

● 浙江省中等职业教育教材配套复习用书

◆ 上海东方激光教育文化有限公司 组编

(配高教版)

浙江中职导学与同步训练 ● 第二册

# 英语

—— 阶段综合测试卷  
(高二上学期)

中国三峡出版社

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主 编 张 镛

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# 前 言

为了适应中等职业教育教学改革和新形势的发展需要,全面推进素质教育,认真贯彻教育部颁布的中等职业学校课程教学大纲的精神,我们编写了《导学与同步训练》系列丛书,旨在对教材的学习内容进行系统的梳理、提炼,并通过单元测试、期中测试、期末测试,及时巩固、加强已学的知识,把握教材的知识点,提高学生分析问题和解决问题的能力。末套丛书旨在为教师的教学和检测提供实用的材料,为学生消化巩固所学内容及时提供实在的依据,特别是为有志参加浙江省高等职业技术教育招生考试(单考单招)的学生提供具有系统性、针对性的学习资料。

《导学与同步训练(配高教版)——英语》是根据高等教育出版社最新出版的英语教材编写,每册编写复习用书一册和测试卷一册。测试卷和复习用书配套使用,测试卷包括阶段综合测试和期中、期末测试。

《导学与同步训练(第二册) 英语——阶段综合测试卷》是《导学与同步训练(第二册)——英语》复习用书的配套测试卷。内容有以下三个方面:

1. 每两单元的阶段综合测试;
2. 前5单元的期中测试;
3. 期末测试两套。

出版末书的主要目的:帮助学生分阶段地系统复习、巩固和掌握各单元的基础知识和基本技能,促进学生知识体系的形成,提高学生应用英语语言的能力。末书强调基础性、实用性、针对性、灵活性、趣味性的协调统一,把握时代脉搏,体现“以学生发展为末”的教育思想,突出培养学生的创新精神和实践能力,有利于提高学生的综合素质。

本书由张锴主编。由于编写时间紧迫,书中难免存在一些不足,恳请广大师生批评指正,以便我们不所完善。

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# 阶段综合测试一

( Unit 1—Unit 2 )

## I. 语音知识 ( 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分 )

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出划线部分读音与其他三个不同的一项。

- ( ) 1. A. central                      B. description                      C. camera                      D. canal  
( ) 2. A. farther                      B. those                      C. south                      D. although  
( ) 3. A. object                      B. nothing                      C. contact                      D. box  
( ) 4. A. European                      B. bread                      C. already                      D. breath  
( ) 5. A. valley                      B. nature                      C. satellite                      D. flat  
( ) 6. A. telescope                      B. improve                      C. hole                      D. note  
( ) 7. A. boot                      B. food                      C. moon                      D. cook  
( ) 8. A. journey                      B. our                      C. ourselves                      D. flour  
( ) 9. A. business                      B. prisoner                      C. description                      D. weighs  
( ) 10. A. contacted                      B. helped                      C. added                      D. acted

## II. 单词拼写 ( 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分 )

11. The j\_\_\_\_\_ from Beijing to Guangdong took me three days by train.  
12. The moon looks bright at night, for it r\_\_\_\_\_ the light of the sun.  
13. If a man on the moon didn't wear special clothes, he would f\_\_\_\_\_ to death.  
14. His little son has grown both in height and w\_\_\_\_\_.  
15. Time would p\_\_\_\_\_ me to be right.

## III. 选择填空 ( 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分 )

- ( ) 16. China is larger than \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.  
A. any of the other countries                      B. any other country  
C. any country                      D. all the other countries
- ( ) 17. Betty works harder at English than \_\_\_\_\_ in her class.  
A. all the students                      B. anyone else  
C. any student                      D. the any students
- ( ) 18. — It is so hot today.  
— It surely is. It's \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. two degrees hotter than                      B. two degrees as hot as  
C. two degree hotter than                      D. as two degrees hot as
- ( ) 19. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ the school gate wants to see our teacher.  
A. stood                      B. stand  
C. standing                      D. to stand
- ( ) 20. Tell the children \_\_\_\_\_ there \_\_\_\_\_ so much noise.

