

中国教育
电视台

“帮你记单词 一分钟一个”电视节目指定用书

英语词汇立体记忆丛书

大学英语四级考试 模拟试题

——词汇与语法部分

中国人民大学外国语学院
张勇先教授 编著

根据教育部最新制定的《大学英语课程教学要求》编写

中国三峡出版社

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出版说明

本书根据教育部最新大学英语课程教学要求和最新四级考试调整要求编写,有以下4个方面的特点:

一、权威作者亲自命题

本书作者张勇先系中国人民大学资深教授,在国外学习、工作近10年,对英语词汇及其记忆方法有着深入、独到的研究,其授课方式深受学生喜爱。由作者亲自精心编写了30套词汇和语法模拟试题,在难度上由低到高安排,强调学习的科学性。作者曾经运用本书的内容在中国人民大学授课,深受学生欢迎。

二、依照教育部最新教学要求编写

教育部最新制定了《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行),将大学英语的教学要求分为三个层次,即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。一般要求是高等院校非英语专业本科毕业生应达到的基本要求,掌握的词汇总量应达到4500个单词和700个词组,其中2000个单词为积极词汇,即要求学生能够在认知的基础上,在口头和书面表达中均能熟练运用的词汇。

本书编写的依据有两个:一是《大学英语课程教学要求》中的“一般要求”;二是《大学英语四级考试大纲》。

三、反映和预测了大学英语四级考试命题的变化趋势

从2003年起,四级考试试题出现了微妙的变化,这种变化在词汇与结构部分体现得最为明显,语法题大量减少,词汇辨析题骤然增多,考查方式逐渐向六级词汇的考法靠拢,大量的近义词、反义词、近形词往往容易使人眼花缭乱。实际上,近义词和近形词,特别是近义词词义的掌握,是词汇学习的一个难题。针对这一问题,作者在每套试题中挑选了一定比例的易混淆词汇,通过对比分析说明词汇的相同和相异之处,帮助考生记忆、掌握这些词汇。

四、再现词汇使用语境的解题方式

从2004年起,教育部将对大学英语四级考试作出重大调整。改革后的四级考试将在扩大学生掌握词汇量的基础上,着重考核学生的听说能力和英语使用能力。为提高考生的英语使用能力,满足新的考试要求,作者在解题过程中对一些重要词汇提供了例句,再现词汇使用的语境,以体现词汇在使用中“活”的意义。详尽而又精炼的解释更有助于学生对词汇意义的理解。

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Test 1

1. His very look drew _____ glances from the company.
A. respective B. respect
C. respectful D. respectable
2. As we know, British people are so interested in the weather because it _____ them so directly—what they wear, what they do, and even how they feel.
A. benefits B. affects
C. guides D. effects
3. The report _____ seven areas where the Government had a responsibility.
A. purified B. specified
C. regarded D. labeled
4. The shrewd politician _____ his speech to suit the interests of his audience.
A. adopts B. assimilates
C. adapts D. converts
5. Tom's work at school is above _____.
A. average B. usual
C. regular D. normal
6. Even if one wishes to learn the foreign language solely for reading, the most _____ and most effective way of beginning is the oral approach.
A. economic B. economics
C. economical D. economy
7. He has been in China for a year and studied the market to discover the _____ for profitable investment.
A. necessity B. reality
C. capacity D. potential
8. The patient is recovering soon. His disease is _____ treatment with drugs.
A. responsive to B. responsible for
C. subject to D. exposed to
9. Only in recent years _____ begun to realize that wild dogs often do more good than harm.
A. people have B. since people have
C. have people D. people who have
10. The factory cannot afford to employ any more workers, so it will have to _____ on production.
A. cut through B. cut down
C. cut off D. cut from
11. I was worried that my work wasn't good enough, but the teacher _____ me that the work will be satisfactory.
A. assured B. ensured
C. reassured D. confirmed
12. His humorous remark _____ the tension at the meeting.
A. released B. replaced
C. relieved D. retained
13. Microscopes make small things appear larger than _____.
A. really are B. are really
C. are they really D. they really are
14. It was wise of you to _____ judgment at that moment.
A. resolve B. preserve
C. reserve D. conserve
15. Napoleon had come to realize that all his attempts would _____ in shameful defeat.

