

TEST-ORIENTED GUIDE TO CET-BAND III

大学英语

三级考试精讲与应试指导

倪 华 等编著



数位名师倾力打造 分类综述语法难点
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中国水利水电出版社
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大学英语三级考试精讲与应试指导

倪 华 等编著

内 容 提 要

本书包括除听力训练以外的大学英语重点语法结构专题讲解及专项练习、作文指导、词汇与阅读专项练习,以及近年来考试全真试题和参考答案。各章节之间有机衔接,逻辑性强,重难点突出,易于考生把握,具有较强的针对性和实用性,适用于应试前的备考复习。

本书旨在帮助参加大学英语三级考试的学生了解考试大纲的基本要求,熟悉考试题型,掌握应试技巧,提高应试能力和过级率。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语三级考试精讲与应试指导 / 倪华等编著. —北京:中国水利水电出版社, 2009

ISBN 978-7-5084-6633-0

I. 大… II. 倪… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 117546 号

策划编辑: 石永峰 责任编辑: 陈艳蕊 加工编辑: 余榭婷 封面设计: 潘国文

书 名	大学英语三级考试精讲与应试指导
作 者	倪 华 等编著
出版发行	中国水利水电出版社 (北京市海淀区玉渊潭南路 1 号 D 座 100038) 网址: www.waterpub.com.cn E-mail: mchannel@263.net (万水) sales@waterpub.com.cn 电话: (010) 68367658 (营销中心)、82562819 (万水)
经 售	全国各地新华书店和相关出版物销售网点
排 版	北京万水电子信息有限公司
印 刷	北京市天竺颖华印刷厂
规 格	184mm×260mm 16 开本 14.75 印张 340 千字
版 次	2009 年 7 月第 1 版 2009 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	0001—5000 册
定 价	26.80 元

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前 言

《大学英语三级考试精讲与应试指导》一书是根据国家教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》和四川省《大学英语三级 SCET-3 考试大纲》以及国家《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》，结合四川省各高校英语教学的实际情况，精心编写的一本应试辅导书，旨在帮助参加三级考试的学生了解大学英语大纲的基本要求，熟悉考试题型，掌握应试技巧，提高应试能力和过级率，从而真正提高大学英语教学质量和学生实际应用英语的水平。

本书包括大学英语三级考试大纲要求、除听力训练以外的语法结构专题讲解及专项练习、作文指导、词汇与阅读专项练习，以及近年来考试全真试题和与之配套的参考答案。本书各大版块之间有机衔接，逻辑性强，重难点突出，易于考生把握，针对性和实用性强，适用于应试前的备考复习。

本书在试用过程中经过三次较大规模的改版、修订，内容得到不断充实。近年来，学生在使用本书复习后，收效显著，过级率大幅度提高，英语知识和技能也随之取得长足进步。

在本书的编撰过程中，深得外语系彭茜、王作生、郭艺、秦咏兰、李泽平和巨敏莲老师等同仁的鼎力相助，在此表示衷心的感谢。同时由于时间仓促，书中的不足和疏忽在所难免，恳请同行及广大读者不吝赐教，批评指正。

编 者
2009 年 7 月

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第一讲 大学英语三级考试大纲要求

命题原则：四川省大学英语三级统一考试是根据《四川省大学英语三级考试 SCET-3 考试大纲》而实施的。考虑到四川省大学英语教学的实际情况及现有的条件，四川省大学英语三级统一考试命题范围暂定为 3550 个基本词汇和 350 条常用短语。试题内容分为客观测试和主观测试两大部分，分别占试卷的 72% 和 28%。考试方式为闭卷笔试，测试语言知识和读、听、译、写四种技能。

本考试按百分制计分，满分为 100 分。60 分及 60 分以上为及格；85 分及 85 分以上为优秀。考试合格者发给高等学校英语应用能力考试相应级别的合格证书。

题型设计：大学英语三级考试共分为：听力理解（Listening Comprehension），语法结构与词汇（Structure and Vocabulary），阅读理解（Reading Comprehension）以及写作（Writing）几种题型，以下将分类综述（写作部分详见写作章节）。



