

博 雅 主 编

在职攻读硕士学位 英语考试标准训练教程



新 时 代 出 版 社

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前 言

从 2002 年起,在职攻读硕士学位(包括 MBA、MPA、法律硕士、教育硕士、工程硕士、农业推广硕士、兽医硕士、“两课”教师在职攻读硕士学位、中等职业学校教师在职攻读硕士学位、公共卫生硕士、军事学硕士等)全国联考英语考试,不分学位种类,实行统一考试大纲、统一命题、统一考试。为此,国务院学位办组织编写了《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》,旨在帮助即将参加在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的考生尽快掌握新大纲。

从题型结构与分值分布上来看,新大纲着重考查考生的英语实际运用能力。长期从事大学英语教学与研究发现,学生掌握一定的英语基础知识之后,如语法与词汇知识、阅读知识、写作与翻译知识等,需要通过一定的实践环节来巩固和深化所学的东西。基于当前外语学习与考试的实际情况,我们认为实践环节主要来自于有针对性的练习。通过一定量的标准化解题训练(即按考试大纲进行设置的练习),可以使考生理解、掌握和巩固所学的语法与词汇知识,提高阅读、翻译、听力和写作水平,加强实际运用英语的能力,从而提高英语应试技能。

本书是为加强英语学习的实践环节需要而设置的,目的是使考生能够在较短的时间内恢复和提高英语水平,从而顺利地通过考试。本书根据《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》的要求,并参照近年来相关考试试题(如硕士研究生入学英语考试试题、同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试试题)而编写,因而具有很强的考试针对性。根据此大纲要求,书中的训练题力求有一定的深度和广度,强调了知识的覆盖面,内容新颖,材料具体实用。

本书的主要读者对象为准备参加在职攻读硕士学位全国联考的考生。由于本书严格按照考试要求进行选材,所有训练试题的难度和题材与考试基本相同,因而希望考生在使用本书时也能够按考试要求进行严格训练,及时发现自己的不足之处并进行有目的的训练和复习。

本书由博雅主编,参加编写的人员还有李文雄、朱应夏、陈河、卢先和、边红华、周长盛、常枫、罗杰、邹海涛、刘四清、熊志勇、熊建国、傅冰冰、孙恒、苏中连、彭高武、章小岚、贺绪、刘丽、胡文松等。

由于编者水平有限,书中的不妥之处在所难免,衷心希望广大读者批评指正。

作者于北京大学燕园

目 录

第一部分 词汇与语法结构	1
一、词汇与语法结构试题介绍	1
二、词汇与语法结构试题解题方法	3
三、词汇与语法结构标准训练	6
训练一	6
训练一答案	13
训练二	14
训练二答案	21
训练三	21
训练三答案	28
训练四	28
训练四答案	35
训练五	35
训练五答案	42
训练六	42
训练六答案	49
训练七	49
训练七答案	56
训练八	56
训练八答案	62
训练九	63
训练九答案	69
训练十	69
训练十答案	76
训练十一	76
训练十一答案	83
训练十二	84
训练十二答案	90
训练十三	91
训练十三答案	98
训练十四	98
训练十四答案	105

训练十五·····	106
训练十五答案·····	112
训练十六·····	113
训练十六答案·····	120
第二部分 阅读理解 ·····	121
一、阅读理解试题介绍·····	121
二、阅读理解解题方法·····	122
(一) 如何解答词汇理解题·····	122
(二) 如何解答细节选择题·····	123
(三) 如何解答主题类型选择题·····	126
(四) 如何解答推论类型选择题·····	129
(五) 如何分析文章作者的思路·····	130
三、阅读理解标准训练·····	131
训练一·····	131
训练一答案·····	142
训练二·····	142
训练二答案·····	154
训练三·····	154
训练三答案·····	167
训练四·····	167
训练四答案·····	179
训练五·····	179
训练五答案·····	192
训练六·····	192
训练六答案·····	204
训练七·····	204
训练七答案·····	217
训练八·····	217
训练八答案·····	229
训练九·····	229
训练九答案·····	240
训练十·····	240
训练十答案·····	252
第三部分 完形填空 ·····	253
一、完形填空试题介绍·····	253
二、完形填空试题解题方法·····	253
(一) 一般解题原则·····	253
(二) 四种解题思路·····	254
(三) 四种方法在一个语篇中的体现例解·····	255

