

Vocabulary and Grammar Breakthrough

徐致亚 屈鸣 杨建萍 著

大学英语技能冲刺

• 词汇 语法突破 •

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山西人民出版社

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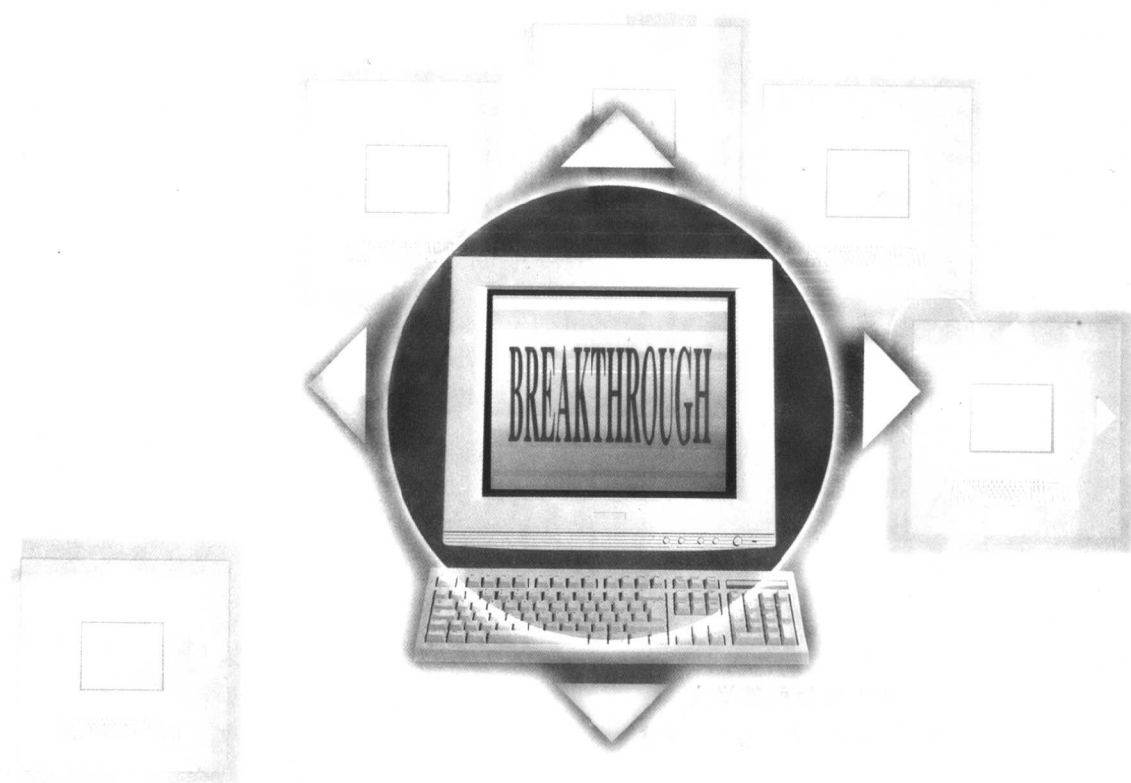
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前 言

本书是由从事十年以上大学英语教学的教师,经过多年的教学积累和两年时间的查考编著而成的。作者旨在提高学习者的英语语言综合技能,侧重于英语语法、词汇的提高,非常适合于已有一定水平的各类英语学习者系统、快速达到理想的水平。

本书以语法学习和词汇辨析为突破口,共分两部分。第一部分为大学英语语法理论难点分析与训练。作者结合很多学生对大学英语语法难点的困惑,就大学阶段应该掌握的语法难点,以从句为主线进行了归类、总结,并通过典型例句加以剖析,以便帮助学习者巩固和提高英语中最重要的语法内容,使语法学习起到事半功倍的作用。

第二部分为词汇分类辨析。不少学习者在继续学习和使用英语中遇到了似乎难以逾越的障碍,水平停滞不前,很难提高,这通常被称为英语学习中的“瓶颈”现象。究其原因,不仅是由于词汇量不足,更主要是欠缺深入确切地理解和熟练运用常用词汇的能力。需要强调的是:本部分的词汇是根据 2000 年 7 月由大学英语教学大纲词表修订工作组修订出版的最新词汇表编写的。该词汇表已于 2000 年 9 月开始执行,作为全国大学英语教学、教材编写以及大学英语四、六级考试命题的依据。本部分基本囊括大学英语四、六级应掌握词汇。在编写过程中,作者参阅了国内外大量辞书,每组词还附有精当的例题及解答,以便查阅。作者旨在提高学习者的以下技能:能辨别同义词、近义词、形近词在使用中的细微差别;掌握单词的常见用法、特殊用法、相关搭配和固定短语;区分它们在口语、书面语和英美用法中的差异。词条的编选采用分类、联想的方法,符合词汇记忆客观规律,旨在使学习者在比较中发现词汇学习的乐趣,从而使词汇记忆变得轻松,实际运用词汇的能力有所提高。

