

# 最新 MBA 入学联考 英语模拟试题

张二虎 主编



兵器工业出版社

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## 内 容 简 介

本书根据 MBA 考生的实际需要,紧扣《MBA 英语联考大纲》,结合编者多年从事英语教学及 MBA 考前辅导的经验和体会编写而成。全书共 18 套模拟试题,后附参考答案(含作文)、疑难提示;试题考点全面、丰富多样、难易适中;具有针对性、适用性、典型性和权威性;本书特别适用于 MBA 考生,也适用于一般硕士考生;同时还可供英语教师教学参考。

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## 前 言

近几年来,随着 MBA 招生院校的逐步扩大,全国各界有志之士踊跃报考 MBA,考生人数大幅度地增加,竞争日趋激烈,广大 MBA 考生迫切希望考前多做一些针对性强的模拟试题,更好地准备应试,以达事半功倍之目的。为满足 MBA 考生的这一迫切需要,由清华大学、北京大学、对外经济贸易大学等著名院校的从事 MBA 教学及考前辅导的专家教授编写了这套《最新 MBA 入学联考模拟试题》丛书。本丛书分数学、英语、管理、语文和逻辑四个分册。其中英语分册与一般英语应试习题集及其它 MBA 入学考试英语辅导资料相比,具有如下三方面的特色:

### 1. 有更强的针对性

本书就是专门针对 MBA 考生的实际需要,根据 1998 年 MBA 联考信息反馈,按《MBA 联考大纲》所规定的范围、最新题型、试题结构等要求编写而成。第一、本书在题型、专业级别、试题结构、难度等方面不同于一般的硕士入学英语辅导资料及各类专业四、六级模拟试题集;第二、本书弥补了其它 MBA 英语辅导资料的基础知识繁琐、后附模拟试题太少等不足;第三、本书在编写过程中有目的地收集编入了考生容易出错的常见英语词组搭配和语法现象,这必将大大提高考生的通过率。

MBA 招收的是在职人员,考生大多工作忙、时间紧,考前难以抽出大量时间系统地复习繁琐的基础知识,因此希望通过多做一些针对性强的英语模拟试题,“真枪实弹地演习”,在短时间内抓住重点、巩固要点、解决难点,满足 MBA 考生的这一实际需要即是本书的编撰宗旨。

### 2. 更具典型性和广泛性

本书紧扣《MBA 英语联考大纲》,题型典型、丰富多样,尽量涉及每个知识考点。试题包含了 1990 年以来与 MBA 英语考题的范围、难度等方面极为吻合的主要英语题型和典型试题,其难度相当于四级(不含听力),MBA 考生通过对本书试题的认真模拟,能迅速提高做题速度,提高正确率。

### 3. 更具权威性

本书由清华大学、北京大学、对外经济贸易大学等著名院校具有丰富英语教学及 MBA 考前辅导经验的专家教授按照《MBA 英语联考大纲》的要求,通过对 1997、1998 两年英语考题的认真分析以及对 1999 年 MBA 英语命题的合理预测编写而成,具有权威性。

本书共 18 套模拟试题,后附参考答案、疑难提示以及 1997、1998 两年的英语考题;本书特别适用于 MBA 考生,也适用于一般硕士考生,同时还可供 MBA 招生院校英语辅导教师参考。

本书由对外经济贸易大学国际交流学院副院长张二虎副教授主编,对外经济贸易大学国际交流学院吴芬教授对本书提出了宝贵意见。本书的出版得到了兵器工业出版社的大力支持,在此一并表示衷心地感谢!

本书在编写过程中,广泛参阅了国内外有关论著或资料,限于篇幅不能一一注明,在此一并致谢!

编 者

1998 年 6 月

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# TEST PAPER 1

## Part I Structure and Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part . For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