(四) 小结	257
三、完形填空标准训练	257
训练一	257
训练一答案	264
训练二	265
训练二答案	271
训练三	272
训练三答案	279
训练四	279
训练四答案	287
训练五	287
训练五答案	294
训练六	295
训练六答案	302
训练七	302
训练七答案	309
训练八	309
训练八答案	316
训练九	317
训练九答案	323
训练十	324
训练十答案	331
第四部分 英译汉	332
一、英译汉试题介绍	332
二、英译汉解题方法	332
(一) 词汇的翻译技巧	332
(二) 语句的翻译技巧	334
(三) 复杂句翻译练习与注释	336
三、英译汉标准训练	341
第五部分 短文写作	355
一、短文写作试题介绍	355
二、短文写作方法	355
(一) 写作要求	355
(二) 审题	356
(三) 写作	359
三、短文写作分类说明	360
(一) 关键词写作	360
(二) 写议论文	363
(三) 说明文的写法	366

(四) 写记叙文	369
(五) 描写文	373
(六) 文章摘要	375
四、短文写作标准训练	380
第六部分 考试大纲	391
第七部分 考试样卷及参考答案	394

第一部分 词汇与语法结构

一、词汇与语法结构试题介绍

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》规定:词汇与语法结构部分共设 20 道题,其中 10 道为语法题,10 道为词汇题。每道考题中有一空白,要求考生在理解句子的基础上根据词汇或语法要求在四个选择项中选择最佳答案。

要想在词汇与语法结构考试中取得好成绩,应该注意以下几点。

1. 牢固掌握、正确运用考试大纲词汇

应该掌握考试大纲中所规定的英语词汇量和需要达到的程度,即:

- (1) 领会式掌握 4250 个英语单词和 500 个常用词组;
- (2) 复用式掌握 1800 个左右的常用单词和 200 个常用词组;
- (3) 掌握一定数量的常用词缀,并能根据构词法和语境识别常见的派生词。

2. 要科学地记忆词汇

记忆词汇要讲究方法,只要方法对头,词汇的记忆面就宽,记忆的质量就高。

(1) 通过构词法分析记忆词汇。要想对单词牢记不忘,光靠死记硬背是不行的,可以根据词根、前缀、后缀的含义去判断和确定词义。这样,在考试中就可以用构词法去分析、选定正确的选择项,达到牢固记忆和正确识别的目的。

(2) 通过对比记忆词汇。对某些词形、读音、词义、搭配关系等方面有近似之处的词汇群要通过归纳分类、梳理对比的方法来记,借以加深印象,帮助牢记。

(3) 通过联系记忆词汇。对同族词、近义词、反义词、形近音近易混词等,要抓住其中某一点作为记忆核心有意识地加以串联,或以某一个、某几个熟词为中心,采用“滚雪球”的办法,以熟词带生词,形成可联系起来记忆的词汇群,借以扩大词汇量。

(4) 通过阅读记忆词汇。这是一种已为很多人的实践所证明的行之有效的方法。其效果远比孤立地去记忆词汇要好。不仅记得牢,而且通过上下文的具体语境可以了解到词汇的细微差别和实际用法,还有利于形成自然的语感。应该说,这种方法是值得推崇的。