本书适用于大学生、研究生、一般英语学习者,也可供各级英语教师作为教学参考用书。由于时间仓促,编者水平所限,不免会有疏漏、不足和失误之处,还望专家、同行、读者不吝指正。

编者

2003.2

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第一部分 语法

英语作为一种国际性的语言在当今社会已越来越为人们所重视。学习英语就好比盖一座大楼,语音知识就好比地基,正确的发音才使我们与他人的交流成为可能;单词则好比盖楼所需要的砖块,砖搬得多,单词记得多,则楼就可能盖得高;而语法知识则好比楼房的钢筋混凝土结构,牢固的语法框架结构会使你的语言更准确,更符合英语的习惯。本书语法部分的特点是:由词性直接引出其相关从句并把同类从句加以对比、分析,侧重以句子为单位来学习、提高语法知识,尤其是对大学阶段出现的和应掌握的语法难点进行了归类,并逐一通过典型例句加以剖析,目的是使学习者能在高中语法知识的基础之上对大学阶段的语法知识有一个更深刻的认识和提高。

第一章 名词——名词性从句

名词是指人、事物或抽象概念的一类词。在英语中,我们一提到名词应首先清楚名词有可数与不可数之分,单数、复数之别以及 - 's 和 of 构成的名词所有格形式。

作为一个独立的名词,它可以在句中充当主语、宾语、表语、同位语和宾语补语。当处于这些位置的名词不再是一个简单的词,而成为一个有主谓结构的句子时,它们则相应地变成了主语从句,宾语从句,表语从句和同位语从句。这些从句虽然有了主谓结构,形式上复杂了,但在整个句子中仍旧是一个语法成分,要隶属于主句,因为它们都是在句子中起名词作用的主谓结构,所以统称为名词性从句(Noun Clause)。

注:1. 名词性从句一般不用逗号分开。

2. 名词性从句的语序应按陈述句的语序排列。

3. 为保持句子的平衡, it 常出现在主语从句或带有宾语补语的宾语从句中作形式主语或形式宾语,而真正的主语或宾语则后置。

1.1 主语从句

主语从句可由连词 that 以及连接代词或连接副词 what, who, when 等引导,在句中作主语。例如:

- That she is still alive is sheer luck.
- It is sheer luck that she is still alive. (It 作形式主语)
- When we shall have our sports meet is a question.
- It is a question when we shall have our sports meet. (It 作形式主语)
- What they are after is profit.
- Whoever did that should admit it frankly.
- That the pupils should wear their school uniforms was the rule of the school.
- It was the rule of the school that the pupils should wear their school uniforms.

——It seems that you know a lot about your new teacher.

1.2 宾语从句

英语中的宾语出现在动词或介词的后面,与主语从句一样它也可由 that, how, whether/if, what, where 等引导,在有宾语补语出现的句子中,可用 it 作形式宾语,而将真正的宾语从句放到补语后面去,例如:

——We can learn what we did not know before.

——Your success will largely depend upon what you do and how you do it.

——They find it a mystery that he has never mentioned his parents.

——My teacher made it clear that his students should prepare every lesson.

在少数介词后的宾语从句已与 that 构成固定搭配,如 in that, but that, except that 等等。例如:

——Man differ from animals in that they can speak and think.

——Nothing would satisfy the baby but that I put her on my lap.

——She knew nothing about his journey except that he was likely to be away for two weeks.

doubt 用于肯定句时,其后的宾语从句要用 whether 或 if 引导,用于否定或疑问句时,其后的宾语从句只能由 **that** 引导。例如:

——I don't doubt that he is telling the truth.

——I doubt whether he will come or not.

1.3 表语从句

表语有时也称为主语补语,表语从句的结构为:主语 + 连系动词 + 表语从句,表语从句的引导词与主语从句和宾语从句相同。例如:

——His friends are not what they used to be.