第一部分 听力理解

测试考生理解所听对话、会话和简单短文的能力。共 15 题，考试时间 15 分钟。这一部分包括三节：A 节是对话部分，有 5 题，每题含一组对话，共两句，对话后有一个问句，设置 A)、B)、C)、D) 四个选项供学生选择。B 节为两个会话，每个部分均含一组会话，会话后有 2~3 个问句，设置 A)、B)、C)、D) 四个选项供学生选择。C 节为听写填空，在试卷上给出一篇意思相对完整、约 150 词左右的短文，其中有 6 个空格。每个空格要求填入 1~2 个单词或 1 个短语。全文朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读，没有停顿，供考生听懂全文内容；第二遍在有空格的句子后面有停顿，要求考生把听到的单词或短语填入空格；第三遍同第一遍，没有停顿，供考生进行核对。“听写填空”短文的题材、体裁和难度与 B 节部分相同。



第二部分 语法结构与词汇

一、词语用法

1. 谐音词，同缀词，同根词

谐音词是指发音相似、拼写不同、词意也完全不相关联的一类词语。考试中有些学生容易在这方面失误（尤其是听力测试中），而失误的原因主要是自己本身发音不准确或单词拼写记不牢。所以平时应加强基本功训练，并注意这类词语的归类记忆法。

同缀词、同根词也是三级词汇考试中常见的考点之一。主要是测试学生对常见构词法

的掌握和应用能力。学习掌握构词法是在短时间内迅速扩大词汇量的行之有效的科学方法。

2. 形似义异词，同义或近义词

顾名思义，这类词指的是词形相似但意思不同或类似的一组词。做这类题主要是根据特定语境，即上下文的逻辑需求来选择恰当的词语。同义或近义词主要指那些意思相近但又不完全等同的词。英语中几乎没有意思上完全相同的同义词。许多近义词都存在着内涵和用法上的区别，而这些区别许多考生常常忽略，从而作出错误的选择。因此考生在学习中要多加注意近义词的差异。

3. 动词短语

动词短语在三级考试中出现的频率很高，是考点中的重中之重。动词短语主要有以下几种构成方法：

(1) 动词+介词

take on, take in, take to, take after, look for, look after, look into, make for, result in, etc.

(2) 动词+副词

lay down, take off, come out, sit down, stand up, break up, break down, etc.

(3) 动词+副词+介词

come up with, do away with, keep up with, catch up with, come out of, etc.

(4) 动词+名词+介词

make use of, pay attention to, take care of, catch sight of, keep an eye on, etc.

(5) 词语搭配和习惯用语

1) 动词+介词

stand by, ask for, call for, run for, etc.

2) 动词+名词

play football, watch TV, etc.

3) 形容词+介词

● be + adj. + about

concerned, crazy, curious, particular, worried, etc.

● be + adj. + for

anxious, available, eager, eligible, essential, famous, grateful, etc.

● be + adj. + at

amazed, annoyed, astonished, bad, better, delighted, dismayed, etc.

● be + adj. + in

absorbed, abundant, accurate, active, confident, deceived, deficient, etc.

● be + adj. + of

afraid, ashamed, aware, born, capable, confident, conscious, doubtful, envious, etc.

● be + adj. + to

eager, anxious, acceptable, advantageous, anterior, comparable, contrary, devoted, etc.

● be + adj. + with

acquainted, associate, bored, angry, busy, comparable, consistent, inconsistent, etc.

4) 名词+介词

- n. + for

admiration, affection, absence, appetite, blame, care, contempt, cause, gift, etc.

- n. + in

belief, hurry, confidence, interest, lack, pride, role, error, skill, trouble, etc.

- n. + on

advice, attack, book, comment, control, duty, expert, opinion, outlook, etc.

- n. + to

access, approach, appeal, assistance, devotion, relation, response, objection, etc.

- n. + with

agreement, alliance, appointment, combination, company, friend, trouble, etc.

