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MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考

# 英语考试 辅导教材

全国工商管理硕士入学考试研究中心 编

2010

机械工业出版社  
China Machine Press

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## 前言 PREFACE

MBA是“工商管理硕士”(Master of Business Administration)的英文缩写。哈佛大学1908年开始MBA教育,经过百年的发展,逐渐成为美国乃至世界各国管理教育的主流模式。我国的MBA教育始于1991年,目前有182所学校招收MBA学生。

MPA是“公共管理硕士”(Master of Public Administration)的英文缩写。美国的第一个MPA项目创立于1924年。我国的MPA教育始于2001年,目前有100所学校招收MPA学生。

MPAcc是“专业会计硕士”(Master of Professional Accounting)的英文缩写。美国的MPAcc教育始于1948年。美国得克萨斯大学奥斯汀分校(University of Texas at Austin)首先开设了专业会计硕士课程。我国的MPAcc教育始于2004年,目前有25所学校招收MPAcc学生。

专业学位教育具有明显不同于普通学术研究型研究生教育的特点。MBA教育是我国最先开办的专业学位教育项目,在发展过程中责无旁贷地要起到带头和示范的作用。1997年,为了探索适合专业学位的入学考试方式,我国MBA入学考试率先实行了全国联考制度。

MBA教育的目标是培养务实型的管理人才。MBA生源主要来自企业,有一定的实践经验,MBA毕业生就业主要是面向企业。MBA教育过程中注重实践环节,MBA培养院校通过与企业建立密切的联系或与企业联合培养,保证MBA教学内容与企业的经营管理实际紧密结合。MBA教育强调学生综合能力与素质的提升,重视复合型人才的培养,各种专业背景并有实践经验的大学毕业生都可以报考MBA。MBA入学考试的结构与方式应该适应MBA教育的这些特点。

MBA入学联考的指导思想是:通过MBA入学考试确保入学新生的质量,考试方式和内容要有利于测评考生的综合能力和基本素质,有利于有实践经验的优秀青年入学。实行联考以后,MBA入学考试的科目设置和考试内容不断改进和创新,自2005年起,初试科目确定为2门(综合能力考试和英语),在复试环节进行综合素质面试和政治理论考试。

2009年,国家教育主管部门决定,将MBA入学联考的模式推广到公共管理硕士(MPA)教育和专业会计硕士(MPAcc)教育。从2010起,MBA、MPA、MPAcc入学考试使用同样的综合能力考试试卷和英语考试试卷。

2010年MBA、MPA、MPAcc入学联考综合能力考试和外语考试的考试时间均为3小时,外语满分为100分,综合能力考试满分为200分。英语考试科目为面向专业学位考生的注重

语言运用能力的“英语二”，外语科目选考日语或俄语的考生，用全国硕士研究生统一招生考试的试卷。

综合能力考试的目的是测试考生运用数学基础知识分析与解决问题的能力、逻辑思维能力和汉语理解及书面表达能力。综合能力考试由问题求解、条件充分性判断、逻辑推理和写作四部分组成。问题求解和条件充分性判断题题型涉及初等数学等数学基础知识，但不同于通常的数学考试，问题求解题和条件充分性判断题本质上是以数学题的形式为载体测试考生分析与解决问题的能力。为了减少考生备考的工作量，有利于工作负担较重的在职考生备考，综合能力考试大纲不要求对数学知识做系统考察，而只涉及若干必要的数学知识点。

英语考试的目的是测试考生的英语综合运用能力。专业硕士学位项目培养的是社会需要的应用型人才，对其英语水平和技能的要求有别于对研究型人才的要求。MBA、MPA、MPAcc等专业硕士学位项目入学考试的英语科目重点考查考生的英语应用能力，尤其是阅读和翻译能力。与原来的MBA联考英语考试相比，面向MBA、MPA、MPAcc等更多学位项目的专业学位联考英语考试要体现多个专业学位项目的共同要求，着重考查考生对一般性内容英语的理解和掌握。