- A. end B. finish C. turn D. lead
16. Dan is _____ fit to be a nuclear physicist than a schoolboy would be.
A. no more B. not more
C. more D. any more
17. I had been puzzling over the problem for over an hour without any result, _____ all at once the solution flashed across my mind.
A. while B. then C. when D. as
18. If you understand the difficulties facing them, you wouldn't be so _____ of what they had done.
A. critical B. ashamed
C. wary D. guilty
19. All employees in this company are entitled to three weeks _____ each year.
A. vocation B. vacation
C. holiday D. pastime
20. Our military response to the _____ act was limited, but sufficient to show our determination to defend our principles.
A. aggressive B. forceful
C. ambitious D. vigorous
21. A scientist must give full _____ to any problem he or she wants to solve.
A. concentration B. attention
C. respect D. regard
22. My mother _____ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.
A. has not received
B. had not received
C. couldn't have received
D. shouldn't have received
23. The young man _____ a letter with the book which he sent to his best friend.
A. contained B. enclosed
C. included D. inserted
24. His courage is _____ he does not know the meaning of fear.
A. so much as B. such as
C. so that D. such that
25. We intended _____ to Qingdao for holiday this summer, but my friend had to go on a business trip at that time.
A. to go B. going
C. to have gone D. having gone
26. To all _____ appearances he was a quiet man, but he really had a violent temper.
A. outward B. external
C. exterior D. outside
27. Trade relationships between the two countries _____ if their respective leaders could agree on proposed quotas.
A. have improved
B. have been improved
C. should be improved
D. would be improved
28. The referee was accused of being partial _____ the home team.
A. to B. for C. with D. in
29. The students were supposed to _____ their assignment by now.
A. finish B. have finished
C. finishing D. having finished
30. The social worker told him he could apply for relief, but he _____.
A. refused to B. refused to be
C. refused it D. refused that

Test 1 答案与题解

1. C respectful 尊敬的,恭敬的;respective 各自的;respect 名词,尊敬,尊重;respectable 受人尊重的,正派的。根据题意,本题选 C。试将下列各句与原句比较:
The three men were given work according to their *respective* ability.

Youth should always show *respect* to the elderly.

My parents are *respectable* people.

2. B affect 影响;benefit 作及物动词,对…有利,作不及物动词常用于 benefit from 短语中,意为得益于…;guide 指导,引导;effect 作动词时意为实行,进行,产生…结果,如:effect a plan / effect several important changes.

3. B specify 明确说出,具体指出;purify 使变纯,使纯净;regard 常与 as 连用,意为把…视为/看作;label 贴标签(以说明谁的,做什么用的等等)。根据题意,本题选 B。试将下列各句与原句比较:

Please *specify* what the job will entail.

The boy *regarded* his favorite football star as a hero.

He *labeled* the parcel before posting it.

4. C adapt 改变,使能适应,常用在 adapt...to 短语中,意为使改变…以适应;adopt 收养,采纳;assimilate 吸收,适应,同化;convert 兑换,转变(信仰)。根据题意,本题选 C。试将下列各句与原句比较:

They have *adopted* my suggestion.

Some foreigners have *assimilated* easily into Chinese way of life.

Water is *converted* into steam when boiled.

5. A 从 above 一词可知,其后的空白处要用一个名词,而 usual(平常的,通常的)和 regular(有规律的)是形容词,不能用于此处。above normal(超出正常水平的)与句意不符。average 可作名词,意为“一般水平”,正合题意。

6. C and 在句中连接两个并列形容词最高级结构。由此可知,空白处要填形容词,从而排除 economics(经济学)和 economy(经济)这两个名词。economic 经济上的,与经济有关的;economical 节俭的,节约的。

7. D potential (for) 潜力,潜在的可能性,符合题意。capacity 能力,力量;necessity 必要性;reality 真实性,与句意不符。试比较:

potential dangers / a *potential* source of trouble

He has a great *capacity* for mathematics.