二、语法结构

1. 时态与语态

(1) 过去完成时

常和 before, after, until, when 等引导的时间状语从句连用, 其谓语动作一般表示过去。

要点:

(by the time / the end of) + 表示过去时间的短语或句子

hardly / scarcely + 过去完成时 + when + 过去时

no sooner + 过去完成时 + than + 过去时

(2) 现在完成时和现在完成进行时

这两种时态常与以下状语词组连用:

this day(week, month, year), so far, for some time, up to now, up to the present, all this year, etc.

(3) 将来完成时

常和 before, until, when, after 等引导的时间状语从句连用, 其谓语动作一般表示将来。

要点:

By (the time / the end of) + 表示将来时间的短语或句子

2. 情态动词

要点:

(1) should (ought to) + have + p.p. 表示 “对已发生事情的责备、惊奇或推测” 以及表示 “应该发生而没有发生的事情”。

(2) might (could) + have + p.p. 表示 “过去可能发生而没有发生的事情”。

(3) needn't + have + p.p. 表示 “做了不必做的事”。

3. 动词不定式

要点:

不定式的完成式，进行式和被动式：to have done / to be doing/to be done

4. 分词（现在分词和过去分词）

（1）分词作状语：当分词短语作状语时，其逻辑上的主语一般需与句子的主语保持一致，表示时间、原因、条件、方式、让步和伴随情况等。

（2）分词的独立结构：当分词短语作状语时，它逻辑上的主语一般与句子的主语不一致，分词短语前需带其逻辑主语，构成分词独立结构，表示时间、原因、条件、伴随情况等。

（3）分词短语作定语和宾补。

（4）with + 名词/代词+V-ed /V-ing。

（5）动名词。

要点：

只跟动名词的动词：admit, include, risk, avoid, appreciate, escape, etc.

5. 定语从句

要点：

（1）that, as, when, where, which, whose 引导的定语从句

（2）名词/代词/数词/形容词比较级或最高级+of+which/whom

（3）介词+which/whose/whom

6. 状语从句

（1）引导时间状语从句的名词词组：the instant, the moment, the time, each time, every time 等。

（2）引导原因状语从句的连词：as, seeing that, in that, now that, considering that, for the reason that 等。

（3）引导目的状语从句的连词：in order that, lest, in case, for fear that 等。

（4）引导条件状语从句的连词：as/so long as, unless, on condition that, providing/provided (that) 等

（5）“主补+as (though) +主语+谓语动词”引导让步状语从句，表示倒装。

7. 虚拟语气

在表示愿望、请求、建议、命令等主观意向的动词、形容词、名词、过去分词等之后的从句中（宾语从句、主语从句、表语从句、同位语从句和状语从句），需用虚拟语气。形式是“should+动词原形”，或者省去“should”，直接用动词原形。

虚拟语气的其他用法：

（1）It is (high, about) time...句型，表示“早该干某事而已经晚了”，if only 引起的感叹句，表示“但愿，该……就好了”。

（2）条件暗含在 with, without, but for, or, otherwise, except for, under the condition, in the position of 等介词短语中，谓语一般用 should+动词原形或省略 should，直接用原形。

（3）lest, for fear that, in order that, in case 引导的目的状语从句。

8. 主谓一致

(1) 如果主语为单数而后面跟有 with, together with, along with, combined with, as well as, in addition to, more than, no less than, rather than, like, but, except 等词引起的短语, 谓语动词用单数。

(2) 如果主语是由 and 连接的两个单数名词且前面有 every, each, no 等词修饰时, 谓语动词用单数。

(3) many a (an/another) + 名词, more than one + 名词等作主语时, 谓语动词用单数。

(4) the number (variety of) + 名词作主语, an amount of (a deal of / plenty of) + 不可数名词; a quantity of + 不可数名词, 谓语动词均用单数。