为了帮助考生熟悉MBA、MPA、MPAcc入学联考的考试内容与考试形式，全国工商管理硕士入学考试研究中心组织编写了这套“2010年MBA、MPA、MPAcc入学联考辅导教材”。多位专家参加了教材的编写和修改工作，应当强调指出的是，这套教材是在以往“MBA联考前辅导教材”内容的基础上修改和重新编写而成的，是自1996年参加编写历年MBA联考辅导教材的众多专家、教授共同劳动的结晶。本书编委会的委员、全国MBA教育指导委员会的许多专家以及各MBA培养院校的许多教授都对本书的编写给予了具体的指导或提出了很有价值的意见。广大读者也对本书的内容和结构提出了有益的建议。机械工业出版社的同志对本书的出版给予了大力的支持，全国MBA教育指导委员会秘书处的工作人员王萍等为本书的出版做了大量具体工作。在此，向所有为本书的编写、修改、出版做出过贡献的人士表示诚挚的感谢。

作为考前辅导教材，本书内容力求简明扼要，尽量适应读者备考的需要。但由于组织者的经验和水平所限，本书难免有疏漏和不足之处。欢迎广大考生、各招生院校的辅导老师及各方面的专家提出批评意见和宝贵建议，以便我们改进工作。批评和建议可发送到机械工业出版社华章分社。

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MBA

MPA

MPAcc

第一部分  
基础知识与应试指导

# 第一章

## 语法与词汇

MBA、MPA、MPAcc入学联考是全国统一的选拔性考试。英语考试的目的是测试考生的英语综合运用能力。

MBA、MPA、MPAcc入学英语考试分语言知识和语言技能两部分。

语言知识包括语法知识和词汇，语言技能包括阅读、写作和翻译。

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识，其中包括：

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
- (2) 动语时态、语态的构成及其用法；
- (3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
- (4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法；
- (5) 非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的构成及其用法；
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
- (7) 各类从句（定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等）及强调句型的结构及其用法；
- (8) 倒装句的结构及其用法。

考生应能较熟练地掌握常用词汇5 700个左右以及相关常用词组，并能根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解一些非常用词的词义。

本章针对成年人逻辑思维能力较强的特点，注意发掘不同板块英语语法知识的内在逻辑关系，有重点地扼要归纳英语语法的基础知识，词的搭配、易混淆词辨析等，通过综合练习帮助考生掌握语法知识，加强和巩固词汇把握能力。

### 第一节 时 态

#### 一、一般现在时

一般现在时通常表示习惯动作、一般状态、客观规律和永恒真理。如主语为第三人称单数，动词后需加s或es。

He always gets up late on Sunday.

He lives on a lonely island in the Pacific Ocean.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

## [提示]

在以as soon as, when, after 等引导的时间状语从句中, 或以if, unless等引导的条件状语从句中, 通常用一般现在时代替一般将来时。

I'll ring you as soon as he comes back.

You'll succeed if you try your best.

## 二、现在进行时

现在进行时表示说话时正在进行的动作, 也表示目前一段时间内正在进行的活动。表示后一种情况时, 动作不一定正在进行。

They are putting up the scaffolding.

Steve is studying Chinese in Beijing.

## [提示]

1. 并非所有动词都有进行时, 有些表示状态和感觉的动词通常无进行时, 除非这类动词的词义发生变化。这类动词有: be, love, like, hate, believe, think, feel, seem等。

Do you see anyone over there?

Are you seeing someone off?

2. 现在进行时也可以表示将来的动作, 它指按人们的计划、安排将要发生的动作或指即将开始的动作。

I'm leaving for Beijing tomorrow.

Imagine I'm seeing the Mona Lisa.

3. 现在进行时也可以用来给习惯性动作加上赞赏或讨厌等感情色彩。

She is always cooking some delicious food for her family.

He is always finding fault with his employees.

## 三、现在完成时

现在完成时表示目前已完成的动作或刚刚完成的动作, 也可以表示从过去某一刻发生, 现在仍延续着的动作或情况, 此时态强调动作对现在的影响。

The conference has lasted for five days.

He's just bought a beautiful house.

## [提示]

1. 当句子中出现表示到现在为止这段时间的状语时, 谓语动词一般用现在完成时。此类状语有up to (till) now, so far, these days, this summer, for...(后接一段时间的短语), since...等。

We haven't seen each other since we graduated in 1987.