只有掌握了词汇记忆法,做好词汇题才有可靠的保证。

3. 要善于识别词汇题的题型,有针对性地运用解题技巧

词汇题题型多种多样,解题方法应随题型而异。

(1) 同义、近义词题型。要读懂题干的意思,分辨四个同义词或近义词的细微差别,从题干的需要出发去选择与全句意思相配的选择项。

(2) 搭配用法题型。要根据惯用法,凭记忆、凭语感来选择。对某些约定俗成的语言现象,无需作过多的分析与比较,也无需通过推理来确定,要提高解这类题的能力,只有通过大量阅读逐步丰富自己的英语语感来解决。

(3) 词组题型。包括动词词组和固定词组两部分。要做好词组题,必须要熟记考试大纲中的词组。此外,还可以从词组的本义推测扩展到它的引申义,这点有时是很有用的。

(4) 词性选择题型。这类试题往往在题干之后给出四个不同词性的同根词,供考生选择。此时,就要看题干中缺少的是哪一个句子成分,然后再从句子成分来确定词性。

(5) 近似易混词题型。四个选择项的词义可能毫不相关,甚至可以是不同词性的词,只不过在词形上或读音上非常近似,易于形成干扰罢了。要做好这类题,只有靠平时积累的语言功底来确定。

(6) 介词题型。这种题型在大学英语六级考试中较多见。可以是简单介词,也可以是短语介词。要注意介词和某些名词、动词、形容词、副词、连词的固定搭配关系;要注意介词引导非限定动词的复合结构;要注意介词短语的多种句法功能。介词题貌似简单,但实际用起来却很容易出错,需要多加留意。

(7) 汉语词义干扰题型。有些英语词的词义本身差别非常清楚,相互之间不可能形成干扰。但由于中国学生受汉语词义的固有影响,也会影响到英语词语的正确运用。这就要求考生在平时的英语学习中注意汉语之间的用法差异,考试时才能做出正确的选择。

(8) 带不同前缀或后缀的同根词题型。要做好这类题,就要熟记并能区分不同前缀后缀的构词含义。

做到了以上这几条,正确解答词汇题也就不成问题了。

4. 掌握较为系统的语法知识

至于如何做好语法结构题,首先要掌握较为系统的语法知识。

解答此类题时,先要确定该题属于何种语法结构类型,属于哪种具体语法现象,针对不同情况,采用不同的思路和方法去解题。一般说来,不外乎以下几种题型:

(1) 时态题。关键要看清句中的时间状语,要注意主、从句或多个句子谓语动词时态的对应关系,要以一个时间(时点或时段)为基点,以此作为参照物来确定动作间的前后关系或同时关系。同时,还应确定用何种形式来表达这一时态最为恰当。

(2) 虚拟语气题。要正确选用 if 虚拟条件句中三种时间(过去、现在、将来)主句和从句谓语动词的不同表示形式;虚拟语气在其他从句中的表示形式;省略 if 的倒装语序;用介词短语、动词不定式、比较级等表示的虚拟条件;条件从句表示的动作和主句表示的动作发生的时间不一致时,动词的形式要根据表示的时间来调整的问题。

(3) 并列句、复合句题。主要是分清各分句之间的界限以及理顺它们之间的关系,要注意连接词、关联词、关系代词的正确运用。连接手段作为四个选择项是一种多见的语法题型。

(4) 非谓语动词题。要注意三种非谓语动词的时态、语态形式;它们的句法功能的异同比较;非谓语动词的否定结构、复合结构;非谓语动词的逻辑主语;不定式、动名词和某些动词的固定搭配。本题型在大学英语六级考试中属常见题型。

(5) 语序倒装题。要正确运用部分倒装和全倒装;强调倒装;虚拟语气倒装以及某些状语从句中的倒装。

(6) 强调句型题。要记住它的固定结构,“It is (was) + 强调部分 + that + 句子其他成分”;并注意它和带有形式主语的主语从句以及定语从句之间的区别,不可混淆。