(5) 由 “and” 连接两个名词作主语, and 后面的名词若不加冠词, 常指同一个人或事物, 谓语动词用单数。

(6) 以 -ics 结尾的名词如表示一门学科, 动词用单数, 若指特定事物, 动词用复数。

(7) 由连词 or, either...or, not only... but also, nor 等连接的两个名词 (或代词), 谓语形式应采用邻近原则。

9. 倒装句

(1) only + 副词、介词短语或状语从句引出的句子。

(2) 以 never, little, nowhere, seldom, hardly, in no case, at no time, on no account, by no means 等引导的句子常用倒装。

10. 强调句

基本结构: It is (was) + 被强调部分 + that + 句子的其他成分。

11. 反意疑问句

(1) 当陈述部分的主语是 everybody, everyone, someone, no one, nobody, somebody 等合成词, 其含义相当于汉语的人的集合时, 附加疑问的代词用复数 they 来代替。当陈述部分的主语是 everything, nothing, anything, something 时, 疑问句部分中的主语要用 it。

(2) 如果陈述部分是 I'm... 结构, 附加疑问部分一般用 aren't I。

(3) 祈使句后可加一个简短问句, 使口气变得客气些。

12. 形容词和副词

(1) 形容词和副词的比较级前可以用 much, far, slightly, a lot, a little, still, no 等程度副词表示比较的程度。

(2) 某些形容词本身已是比较级的形式, 在比较时只能跟 to。



第三部分 阅读理解

本部分测试考生从书面文字材料获取信息的能力, 短文题材包括社会、文化、常识、科普、经贸、人物和实用性文字, 其中实用性文字大约占 60%~70%。

1. 测试以下阅读技能

(1) 了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意

- (2) 掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节
- (3) 理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系
- (4) 对句子和段落进行推理
- (5) 了解作者的目的、态度和观点
- (6) 根据上下文正确理解生词的意思
- (7) 了解语篇的结论
- (8) 进行信息转换

2. 测试的主要类型

(1) 主旨题。解题关键：确定中心思想，主题句在文中的位置，主旨题干扰项的特点。

(2) 细节推理题。这类题要求在读懂原文的基础上，领悟作者的言外之意。答案一般在原文中不能直接找到，需作一定的推理和判断。主要包括：作者的态度、写作风格、对数字的推断、对细节的推断。

(3) 是非判断题。测试考生是否能对文章理解得精确和全面，从选项中找出与原文不符合或文中未提到的内容。

(4) 词汇释义题（熟词辨义，超纲词汇含义的推断）。测试考生利用上下文判断单词或词组在特定语言环境中的确切含义。

第二讲 语法结构专题讲解及专项练习



定语从句专题讲解

定语从句由关系代词 *who, whom, whose, which, that, as* 和关系副词 *where, when, why* 等引导。使用这些关系代词和关系副词时我们必须注意以下三点：(1) 不能用 *what* 引导定语从句。(2) *who/whom, whose* 多用来指人，*which* 多用来指物，*that* 既可指物又可指人。(3) 使用关系词时，须考虑它们在定语从句中充当的语法成分。

一、定语从句中指代事物的关系代词

1. *which* 和 *that* 在定语从句中指代事物时，一般可互换使用，但在下列情况下通常用 *that* 而不用 *which*

(1) 当先行词是 *all, everything, anything, nothing, much, few, none, the one* 等不定代词时，常用 *that* 引导定语从句。例如：

All that can be done has been done.

I mean the one that was bought yesterday.

(2) 先行词前面有 *only, any, few, little, no, all, every, very* 等词修饰时，常用 *that* 引导定语从句。例如：

There is no difficulty that we can't overcome.

I've read all the books that can be borrowed from the library.

(3) 先行词前面有序数词 (*first, second* 等) 或形容词的最高级形式对其修饰时，常用 *that* 引导定语从句。例如：

This is the first letter that I've written in Japan.

She is the most careful girl that I've ever known.

(4) 并列的先行词中既有人又有物时，不能用 *who* 或 *whom*，也不能用 *which*，而要用 *that* 引导定语从句。例如：

They talked about the teachers and school they had visited.

The speaker talked of some writers and books that were unknown to us.

