


北京市中学英语丛书编委会 编

高考英语模拟试题

高考英语强化训练系列丛书之五



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外语教学与研究出版社

高考英语强化训练系列丛书之五

高考英语模拟试题

《中学英语丛书编委会》编

外语教学与研究出版社

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

高考英语模拟试题/中学英语丛书编委会编著. - 北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 1996. 1
ISBN 7-5600-1040-7

I. 高… II. 中… III. 英语课-中学-教学参考资料 IV. G634.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(95)第 21724 号

高考英语模拟试题

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外语教学与研究出版社出版发行

(北京西三环北路 19 号)

新华书店总店北京发行所经销

北京外国语大学印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/16 4.25 印张 85 千字

1996 年 1 月第 1 版 1996 年 8 月第 2 次印刷

印数: 31001—66000 册

* * *

ISBN 7-5600-1040-7

G·453

定价: 5.80 元

前 言

为了配合高中英语总复习,帮助考生适应 1996 年高考英语试题(NMET)的改革,我们编写了这套《高考英语强化训练系列丛书》,其中包括《单项填空》,《完形填空》,《阅读理解》,《单词拼写、短文改错、书面表达》,《高考英语模拟试题》共五本。

这套丛书是遵照国家教委考试中心有关高考英语的指示说明,尤其是 96 年高考英语改革的新精神,在总结和吸收众多成功指导高考复习的经验基础上编写的。为加强本丛书的针对性和实用性,我们一方面紧紧抓住高考英语能力和知识要点,做到突出重点、解决难点;另一方面针对考生在高考中经常出现的典型错误给予具体的指导,帮助考生在查缺补漏的同时,达到拓宽解题思路,掌握解题的技巧和方法,并通过强化训练,真正在英语的综合运用能力和应试能力上有较大的提高。

参加本丛书编写工作的都是北京市的一些中学高级教师和特级教师以及高校的副教授。他们之中有的多年从事于高中英语教学以及高考复习工作,有的多年从事于高中英语教研工作以及高考命题的研究工作,还有的曾先后参加过有关英语教材的编写工作。本丛书是编者群体智慧的体现,是他们长期英语教学实践、对高考命题不断深入研究以及多年编写工作经验的结晶。

本书是《高考英语模拟试题》,共有六套试题,均按 96 年高考英语改革的新精神设计,力求与 NMET 水平相当,真正起到迎考热身训练作用。我们热切地希望此书能引导、伴随那些在学习道路上孜孜不倦、锲而不舍的考生能够通过自己的努力,走向必胜的成功之路。

编 者

1995 年 11 日

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高考模拟练习一

第一卷(三大题,共 95 分)

I. 单项填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. bury

A. busy

B. hurry

C. many

D. much

2. surface

A. salute

B. autumn

C. seldom

D. planet

3. calm

A. chalk

B. laugh

C. cough

D. warm

4. tour

A. labour

B. source

C. poor

D. fairy

5. church

A. technical

B. chemical

C. Christmas

D. snatch

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

6. The wonderful TV program _____ the attraction (吸引) of the festival (节日) night.

A. added to

B. added up

C. increase

D. added up to

7. Mary said that she _____ the cold for several days and still couldn't get rid of it.

A. had had

B. has caught

C. had caught

D. caught

8. I don't know _____; if he _____, I'll let you know.

A. if Mr Zhang comes; comes

B. when Mr Zhang will come; will come

C. if Mr Zhang will come; comes

D. whether Mr Zhang comes; comes

9. We are talking _____ our holidays.

A. where to spend

B. about how spending

C. about to spend

D. about where to spend

10. —Do you mind my sitting here, next to you?

— _____.