——That's where I bought the food.

——This is why we called off the meeting.

——This is how we did it.

——The reason why he didn't go there was that he got a new job.

注:当句子的主语为 **reason** 时,表语从句应用 **that** 而不是 **because** 来引导。

1.4 同位语从句

与其它名词性从句不同的是,同位语从句的连词一般只用 that,它没有具体词义,只是起引入从句的作用。它前面的先行词往往都是一些具有一定内容含义的名词,同位语从句的作用是对其进行解释或说明,that 往往不省略。而 that 在定语从句中是关系代词,在从句中要充当一定成分,并有相关词义。同位语从句的先行词多为:fact, idea, certainty, evidence, news, promise, reply, hope, message, belief, doubt, proof, concept, thought, explanation, question, rumour, order, answer, (on the)grounds, (on the)supposition, (on the)understanding, (with the)exception 等等。例如:

——We are excited with the news that China are successful in the bid for 2008 Olympic Games.

——Everyone knows the fact that the earth runs around the sun.

——Obviously there was little certainty that the chairman would agree to this proposal.

——Finally the workers got an answer that the government would raise their wages.

1.5 由连词 if, whether, 引导的名词从句

——I wonder if /whether you can help me.

(宾语从句中两者可互换)

——It depends on whether he will support us.

(介词后的宾语从句只能用 whether 引导)

——I don't care whether or not she will apologize to me. (如 or not 紧随宾语从句连词之后,则只能用 whether;如把 or not 放置句尾,则用 if/whether 均可)

——I don't care if/whether she will apologize to me or not .

——Whether John will go remains a question.

(主语从句句首不能用 if,但是在句中则可以)

——It remains a question whether/if John will go.

——My main problem right now is whether I should ask for another loan.

(表语从句不能用 if 引导)

——You have yet to answer my question whether I can count on your vote.

(if 不能引导同位语从句)

练习题

- They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worst was that night began to fall.
A. that B. it C. what D. which
- Prof. Smith 'book will show you _____ can be used in other contexts.
A. that you have observed B. that how you have observed
C. how that you have observed D. how what you have observed
- Feeling something with your hands is one way of telling _____ it is hot or cold.
A. when B. whether C. why D. that
- His success was due to _____ he had been working hard.
A. that B. the fact which C. the fact that D. the fact of
- I doubt _____ it is true?
A. who B. which C. what D. whether
- He didn't live up to _____ had been expected of him.
A. what B. which C. that D. all what
- The reason why I plan to go is _____ if I don't.
A. because she will disappoint B. that she will be disappointed
C. because she will have been disappointed D. for she will be disappointed
- _____ appear to be specks on the moon's surface are really large craters.
A. Which B. That C. What D. The fact that
- _____ you hadn't a ticket is no reason why you should be refused admission.
A. If B. Why C. As D. The fact that
- I was under the assumption _____ you were coming tomorrow.
A. that B. if C. which D. how
- Water will continue to be _____ it is today——next in importance to oxygen.
A. how B. which C. as D. what
- Her ability has never been in doubt——the question is _____ she is prepared to work hard.
A. that B. if C. where D. whether
- Evidence came up _____ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 month old.

- A. what B. which C. that D. whose
14. There is little doubt _____ her advice is of great value to us.
A. that B. whether C. why D. if
15. The two brothers are so alike that you can't tell _____ is which.
A. that B. what C. which D. how
16. Why the explosion occurred was _____ the laboratory attendants had been careless.
A. owing to B. because C. since D. that
17. No memorial remains for the brave who fell on that battlefield, _____ they will leave their image forever in the hearts and minds of their grateful countrymen.
A. that B. whatever C. which D. save that(除了)
18. That is just _____ they are mistaken.
A. when B. what C. which D. where
19. They are teachers and don't realize _____ to start and run a company.
A. what takes it B. what they take C. what it takes D. what takes them
20. "Mr. Smith says you should have reported the accident to the police."
"I don't know _____ good they could have done."
A. how B. that C. what D. which
21. We hope you will answer in your next letter our often repeated question _____ you accomplished it
A. that B. who C. which D. how.
22. The question _____ we ought to call in a specialist was answered by the family doctor.
A. that B. whether C. where D. how
23. _____ we have achieved is attributed to the guidance of our teachers.
A. Whoever B. Whatever C. However D. That
24. Because they usually receive the same score on standardized examinations, there is often disagreement as to _____ is the better student, Bob or Helen.
A. which B. who C. whom D. whose
25. I have made it clear _____ I will never go back on my word.
A. when B. that C. where D. however
26. Output is now six times _____ it was before liberation.
A. that B. what C. which D. of which
27. These two areas are similar _____ they both have a high rainfall during this season.
A. except that B. besides that C. in that D. to that
28. When I try to understand _____ that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me that there are two causes.
A. why it is B. what it does C. what it is D. why it does
29. The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
A. why B. that C. which D. what
30. The newcomers found it impossible _____ they adapted themselves to the climate sufficiently in the new country.
A. if B. how C. that D. whether.