2. 句中谓语动词是用一般过去时还是用现在完成时主要取决于动作是否对现在有影响。

What did she say about it?

I have lived in Nanjing for 15 years.

## 四、一般过去时

一般过去时表示过去某个特定时间发生且一下子就完成的动作, 也可以表示过去习惯性的

动作。一般过去时不强调动作对现在的影响，只说明过去。

I had a word with Julia this morning.

He smoked forty cigarettes a day until he gave up.

[提示]

1. 一般过去时常与表示过去的时间状语或从句连用，如yesterday, last week, in 1993, at that time, once, during the war, before, a few days ago, when ... 等。

2. “used to + 动词原形”表示“过去常常”而现在已停止的习惯动作。

He used to work fourteen hours a day.

You used to go swimming when you were at college, usedn't you?

另外，注意区别“used to”和“be used to”，后者意为“习惯于……”，to为介词，后跟名词或动名词。

## 五、过去进行时

过去进行时表示过去某时正在发生的动作，也可以表示过去某段时间内正在发生或反复发生的动作。

Yesterday afternoon Frank Hawkins was telling me about his experiences as a young man.

Bill was coughing all night long.

## 六、过去完成时

过去完成时表示过去某时之前已完成的动作或状况。在时间上，它属于“过去的过去”。在句中常有明显的参照动作或有表示“到过去某时为止”的时间状语。

By the end of the war, the small workshop had become a large factory.

They found that a stream had formed in the field.

## 七、一般将来时

一般将来时表示某个将来时间会发生的动作或情况，也可以表示将来反复发生的动作或习惯性的动作。

He will take part in an important boat race across the Atlantic.

The students will have five English classes per week this term.

[提示]

be going to, be to, be about to等也可以表示将来发生的动作，但它们常常表示打算、计划、安排和即将要发生的动作。will表示说话人认为、相信、希望或假定要发生的动作或情况。

## 八、将来进行时

将来进行时表示将来某时正在发生或持续的动作。其构成：will + be + 动词的现在分词。

I'll be reading this time tomorrow.

Most of the young people in the town will be meeting them at the station.

## 九、将来完成时

将来完成时表示将来某时前已完成的动作，它也可以用来表示推测。

They will have stayed here for five months next week.

By the end of next month, they will have read twenty short stories.

## 十、现在完成进行时

现在完成进行时表示从过去某时开始一直持续到现在的动作。此动作或情况可能已停止，也可能继续下去，它也可以表示刚结束的动作。

I've been working for IBM for 15 years.

I've been waiting for an hour but she still hasn't come.

[提示]

现在完成时和现在完成进行时的区别是：前者一般表示已结束的动作或情况，它强调对现在的影响。后者一般表示仍在进行或刚刚还在进行的动作或情况，它强调动作的延续性。

I have thought it over.

我已经考虑过这件事了。

I have been thinking it over.

我一直在考虑这件事。

Be careful! Peter has been painting the car.

注意！彼得刚才还在给这部车上油漆（油漆尚未干）。

Exercise 1 Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences:

- While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper completely.  
A. replaced                      B. have replaced                      C. replace                      D. will replace
- \_\_\_\_\_ last year and is now earning his living as an advertising agent.  
A. He would leave school                      B. He left school  
C. He had left school                      D. He has left school
- It's reported that by the end of this month the output of cement in the factory \_\_\_\_\_ by about 10%.  
A. will have risen                      B. has risen                      C. will be rising                      D. has been rising
- They fulfilled the plan earlier than they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have expected                      B. were expected                      C. were expecting                      D. had expected
- Until then, his family \_\_\_\_\_ from him for six months.  
A. didn't hear                      B. hasn't been hearing                      C. hasn't heard                      D. hadn't heard
- The company \_\_\_\_\_ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.  
A. is promised                      B. has been promising                      C. is promising                      D. promised
- In this experiment, they are wakened several times during the night and asked to report what they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had just been dreaming                      B. have just been dreaming  
C. are just dreaming                      D. had just dreamed