(7) 否定题。要注意部分否定、绝对否定、双重否定、半否定(主要通过 hardly, seldom,

scarcely, little, few, rarely, nearly nothing, nearly no, almost never 等半否定词来表示)之间的差别;要注意否定的形式(如:用语法形式表示的否定,用否定词表示的否定,用词汇形式表示的否定,如动词:fail, lack, exclude, refuse, 名词:neglect, ignorance, absence, exclusion, 形容词:free from, short of, far from, 副词:too, in vain, vainly, 连接词:unless, lest, rather than, 介词:without, beyond, except, instead of 等);要注意否定句的几种习惯用法。

(8) 省略题。要注意主语的省略、谓语或谓语中某一构成部分的省略、主谓语等好几个部分的省略;从词类来看,有冠词的省略、助动词的省略、不定式和不定式符号 to 的省略、连词的省略等。

对于语法题,考生应该从多项语法规则来考虑,看其变化形式是否正确,用得是否恰当,然后再从整句意思上加以核对,看是否合乎逻辑。总之,从形式到内容进行综合分析,将会使你选择的答案更有把握。

二、词汇与语法结构试题解题方法

1. 直接选择答案法

找到题干中的信息词,利用语法规则(多半是搭配关系),直接选择答案。这部分题目大多是考生常遇到的语法难点。

Examples:

1. The teacher has repeatedly reminded him _____ it.

- A) of B) for C) with D) to

分析:题干中信息词 reminded 与备选项 A 项是惯用搭配,与 for, with, to 均不连用, remind sb. of sth. (使…想起…).

2. Are you conscious _____ any reason why he should not teach chemistry?

- A) of B) about C) from D) with

分析:题干中信息词 conscious 与 A 项 of 是惯用搭配,与 about, from, with 均不搭配。

3. During that hard winter, the workers in Detroit went _____ strike.

- A) into B) in C) on D) to

分析:go on strike(举行罢工)是习惯用法,不能与 into, in, to 搭配表示这个意思。

4. The child, tired _____, closed his eyes and slept.

- A) of playing long hours B) that he had played long hours
C) playing long hours D) to play long hours

分析:题干中信息词 tired 意为“厌烦”、“疲倦”时,习惯上与 of 连用;作“劳累”讲时,有时可与 with + v-ing 形式连用,例如:tired with teaching all day(整天教书感到累了)。

5. No doctors could cure the patient _____ his strange disease.

- A) with B) of C) from D) off

分析:题干中信息词 cure(治愈)仅与 of 搭配,如:cure sb. of his illness(医好某人的疾病);和 with, from, off 都不能连用。

6. Hello! Is that 21035? Please put me _____ to the manager.

- A) across B) up C) through D) over

分析:题干中的文字表明,这里是打电话的用语,只能用 put through(接通电话)这个惯用短语;put across(完成),put up(举起),put over(使转向)等均与题干句意不符。

2. 逐个排除错案法

当不能一望而知地直观选取答案时,可从题干的句子结构角度来考虑备选项。根据句子结构的需要或题干中的其他信息,排除错项。如能排除三项,余下一项便是答案。如能排除两项,把其余的两项进行分析对比,便不难找到正确答案。

Examples:

1. _____ is indispensable to plant and animal life.

A) It is nitrogen

B) That nitrogen

C) Although nitrogen

D) Nitrogen

分析:将 A, C 两项代入题干中会发现句子结构不合理,可以排除。B 项虽也可作主语,但含义不合适。只有 D 项,既符合句子结构,含义也合理。

2. _____ we have finished the course, we shall start doing more revision work.

A) For now

B) Since that

C) Now that

D) By now

分析:题干中含两个主谓结构,这个信息意味着要选个连接词(或连接词组)。A 项的 For now 和 B 项的 Since that, 没有这种短语,可以排除,只剩下 C 项的 Now that 是固定搭配,意为“既然”,与句子结构和上下文均相符,为正确答案。

3. As you are strong _____.

A) yet you can lift one hundred pounds

B) but you can lift one hundred pounds

C) however you can lift one hundred pounds

D) you can lift one hundred pounds

分析:由题干可以看出,开头的 as 是连接词,意为“因为、由于”,那么, A, B, C 三项前的连接词不仅从结构上讲是多余的,而且也不符合上下文的含义,所以可以排除。D 项为正确答案。

4. _____ is no reason for discharging her.