8. A responsive to 对…敏感,对…反应快;(be) responsible for 对…有责任;subject to 使服从;(be) exposed to 使受(危险,风险)。

9. C only 位于句首修饰状语时应用倒装语序。故选 C。

10. B cut down (on) 削减,压缩,减少;cut through 穿透,穿过;cut off 切断,隔绝;cut from 砍掉,去掉(材料中的一部分)。根据题意,本题选 B。

11. C reassure 安慰,消除疑虑;assure 保证(某事是真的或将会发生),肯定地

说,常用于 assure sb. that 结构中;ensure 确保(得到);confirm 证实(某事的真实性、准确性)。试将下列各句与原句比较:

He *assured* us that he was able to solve the problem.

The letter will *ensure* that you obtain the authority you need.

The experiment *confirmed* his theory.

12. C release 释放,松开;replace 代替;retain 保持,保留,均不符合题意。relieve 减轻(疼痛、紧张情绪等)。

13. D 在比较级结构中,than 前后所连接的部分语法作用要对应。此处 than 后应接句子,不倒装。故选 D。

14. C reserve 保留;resolve 决心,决定,解决;preserve 保护,防护(即免受危险或伤害);conserve 保存,保全(以免变质或损坏)。根据题意,本题选 C。试比较:

resolve to do well in the exam / *resolve* all the difficulties

preserve food from decay

conserve one's strength / energy

15. A end in 以...告终,结果...,如: The scheme ended in failure.

16. A no more... than 和...一样不(= not any more than);not more... than 不比...更,和...不相上下(= not so... as);more... than 与其说...不如说;any more 常用在 not... any more 短语中,意为不再。试比较:

He is *no more* generous *than* you are.
(他和你一样不慷慨。)

I am *not more* subjective *than* you are.
(我并不比你更主观。即主观程度不相上下。)

He's *more* mad *than* stupid.

He did not care *any more* what his friends thought about him

17. C when 除意为当...时候外,还有突然,意想不到的含义,故选 C。而 then 是副词,意为然后,用来强调动作的先后顺序或在那个时候(= at that moment),不能用来连接主从句。while 和 as 可做连词引导时间状语从句,但强调同时发生的事情或同时存在的状况。

18. A 这四个词都可以与 of 连用,但语义不同。be guilty of 有罪的,内疚的;be ashamed of 为...感到羞惭;be wary of 小心的,警惕的;be critical of 挑剔的,爱挑毛病的。

19. B vacation (较长的)假期;vocation 职业;holiday 假日,指较长的假期时多用复数形式。pastime 消遣,娱乐(= amusement, game)。

20. A 从句子所提供的语境线索可知选 aggressive (侵略性的),符合题意。forceful 强有力的;ambitious 雄心勃勃的,有魄力的;vigorous 有力的,精力充沛的。

21. B 在四个选项中只有 attention 可与 to 搭配。give full attention to 把全部注意力用于...;concentration (on) 聚精会神,集中;respect (for) 尊敬;regard (for) 关心,尊重。

22. C otherwise (否则)引导了一个含蓄虚拟条件句,由此可知前半句是表示对过去情况的推测。故选 C。请比较:

Her eyes are red. She *must have been* crying. (对过去情况的肯定推测)

He *can't / couldn't have been* to your home because he doesn't know your address. (对过去情况的否定推测)

23. B enclose 附在里面,随信寄来;contain

包含,含有;include 包括,insert 插在
里面,加上,放进。试将下列各句与
原句比较:

The atlas(地图册) *contains* forty maps.

The rent *includes* both house and furni-
ture.

Insert your IC telephone card *into* the
slot.