8. He \_\_\_\_\_ in a small workshop, but now he is president of a big business company.  
A. used to working    B. was used to work    C. used to work    D. was used to working
9. The school board listened quietly as John read the demands that his followers \_\_\_\_\_ for.  
A. was demonstrating    B. demonstrate  
C. had been demonstrating    D. have demonstrated
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ my breakfast when the morning post came.  
A. had    B. had been having    C. was having    D. have been having
11. I'm glad that Peter decided to come to the party because we \_\_\_\_\_ him for several years.  
A. haven't seen    B. don't see    C. didn't see    D. hadn't seen
12. The conference \_\_\_\_\_ a full week by the time it ends.  
A. has lasted    B. lasts    C. will have lasted    D. is lasted
13. The computer, working very fast, \_\_\_\_\_ data at the speed of light.  
A. has handled    B. handled    C. handling    D. handles
14. There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer that \_\_\_\_\_ in the public mind today.  
A. exists    B. exist    C. existing    D. existed
15. Yesterday afternoon Frank Hawkins \_\_\_\_\_ his experience as a young man.  
A. was telling of    B. told about    C. tell of    D. is telling about

## 第二节 语 态

被动语态常用于下列几种情况:

### 一、动作的执行者无需指出或不明确时

Printing was introduced into Europe from China.

Rome was not built in a day.

### 二、为了强调动作的承受者时

Four people were killed and thirty-one injured in the bomb attack.

Susan was singled out for praise yesterday.

### 三、为了修辞的需要

He started to complain about this wicked world but was interrupted by a knock at the door.

Yesterday he visited our university and was welcomed by the President.

[提示]

1. 除及物动词外, 一些相当于及物动词的短语动词也可以使用被动态形式, 除个别情况外, 短语动词一般不拆开使用。

This matter will be dealt with as soon as possible.

2. 不及物动词(或相当于一个不及物动词的短语动词)和表示状态的动词(或短语动词)无被动态形式, 如: happen, rise, occur, take place, break out等, 以及lack, fit, suit, equal,

become, resemble, befall, consist of, look like 等。

The story took place in 1949.

3. 将主动态形式改为被动态形式时, 如遇到动词后跟双宾语的情况, 我们只能将其中之一变成主语, 另一个保持不变。当直接宾语变成主语时, 保持在原位的间接宾语前需加介词to。

I gave my husband a tie as a birthday present.

→My husband was given a tie as a birthday present.

→A tie was given to my husband as a birthday present.

Exercise 2 Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences:

- The project \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of 2002, will expand the city's telephone network to cover 1 000 000 subscribers.  
A. accomplished B. being accomplished  
C. to be accomplished D. having been accomplished
- He returned a week later and found his house \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had broken into B. was broken into C. to be broken into D. had been broken into
- Neither of the young men who had applied for a position in the university \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. has been accepted B. have been accepted C. was accepted D. were accepted
- These oranges \_\_\_\_\_ nice.  
A. are tasted B. taste C. is tasted D. tastes
- Once environmental damage \_\_\_\_\_, it takes many years for the system to recover.  
A. has done B. is to do C. does D. is done
- In most manufacturing companies, workers \_\_\_\_\_ on a weekly basis.  
A. are paid B. are paid for C. get pay D. get paid for
- Whatever the causes, English at the end of the 20th century is more widely spoken and written than any other language \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ever was B. had ever been C. has ever been D. would ever be
- The sixth-generation computers with artificial intelligence \_\_\_\_\_ and perfected now.  
A. developed B. will have been developed  
C. have developed D. are being developed
- Some people viewed the findings with caution, noting that a cause-and-effect relationship between passive smoking and cancer remained \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to be shown B. to have been shown C. to have shown D. being shown
- Though Newton was a great scientist, many of his ideas \_\_\_\_\_ today and are being modified by the work of today's scientists.  
A. are to challenge B. are challenging C. may be challenged D. have been challenged

第三节 虚拟语气

一、虚拟式用于非真实条件句时的构成

	If 从 句	主 句
与现在事实相反	动词的过去式(be为were)	would(should)+动词原形
与过去事实相反	动词的过去完成式	would(should, could, might)+have + 动词的过去分词
与将来事实相反	1. 动词的过去式(be为were) 2. Were + 不定式 3. Should + 动词原形	would(should, could, might)+ 动词原形

If I had time, I would go to the movies with you.