1. I am telling you this \_\_\_\_\_ you should make a mistake.  
A) so that                      B) though                      C) until                      D) lest
2. A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is appearing              B) is its appearance      C) it is appearing      D) by its appearance
3. Please send \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor at once.  
A) down                      B) off                      C) out                      D) for
4. I will send you the book tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) at hand                      B) in hand                      C) by hand                      D) on hand
5. She wishes she could stop him \_\_\_\_\_ such a fool of himself.  
A) making                      B) to make                      C) make                      D) made
6. "I'm tired. let's have a \_\_\_\_\_ space".  
A) rest                      B) breathing                      C) clear                      D) blank
7. There is no royal road to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) happiness                      B) heaven                      C) learning                      D) success
8. Oh dear, my bank balance has gone into the \_\_\_\_\_ again.  
A) red                      B) pink                      C) black                      D) white
9. The accident \_\_\_\_\_ downtown yesterday resulted from the driver's carelessness.  
A) happened                      B) happening                      C) which had happened      D) which happened
10. There is \_\_\_\_\_ telling what the tiger will do when it is cornered.  
A) nothing                      B) none                      C) no                      D) not
11. \_\_\_\_\_ an answer, they decided to send a fax to them.  
A) Received not                      B) Having received not  
C) Not received                      D) Not having received
12. He didn't dare to do it, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
A) did he                      B) didn't he                      C) dare he                      D) daren't he
13. The bells are carefully installed so that disconnecting \_\_\_\_\_ will have no effect on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the one...the others                      B) one ...the others  
C) the one...others                      D) one ...others
14. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ a wonderful time at that party last night.  
A) ought to have    B) must have            C) must have had            D) might have
15. The weekend's shopping always \_\_\_\_\_ by Peter.  
A) was doing            B) used to be done    C) used to be doing            D) ought to do
16. When I meet strangers I can never think of anything to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) say                      B) speak                      C) tell                      D) talk
17. You'd better watch your \_\_\_\_\_ with the manager today. He's in a bad mood.  
A) step                      B) behavior                      C) ways                      D) manner
18. So involved with their computers \_\_\_\_\_ that leaders at summer computer camps often have to force them to break off for sports and games.  
A) the children become                      B) the children do become  
C) become the children                      D) do the children become
19. Could you take \_\_\_\_\_ wants to go?  
A) who                      B) whom                      C) whoever                      D) whomever
20. Students are not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ the final exam if they have missed one third of the classes.  
A) make                      B) sit                      C) offer                      D) go

## Part II Reading Comprehension (50%)

### Section A

**Directions:** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

It is not often realized that women held a high place in southern European societies in the 10th and 11th centuries. As a wife, the woman was protected by the setting up of a dowry or decimum. Admittedly, the purpose of this was to protect her against the risk of desertion, but in reality its function in the social and family life of the time was much more important. The decimum was the wife's right to receive a tenth of all her husband's property. The wife had the right to withhold consent in all transactions the husband would make. And more than just a right; the documents show that she enjoyed a real power of decision, equal to that of her husband. In no case do the documents indicate any degree of difference in the legal status of husband and wife.



The wife shared in the management of her husband's personal property, but the opposite was not always true. Women seemed perfectly prepared to defend their own inheritance against their husbands who tried to exceed their rights, and on occasion they showed a fine fighting spirit. A case in point is that of Maria Vivas, a Catalan woman of Barcelona. Having agreed with her husband Miro to sell a field she had inherited, for the needs of her household, she insisted on compensation. None being offered, she succeeded in dragging her husband to the scribe to have a contract duly drawn up assigning her a piece of land from Miro's personal inheritance. The unfortunate husband was obliged to agree, as the contract says, "for the sake of peace". Either through the dowry or through being hot-tempered, the Catalan wife knew how to win herself, within the context of the family, a powerful economic position.

21. A decimum was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the wife's inheritance from her father
  - B) a gift of money to the new husband
  - C) a written contract
  - D) the wife's right to receive one-tenth of her husband's property
22. In the society described in the passage, the legal standing of the wife in marriage was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) higher than that of her husband
  - B) lower than that of her husband
  - C) the same as that of her husband
  - D) higher than that of a single woman
23. What compensation did Maria Vivas get for her field?
  - A) some of the land Miro had inherited
  - B) a tenth of Miro's land
  - C) money for household expenses
  - D) money from Miro's inheritance
24. Could a husband sell his wife's inheritance?
  - A) No, under no circumstances
  - B) Yes, whenever he wished to
  - C) Yes, if she agreed
  - D) Yes, if his father-in-law agreed
25. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of the dowry system?
  - A) The husband had to share the power of decision in marriage.
  - B) The wife was protected from desertion.
  - C) The wife gained a powerful economic position.
  - D) The husband was given control over his wife's property.

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

What is a collector? After all, people collect a wide variety of things, from the obvious ones like stamps, coins or autographs, to the less common ones, such as beer bottle labels, bus tickets or gramophone-needle tins. The economies of several small countries, rely heavily on the sale of colourful stamps. Some collectors spend hours looking through junk

shops and build up a collection for a few pence per item, while collectors of antiques, fine china or paintings might spend thousands of pounds on a new acquisition. Some people collect as an investment, but most do it for fun. Collecting is basically illogical. If you simply want to listen to Elvis Presley's first record, you can get a copy at most record shops. A collector, however, will want to own an original 1955 disc complete with its original sleeve and label, and will be willing to pay for it. What makes an item valuable? Rarity and condition are the most important factors. A coin or a stamp which is worth hundreds in mint condition might be worth only pence in average or poor condition.