(5) 被修饰的成分在主句中是系动词 *be* 后面的表语或关系词本身在定语从句中作表语时，常用 *that* 引导定语从句。例如：

China isn't the country that she used to be 50 years ago.

It's a book that will help you a great deal.

(6) 主句是以 *who* 或 *which* 开头的特殊疑问句时，用 *that* 引导定语从句。例如：

Who is the man that is waiting at the bus stop?

Which is the car that overtook (超过) us yesterday?

(7) 主句以 “There be...” 开头时, 常用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

There is a seat in the corner that is still free.

There are two tickets for the film that are for you.

(8) 先行词是基数词时, 常用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

Yesterday I caught two fish and put them in a basin of water. Now you can see the two that are still alive.

(9) 主句是以 what 开头的特殊疑问句时, 常用 that 引导定语从句。例如:

What did you hear that made you so angry?

2. 关系代词指代事物时, 在下列情况下通常只用 which 而不用 that 引导定语从句

(1) 在非限制性定语从句中, 常用 which 引导定语从句。例如:

They have three houses, which are built of stone.

(2) 当关系代词前面有介词时, 常用 which 引导定语从句。例如:

This is the factory in which we once worked.

(3) 当先行词本身是 that/those 时, 常用 which 引导定语从句。例如:

What was that which flashed in the sky just now?

(4) 当关系代词后面带有插入语时, 常用 which 引导定语从句。例如:

Here is the English grammar book which, I have told you, will help improve your English.

二、定语从句中指代的关系代词

关系代词指人时, 在下列情况下通常只用 who 而不用 that 引导定语从句。

(1) 先行词是 one, ones 或 anyone 时, 常用 who 引导定语从句。例如:

The comrade I want to learn from is the one who studies hard and works hard.

Anyone who breaks the law should be punished.

(2) 先行词为 those 或 those 修饰时, 常用 who 引导定语从句。例如:

Those who learn not only from books but also through practice will succeed.

(3) 在以 “There be...” 开头的句子中, 常用 who 引导定语从句。例如:

There is a comrade outside who wants to see you.

(4) 当先行词有较长的后置定语时, 常用 who 引导定语从句。例如:

Do you know the woman in blue with a baby on her back who is working in the fields?

(5) 在非限制性定语从句中, 常用 who 引导定语从句。例如:

I met an old friend of mine in the street, who had just come from America with his family.

三、定语从句中的关系副词

在定语从句中, 关系副词 when, where, why 与关系代词 which, that 之间的转换可以依据下列规则进行:

(1) 定语从句中的谓语动词为及物动词而后面又无宾语时, 应当用 **that** 或 **which** 引导定语从句, 而不用 **when** 或 **where**。例如:

July 1, 1921 is the day that (=which) we Chinese should always remember.

This is the place that (=which) they visited last year.

(2) 如果定语从句中的谓语动词是不及物动词或“及物+宾语”, 则可用 **when**, **where**, **why**, 或用“介词+which”引导定语从句。例如:

I still remember the day when (=on which) I joined the army.

This is the room where (=in which) Lu Xun once lived.

Another reason why (=for which) he works hard is that he has to pass the exam.

四、whose 在定语从句中的使用

在定语从句中, **whose** 用作定语, 其先行词既可以是人, 也可以是物。例如:

Comrade Lei Feng was a great Communist fighter whose death was weightier than Mount Tai.

五、非限制性定语从句中关系代词的使用

在非限制性定语从句中, 关系代词 **as** 与 **which** 之间的选择应视下列情况而定:

(1) 如果定语从句在主句之后, 则可以在定语从句中用 **as** 或 **which** 替代整个主句、替代主句中某一个部分或替代某一个词作主语、宾语或表语用。例如:

They failed in the exam, as (=which) is natural. (as 替代整个主句, 在从句中作主语。)

She seems a scientist, as (=which) in fact she is. (as 替代 scientist, 在从句中作表语。)

Grammar is not a set of dead rules, which (=as) I have said before. (which 替代整个主句, 在从句中作宾语。)

(2) 如果从句在主句之前, 这时要用 **as** 而不用 **which** 引导定语从句。例如:

As well as known, his parents were killed in this war.