- A. Yes, do as you like
C. No, not at all
- B. Yes, please
D. No, please don't
11. —Must I get there at seven thirty?
—No, you _____. You may get there at eight.
A. needn't
C. can't
- B. mustn't
D. shouldn't
12. Jack has _____ friends that sometimes he feels lonely.
A. such few
C. very few
- B. so a few
D. so few
13. Is it six years _____ you began to study English?
A. that
B. when
C. since
D. before
14. The clothes you've just bought _____ you.
A. is more fit for
C. doesn't fit
- B. are more fit
D. do not fit
15. Was it a few minutes ago _____ you _____ your homework?
A. that; had finished
C. when; finished doing
- B. that; finished doing
D. that; finished to do
16. Now our capital city is quite different from _____ it _____ in the 80s.
A. what; used to be
C. x; was
- B. that; used to be
D. that; was
17. Is this calculator _____ you borrowed from Jane?
A. one
B. which
C. what
D. the one
18. He had promised to come to see us, and _____.
A. so did he
C. he keeps his promise
- B. so he did
D. he did
19. Only when he had explained to me _____ why he was so anxious.
A. did I realize
C. I did realize
- B. I realized
D. I could realize
20. While watching TV, _____.
A. the telephone rang
C. the phone was heard ringing
- B. the telephone was ringing
D. I heard the phone ringing
21. They have produced _____ cotton this year as they did 10 years ago.
A. as twice many
C. as twice much
- B. twice as much
D. twice more
22. When you buy your fast food, you should _____ your turn.
A. keep
B. wait
C. find
D. make
23. You may write to me or telephone me, _____ way will do.
A. all
B. both
C. either
D. one
24. He has made another wonderful discovery, _____ great importance to science.
A. which I think is of
B. which I think it is of

C. which I think is

D. I think which is of

25. Today Miss Li wears a mini-skirt, _____ is unusual.

A. it

B. that

C. as

D. what

II. 完形填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 26—50 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

The cowboys who lived in the United States of America before there were good 26 or big modern cities used to 27 on the huge open spaces of 28 called ranges (放牧区), because that was where the 29 that they looked after could find plenty of grass and 30. But when the time came to 31 the cows, there were no buyers out on the 32. They had to be taken into 33.

In the early days it was a hard 34 getting the cows to the markets where they were 35. It was no good killing them on the ranges because there were no 36 or railways to carry the 37. The cattle (牛) had to be 38 along in a large herd (群) to the 39 where they were needed. The places 40 lots of people living there who needed 41 were often tens of thousands of 42 away from the ranges. The 43 were rounded up, and those to be 44 were kept 45.

On the track the 46 was the track boss, who told the men 47 to do. He decided where they should 48 at night.

Hundreds or maybe thousands of cattle were taken on the track. The herd was not made to move too 49. If they rushed along, they would get thin and not be worth much at market. Some cowboys rode 50 them, some in front and others at the back.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 26. A. roads | B. clothes | C. streets | D. conditions |
| 27. A. study | B. live | C. play | D. farm(v.) |
| 28. A. island | B. sands | C. grassland | D. farmland |
| 29. A. sheep | B. deer | C. horses | D. cows |
| 30. A. water | B. food | C. grain | D. vegetables |
| 31. A. buy | B. sell | C. kill | D. raise |
| 32. A. farm | B. way | C. ranges | D. spaces |
| 33. A. places | B. factories | C. farmhouses | D. markets |
| 34. A. job | B. work | C. practice | D. game |
| 35. A. sold | B. killed | C. bought | D. kept |
| 36. A. buses | B. people | C. trucks | D. workers |
| 37. A. cows | B. bodies | C. bones | D. meat |
| 38. A. driven | B. carried | C. led | D. sent |
| 39. A. ranges | B. towns | C. grassland | D. country |
| 40. A. for | B. over | C. with | D. about |
| 41. A. cows | B. cattle | C. cowboys | D. meat |
| 42. A. miles | B. inches | C. meters | D. feet |