What should you collect? Most collectors begin acquiring things which interest them, and as the collection grows, knowledge of the subject grows. If you want your collection to grow in value, it is probably best to avoid things which are sold especially for collectors. Nearly everybody who buys a set of new coins, or stamps will preserve them in perfect condition, so that a mint set will never become rare. The most valuable items are often things which were widely available, but which were usually thrown away after use, such as Coca-Cola bottles or toy cars. An interesting collection can be started very cheaply.

26. Some small countries \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) collect stamps  
 B) use stamps to bring money to the country  
 C) sell only colourful stamps  
 D) use stamps instead of money
27. In junk shops collectors can buy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) very expensive items  
 B) very cheap items  
 C) expensive items  
 D) cheap items
28. An item can be valuable if \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it's seldom found  
 B) it's in good condition  
 C) it's in good condition and seldom found  
 D) All of the above
29. How can you make your collection more precious?  
 A) to learn more about it  
 B) to buy things sold especially for collectors  
 C) not to buy things in good condition  
 D) not to buy things sold especially for collectors
30. Coca-Cola bottle \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) could never be valuable  
 B) is very valuable  
 C) might become valuable  
 D) could be valuable now

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Early in the development of agriculture men discovered how to make alcoholic drinks from grapes and corn. The ancient Egyptians drank both wine and beer, and the Greeks carried on a lively trade in wine throughout the Mediterranean. The vines of grapes are all of

a single species. *Vitis Vinifera*, although there are hundreds of varieties adapted to different soils and climates.

Wine is the fermented juice of fresh grapes. The juice of the wine grape contains sugar, and growths of yeast form on the outside of the grape skins. In wine-making, the grapes are crushed in a wine press and the yeast converts the sugar to alcohol, when there is no air present, by a process called fermentation. Red wine is made from dark grapes, and white wine from white grapes or from dark grapes whose skins had been removed from the wine press at an early stage. The most famous wine-growing countries are France, Germany and Italy. Wine was made in England in the Middle Ages, but the climate is not really suitable for grapevines. Wines must be drunk quickly once they are opened, otherwise bacteria will use the air to convert the alcohol to vinegar. The bacteria are killed by a higher alcohol content than is found in wine and that is why sherry and port, the specialities of Spain and Portugal, are fortified by the addition of spirits to make them last longer.

Beer is made from sprouting barley grains (malt) which is fermented with yeast to produce alcohol; hops are added for flavour. Ale, the most common drink in England in the Middle Ages, was also made from barley, but without hops; the ale of today is merely a type of beer. In Japan beer is made of rice.

Spirits have a higher alcoholic content than beer and wine and are made by distillation from a base of grain or some other vegetable. Gin and Vodka can be distilled from a variety of ingredients, including potatoes; gin is flavoured with juniper berries. Scotch whisky is obtained from a base of fermented barley, and brandy from the distillation of wine. Rum is derived from sugar cane by fermentation of molasses, a by-product in refining sugar. Cider is made from apples. South American Indians make alcoholic drinks from cactus leaves and the shoots of certain palm trees.

31. According to the passage, beer was probably produced \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) late in the development of agriculture
  - B) early in the development of industry
  - C) late in the development of industry
  - D) early in the development of agriculture
32. The word "species" (line 4) in this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) berry
  - B) kind
  - C) bush
  - D) vine
33. What's the use of yeast in wine-making?
  - A) to crush grapes
  - B) to remove the skins of dark grapes
  - C) to convert the sugar to alcohol
  - D) to make wine last longer
34. Fermentation can take place when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) there is no air present
  - B) there is little air present
  - C) there is much air present
  - D) there is air present
35. What give the colour to red wine?

- A) The skin of fresh grapes
- C) The skin of sour grapes

- B) The skin of white grapes
- D) The skin of dark grapes

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Of the six outer planets, Mars, commonly called the Red Planet, is the closest to Earth. Mars, 4,200 miles in diameter and 55% of the size of Earth, is 34,600 miles from Earth, and 141,000,000 miles from the Sun. It takes this planet, along with its own moons, Phobos and Deimos, 1.88 years to circle the Sun, compared to 365 days for the Earth.