(3) **as** 代表前面整个主句的意思时, 有“正如……”之意, 而 **which** 没有此含义。例如:

We won the match, as we had expected.

He agreed to the plan, as was to be expected.

(4) 在“the same...as”与“such...as”结构中, 不能用 **which** 替换 **as** 引导定语从句。例如:

This is the same book as you bought yesterday. (是同类而不是同一本书。)

Don't believe in such men as praise you to your face.

(5) 如果从句内容对主句内容起着消极作用, 则只能用关系代词 **which**, 而不可用 **as** 引导定语从句。例如: The young man cheated his friend of much money, which was disgraceful.

定语从句专项练习

1. I can think of many cases _____ students obviously know a lot of English words and

explanations but couldn't write a good essay.

- A. why B. which C. as D. where
2. Have you seen the film "Titanic", _____ leading actor is world-famous?
A. its B. it's C. whose D. which
3. We will be shown around the city: schools, museums and some other places, _____ other visitors seldom go.
A. what B. which C. where D. when
4. Is this the reason _____ at the meeting for his carelessness in his work?
A. he explained B. what he explained
C. how the explained D. why he explained
5. Have you ever asked him the reason _____ he didn't go to school?
A. why B. when C. that D. about
6. He is the only one of the students who _____ a winner of scholarship for 3 years.
A. is B. are C. have been D. has been
7. We are living in an age _____ many things are done on computer.
A. which B. that C. whose D. when
8. These houses are sold at such a low price _____ people expected.
A. like B. as C. that D. which
9. American women identify their best friend as someone _____ they can talk frequently.
A. who B. as C. about which D. with whom
10. York, _____ last year, is a nice old city.
A. that I visited B. which I visited
C. where I visited D. in which I visited
11. _____ is reported in the newspapers, talks between the two countries are making progress.
A. It B. As C. That D. What
12. Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, _____ of course made the others envy him.
A. who B. that C. what D. which
13. I work in a business _____ almost everyone is waiting for a great chance.
A. how B. which C. where D. that
14. What surprised me was not what he said but _____ he said it.
A. the way B. in the way that
C. in the way D. by the way
15. The factory produces half a million pairs of shoes every year, _____ 80% are sold abroad.
A. of which B. which of C. of them D. of that

16. There were dirty marks on her trousers _____ she had wiped her hands.
A. where B. which C. when D. that
17. —Why does she always ask you for help?
—There is no one else _____, is there?
A. who to turn to B. she can turn to
C. for whom to turn D. for her to turn
18. Last month, part of Southeast Asia coat struck by floods, from _____ effects the people are still suffering.
A. that B. whose C. those D. what
19. If a shop has chair _____ women can park their men, women will spend more time in the shop.
A. that B. which C. when D. where
20. Mark was a student at this university from 1999 to 2003, _____ he studied very hard and was made Chairman of the Students' Union.
A. during which time B. for which time
C. during whose time D. by that time
21. Many people who had seen the film were afraid to go the forest when they remembered the scenes _____ people were eaten by the tiger.
A. in which B. by which C. which D. that
22. His sister has become a lawyer, _____ she wanted to be.
A. who B. that C. what D. which
23. He was educated at a local grammar school, _____ he went to Cambridge.
A. from which B. after that C. after which D. from this
24. Another unmanned spacecraft "Shen Zhou II" China, _____ greets the 21st century and makes new progress in century's space program.
A. for which B. from which C. in which D. with which
25. He's got himself into a dangerous situation _____ he is likely to lose control over the plane.
A. where B. which C. while D. why
26. The film brought the hour back to me _____ I was taken good care of in that far away village.
A. until B. that C. when D. where
27. Anyway, that evening, _____ I'll tell you more about later, ended up staying at Rachel's place.
A. when B. where C. what D. which
28. _____ is often the case, we have worked out the production plan.
A. Which B. When C. What D. As