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 43. A. animals | B. cattle | C. cowboys | D. people |
| 44. A. bought | B. taken | C. sent away | D. killed |
| 45. A. free | B. dead | C. hungry | D. together |
| 46. A. leader | B. helper | C. seller | D. buyer |
| 47. A. why | B. what | C. when | D. where |
| 48. A. stop | B. walk | C. camp | D. work |
| 49. A. quietly | B. busily | C. slowly | D. quickly |
| 50. A. beside | B. behind | C. among | D. before |

III. 阅读理解 (共 25 小题, 计分 45)

A) 阅读下列短文, 并做每篇后面的题目。从四个选项中选出能回答所提问题或完成所给句子的最佳答案。(共 20 小题, 计分 40)

A

Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth president of the United States, was a person who hated gossiping (闲聊); he had no time for small talk. The following two incidents clearly show how Coolidge enjoyed silence.

When he was vice-president, Coolidge had plenty of opportunities to take part in Washington's social life, especially the many dinner parties. Because of his knowing nothing about the art of conversation, he did not exactly endear (使……受欢迎) himself to his hostesses (女主人). One lady felt she could solve this problem. She placed him next to Alice Roosevelt Longworth, daughter of former President Theodor Roosevelt. Mrs Longworth, an excellent conversationalist, began to chat in her usual charming (媚人的) manner, but all attempts to arouse (引起) interest on the part of the vice-president were fruitless. Finally, she said, "I'm sure that going to as many dinners as you do, you must get terribly bored."

Without lifting his eyes from his plate, Coolidge answered in a low voice, "Well, a man has to eat somewhere."

Later, when he was president and again at a dinner party, Coolidge was seated next to a most clever society woman, one of those busybodies, who seem to take delight in trying to change the lives of everyone they meet. "Oh Mr President," she said, "you are always so quiet. I made a bet (打赌) today that I could get more than two words out of you."

The president became angry and then said, "You lose."

51. Calvin Coolidge was _____ .
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. president of the U.S. | B. vice-president of the U.S. |
| C. a man of few words | D. all of the above |
52. His hostesses found him _____ guest.
- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A. an agreeable | B. an easy-going |
| C. a difficult | D. a boring |

53. At one dinner, the hostess placed Calvin Coolidge next to the daughter of former President Roosevelt _____ .
- A. by mistake
B. jokingly
C. angrily
D. all of the above
54. From the story we can see Calvin Coolidge's _____ .
- A. dislike for small talk
B. sense of humor
C. unskilful at conversation
D. all of the above
55. The underlined word "busybodies" in the last paragraph means " _____ " .
- A. people who take too much interest in the affairs of others
B. people who enjoy silence
C. people who just mind their own business
D. people who make others angry

B

In recent years advances in medical technology have made it possible for people to live longer than in the past. New medicines and machines are being developed every day to extend (延长) life. However, some people, including some doctors, are not in favour of these life extending measures, and they argue that people should have the right to die when they want. They say that the quality of life is as important as life itself, and that people should not be forced to go on living when conditions of life have become unbearable (不能忍受的). They say that people should be allowed to die with dignity (尊严) and to decide when they want to die. Others argue that life under any conditions is better than death and that the duty of doctors is always to extend life as long as possible. And so the battle goes on and on without a definite (明确的) answer.

56. The best title for this passage is _____ .
- A. The Right to Live
B. The Right to Die
C. The Doctors' Duty
D. Life Is Better Than Death
57. In recent years, people can live longer than in the past. It's because of _____ .
- A. the development of medical technology
B. big hospitals
C. good doctors
D. both B and C
58. According to some people whether a dying patient has the right to die or not is up to _____ .
- A. the doctors
B. the surroundings (环境)
C. his or her family
D. the patient himself or herself
59. In the writer's opinion _____ .
- A. death is better than life
B. life is better than death
C. neither death nor life is good
D. none of the above
60. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage? .