- A. played; not to making                      B. played; to make  
C. playing; not to make                         D. playing; to making
- ( ) 21. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ than her younger sister.  
A. a head shorter                                      B. taller a head  
C. shorter a head                                     D. a head tall
- ( ) 22. He can play tennis better than \_\_\_\_\_ in the class.  
A. any boys                                            B. any other boy  
C. any boy                                             D. any other
- ( ) 23. The man \_\_\_\_\_ today left this message for you.  
A. called                                                B. has called  
C. whom called                                       D. who called
- ( ) 24. \_\_\_\_\_ he said at the meeting astonished everybody present.  
A. What                                                 B. That  
C. The fact                                              D. The matter
- ( ) 25. This picture shows a girl \_\_\_\_\_ a tree.  
A. watering                                            B. to water  
C. water                                                 D. being watered
- ( ) 26. Something \_\_\_\_\_ one kilogram on the earth would weigh only about 160 grams on the moon.  
A. that weighed                                      B. weighing  
C. weigh                                                 D. weight
- ( ) 27. The bridge \_\_\_\_\_ now is very long.  
A. is built                                                B. building  
C. to be built                                          D. being built
- ( ) 28. They want to know \_\_\_\_\_ do to help us.  
A. what can they                                      B. what they can  
C. how they can                                       D. how can they
- ( ) 29. They asked me to tell them everything \_\_\_\_\_ I saw at the front.  
A. what                                                  B. that  
C. which                                                 D. where
- ( ) 30. I couldn't understand the language \_\_\_\_\_ in that country.  
A. to speak                                            B. speaking  
C. to be spoken                                        D. spoken
- ( ) 31. \_\_\_\_\_ we can't get seems better than \_\_\_\_\_ we have.  
A. What; what                                         B. What; that  
C. That; that                                          D. That; what
- ( ) 32. Which of the following sentences is wrong?  
A. The height of the new building is twice that of the old one.  
B. This river is twice as long as that one.

C. This room is twice larger than that one.

D. This box is the twice size of that one.

( ) 33. Which of the following sentences is wrong?

A. Many stars are a great deal bigger than the sun.

B. I've made a lot more mistakes than you have.

C. I've made lots of more mistakes than the boy sitting beside me.

D. This text is a bit more difficult than the other one.

( ) 34. This book shelf is of \_\_\_\_\_ that one.

A. as higher as

B. the same high as

C. the same height as

D. heighter than

( ) 35. There are two roads \_\_\_\_\_ the lake. Which road shall we take?

A. led by

B. to lead to

C. leading to

D. lead

#### IV. 完形填空 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)

Do you read newspaper regularly? Newspaper articles 36 important and interesting information for people of all ages. 37, not all information is of 38 to everyone. Fortunately, finding the sections that you want to read is not difficult. There are certain sections of the paper that interest you most. 39, the title of the articles and the pictures give some clues about the contents.

Once you have chosen an article to read, you will find the important 40 information 41 the key facts in the first few paragraphs. The rest of most articles gives 42. They are usually 43 because they provide valuable supporting ideas to help the reader 44 the key facts better. Sometimes they are simply human-interest details, 45 background information or quotes from people in the new story.

( ) 36. A. cover

B. keep

C. record

D. contain

( ) 37. A. Whatever

B. Otherwise

C. However

D. Because

( ) 38. A. interest

B. interesting

C. necessary

D. important

( ) 39. A. Above all

B. In a word

C. Beside

D. Apart from that

( ) 40. A. common

B. ordinary

C. general

D. detailed

( ) 41. A. with

B. into

C. for

D. except

( ) 42. A. facts

B. details

C. material

D. things

( ) 43. A. including

B. included

C. used

D. found

( ) 44. A. understand

B. read

C. see

D. improve

( ) 45. A. so that

B. such as

C. instead

D. in spite of

#### V. 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

(A)

On the evening of June 21, 1992, a tall man with brown hair and blue eyes entered the beautiful hall of the Bell Tower Hotel in Xi'an with his bicycle. The hotel workers received him and telephoned the manager, for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel ball before though



they lived in "the kingdom of bicycles".

Robert Friedlander, an American, arrived in Xi'an on his bicycle trip across Asia which started last December in New Delhi, India.

When he was 11, he read the book *Marco Polo* and made up his mind to visit the Silk Road. Now, after 44 years, he was on the Silk Road in Xi'an and his early dreams were coming true.

Robert Friedlander's next destinations (目的地) were Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Urumqi, etc. He will complete his trip in Pakistan.

- ( ) 46. The best headline (标题) for this newspaper article would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. The Kingdom of Bicycles
  - B. A Beautiful Hotel in Xi'an
  - C. Marco Polo and the Silk Road
  - D. An American Achieving His Aims
- ( ) 47. The hotel workers told the manager about Friedlander coming to the hotel because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he asked to see the manager
  - B. he entered the hall with a bike
  - C. the manager had to know about all foreign guests
  - D. the manager knew about his trip and was expecting him
- ( ) 48. Friedlander is visiting the three countries in the following order, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. China, India, and Pakistan
  - B. India, China, and Pakistan
  - C. Pakistan, China, and India
  - D. China, Pakistan, and India
- ( ) 49. What made Friedlander want to come to China?
- A. The stories about Marco Polo.
  - B. The famous sights in Xi'an.
  - C. His interest in Chinese silk.
  - D. His childhood dreams about bicycles.
- ( ) 50. Friedlander can be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. clever
  - B. friendly
  - C. hardworking
  - D. strong-minded

( B )

Even if you are a good high-jumper, you can jump only about seven feet off the ground. You cannot jump any higher because the earth pulls you hard. The pull of the earth is called gravity.