24. D such that (是)这样(以致);such as 诸
如,用来列举同类事物;so that 以便,
因此,引导目的或结果状语从句;
so... as 用来表示相同程度比较。
25. C intend + 动词不定式的完成形式意为
本想...,表示过去打算做却没有做
到。
26. B external 外部的,外在的,强调非事物
本身所具有的特征;exterior 外面的,
外部的,强调外表的含义;outside 外
面的,在外面的,强调外部环境;out-
ward 外面的,在外面的,强调所表现

出来的与实际不符。根据题意,本题
选 B。试比较:

external causes / pressures (外因/外来
的压力)

Keep your car *exterior* in good condi-
tion.

the *outside* world (外界)

I said it with *outward* calm. (我装作很
平静地说。)

27. D if 引导的条件从句表示对将来情况的
假设,故应选 D。
28. A be partial to 对...有偏心,偏爱
29. B be supposed to 后应用动词不定式。by
now 提示用不定式完成形式,表示该
动作应在句子的主要动作之前发生并
结束。
30. A but 连接的并列结构中重复的部分可
省略。此句完整形式为... but he re-
fused to apply for relief。

Test 2

1. The soldiers were warned to remain hidden and not to _____ themselves.
A. impose B. compose
C. expose D. oppose
2. The police are _____ the disappearance of the jewelry.
A. inquiring about B. inquiring after
C. inquiring of D. inquiring into
3. He is a good student _____ he is occasionally careless.
A. besides B. except that
C. except for D. apart from
4. They always give the vacant seats to _____ comes first.
A. who B. whom
C. whoever D. whomever
5. He _____ us but he was short of money at the time.
A. would have helped B. would help
C. helped D. might help
6. It is considered necessary that each student _____
A. have his term-paper typed
B. have his term-paper type
C. will have his term-paper typed
D. should have his term-paper type
7. Rules have been _____ for the behavior of the members of the golf club.
A. lain off B. lain down
C. laid off D. laid down
8. David would rather that his girlfriend _____ in the same department as he.
A. works B. worked
C. will work D. work
9. These small white houses are _____ of the coastal city.
A. essential B. personality
C. distinctive D. characteristic
10. There is a trend towards _____ opportunities for men and women.
A. equal B. equivalent
C. identical D. corresponding
11. The reason Hollywood was a natural place for making movies was _____ the sun shines there every day.
A. why B. which
C. that D. because
12. A report has been _____ from the government information office about the worsening unemployment situation.
A. put out B. put through
C. put forward D. put up
13. As the old saying goes, there is an exception _____ every rule.
A. of B. to C. with D. for
14. The charming old custom is still _____ in the suburbs.
A. performed B. practised
C. trained D. rehearsed
15. If we _____ our ideas and resources, we may be able to produce a really good plan.
A. pour B. plunge
C. pool D. assemble
16. The police had difficulty in _____ the crowd from rushing onto the football pitch.
A. restraining B. limiting

- C. refraining D. controlling
17. _____, I do not like him as a man.
 A. I admire him as much as a writer
 B. As I admire him as a writer
 C. Much as I admire him as a writer
 D. As much I admire him as a writer
18. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened _____ a sudden loud noise.
 A. there was B. there having been
 C. being there D. should there be
19. We do not permit _____ in the office.
 A. to smoke B. to smoking
 C. smoke D. smoking
20. If that idea is wrong, the project is bound to fail, _____ good all the other ideas might be.
 A. whatever B. though
 C. whatsoever D. however
21. The visitors said that they wouldn't mind _____
 A. to have a hard bed for the night
 B. have a hard bed for the night
 C. having a hard bed for the night
 D. they have a hard bed for the night
22. My father has got very _____ opinions about food, so he won't eat anything new or foreign.
 A. customary B. conventional
 C. traditional D. habitual
23. The behavior of that country _____ an act of aggression against her neighbors.
 A. consists B. constitutes
 C. compounds D. composes
24. It was fortunate that you _____ me of my meeting with Prof. Jones.
 A. reminded B. remembered
 C. retained D. recalled
25. That last novel of his is _____ the best he has written.
 A. by far B. by itself
 C. by all means D. by the way
26. Although his music has been well-accepted all around the world, he is still _____ of his own talents.
 A. suspicious B. hesitating
 C. confident D. doubtful
27. The teacher _____ the test papers to the students.
 A. scattered B. spread
 C. distributed D. divided
28. Of the two questions that the teacher asked, the latter one was, of course, _____ to answer.
 A. the easiest B. the easier
 C. easiest D. easier
29. He found to his surprise that _____ of the computers is working.
 A. no B. nor C. not D. none
30. He is the only man who _____ the explosion.
 A. survived B. endured
 C. continued D. existed