- A. Most of the medical workers join in the argument.
- B. The argument has ended in favour of the patient.
- C. The argument hasn't ended yet.
- D. The quality of life is not as important as life itself, so it is generally thought that people should not be allowed to die under any conditions.

C

The humorous story may be told to great length, and may wander around as much as it pleases, and arrive nowhere in particular; but the comic (滑稽的) story and the witty (诙谐的) story must be brief and end with a point. The humorous story continues gently along, the other two burst.

The humorous story is strictly a work of art — high and delicate (精美的) art — and only an artist can tell it; but no art is necessary in telling the comic and witty stories; anybody can do it. The art of telling a humorous story — I mean by word of mouth, not print — was created in America, and has remained at home.

The humorous story is told seriously; the teller does his best to hide the fact that he himself even suspects (怀疑) that there is anything funny about it; but the teller of the comic story tells you before hand that it is one of the funniest things he has ever heard, then tells it with eager delight, and is the first person to laugh when he gets through. And sometimes, if he has had good success, he is so glad and happy that he will repeat the point of it and glance around from face to face, collecting applause (喝彩), and then repeat it again.

- 61. Which story takes the longest to tell?
 - A. The humorous story.
 - B. The witty story.
 - C. The comic story.
 - D. All three take the same amount of time.
- 62. Which story has no particular point?
 - A. The humorous story.
 - B. The witty sotry.
 - C. The comic story.
 - D. All three.
- 63. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. The humorous story was created abroad.
 - B. The humorous story is basically American.
 - C. The humorous story is also loved in other countries.
 - D. The humorous story is the least popular in the U. S.
- 64. The teller of a humorous story _____.
 - A. laughs at his own joke
 - B. repeats it several times

- C. is very serious when he tells it
- D. is concerned about the reaction of his listeners

65. The teller of a comic story _____.
- A. tells it only once
 - B. tells the listener in advance that his story is funny
 - C. doesn't care whether his listeners enjoy it or not
 - D. is very serious when telling it

D

Ever since humans have lived on the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier (障碍), communication is carried out through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to make use of this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very clear and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits (= sends) ideas or thoughts by certain action, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink (眨眼) can be a way of flirting (传情) or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod means approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of nonlinguistic (非语言的) language can be found in Braille (盲文), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs, guide, warn, and instruct people.

While oral speech is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

66. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?
- A. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
 - B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
 - C. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
 - D. Although other forms of communication exist, oral speech is the fastest.
67. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. There are mainly two forms of communication in existence today.
 - B. Oral speech is the most common form of communication.
 - C. The deaf and mute use an oral form of communication.
 - D. Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted only by body language.
68. Which form other than (= besides) oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?
- A. Picture signs.
 - B. Body language.
 - C. Braille.
 - D. Signal flags.
69. How many different forms of communication are mentioned here?
- A. Five.
 - B. Seven.
 - C. Nine.
 - D. Eleven.

70. Sign language is said to be very clear and exact and can be used internationally except for _____.
- A. spelling B. ideas C. whole words D. expressions

B) 阅读下面对话,掌握其大意,然后从所给的 A、B、C、D、E、F、G 七个选项中选出五个能填入空白处的最佳选项。(共 5 小题,计分 5)

—Good morning, International Student Office.

71

—I'd like to talk to the coordinator (协调员) about my transfer (转学) to another university.

72

—No. I'm from the People's Republic of China. I came last September.

—I see. Jim Kennelly can see you next Wednesday.

73

—Morning is best for me.

—Would 9:30 be all right?

74

—Good. We'll expect you then at 9:30 on Wednesday morning.

75

- A. Do you come in this afternoon?
B. Thank you very much.
C. May I help you?
D. Are you one of the students from Singapore?
E. Yes, I am.
F. That suits me fine.
G. Do you prefer morning or afternoon?