For many years, Mars had been thought of as the planet with the man-made canals, supposedly discovered by an Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, in 1877. With the United States spacecraft Viking I's landing on Mars in 1976, the man-made canal theory was proven to be only something imaginary.

Viking I, after landing on the soil of Mars, performed many scientific experiments and took numerous pictures. The pictures showed that the red colour of the planet is due to the reddish, rocky Martian soil. No biological life was found, though it had been speculated by many scientists. The Viking also monitored many weather changes including violent dust storms. Some water vapor, polar ice and permafrost (frost below the surface) were found, indicating that at one time there were significant quantities of water on this distant planet. Evidence collected by the spacecraft shows some present volcanic action, though the volcanos are believed to be inactive, if not extinct.

- 36. Which of the following is not true?
  - A) Mars has two moons.
  - B) It takes longer for Mars to circle the Sun than it takes Earth.
  - C) Martian soil is rocky.
  - D) Mars is larger than Earth.
- 37. Man-made canals were supposedly discovered by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) Viking I
  - B) Schiaparelli
  - C) Phobos
  - D) Martian
- 38. Which of the following was not accomplished by the Viking I exploration?
  - A) performing scientific experiments
  - B) monitoring weather conditions
  - C) finding biological life
  - D) discovering water vapor, polar ice and permafrost
- 39. "Extinct", the last word of the passage, means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) no longer burning
  - B) no longer existing
  - C) dead
  - D) out of function
- 40. Which of the following would be the most suitable title of the passage?
  - A) The Origin and Development of Mars
  - B) Man's Exploration of Mars
  - C) The Man-made Canal Theory

## D) Mar's Characteristics as Compared with Earth

### Section B

**Directions:** *Read the following passage and then give short answers to the five questions. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.*

The UK is made up of four countries——England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland——which have widely differing cultures and languages.

Wales was the first country to fall under English control, in the late 16th-century. The Welsh were never actually defeated by the English. Instead, they realized that unity with their bigger neighbour was the only way to end the almost continuous state of war that existed between the two countries. Since unity, England and Wales have had the same systems of law, education and government.

The situation between Scotland and England was very different. They fought fierce wars for centuries, each invading each other, whenever the situation seemed in their favour. This came to an end in the 17th-century when King James VI of Scotland inherited the throne of England, after Queen Elizabeth I died without children. In 1707, Scotland and England were brought together in an Act of Union. This took away much of the Scots control of their own affairs, but they kept their own systems of law and education.

For the three centuries, union resulted in peace. But England's occupation of Ireland has always been characterised by violence. Ireland was slowly brought under English control in the 16th-and 17th-centuries. But it retained its own government until 1801, when it was brought together with the Parliament at Westminster.

However, most of its people spoke Gaelic rather than English and they remained staunch Catholics, while the established religion in England was Protestantism. By 1920, Britain was under pressure to leave Ireland. In 1921, an agreement was signed whereby a separate Irish Free State (today called the Irish Republic) was created. This did not, however, include the six countries of Northern Ireland, which remain part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

41. Why did Wales fall under English control in the late 16th-century?
42. After unity, England and Wales shared \_\_\_\_\_ while Scotland kept \_\_\_\_\_
43. What happened to Ireland in 1801?
44. What religion did most of Irish people believe?
45. Is Ireland part of the U. K. today?

### Part III English-Chinese Translation (15%)

**Directions:** *Read the following passage carefully. Then translate it into Chinese. Write*

*your translation on the Answer Sheet.*

China has basically remained unaffected by the financial crisis in Southeast Asia for the following reasons:

China has readjusted its industrial structure in line with the changes in domestic and overseas markets.

China has established a reasonable foreign capital structure. Overseas investment accounts for two-thirds of the country's foreign capital, the remaining one-third being debts.

China has also kept a favourable balance in foreign trade. Import and export volumes have increased year by year.

China is also opening its foreign exchange market step by step to guard against foreign exchange speculation.

As a result, China has acted as a stabilizer in this financial turmoil.