A) Because she was a few minutes late

B) Owing to a few minutes being late

C) The fact that she was a few minutes late

D) Being a few minutes late

分析:题干的结构要求选一个主语成分。A 项由 because 所引导的原因状语从句和 B 项 owing to 引导的介词短语都不能做主语,可以排除。D 项的 v-ing 结构虽然可以作为动名词来看待,但未说明谁迟到,与 her 有什么关系,逻辑上不清楚,所以也可以排除。所剩的 C 项是由 that 引导的同位语从句说明名词 fact,而名词 fact 可以作主语,故答案为 C 项。

5. Being in no great hurry, _____.

A) we went the long route with scenery

B) the long, scenic route was our preference

C) we took the long, scenic route

D) our preference was taking the long, scenic route

分析:题干的 v-ing 短语,可以看作现在分词短语。从含义上看,其逻辑主语应是人。但是 B、D 两项的主语都不是人,不能作为 v-ing 短语的逻辑主语,可以排除。A 项里的 went 是不及物动词,因此,不能把 long route 看作宾语。go 与 the route 连起来虽可构成惯用语(意为“贯彻到底”),但与后面的 with scenery 连起来,意思讲不通,所以也可以否定掉。只有 C 项的 took the route(走这条路)与题意相符,故 C 项为正确答案。

6. I was advised _____ for reservations.

- A) to either telephone or to write the hotel
- B) either to telephone or to write the hotel
- C) that I should telephone either or write the hotel
- D) I ought either to telephone or write the hotel

分析:在四个备选答案中均有 either...or 这个并列连词,它是连接同等的词、词组或分句的。试用此规则逐一分析,明显的错误是 A 项和 C 项。D 项的动词 write 前无动词不定式标记 to,而且该从句前缺少 that,也应排除。所以 B 项为正确答案。

3. 语法、语义结合选案法

这类试题往往比以上两类题目难度大一点,不易一望而知,要分析题意,对比备选项,才能找出正确答案。

Examples:

1. He _____ before seven o'clock.

- A) ate, dressed and washed
- B) washed, ate and dressed
- C) washed, dressed and ate
- D) ate, washed and dressed

分析:四个备选项都是由 and 连接的三个谓语动词,从语法上看都对。但是,根据人们正常的生活习惯、动作的顺序排列应是 washed, dressed and ate, 因此 C 项是正确答案。

2. His few personal belongings make it possible for him to move from place to place _____.

- A) in ease
- B) at ease
- C) with ease
- D) with easiness

分析:从语法上看,四个备选项中有三个是合理的,在含义上差别也不大。A 项 in ease 意为“容易、不费劲”。D 项的 with easiness, 没有此用法。根据题干含义,选择 C 项更确切。

3. The old Roman armies had several generals who took command _____ turns.

- A) by
- B) to
- C) in
- D) at

分析:四个备选项中,只有 by 和 in 与 turn 有习惯搭配,即 by turns(轮流),in turn(依次),根据题意,只能选 by turns。若选 in,与题干中的复数名词 turns 不符合。

4. The picnic _____ at last after being twice postponed.

- A) came off
- B) came up
- C) put on
- D) went on

分析:仅从信息词 picnic(野餐),A 项 came off (= took place 举行)和 D 项 went on(继续)都可以选择,但把题干的后一部分考虑进去,选择 came off 更确切。B 项 came up(走近,生长)和 C 项 put on(穿上),虽有此短语,但与题义不符。

5. The Chinese Red Cross _____ a generous sum to the relief of the physically disabled.

- A) assigned
- B) contributed
- C) furnished
- D) administered

分析:四个备选项中 A 项 assigned(分配), B 项 contributed(捐献), C 项 furnished(供应)和 D 项 administered(执行)在语法上都对,但从题干含义上看,选 B 项 contributed 最确切。

6. _____ my car is being made ready for a long journey.