第二卷 (三大题, 共 55 分)

IV. 单词拼写 (共 10 小题, 计分 10)

根据下列句子及所给单词的首字母, 写出空缺处各单词的正确形式。

76. That matter is rather difficult to d _____ with.
77. My friend, Tom Baker is a m _____. Young people appreciate his songs.
78. F _____ is the mother of success.
79. The outside top of a house is called "roof", but the inside top of a room is known as "c _____".
80. Professor Zhang has taught in this u _____ for more than 40 years.
81. He is an old teacher. He has much teaching e _____.

82. Mr Smith is not home yet. Will you please leave a m _____ for him?
83. The factory is said to have been d _____ in a fire two years ago.
84. Compasses are used to tell d _____, especially at sea and in the air.
85. Washington D. C. is the c _____ of the United States.

V. 短文改错 (共 10 小题, 计分 15)

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, 则在该行右边的横线上画一个勾(√); 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, 并用斜线把该词划掉。

此行缺一词: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧), 并在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

此行错一词: 在错的词下划一横线, 并在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意: 原行如无任何错误, 则请勿该正。

Every summer many peoples, girls and women, as well as (86) _____
 boys and men, try to swim from England to France or (87) _____
 from France to England. The distant at the nearest (88) _____
 points is only about miles, but because the strong (89) _____
 tides (潮), they usual have to swim more than twice as (90) _____
 far. The first man to succeed in swim the English (91) _____
 Channel was a captain, a Englishman. This was in (92) _____
 August 1985. Since then on there have been many (93) _____
 successful swimmers. In 1960 a Canadian across the (94) _____
 Channel in 10 hours and 23 minutes. Because sea (95) _____
 is quite cold, swimmers cover their bodies with grease (油脂).

VI. 书面表达 (计分 30)

写封感谢信, 内容要点如下:

1. 昨天是 3 月 1 日, 出乎你的意料, 你收到你的朋友梁君寄来的生日礼物——一本现代英汉词典。得到这份礼物你格外高兴, 因为你正当急需之时收到了它。它正是你数日以来跑了一家书店又一家书店一直没有买到的那本词典。你向他说明这本词典在你的英语学习中很有帮助。
2. 你由衷地感谢你的朋友, 因为他花时间费事为你买了这份礼物。为了回报他的好意, 你将更加努力学习。
3. 祝他健康, 学习有显著成绩。

注意: ① 字数 100 左右。

② 应包括以上要点。

③ 开头语已为你写好。

Dear friend, Liang Jun,

Yesterday your gift for my birthday reached me out of my expectation.

高考模拟练习二

第一卷(三大题,共 95 分)