Test 2 答案与题解

1. C expose 暴露; impose on / upon 把...强加给, 强迫...接受; compose 创作, 组成; oppose 反对。根据题意, 本题选 C。
2. D inquire about 询问, 打听; inquire after 了解(情况), 问候; inquire of sb. 询问(某人), 向(某人)打听; inquire into 调查, 查询(= look into)。
3. B 这四个选项都有“除了”之意。但 besides 除了...之外还有, 与句意矛盾; except for 和 apart from 都只能引导短语。只有 except 可跟从句。
4. C whoever 是连接代词, 相当于 anyone who。
5. A 用虚拟语气表示与过去事实相反的假设。但请注意, but that (若不是) 引导的是一个真实条件从句。这里出现了虚拟语气与真实语气交错使用的现象。
6. A 用 it 作形式主语, necessary/important/essential 等形容词作主补, that 引导的主语从句应用虚拟语气(should + 动词原形)。又, have + 宾语 + 宾补结构中, 宾语与补足语之间的被动关系决定了宾补由过去分词来充当, 故选 A。
7. D 此处要区别 lay (laid, laid) 放置, 制订与 lie (lay, lain) 躺, 位于的不同。又, lay off 解雇; lay down 制定, 规定。所以选 D。
8. B would rather 宁愿, 希望(别人现在或将来做某事), 其后的从句中谓语动词用 were/ 动词过去式, 表示虚拟情况。
9. D be characteristic of 表现了...的特点; es-

sential (to) 重要的, 必不可少的; personality 名词, 人格、品格、个性; distinctive 明显不同的, 特别的, 强调与其他人或事物的不同之处。根据题意, 本题选 D。试将下列句子与原句比较:

Railways were *essential* to the economic prosperity of a country.

She has a very *distinctive* way of speaking.

10. A equal 同等的, 平等的; equivalent 相等的, 等于, 强调数量、程度上的相等; identical 同一个, 完全相同, 强调事物特征上的相似; corresponding 相应的, 相当的。根据题意, 本题选 A。试将下列句子与原句比较:

He changed his pounds for the *equivalent* amount in dollars.

The fingerprints of no two persons are *identical*

All rights carry with them *corresponding* responsibilities.

11. C The reason... is that 句型中, that 引导表语从句。
12. A put out 公布, 发表; put through 顺利完成, 实现, (电话) 接通; put forward 提出(想法、建议、计划等); put up 建造, 搭起, 张贴(布告等)。
13. B exception (to) 例外情况, 如: This case is an *exception* to the rule.
14. B practise 实行, 做, 如: *practise* what you preach; perform 进行, 履行, 执行, 如: *perform* the experiment/perform one's obligations; train 训练; rehearse 排练。
15. C pool 凑集, 集中使用(钱、资源); pour

(指雨)倾注,倒(水等);plunge (into) 把…猛地浸入,(猛地)跳进;assemble 集合,聚集,装配。如:

He *plunged into* the water to save the child.

People began to *assemble* on the square.

16. A control 控制,有利用权利加以约束的含义;limit 限制(在一定的程度、范围内)。这两个词一般不与 from 搭配。restrain (from) 及物动词,抑制…使不;refrain (from) 不及物动词,控制自己使不(做某事)。
17. C 此句中 as 引导让步状语从句,而不表示时间或原因。as 引导的让步从句需倒装。
18. D that 引导的同位语从句本身是一个主从复合句,表示与现在事实相反的假设。虚拟条件句中省略 if,用倒装语序。
19. D 在 permit, allow, advise, recommend, forbid 等动词后,如果有宾语则用不定式(permit sb. to do sth.),否则直接用动名词作宾语(permit doing)。
20. D 此题中 however 既是副词又有连词作用,用在形容词或副词之前引导从句,意为无论如何,不管怎样。而 whatever 虽在语义上与 however 相近,但它通常用在名词之前。试比较:
He will never succeed *however* hard he tries.
Whatever nonsense the papers print, some people always believe it.
21. C mind 后的动词应用-ing 形式。
22. B conventional 常规的,受俗套束缚的,守旧的;customary 习惯性的,习俗的;traditional 传统的,传留下来的;habitual 通常的,习惯性的,经常来的。试将下列句子与原句比较:

It's *customary* for our family to sleep late on Sundays.