31. It's _____ he'll be able to come.
A. doubtful whether B. doubtful that C. doubt whether D. doubt if
32. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.
A. by that B. at that C. on that D. in that
33. The experts couldn't agree _____ of the two paintings was the original
A. on to which B. as of which C. as to which D. as with which.
34. Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded _____ other more well-informed experimenters failed.
A. which B. that C. wherever D. where
35. When we find it amusing to shock people, we forget _____ a shocking experience it is.
A. what B. how C. wherever D. that
36. The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on _____ best in its climate and soil.
A. that B. what does it grow C. what grows D. which grows
37. _____ you don't like a person is no excuse for being rude to him.
A. The fact that B. Because C. As D. That
38. _____ breaks toe law will be fined or put in jail.
A. No matter who B. Whoever C. Those who D. Whenever one
39. _____ makes men different from the other animals is that they can think and speak.
A. That B. The thing C. All D. What
40. When I feel very tired in serving the customers, _____ is a smile from them.
A. all the thing is needed B. all what is needed
C. all that is needed D. all which is needed

答 案

1 — 5	C	D	B	C	D	6 — 10	A	B	C	D	A
11 — 15	D	D	C	A	C	16 — 20	D	D	D	C	C
21 — 25	D	B	B	B	B	26 — 30	B	C	C	B	C
31 — 35	A	D	C	D	A	36 — 40	C	A	B	D	C

第二章 形容词——形容词性从句

形容词(adjective)是用来描写、修饰名词或代词的一类词。它在句中可充当定语,表语,宾语补语和状语等。定语从句(Adjective Clause)是在句中起形容词作用的主谓结构,一般修饰它前面的名词或代词,即它的先行词(Antecedent)。先行词和定语从句之间关系代词的选择取决于先行词在从句中的语法功能,即先行词还原到从句中应该充当一定的语法成分。

2.1 形容词的几个特殊用法:

2.1.1 大多数形容词既可作定语又可作表语,有少数以 a- 开头的表示状态的形容词只能作表语,不能作定语;如若用作定语,必须后置;如果它前面有修饰它的副词,也可前置。例如:

- The baby is **asleep**.
- You cannot live on meat **alone**. Eat more vegetables.
- He is the greatest artist **alive** today.
- The half - **asleep** patient was taken to the operating room.
- Those men **adrift** on the sea for a long time missed their family very much.

常见的表语形容词还有:alive, alike, alone, ashamed, asleep, awake, afraid, available 等。

2.1.2 形容词修饰由 **some, any, no** 和 **body, thing, one** 等组成的复合代词时,常后置;带后缀 -able/-ible 的形容词如与 **all, every, only** 或形容词最高级连用时,常后置。例如:

- Jack is the best person available.
- She is looking for something cheap.
- We have tried every way possible/all the ways possible.

2.1.3 当几个形容词同时修饰一个名词时,英汉两种语言的词序是不一样的。在汉语中,几个定语连用时,习惯上把最能表明事物本质的放在最前面,而把表示规模大小,力量强弱的放在后面;英语则越是能表示事物基本性质的定语越要靠近它所修饰的名词,一般的排列是:限定词——一般描绘性形容词——大小、长度或形状——年龄,新旧——颜色——国籍,地区,出处——用途,类别——名词或动词-ing形式。

- Many brilliant young Chinese students study abroad.
- Her sister was wearing a pretty purple silk dress at the party.
- After the Cold War, a new international economic order has been established.