You can easily find out the pull of the earth. If you weigh yourself, you will know how much gravity is pulling you.

Since there is gravity, water runs down hill. When you throw a ball into the air, it falls back down. Because of gravity, you do not fall off the earth as it whirls ( 旋转 ) around.

Then, can we get away from the earth and go far out into space? Now you can do it, because spaceships have been invented. Then spaceship will go so fast that it can escape ( 逃出 ) the earth's gravity and carry you into space.

- (     ) 51. In this passage, the word "gravity" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the pull of everything
  - B. the force of attraction ( 吸引 ) among objects
  - C. the force which attracts objects towards the centre of the earth
  - D. the force which attracts the earth towards the sun
- (     ) 52. When you slip ( 滑 ) you always fall to the ground because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the earth always turns round
  - B. the earth has gravity
  - C. the earth's gravity is greater than your weight
  - D. you are careless
- (     ) 53. Gravity is strong that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it can throw a ball into the air
  - B. it makes you jump only seven feet
  - C. it can let you fly away from the earth
  - D. it can keep everything on earth
- (     ) 54. Because of gravity, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. water flows everything
  - B. we can go everywhere by ship
  - C. water always flows downwards
  - D. fish can live in water
- (     ) 55. We can get away from the earth by spaceship because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the spaceship goes very fast
  - B. the earth can't pull the spaceship
  - C. the spaceship has a strong force
  - D. the spaceship can jump higher than other things

( C )

Elizabeth Blackwell was born in England in 1821, and moved to New York City when she was ten years old. One day she decided that she wanted to become a doctor. That was nearly impossible for a woman in the middle of the nineteenth century. After writing many letters asking for admission ( 录取 ) to medical schools, she was finally accepted by a doctor in Philadelphia. She was so determined that she taught school and gave music lessons to get money for the cost of schooling.

In 1849, after graduation from medical school. She decided to further her education in Paris. She wanted to be a surgeon ( 外科医师 ), but a serious eye problem forced her to give up the

idea.

Upon returning to the United States, she found it difficult to start her own practice because she was a woman. By 1857 Elizabeth and her sister, also a doctor, along with another woman doctor, managed to open a new hospital, the first for women and children Besides being the first woman physician and founding her own hospital, she also set up the first medical school for women.

- ( ) 56. Why couldn't Elizabeth Blackwell realize her dream of becoming a surgeon?
- A. She couldn't get admitted to medical school.
  - B. She decided to further her education in Paris.
  - C. A serious eye problem stopped her.
  - D. It was difficult for her to start a practice in the United States.
- ( ) 57. What main obstacle (障碍) almost destroyed Elizabeth's chances for becoming for a doctor?
- A. She was a woman.
  - B. She wrote too many letters.
  - C. She couldn't graduate from medical school.
  - D. She couldn't set up her hospital.
- ( ) 58. How many years passed between her graduation from medical school and the opening of her hospital?
- A. Eight years.
  - B. Ten years.
  - C. Nineteen years.
  - D. Thirty-six years.
- ( ) 59. According to the passage, all of the following are "firsts" in the life of Elizabeth Blackwell, except that she \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. became the first woman physician
  - B. was the first woman doctor
  - C. and several other women founded the first hospital for women and children
  - D. set up the first medical school for women
- ( ) 60. Elizabeth Blackwell spent most of her life in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. England
  - B. Paris
  - C. the United States
  - D. New York City

VI. 完成对话 (每小题 1 分, 共 5 分)

- |                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A. Don't worry.</li><li>B. How are you getting on these days?</li><li>C. And you'd better drink more water.</li></ul> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- D. What's wrong with you?  
 E. Does it hurt here?  
 F. It's nothing serious.  
 G. When did it start?

A: Hi, sir. 61

B: I feel terrible . Sometimes I feel cold, and sometimes hot.

A: Yes, you look a bit off-color. 62

B: I had a headache last night, so I went to bed earlier. Then I felt really bad this morning when I woke up.

A: 63 Lie down and let me examine you.

B: I've got a pain here. Just here on the back.