Women are questioning their *traditional* role in society as wives and mothers.

The chairman took his *habitual* place at the table.

23. B consist 是不及物动词,用在 consist of 短语中,意为由…组成;compound 使混合;constitute 构成,形成,是;compose (由各部分)组成,常用在 be composed of 短语中。如:

The committee *consisted of* / *was composed of* scientists and engineers.

24. A remind sb. of 提醒(某人)某事;recall 回忆,想起;remember 记得,记住;retain 保留,记得,记住。试将下列句子与原句比较:

I can *recall* stories that my mother told me when I was a child.

China (瓷) dishes *retain* heat longer than metal pans do.

25. A by far 和形容词最高级连用,强调程度,意为最最;by oneself 单独,独自;by all means 想尽一切办法,一定要;by the way 顺便说一下。
26. D be doubtful of 对…表示怀疑,强调没有把握,不能肯定;be suspicious of 对…怀疑(不信任);hesitating (about) 犹豫不定的;confident 有信心的。

27. C distribute 分发;scatter 撒,到处放;spread 传播,散布;divide 分,把…分开。根据题意,本题选 C。试将下列句子与原句比较:

He *scattered* his clothes all over the room.

The radio *spread* the news of the air-crash as soon as it happened.

The children *divided* the apples.

28. B 两者进行比较时,可用 the + 比较级来代替比较状语从句。
29. D not 是否定副词,nor(也不,也没有)是连词,都不能作句子主语。no 与 none 的区别是,在没有冠词、物主代词、指示词修饰的名词前用 no,如: no students (= not any / not a student), 否则用 none of。
30. A survive 幸存;endure 忍受;continue 继续;exist 存在。

Test 3

1. We haven't decided which hotel _____.
A. to stay B. to stay at
C. is to stay at D. is for staying
2. Thomas was _____ of his ability to get work for himself.
A. confident B. confidential
C. confidant D. convinced
3. My concentration was _____ broken by the loud ticking of an old clock.
A. consistently B. constantly
C. steadily D. regularly
4. _____ the experiment tomorrow, he should read the instructions carefully.
A. Were he to do B. Was he doing
C. If he does D. Would he do
5. We have no way to find out whether the information is _____ or not.
A. faithful B. sure
C. confident D. reliable
6. When learning English, many students are not willing to speak _____ making errors.
A. for fear that B. for fear of
C. in fear D. in fear of
7. No one can avoid _____ by advertisements.
A. to be influenced B. influencing
C. having influenced D. being influenced
8. She seemed such a charming girl that I _____ her at once.
A. took after B. took to
C. took over D. took away
9. The paint came off as a result of _____ to rain.
A. exposure B. disclosure
C. exposition D. expedition
10. David felt obliged _____ for Nancy when the teacher singled her out for criticism.
A. to put a word B. putting a word
C. to put in a word D. putting in a word
11. _____ at conveying her underlying message through skillful use of words that her lecture was greeted by students with deafening applause.
A. So successful, the speaker
B. So successful was the speaker
C. The speaker, so successful
D. Because the speaker was so successful
12. It has been rather costly to install the machinery, but it should _____ in the long run.
A. pay off B. be paid off
C. pay for D. be paid for
13. He bought a house in the country _____ his wife's health.
A. on behalf of B. in honor of
C. in terms of D. for the sake of
14. In our university students have adequate access to _____ for study, one of which is a large library.
A. equipment B. appliances
C. supplies D. facilities
15. Living in such a high place as Tibet has its problems, _____ obtaining oxygen is not the least.
A. of which B. for what
C. as D. whose
16. The millions of calculations involved, had