anyone can sit near the bed reading and drinking \_\_\_\_\_ he keeps completely quiet.  
A. even if B. so long as  
C. unless D. until

- ( ) 19. Here are all kinds of mobile phones in the center. Together with \_\_\_\_\_ made in China, you can also find \_\_\_\_\_ phones imported from Japan and other Asian countries.
- A. ones; some                                      B. all; ones  
C. ones; others                                     D. those; a few
- ( ) 20. — Why didn't you attend yesterday's party?  
— I \_\_\_\_\_, but my mother fell ill suddenly.
- A. would    B. did  
C. didn't    D. was going to

II. Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English using the words given in the brackets.*

1. 他并不总是依赖父母。(dependent)
2. 中华人民共和国建国已有 55 周年。(since)
3. 多吃点水果,那样你就不用担心缺少维生素。(lack)
4. 不管到哪儿旅游,最好是入乡随俗。(better)
5. 今年暑假到北京旅游时,我们就住在数年前度蜜月的那家旅馆。(which)
6. 他肯定缺少与她结婚的勇气。(lack)

III. **Directions:** *For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.*

Before 1933, and particularly during the period 1929 – 1933, bank failures were not uncommon. 1 a bank overextended itself in creating credit or if several of its important loans could not be 2, depositors in the bank would frequently become panicky and begin to make large withdrawals. 3 the bank had only a small number of its deposits backed by currency, the bank would soon be unable to meet withdrawals, and most depositors 4 their money. Most frequently a bank merely needed time to improve its cash position by 5 some of its loans and not making additional ones. In 1933, the number of bank failures 6 a peak, forcing the federal government to intervene and 7 the banks temporarily. To help restore the public's confidence 8 banks and strengthen the banking community, Congress passed legislation setting up the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. 9



corporation, an agency of the federal government, now insures over 90 percent of all mutual savings and commercial bank deposits for 10 \$100,000 per deposit. The FDIC has 11 its insurance fund by charging member institutions one-twelfth of 1 percent of their total deposits.

As a result of the protection provided by the FDIC and through other kinds of supervision, bank failures have been 12 to a few isolated instances. When deposits are federally insured, people 13 rush to withdraw their money if they 14 the financial condition of their bank. The delay gives the banks the necessary time to adjust their cash credit balance, and this action helps to reduce the 15 of bankruptcy. For an example of the value of the FDIC, note that the failure in 1974 of the huge Franklin National Bank did not touch off a panic, and that depositors lost no money as Franklin was taken over by another bank.

- |                                   |                        |                          |            |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| ( ) 1. A. Although                | B. Even if             | C. If                    | D. Because |
| ( ) 2. A. repaid                  | B. deposited           | C. found                 | D. saved   |
| ( ) 3. A. Because                 |                        | B. Because of            |            |
|                                   | C. As a result         | D. considering           |            |
| ( ) 4. A. lost                    |                        | B. had lost              |            |
|                                   | C. will lose           | D. would lose            |            |
| ( ) 5. A. calling on              |                        | B. calling for           |            |
|                                   | C. calling off         | D. calling in            |            |
| ( ) 6. A. fell from               |                        | B. reached               |            |
|                                   | C. climbed up          | D. arrived               |            |
| ( ) 7. A. closed                  |                        | B. closing               |            |
|                                   | C. close               | D. has closed            |            |
| ( ) 8. A. to                      | B. in                  | C. of                    | D. into    |
| ( ) 9. A. For the                 | B. This                | C. As a                  | D. A       |
| ( ) 10. A. up to                  | B. as much             | C. as many as            | D. equal   |
| ( ) 11. A. built up               |                        | B. build up              |            |
|                                   | C. been built          | D. build                 |            |
| ( ) 12. A. growing                |                        | B. increased             |            |
|                                   | C. reduced             | D. disappeared           |            |
| ( ) 13. A. no                     |                        | B. any more              |            |
|                                   | C. no longer           | D. not                   |            |
| ( ) 14. A. become concerned about |                        | B. become concerned with |            |
|                                   | C. become concerned in | D. concern               |            |
| ( ) 15. A. likely                 |                        | B. possibility           |            |
|                                   | C. possibly            | D. opportunity           |            |