A: I see. 64 Take this medicine four times a day and you'll be all right soon.

B: Thank you. But how many pills shall I take each time ?

A: Two pills. 65

B: OK.

61. \_\_\_\_\_ 62. \_\_\_\_\_ 63. \_\_\_\_\_ 64. \_\_\_\_\_ 65. \_\_\_\_\_

**VII. 短文改错 (每小题 1 分, 共 10 分)**

此题要求你对一段文章改错。先对每一行作出判断是对还是错。如果是对的, 在该行右边横线上画一个勾 (√); 如果有错误 (每行不会多于一个错误), 则按情况改错如下:

此行多一个词: 把多余的词用斜线 (\) 划掉, 在该行右边横线上写出该词, 并用斜线划掉。

此行缺一个词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号 (∧), 在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一个词: 在错的词下划一横线, 在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行没有错的不要改。

Dear Li Li,

I haven't seen you, my pen friend, for a long time. I missed	66. _____
you badly. I hope everything are OK with you. I learn that	67. _____
you would come to Shanghai for a visit for the summer holiday.	68. _____
You're welcome to Shanghai. Shanghai is the beautiful city	69. _____
with a long history. There are many beautiful sight there,	70. _____
such as the Bund, the Yu Garden, the Oriental Pearl TV Tower,	71. _____
the People Square, the Shanghai Zoo and so on.	72. _____
They are very worth visiting. Please phone me when	73. _____
you arrive in Shanghai. I'll meet with you at the airport.	74. _____
I'll show you around in Shanghai when you arrive.	75. _____

**VII. 书面表达 (共 10 分)**

假定你是李青, 你昨天去游泳患了感冒, 今天早上头痛, 医生让你休息两天。你用英语给杜老师写一个请假条。

Key words: caught a cold; had a fever; advised; stay in bed; ask for; two days' sick leave

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## 阶段综合测试二

( Unit 3—Unit 4 )

### I. 语音知识 ( 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分 )

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出划线部分读音与其他三个不同的一项。

- ( ) 1. A. trunk                      B. English                      C. banker                      D. nose  
( ) 2. A. tiger                      B. dig                      C. wild                      D. tip  
( ) 3. A. birth                      B. thank                      C. health                      D. smooth  
( ) 4. A. tusk                      B. autumn                      C. August                      D. difficult  
( ) 5. A. busy                      B. business                      C. juicy                      D. minute  
( ) 6. A. pleasure                      B. great                      C. breakfast                      D. death  
( ) 7. A. explain                      B. examination                      C. experiment                      D. expect  
( ) 8. A. invite                      B. finally                      C. curiosity                      D. wild  
( ) 9. A. contribute                      B. humour                      C. genius                      D. popular  
( ) 10. A. thief                      B. theory                      C. clothing                      D. thankful

### II. 单词拼写 ( 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分 )

11. Would you mind f\_\_\_\_\_ this bottle with water for me?  
12. When a dog attacks you, you should d\_\_\_\_\_ yourself with a stick.  
13. We have been good friends for many years. I don't wish to d\_\_\_\_\_ our friendship.  
14. Although he has won great achievements in his work, he is very m\_\_\_\_\_ about his success.  
15. He is good at spoken English because he has the g\_\_\_\_\_ of speaking.

### III. 选择填空 ( 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分 )

- ( ) 16. It's \_\_\_\_\_ pleasure to serve you.  
A. /                      B. the                      C. an                      D. a  
( ) 17. This is a \_\_\_\_\_ wall and it is \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.  
A. five metres high; two metres higher  
B. five-metre-high; two metres higher  
C. five metres high; two-meter higher  
D. five-metre-high; two-meter higher  
( ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ do I go to the cinema, as I've bought a color TV.  
A. Nearly                      B. Usually  
C. Almost                      D. Seldom  
( ) 19. She often loves to count on others to help. But \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. neither do I                      B. I don't  
C. so do I                      D. nor I do