I. 单项填空(共 25 小题, 计分 25)

A) 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分读音相同的选项。

1. canal

A. mercy

B. mirror

C. medal

D. fan

2. impress

A. complete

B. pretty

C. progress

D. recently

3. measure

A. usual

B. surely

C. pleasant

D. pressure

4. fear

A. stare

B. hair

C. glare

D. appear

5. scene

A. score

B. scare

C. science

D. school

B) 从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的正确答案。

6. I have not found my book yet. I'm not sure _____ I could have done with it.

A. whether

B. what

C. where

D. why

7. We won't go unless you _____ soon.

A. come

B. came

C. will come

D. coming

8. The streets are all wet. It _____ during the night.

A. must be raining

B. must have been raining

C. had to rain

D. must have rained

9. If there were no examinations, we should have _____ at school.

A. the happiest time

B. a more happier time

C. much happiest time

D. a much happier time

10. I won't go to Japan next week. _____.

A. He won't go neither

B. Neither will he

C. Neither won't he

D. Neither he will

11. John never goes to movies with us because he has _____ money.

A. so few

B. a few

C. a little

D. so little

12. Professor Datilla just announced that he will give us a test this afternoon. That's not fair. How much time _____ for us to study?
- A. is
B. there is
C. will there be
D. will be
13. Cars moved very slowly in the 1920's, but they _____ move more quickly than in 1910.
- A. were to
B. did
C. will
D. can
14. There's a police car in front of our neighbour's house. What do you suppose _____?
- A. had happened
B. has happened
C. would happen
D. did happen
15. I'll never forget the day _____ we met for the first time.
- A. which
B. that
C. on which
D. on that
16. When I returned home, I found the window open and something _____.
- A. steal
B. stealing
C. stolen
D. stole
17. I enjoyed the movie very much. I wish I _____ the book from which it was made.
- A. have read
B. had read
C. should have read
D. am reading
18. _____ it is necessary, the engine can be put into immediate service.
- A. For
B. Before
C. As
D. Once
19. He became angry _____ the man who stood _____ his way.
- A. at; at
B. to; on
C. with; in
D. with; on
20. The boys were told to _____ the grass.
- A. keep from
B. keep away
C. keep back
D. keep off
21. _____ the children to bed, she began to correct the students' exercises.
- A. Sending
B. Being sent
C. Sent
D. Having sent
22. A new bookstore _____ near our school. They hope to finish it next month.
- A. is built
B. is being built
C. is building
D. will build
23. — I'm sorry I'm late.
— _____. Come earlier next time.
- A. No problem
B. It doesn't matter
C. Not at all
D. I don't mind
24. Don't go with him _____ he offers you money.
- A. so
B. whenever
C. even if
D. despite that
25. He bought a _____ box yesterday.

- A. wooden samll round
C. small wooden round

- B. round wooden small
D. small round wooden

II. 完形填空 (共 25 小题, 计分 25)

阅读短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从 26—50 各题所给的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳答案。

Mr Adamson enjoys playing the violin in his spare time. He is often carried away by his own 26. But it is a 27 time for his neighbours when Mr Adamson plays as he 28 so badly.

One day Mr Adamson sat by a 29 and began to play the violin as usual. Mr Adamson seemed to be making 30 instead of music, but he was so 31 that he almost forgot what he was doing. Just 32, some stones were thrown out of the window under 33 Mr Adamson was sitting, 34 he did not pay any attention to 35. The “music” 36. After a little while, an empty bottle and a worn-out shoe were thrown out of the window, 37. Only then did Mr Adamson know that this was not the 38 for him to play in. Mr Adamson was very 39. He thought, “40 no living people can understand my music, I should go to a place where 41 may appreciate my works.” So he 42 to go to a graveyard (墓地).

He came to a graveyard where there is no other 43 except the church toll (钟声). Mr Adamson sat at a grave and thought 44, “I must do my best to 45 that my music is outstanding (出色的).” The more he thought, the more inspired he was, and 46 he began to play his violin. Suddenly a bare foot stretched (伸) out from the 47 and gave Mr Adamson a heavy 48 which sent him flying. His violin also dropped from his hand. Mr Adamson felt very sad 49 his works was not accepted by anyone, not even the 50.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 26. A. violin | B. music | C. noise | D. sound |
| 27. A. terrible | B. useless | C. wonderful | D. long |
| 28. A. sings | B. shouted | C. played | D. does |
| 29. A. house | B. door | C. window | D. wall |
| 30. A. sound | B. something | C. noises | D. voices |
| 31. A. angry | B. excited | C. comfortable | D. disappointed |
| 32. A. that | B. right | C. now | D. then |
| 33. A. which | B. it | C. that | D. where |
| 34. A. and | B. but | C. so | D. for |
| 35. A. it | B. the stones | C. anything | D. the window |
| 36. A. stopped | B. began | C. played | D. continued |
| 37. A. together | B. slowly | C. too | D. again |
| 38. A. room | B. music | C. violin | D. place |
| 39. A. happy | B. sad | C. glad | D. tearful |
| 40. A. Perhaps | B. Though | C. If | D. Even |
| 41. A. nobody | B. people | C. neighbours | D. who |
| 42. A. decided | B. said | C. thought | D. knew |
| 43. A. person | B. building | C. thing | D. sound |