#### **Part IV Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are asked to write a composition about TV in three paragraphs. The composition should be about 100 words. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition on the Answer Sheet.*

## ANSWER KEY

### PART I Structure and Vocabulary (20%)

1. D    2. D    3. D    4. C    5. A    6. B    7. C    8. A    9. D    10. C  
11. D    12. A    13. B    14. C    15. B    16. A    17. A    18. D    19. C    20. B

#### Notes to the Test

1. D. “唯恐、免得”，被连接的状态从句里常用 should 或动词原形。
3. D. 表“派人去叫”。
4. C. 表“专人递送”或“亲手送去”，“at hand”表“在手边”，“in hand”和“on hand”有“手头有……”之意。
5. A. 应是“stop somebody from doing something”，making 前省略了 from.
6. B. 习惯用法，表“喘息的机会”。
7. C. 固定用法，成语“学无坦途”。
8. A. 表“透支”。
10. C. “There is no telling”表“难以预料，不可能知道”。
13. B. “one”表不定，“the others”表“其余的”。
14. C. “情态动词+完成式”表对过去的猜测。
15. B. “used to do”表“过去曾经干什么”。
- 17: A. “watch your step”表“警告”，“当心”。
18. D. 倒装。
20. B. 表“参加考试”。

### PART II Reading Comprehension (50%)

#### Section A

21. D    22. C    23. A    24. C    25. D    26. B    27. B    28. C    29. D    30. D  
31. D    32. B    33. C    34. A    35. D    36. D    37. B    38. C    39. B    40. B

#### Section B

41. Wales fell under English control in the late 16th century because the Welsh realized that unity with their bigger neighbour was the only way to end the almost continuous state of war that existed between the two countries though they were never actually defeated by the English.
42. After unity, England and Wales shared the same systems of law, education and government while Scotland kept its own systems of law and education.

43. In 1801, Ireland retained its own government, when it was brought together with the Parliament at Westminster.
44. Most of Irish people believed in Catholicism.
45. No. The Irish Republic was created in 1921, only the six countries of Northern Ireland remain part of the U. K. today.

### **PART III English-Chinese Translation (15%)**

中国基本上没有受东南亚金融危机影响是由于以下原因:

中国重新调整了其产业结构,使之符合国内及国际市场的变化。

中国建立了一个合理的外资结构。海外投资占外资的三分之二,其余的三分之一为外债。

中国还保持了外贸顺差。进出口贸易额在逐年增长。

中国还在逐步开放其外汇市场,以防范外汇投机行为。

结果,中国在这次金融动荡中起到了一个稳定者的作用。

### **PART IV Writing**

#### **TV**

With the improvement of people's living standard, TV has entered more and more families. There is no doubt that TV has already become part of our life.

It has to be recognized that TV has brought us many advantages. Without going out, we can keep abreast with what is going on outside and enjoy the beautiful sceneries of the world. We can follow a TV program to learn a foreign language or amuse ourselves through watching a film or TV series. However, TV can create many problems too. It will make us lazier and our health poorer if we sit too long a time in front of the TV. TV may also distance us from our family members since we spend less time walking together or talking with each other. Moreover, if children are exposed too much to violence and crimes on TV, they may be influenced because they can not judge properly what is right and what is wrong.

To sum up, our time and energy are limited, so we must budget our time well. We should make good use of TV and let it serve us instead of controlling us.



## TEST PAPER 2

### PAPT I Structure and Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

1. The question will be discussed at the conference shortly \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai.  
A) to open                      B) will open                      C) opens                      D) be opened
2. My Chinese teacher and friend \_\_\_\_\_ responsible for my becoming a writer.  
A) being                      B) was                      C) have been                      D) were
3. I've been watching the girl \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) skip                      B) skipping                      C) being skipping                      D) skipped
4. Its output value of industry last year was 80 times as high as \_\_\_\_\_ of 1949.  
A) which                      B) one                      C) that                      D) it
5. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ to repair it. I only \_\_\_\_\_ it worse.  
A) didn't try ... made                      B) had not tried ... made  
C) tried not ... make                      D) hadn't tried ... make
6. What do you think of Bill's suggestion that we \_\_\_\_\_ the parcel by air.  
A) sending                      B) are to send                      C) will send                      D) should send
7. Look! Our mother is waiting on the doorway, she \_\_\_\_\_ her key.  
A) must lose                      B) should have lost                      C) must have lost                      D) can have lost
8. It was thoughtless \_\_\_\_\_ you to say that in her presence.  
A) of                      B) for                      C) to                      D) with
9. He died in 1976, his death \_\_\_\_\_ as a national calamity.  
A) having considered                      B) considered                      C) considering                      D) being considered
10. \_\_\_\_\_ by successive storms, the bridge was no longer safe.  
A) Having been weakened                      B) Having weakened  
C) Having been weakening                      D) Weakening
11. Unfortunately, the book doesn't fall \_\_\_\_\_ the scope of my understanding.  
A) on                      B) into                      C) within                      D) by
12. The story he told you is entirely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) imaginal                      B) imaginable                      C) imaginative                      D) imaginary
13. Much of the population in that area is still \_\_\_\_\_.