试比较下列短语:

- 社会主义的现代化强国—— a modern, powerful socialist country
- 强大的社会主义工业国—— a powerful industrial socialist country
- 一位美国现代优秀作家—— an outstanding contemporary American writer
- 一张木制小圆桌—— a small round wooden table
- 几千朵美丽的红玫瑰—— thousands of red beautiful roses
- 党的坚强领导—— the strong Party leadership
- 一位中国的青年歌唱家—— a young Chinese singer
- 勤劳勇敢的中国人民—— a brave, hard-working Chinese people
- 极其光荣伟大的事业—— a great and most glorious cause
- 马克思主义认识论的不可动摇的基本原则—— the unshakable, fundamental Marxist episte-

mological principles

2.2 定语从句的用法

定语从句是在句中起形容词作用的主谓结构,可分为限制性(Restrictive)和非限制性(Non-Restrictive)定语从句。非限制性定语从句不能用 that,只能用 who, whom, whose, which 等引入,并在从句前后加逗号,和主句分开。

2.2.1 由关系代词引导的定语从句

关系代词的选择取决于先行词在从句中充当的语法成分,常用的关系代词有:who(指代人,作主语或宾语),whom(指代人,作介词或动词的宾语),which(指代物,作宾语或介词提前时使用),that(指代人或物,作主语和宾语均可),whose(指代人或物,作定语)。例如:

- He is the man whom we all respect.
- You can take any seat that is free.
- Look at the way that /in which John tackled the job.
- There is somebody who wants to see you.
- That was the meeting during which I kept listening.
- Do you know the man who your sister writes to? (用于口语)
- Do you know the man whom /to whom your sister writes (to)? (用于正式文体)
- That is my friend whose name is Wang Tao.
- This is Mary whose house I've lived in for 7 years.
- We study in a big room, the windows of which open to the park.
- Her brothers, both of whom work in Scotland, ring her up every week.

注:当先行词是 **all, everything, something, nothing** 等不定代词,或被 **first, last, only, few, much, some, any, no** 以及形容词最高级等词修饰时,应该用关系代词 **that**,不用 **which**。

2.2.2 由关系副词引导的定语从句

常见的关系副词有 when(表时间,在从句中作时间状语),where(表地点,在从句中作地点状语),why(表原因,在从句中作原因状语)。例如:

- That is the reason why I did it.
- That is the place where he was born.
- I thought of my childhood when I worked for landlords.
- He said that he had no bike, which was not true. (which 代表 he had no bike)

2.2.3 由 as, but 引导的定语从句

as 和 which 一样在定语从句中可单独使用,它们在句中的位置比较灵活,可以代表从句中的某个成分,也可代表整个句子。例如:

- As we know, David writes short stories. (as 代表整个句子)
- She is a teacher, as is clear from her manner. (同上)
- Here is such a big stone as no man can lift. (as 在从句中作宾语).
- He was in such a fury as I have never seen. (同上)
- I live in the same district as he lives in. (同上)
- As many people as we found were taken to the hospital. (第二个 as 在从句中作宾语)
- Such passengers as survived the explosion were drowned. (as 在句中作主语)
- She is just the same as he used to be. (as 在句中作主补)

常见的 as 短语还有:as everybody knows, as I have said, as is usual, as is often the case, as might be expected, as often happens, as you may remember 等等。

but 作关系代词总是用于否定句,例如:

——There is no one but knows about this matter. (but = who doesn't know)

——Not a new man entered politics but was soon converted into an official of the old type. (but = who was not)

2.2.4 在 **direction**, **distance**, **times**, **way**, **the year** 等后面的定语从句中,关系代词常被省略。
例如:

——The distance (which/that) light travels in one second is 300,000 kilometers.

——The direction (in which) a force is acting can be changed.

——That was the way (in which) she looked after us.

练习题

- Many countries face some serious problems of land use, _____ result from population growth and the demands of modern technological living.
A. which most B. most which C. most of which D. of most which
- There is no one in the world _____.
A. that ever made mistakes B. that has ever made mistakes
C. that never makes mistakes D. that sometimes makes mistakes
- Most electronic devices of this kind, _____ manufactured for such purposes, are tightly packed.
A. that are B. as are C. which is D. it is
- As for the winter, it is inconvenient to be cold, with most of _____ furnace fuel is allowed saved for the dawn.
A. what B. that C. which D. such
- The most common control device is the electric switch, the object _____ is to turn an current on or off by completing or breaking its circuit.
A. to that B. with which C. for whom D. of which
- All of the plants now raised on farms have been developed from plants _____ wild.
A. once they grew B. they grew once C. that once grew D. once grew
- The pioneer John chapman received the nickname "Johnny Appleseed" because he planted apple seedlings during his travels in _____ are now Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.
A. what B. which C. that D. where
- I will give this dictionary to _____ wants to have it.
A. whomever B. someone C. whoever D. anyone
- This man devotes _____ to the enjoyment of the arts.
A. more than is generally realized
B. time more than is generally realized
C. more time than is generally realized
D. more than what is generally realized time
- The aim of this book is to build up your vocabulary _____ it sticks in your mind.
A. such as in a way B. in a way such as C. in a such way that D. in such a way that
- The company official _____ I thought would be fired received a raise.