If we hadn't made adequate preparations, the conference wouldn't have been so successful.

If it were to rain tomorrow, the game would be put off.

[提示]

1. 在非真实条件句中，有时从句的动词所表示的动作和主句的动词所表示的动作并不同时发生，这样的条件句中使用的虚拟式称为混合虚拟式，其构成视具体情况而定。

If I had taken my raincoat when I came out this morning, I would not be wet now.

If I were you, I wouldn't have missed the film last night.

2. 引导非真实条件从句的连词if在正式文体中有时可以省去，were, had, should等非行为动词这时应提到从句句首。

If I were you, I wouldn't feel sorry.

→ Were I you, I wouldn't feel sorry.

3. 有些句子从表层结构上看无if引导的非真实条件句，但从深层意思上看是存在的，这种情况下主句动词仍需用虚拟式。这类句子中常出现without (如果没有), but for (要不是), otherwise (否则), but that (若不, 后接一从句) 等词或词组。

But for your help, they couldn't have succeeded.

要不是你的帮助，他们就不会取得成功。

She wasn't feeling well. Otherwise she wouldn't have left the meeting so early.

她感到不舒服。不然她不会那么早就离开会场的。

二、虚拟式也可以用于其他情况

1. 在it's necessary (important, natural, essential, proposed, required, suggested, impossible, strange) that...结构中，that引导的真正的主语从句中动词应用虚拟式，表示必要、应该、建议、要求、惊讶、不相信等意。

It's necessary that we (should) set out at once.

It's proposed that a committee (should) be set up to look into the matter.

2. 在ask, require, order, demand, suggest, propose, command, insist等动词后的宾语从句中，动词也用虚拟式，表示命令、建议、要求等。

I suggest that we (should) go camping tomorrow.

注意：以上句中suggest意为“建议”，若suggest作“暗示”、“表明”解，从句谓语动词则

不用虚拟式。

The statistics suggest that production has been on the increase since May.

He insisted that our laboratory reports (should) be handed in the day after the experiment was done.

他坚持要求我们在做完实验后第二天将实验报告交上来。

注意：以上句中insist意为“坚持要求”。如insist作“坚持认为”解，则不可用虚拟式。

He insisted that he was right.

他坚持认为他是正确的。

3. 虚拟式可用于wish后的宾语从句中，表示与事实相反的愿望。

I wish I had been to the concert last night.

I wish he would forgive me.

4. It's (high, about) time that...的句型要求用虚拟式，表示应该做还没做的事。

It's high time that he stopped smoking.

It's about time that we took our leave.

5. 在I would (had) rather 后的句子中，动词也要求用虚拟式，表示某人的愿望。

I'd rather you left tomorrow instead of today.

I'd rather he hadn't done anything like that.

6. 在as if (though)引导的状语从句中，谓语动词有时用虚拟式。

She looks as if she knew all about it.

They talked as though they had been acquainted with each other for years.

Exercise 3 Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences:

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ that late movie last night, you wouldn't be dozy now.  
A. haven't watched                      B. didn't watch  
C. hadn't watched                      D. wouldn't have watched
- \_\_\_\_\_ before we leave the day after tomorrow, we should have a wonderful time together.  
A. Had they arrived                      B. Would they arrive  
C. Were they arriving                      D. Were they to arrive
- \_\_\_\_\_ the storm, we should have reached our destination.  
A. For but                      B. But for                      C. In spite of                      D. In case of
- Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she \_\_\_\_\_ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.  
A. has to get                      B. were to get                      C. had got                      D. could have got
- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.  
A. could have slept                      B. slept  
C. might have slept                      D. have slept
- \_\_\_\_\_ it left to me to decide, I would not hesitate to prefer the latter.  
A. If                      B. Were                      C. Had                      D. Should
- It is important that you \_\_\_\_\_ to the dean before leaving for your vacation.  
A. speak                      B. spoken                      C. have spoken                      D. speaks
- It's about time people \_\_\_\_\_ notice of what women did during the war.  
A. took                      B. take                      C. have taken                      D. will take