A) In the moment B) At the moment C) For the moment D) By the moment

分析: A 项 In the moment, 无此短语, 可以排除。比较 B 项 At the moment(此刻), C 项 For the moment(目前), D 项 By the moment(到……时, 接时间状语从句), 根据题干的时态和含义, 选择 B 项最确切。

4. 根据词义从近义词中选择答案

词汇题中有些题的备选答案, 对照题句的含义, 好像属同义词或近义词, 但它们并无内部联系, 而是一些似是而非的含义相近的词。这些词是题目设计者为起到干扰作用而拼凑起来的, 选择时必须认真考虑, 其难度往往比同义词、近义词辨析还不好对付。

Examples:

1. The boy boat turned over and sank to the _____ of the pool.

A) base B) depth C) ground D) bottom

分析:四个备选项并不是同义词、近义词,但也不是相距甚远。在题句所提供的背景下形成了对选择的干扰,只有靠分辨含义差别进行选择。base(根基), depth(深处), ground(地面), bottom(底部,指海、湖、河的底部),经比较选 bottom 最为确切。

2. Although the pay is not good, people usually find social work _____ in other ways.

A) payable B) respectful C) grateful D) rewarding

分析:四个备选项是异义形容词, payable(可获利的), grateful(对别人的恩惠,表示谢意的), rewarding(有报酬的,值得做的)。根据从句提供的信息“收入虽然不高”,可以判断选 rewarding 为答案。

3. When I saw Jane, I stopped and smiled, but she _____ me and walked on.

A) refused B) ignored C) denied D) missed

分析:四个备选项为普通异义动词。从题句中所提供的“I stopped and smiled”和后面的“she...walked on”的情景看, refused(拒绝), denied(否定)两个词与这种情景不合, missed(错过)也不切题,只能是 ignored(不理睬)。

三、词汇与语法结构标准训练

训练一

1. I can't _____ to have a holiday abroad on my salary.

A) think B) afford C) help D) spare

2. People you can _____, with no frills, no snob-stuff, are pretty rare.

A) look up to B) look down on C) look forward to D) look out for

3. Taylor leaves his car at a parking meter for over two hours and always gets _____ it. However, when I do that, I am fined.

A) away from B) off from C) away with D) off with

4. True patriotism _____ putting the interests of one's country above everything, including one's own life.
A) consists in B) lies with C) concentrates on D) withdraws from
5. They are twins and look very _____.
A) same B) identical C) alike D) likely
6. It is a very popular play, and it would be wise to _____ seats well in advance.
A) engage B) preserve C) buy D) book
7. It is reported that an increasing number of people _____ building more nuclear power plants.
A) assent B) agree C) favour D) flavour
8. The baby seems quite _____ sleeping in the cradle placed in front of the fire.
A) contended B) contented C) consented D) contracted
9. After their misfortunes the once wealthy family slowly became _____ again.
A) miserable B) frantic C) imposing D) prosperous
10. An immediate review of what you have learned will help make your knowledge _____.
A) interesting B) permanent C) useful D) deep
11. _____ were a highly civilized people long before the Europeans were.
A) Some Chinese B) The Chinese C) Chinese D) The Chinese
12. The driver pulled up his car _____ just in time to prevent an accident.
A) short B) directly C) shortly D) presently
13. There was a _____ spark of sincerity in his words so that she was touched.
A) genre B) generous C) genius D) genuine
14. There is no choice but _____ as they tell us.
A) do B) to do C) doing D) not do
15. It is imperative that they _____ there on time.
A) may be B) shall be C) be D) will be
16. Accustomed to _____ in Colombia, Juan said that _____ should always be made stronger than it usually is in the United States.
A) coffee ... coffee
B) the coffee ... the coffee
C) the coffee ... coffee
D) coffee ... the coffee
17. I believe that you are innocent of the crime and I'll stand _____ you anywhere.
A) up to B) up for C) out D) for
18. John did it _____ his will because he had to.
A) at B) in C) to D) against
19. If he would _____ smoking and drinking, his bronchitis would much improve.
A) leave alone B) leave of C) leave out D) leave off
20. Bob's leg got hurt while _____ up Mount Huangshan.
A) climbing B) we were climbing C) we climbed D) he climbed