第一部分 语法

- A. whom B. whoever C. who D. of whom
12. I will read my poems to _____ will listen.
A. whom B. who C. whomever D. whoever
13. The buses, _____ were already full, were surrounded by an angry crowd.
A. most of which B. both of which C. few of them D. those of which
14. How old is the woman _____ he rented the garage?
A. who B. from that C. whom D. from whom
15. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
A. for which B. to which C. of which D. in which
16. The course normally attracts 20 students per year, _____ up to half will be from overseas.
A. in which B. for whom C. with which D. of whom
17. We need a chairman _____.
A. for whom everyone has confidence B. in whom everyone has confidence
C. who everyone had confidence of D. whom everyone has confidence on
18. The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, _____ is often the case in other countries.
A. as B. what C. so D. that
19. A survey was carried out on the death rate of new-born babies in that region, _____ were surprising.
A. the results of which B. the results of it
C. as results D. which results
20. I've never been to Beijing, but it's the city _____.
A. where I'd like to visit B. that I'd like to visit
C. most want to visit D. that I want to visit it most
21. I hope all the precautions against air pollution, _____ suggested by the local government, will be seriously considered here.
A. while B. since C. after D. as
22. Although many people view conflict as bad, conflict is sometimes useful _____ it forces people to test the relative merits of their attitudes and behaviors.
A. by which B. to which C. in that D. so that
23. We agreed to accept _____ they thought was the best tourist guide.
A. whatever B. whomever C. whichever D. whoever
24. Henry is going on the trip with _____ children tomorrow.
A. four little other B. other four little C. little four other D. four other little
25. Those were the graduate assistants _____ to do the research work in the lab.
A. to whom it was their responsibility B. whose responsibility there was
C. whose responsibility it was D. of whom with the responsibility
26. The police finally caught up with the man _____ the escaped prisoner.
A. he thought who was B. whom they thought was
C. who they thought was D. whom they thought of being
27. Thinking that you know when in fact you don't is a fatal mistake, _____ which we are all

- prone.
A. in B. at C. to D. with
28. We can't accept a system _____ can enjoy extreme comfort while others suffer.
A. that a few favored B. of which a few favored
C. in that favored few D. in which a favored few
29. I am resolved to discover the murder, _____ from the start is almost certainly a Jew, not an Arab.
A. whom I realized B. of whom I realized
C. who I realized D. that I realized
30. Not long after Calileo's time, Newton invented another kind of telescope _____ mirrors instead of lenses.
A. which he used with B. in which he used
C. did he use D. which was used with
31. This is the same story _____ I heard ten years ago.
A. that B. which C. about that D. of which
32. You should show my lawyer _____ you show me .
A. same respect as B. the same respect that
C. with the same respect as what D. with that of the same respect
33. The committee has made rules _____ all its members are supposed to work.
A. so that B. now that C. by which D. with those
34. A concert _____ will be held next week.
A. in which Mozart's works are to be performed
B. which performs Mozart's works
C. performs Mozart's works
D. that Mozart's works will be performed
35. _____ was usual with him, he reviewed all the facts of the case after he had made the decision.
A. Such B. So C. What D. As
36. Mary tried to teach her little brother how to pronounce words _____ her teacher did.
A. in much the same way like B. with much the same way as
C. in much the same way that D. using much the same of
37. _____ all his friends agree, he was unusually warm-hearted, loving and generous.
A. Now that B. Even if C. Although D. As
38. The trade union made the company pay high wages, _____ cut into the profits.
A. it B. which C. that D. they
39. Sam's father sent him a _____ car as a birthday present.
A. red sports new B. sports new red C. new sports red D. new red sports
40. The story concerns scientists _____.
A. one of them is my husband B. of those one is my husband
C. of whom my husband is one D. whom my husband is one
41. The material _____ the apparatus was made is a good nonconductor of heat.
A. that B. in which C. of which D. of that