## Test 2

I . **Directions:** *Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.*

- ( ) 1. Old as retired general was, he \_\_\_\_\_ himself from a heavy fall by catching an iron bar while walking near a pond yesterday morning.  
 A. preserved                      B. got rid of                      C. relieved                      D. saved
- ( ) 2. Remember, my boy, when you give a speech next Monday in the public, you must try to be brief and \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to the point                      B. at the point  
 C. hit on the point                      D. directly stay at the point
- ( ) 3. Standing there still watching the exciting match, the Canadian announcer felt something hard \_\_\_\_\_ on his right shoulder.  
 A. laid                      B. lay                      C. lain                      D. lied
- ( ) 4. Her carelessness was \_\_\_\_\_ the final failure.  
 A. blamed for                      B. accused of  
 C. responsible about                      D. caused by
- ( ) 5. — What do you think of “*The Giant*”, which is being shown in Shanghai Cinema?  
 — \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. It is worth watching the film twice  
 B. It is well worth watching the film a second time  
 C. The film is worthy of being watched again  
 D. The film is worth to watch twice
- ( ) 6. At that time we were poor as a church mouse. I always thought that we would never have enough money to \_\_\_\_\_ all the debt.  
 A. pay off                      B. pay away                      C. pay through                      D. pay out
- ( ) 7. I found my mother was \_\_\_\_\_ to Dr. White’s aunt in many ways. For example, both of them like swimming, both of them have a lovely daughter and both of them love pets.  
 A. alike                      B. likely                      C. similar                      D. like

- ( ) 8. It's already 10 o'clock. I wonder why \_\_\_\_\_ person has been in the hall so far.  
A. no single                      B. not a single                      C. not                      D. no a
- ( ) 9. When the neighbors rushed into the huge hall, they found nothing but a \_\_\_\_\_ cigarette and heard a tone of \_\_\_\_\_ music.  
A. lighted; lighted                      B. lit; light  
C. lit; lighten                      D. lighted; lightly
- ( ) 10. It is known to everyone that high management and production \_\_\_\_\_ will definitely lead to high \_\_\_\_\_ in the market.  
A. prices; values                      B. costs; values  
C. costs; prices                      D. values; prices
- ( ) 11. The accident is reported to have occurred \_\_\_\_\_ the first Sunday in February.  
A. at                      B. on                      C. in                      D. to
- ( ) 12. I had to buy \_\_\_\_\_ these books because I didn't know which one was the best.  
A. both                      B. none                      C. neither                      D. all
- ( ) 13. According to a recent US survey, children spend up to 25 hours a week \_\_\_\_\_ TV.  
A. to watch                      B. to watching                      C. watching                      D. watch
- ( ) 14. Children under 12 years of age in that country \_\_\_\_\_ be under adult supervision when in a public library.  
A. must                      B. may                      C. can                      D. need
- ( ) 15. The first use of atomic weapons was in 1945, and their power \_\_\_\_\_ increased enormously ever since.  
A. is                      B. was  
C. has been                      D. had been
- ( ) 16. The number of deaths from heart disease will be reduced greatly if people \_\_\_\_\_ to eat more fruit and vegetables.  
A. persuade                      B. will persuade  
C. be persuaded                      D. are persuaded
- ( ) 17. Bill's aim is to inform the views that cigarette advertising on TV is illegal, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. isn't it                      B. is it                      C. isn't he                      D. is he
- ( ) 18. He speaks English well indeed, but of course not \_\_\_\_\_ a native speaker.  
A. as fluent as                      B. more fluent than  
C. so fluently as                      D. much fluently than
- ( ) 19. The flu is believed \_\_\_\_\_ by viruses that like to reproduce in the cells inside the human nose and throat.

- ( ) 20. The flowers \_\_\_\_\_ sweet in the botanic garden attract the visitors to the beauty of nature.
- A. to smell                  B. smelling                  C. smelt                  D. to be smelt

**II. Directions:** *Translate the following sentences into English using the words given in the brackets.*

1. 每个人都为自己做的事承担责任, 因此任何人违法都要受到法律惩罚。(be responsible)
2. 尽管有那个富商经济上的支持, 那名女演员还是没有能够迅速成名。(Despite)
3. 与他父母的愿望相反, 他放弃了在国外工作的机会, 回到祖国到一所大学里教书。(quit)
4. 没有先进的高科技设备, 一个国家只能停留在贫穷落后的境地。(hi-tech)
5. 每个人都应该关心自己国家的前途。(concern)
6. 将科研成果应用于生产至关重要。(apply)

**III. Directions:** *For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.*

Cia Andina do Triconos (CATSA), a Bolivian joint venture of the US Dresser Industries and local investors, which had based its investment 1 an allocation under the metalworking program, closed its doors after 2 to penetrate the Andean market after more than two years in operation.

The prospect of 3 access to the Andean market, plus protection provided by a 55 percent “ad valorem” common outer tariff on bits sourced from outside the bloc, made the sales outlook seem 4 .