21. It was proposed that the plan _____ discussed at the next meeting.
 A) will be B) was C) be D) before
22. Mary would never have gone to the party _____ that Mike would be there too.
 A) she didn't know
 B) if had she known
 C) had she known
 D) she would have known
23. Come and see me whenever _____.
 A) you are convenient
 B) you will be convenient
 C) it is convenient to you
 D) it will be convenient to you
24. I am envious _____ your achievements.
 A) for B) of C) on D) to
25. _____ were naturally a musical family.
 A) A Shaw B) The Shaws C) The Shaw D) Shaws
26. All the students were excited at the _____ of a weekend sports competition.
 A) intention B) prize C) order D) idea
27. Can you imagine _____ without electricity?
 A) to live B) live C) living D) yourself to live
28. He began to take politics _____ only when he left school.
 A) carefully B) gravely C) seriously D) solemnly
29. He is _____ a writer as a reporter.
 A) not so much B) more C) rather D) not such
30. I appreciate _____ that letter for me.
 A) you to write B) your writing C) you write D) that you writing
31. I wondered why he broke _____ in the middle of a sentence.
 A) off B) out C) up D) down
32. When I caught him _____ me, I stopped buying things there and started dealing with another shop.
 A) cheat B) cheating C) to cheat D) to be cheating
33. No one can avoid _____ by advertisements.
 A) to be influenced
 B) having influence
 C) influencing
 D) being influenced
34. David's married Elizabeth? No, I don't believe it! You are pulling my _____!
 A) toe B) leg C) hair D) arm
35. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.

- A) hurt B) tamed C) destroyed D) spoiled
36. The exercise is not _____ itself difficult but just needs care and patience.
A) by B) of C) in D) for
37. I hope to go tomorrow; _____ event I shall go before Saturday.
A) in either B) in that C) in any D) for any
38. In old times, property was usually handed _____ to the oldest son at his father's death.
A) over B) down C) in D) out
39. My cousin _____ his playground plans to the city council.
A) subjected B) exposed C) submitted D) obeyed
40. The Chinese girl came out first in the heel-and-toe walking race and her hard training finally _____.
A) gave off B) paid off C) took off D) put off
41. Students are awarded scholarships according _____ their grades.
A) as B) to C) with D) in
42. It isn't quite _____ that he will be present at the meeting.
A) sure B) right C) certain D) exact
43. It is vital that enough money _____ to fund the project.
A) is collected B) must be collected C) be collected D) can be collected
44. A minimum of 1.5 billion people encounter daily difficulty in finding enough fuel wood, even though they use _____ average only about 3 kilos a day.
A) on B) in C) by D) with
45. The new energy wealth is not shared out equally _____ the countries of the world.
A) across B) over C) among D) beyond
46. He wrote to bookseller and _____ two copies of the dictionary.
A) purchased B) bought C) ordered D) made
47. The research which these people try to promote is not aimed _____ the elimination of old age and disease.
A) with B) at C) on D) to
48. She runs everyone _____, so nobody like her.
A) at B) after C) down D) over
49. The situation very soon got _____ hand in that country.
A) into B) out of C) off D) at
50. The boat _____ already; it's not due to go until ten o'clock.
A) can't have left
B) mustn't have left
C) needn't have left
D) won't have left
51. The gloves were really too small, and it was only be _____ them that I managed to get them on.