- ( ) 20. These boys can't speak French, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. neither can those girls  
B. so can these girls  
C. neither those girls can  
D. so those girls can
- ( ) 21. It was in \_\_\_\_\_ friendly a way that he talked with us.
- A. such  
B. how  
C. too  
D. so
- ( ) 22. It is impossible for so \_\_\_\_\_ workers to do so \_\_\_\_\_ work in a single day.
- A. few; much  
B. few; many  
C. little; much  
D. little; many
- ( ) 23. We had a wonderful talk with the old man \_\_\_\_\_ from England and he gave us a book \_\_\_\_\_ by him.
- A. returned; writing  
B. returning; writing  
C. has returned; was written  
D. returned; written
- ( ) 24. It was said that all \_\_\_\_\_ machines had been repaired.
- A. damaging  
B. damaged  
C. new  
D. stores
- ( ) 25. Every evening he did his homework, with his kind mother \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was sitting by  
B. sitting beside  
C. sits aside  
D. sits beside
- ( ) 26. His poor \_\_\_\_\_ English prevented him from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. spoken; understanding  
B. spoken; being understood  
C. speaking; understood  
D. speaking; being understanding
- ( ) 27. English is one of the widely \_\_\_\_\_ languages.
- A. use  
B. using  
C. used  
D. to use
- ( ) 28. The film was so \_\_\_\_\_ that all of us were \_\_\_\_\_ to tears.
- A. moving; moved  
B. moving; moving  
C. moved; moved  
D. moved; moving
- ( ) 29. The book \_\_\_\_\_ by him is difficult \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wrote; understand  
B. written; to be understood  
C. writing; understand

D. written; to understand

- ( ) 30. The factory \_\_\_\_\_ we will visit next week is not far from here.  
A. where B. in which  
C. which D. to which
- ( ) 31. The garden \_\_\_\_\_ they cleaned yesterday is large.  
A. who B. whom  
C. where D. which
- ( ) 32. The place \_\_\_\_\_ I will remember is my hometown.  
A. where B. in which  
C. which D. whom
- ( ) 33. Is this house \_\_\_\_\_ Shakespeare was born?  
A. where B. which  
C. in which D. at which
- ( ) 34. People do not know the value of freedom \_\_\_\_\_ they have lost it.  
A. until B. when C. since D. as
- ( ) 35. As you treat me, \_\_\_\_\_ will I treat you.  
A. as B. so C. or D. and

#### IV. 完形填空 ( 每小题 1 分, 共 10 分 )

The vocabulary of 36 English language has been changing for many centuries. Do you think the vocabulary of English has changed 37 size? If so, has it become smaller or 38? What makes you 39 so?

You may know that English has borrowed thousands of words from other languages. You may 40 know that people like scientists and advertisers make up words. But 41?

The way that most people 42 first is a very simple one. Start from nothing and make a word that is completely new. Do you think that idea would 43 very well?

For example, our language needs a new word 44 a new kind of men. We decided to call them astronauts. "Astro" comes from a Greek word for star. "Naut" comes from a Greek word for sailor. Does the word astronaut seem 45 a good word for our spacemen?

- ( ) 36. A. the B. / C. this D. that
- ( ) 37. A. on B. in C. at D. with
- ( ) 38. A. larger B. large C. largest D. big
- ( ) 39. A. to believe B. to think C. believe D. think
- ( ) 40. A. also B. too C. either D. just
- ( ) 41. A. when B. what C. why D. how
- ( ) 42. A. think B. guess C. think of D. guess at
- ( ) 43. A. make B. show C. do D. work
- ( ) 44. A. for B. like C. as D. on
- ( ) 45. A. as B. be C. like D. for



V. 阅读理解 (每小题 2 分, 共 30 分)

(A)

Now I'd like to talk to you about your final exam. The exam will be held next Thursday, the last day of the exam week. Remember to bring two of three pens in case you run out of ink. And unlike the midterm exam, this test will not include multiple-choice questions; it will consist entirely of passages. You'll have to answer three of the five essay questions. The exam will be comprehensive (全面的), which means you'll be responsible for all of the subject matters we covered in class this term, I would suggest you review your midterm exam as well as textbooks and your class notes. The final exam will count as 50 percent of your grade of the course. The research project (项目) will count as 20 percent and the midterm exam 30 percent. I'll be in my office almost all day next Tuesday. If you run into any problems, please drop in. Good luck to you and I'll see you on Tuesday.

- ( ) 46. When will the final exam take place?
- A. On Tuesday.  
B. On a Wednesday.  
C. On a Thursday.  
D. On a Friday.
- ( ) 47. What will be included in the exam?
- A. There will be only multiple-choice questions.  
B. The exam will contain both multiple-choice and essay questions.  
C. The exam will have an oral and a written section.  
D. There will be only essay questions.
- ( ) 48. Why does the teacher call the exam comprehensive?
- A. It will be easy to understand.  
B. Students will be tested on all the material discussed in class.  
C. It will cover topics from a wide variety of subjects.  
D. Students must complete all parts of it.
- ( ) 49. The underlined phrase run into probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. go into  
B. meet somebody unexpectedly  
C. come up against something with force  
D. come across
- ( ) 50. When was this talk most likely given?
- A. During the first week of class.  
B. During midterm week.  
C. On the last day of class.  
D. On the last day of exam week.