However, CATSA's "monopoly" position in Ancom proved specious. 5 the plant went on stream in 1974, the company was never able to export a single drill bit to the Andean market; and its local sales were 6 a state-owned petroleum company. This market was clearly 7, since the operation had been based on exporting the bulk of the plant's 200-unit-per-month capacity to the Andean area.

CATSA could not penetrate the Ancom market for several reasons:

Although Ancom 8 a 55-percent common outer tariff on third-country imports, some Ancom countries had previously 9 LAFTA (Latin American Free Trade Association) tariff concessions, which take precedence over the Ancom tariffs.

Ancom members simply did not 10 the spirit of the metalworking agreement. After the installation of the CATSA facility, plants producing tricone bits 11 in Peru and Venezuela. Under the metalworking program, participating 12 were committed to prohibiting new foreign investment in allocations of other Ancom countries. But on the question of new investment by local industry, the obligation was only not to encourage it, with no requirement to prevent it. 13 Venezuela, it has no commitment to limit local production or to honor the outer tariff, because it was not yet a member of Ancom when the metalworking agreement was signed and was thus not a 14 to the pact.

Also, according to Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador employed 15 obstacles to avoid applying the common outer tariff.

The withdrawal of Chile from Ancom cost Bolivia a lucrative potential market too.

- |                              |                       |                       |                        |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| ( ) 1. A. in                 | B. to                 | C. under              | D. on                  |
| ( ) 2. A. fail               | B. to fail            | C. failing            | D. succeeding          |
| ( ) 3. A. no duty            | B. no-duty            | C. duty-bound         | D. duty-free           |
| ( ) 4. A. good               | B. well               | C. bad                | D. badly               |
| ( ) 5. A. So                 | B. Although           | C. But                | D. Therefore           |
| ( ) 6. A. confined to        |                       | B. confined in        |                        |
|                              | C. expanded to        |                       | D. exported to         |
| ( ) 7. A. big enough         |                       | B. sufficient         |                        |
|                              | C. too big            |                       | D. insufficient        |
| ( ) 8. A. has got            |                       | B. got                |                        |
|                              | C. has imposed        |                       | D. has imposed on      |
| ( ) 9. A. admitted           | B. admitting          | C. granting           | D. granted             |
| ( ) 10. A. learn             | B. honor              | C. take               | D. give                |
| ( ) 11. A. are put           | B. are established    | C. were set up        | D. had set up          |
| ( ) 12. A. member government |                       | B. members government |                        |
|                              | C. member governments |                       | D. members governments |
| ( ) 13. A. In case of        | B. In the case of     | C. In case            | D. On case             |
| ( ) 14. A. party             | B. member             | C. person             | D. partner             |
| ( ) 15. A. a series of       |                       | B. a great deal of    |                        |
|                              | C. a large amount of  |                       | D. a great number      |

## Test 3

I . Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- ( ) 1. The disc, digitally \_\_\_\_\_ in the studio, sounded fantastic at the party that night.  
 A. recorded B. recording  
 C. to be recorded D. having recorded
- ( ) 2. American women usually identify their best friend as someone \_\_\_\_\_ they can talk frequently.  
 A. who B. as C. about which D. with whom
- ( ) 3. After Yang Liwei succeeded in circling the earth, \_\_\_\_\_ our astronauts desire to do is walk in space.  
 A. where B. what C. since D. once
- ( ) 4. Jasmine was holidaying with her family in a wildlife park \_\_\_\_\_ she was bitten on the leg by a lion.  
 A. when B. while C. since D. once
- ( ) 5. Parents should take seriously their children's requests for sunglasses \_\_\_\_\_ eye protection is necessary in sunny weather.  
 A. because B. though C. unless D. if
- ( ) 6. A story goes \_\_\_\_\_ Elizabeth I of England liked nothing more than being surrounded by clever and qualified noblemen at court.  
 A. when B. where C. what D. that
- ( ) 7. \_\_\_\_\_ snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the forest.  
 A. Not only they brought B. Not only did they bring  
 C. Not only brought they D. Not only did they brought
- ( ) 8. Having been attacked by terrorists, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. doctors came to their rescue  
 B. the tall building collapsed  
 C. an emergency measure was taken

- D. warnings were given to tourists
- ( ) 9. Why! I have nothing to confess. \_\_\_\_\_ you want me to say?  
A. What is it that B. What it is that  
C. How is it that D. How it is that
- ( ) 10. — English has a large vocabulary, hasn't it?  
— Yes. \_\_\_\_\_ more words and expressions and you will find it easier to read and communicate.  
A. Know B. Knowing C. To know D. Known
- ( ) 11. The environmentalists said wild goat's \_\_\_\_\_ on the cast grasslands was a good indication of the better environment.  
A. escapes B. absence C. attendance D. appearance
- ( ) 12. Hospital staff burst into cheers after doctors completed a 20-hour operation to have \_\_\_\_\_ one-year-old twins at the head.  
A. isolated B. separated C. decided D. removed
- ( ) 13. After the trainer was sure that the whale could look after itself, he \_\_\_\_\_ it into the sea.  
A. transported B. unloaded C. released D. handled
- ( ) 14. In \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese culture, marriage decisions were often made by parents for their children.  
A. traditional B. historic C. remote D. initial
- ( ) 15. Some people like drinking coffee, for it has \_\_\_\_\_ effects.  
A. promoting B. stimulating C. enhancing D. encouraging
- ( ) 16. The teacher wrote an example on the blackboard to \_\_\_\_\_ the point.  
A. illustrate B. suggest  
C. express D. recognize
- ( ) 17. Most people on this island are recreational fishers, and \_\_\_\_\_, fishing forms an actual part of their leisure time.  
A. accidentally B. purposefully  
C. obviously D. formally
- ( ) 18. In dealing with public relations, we should make every effort to prevent the \_\_\_\_\_ in personality.  
A. contact B. contrast  
C. connection D. conflict
- ( ) 19. Chinese arts have won the \_\_\_\_\_ of a lot of people outside China.  
A. enjoyment B. appreciation  
C. entertainment D. reputation
- ( ) 20. To keep healthy, Professor Johnson \_\_\_\_\_ cycling as a regular form of exercise after he retired.

- A. took up                      B. caught on                      C. carried out                      D. made for

**II. Directions:** *Translate the following sentences into English using the words given in the brackets.*

1. 爱迪生失败了几千次以后才成功地制成了第一盏电灯泡。(succeed)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 没有均衡的饮食和足够的锻炼就不能保持健康。(without)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 许多妇女每年花费大量金钱买时装,以替换那些几乎从来没有穿过的衣服。(replace)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 火车徐徐出站时,我站在月台上向朋友挥手告别。(wave)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 2008 北京奥运会距今还有四年。(before)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 直到最近,我才感到以前从未有过的时间压力。(Not until)  
\_\_\_\_\_

**III. Directions:** *For each blank in the following passage there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.*

Professor Smith lived alone. He was very absent-minded. He used to   1   the university to give a lecture and find that he had forgotten to bring his notes, or he   2   lose his spectacles and be unable to see the   3  . He could never find any chalk to   4   with, and he often forgot the time and would ramble   5   for hours because he had   6   his watch at home. But the most   7   thing of all about him was his   8  . His overcoat was rarely   9  , as most of the buttons were   10  . His shoes were usually untied because he had lost the laces. He   11   his comb as well because his hair was always standing   12  , that is unless he was   13   his battered old hat with the brim missing. His trousers were   14   by an old tie instead of a belt. He was a chain smoker. He would smoke   15   in class. Cigarette ash was liberally scattered over his waistcoat.

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (    ) 1. A. arrive in   | B. arrive at         |
| C. arrive                | D. arriving          |
| (    ) 2. A. was used to | B. was accustomed to |
| C. could                 | D. would             |
| (    ) 3. A. blackboard  | B. floor             |
| C. door                  | D. window            |
| (    ) 4. A. teach       | B. deliver           |
| C. write                 | D. address           |



- |                           |                   |
|---------------------------|-------------------|
| (     ) 5. A. of          | B. at             |
| C. in                     | D. on             |
| (     ) 6. A. put         | B. placed         |
| C. left                   | D. forgotten      |
| (     ) 7. A. exciting    | B. amazing        |
| C. attractive             | D. delightful     |
| (     ) 8. A. appearance  | B. act            |
| C. behavior               | D. conduct        |
| (     ) 9. A. tied        | B. fastened       |
| C. ironed                 | D. patched        |
| (     ) 10. A. losing     | B. falling        |
| C. missing                | D. hanging        |
| (     ) 11. A. has lost   | B. loses          |
| C. must have lost         | D. must lose      |
| (     ) 12. A. on end     | B. up             |
| C. aside                  | D. back           |
| (     ) 13. A. putting on | B. wearing on     |
| C. wearing                | D. having         |
| (     ) 14. A. rounded up | B. stuck together |
| C. put together           | D. held up        |
| (     ) 15. A. even       | B. frequently     |
| C. constantly             | D. continuously   |