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示范性高中“提前录取” 直通车 英 语

本书编写组 编

上海交通大学出版社

内 容 提 要

本书共分 11 个章节,第 1~10 章为单项指导与训练。每章首先对该单项内容作了扼要的解题方法指导,然后是该单项内容的演练。第 11 章为综合测试卷。最后附参考答案。

本书除作为自荐考用外,也可作为进入高中后的学生适应从初三到高一过渡使用的书籍。

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备考“提前录取”招生 不打无准备之仗

(代序)

熊丙奇

对于上海的示范性高中“提前录取”招生,有一种说法是,不需要作任何准备,拿着一支笔进考场,展现“原生态”的自己即可。

这要看怎么准备。如果是仓促上阵,“临时抱佛脚”,当然没有必要——不要说应对“提前录取”招生不必要,就是对传统的中考也没多大作用。但如果是说所有学生在备考过程中都不需要任何准备,那么,有一个问题就很值得思考:“提前录取”改革的意义究竟何在?

高中“提前录取”招生改革,显然意在引导中学的教和学都能发生根本性的变化。而如果中学老师的教和学生的学,都不为“提前录取”招生“所动”,还是按照传统的方式按部就班进行,那么这项改革的意义和价值就十分有限了——只不过增加了一条新的进入重点示范性高中的途径罢了。

依照《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要(2010~2020年)》所确定的考试招生制度改革精神,大学的自主招生改革和高中的招生改革是不可逆转的,对此,很有必要以全新的观念正确认识高中“提前录取”招生改革。对于“提前录取”招生,我认为,有必要准备,而且需要认真准备。

首先,是长远的准备。其实,无论是大学的自主招生还是高中的“提前录取”招生,关注的都是学生的六大核心能力,具体包括学习能力、思维能力、观察能力、沟通能力、表达能力、心理能力(素质),只是关注的程度、要求的高低有所不同而已。这些能力,必须在求学过程中通过长期积累才能最终形成。如果学校和学生都能关注以上这六方面能力的培养,那么,高中“提前录取”招生改革也就实现了对初中教和学的引导。

比如,“提前录取”招生考查思维能力,强调的是学生的独立思考,而这,正是我国中学生目前相当缺乏的一项基本素质——在分析某一个问题时,只会按标准答案回答,没有自己独创的看法。这是传统评价体系和灌输教育的结果。要培养独立思考的能力,老师就必须改变传统的教育方式,给学生自由思维的空间,而同学们也不要人云亦云,只会死记硬背标准答案,而要学会独立思考,辩证思维。

其次,是临考前的准备。一个大家十分关心的问题是,“提前录取”招生测试究竟能不能突击准备?这就要分析“提前录取”招生的测试形式和测试内容了。

笔试,是每所“提前录取”招生学校测试的基本环节之一,与中考没有本质差别,都是学科考试。当然,“提前录取”笔试与中考相比也有两方面的不同。一是比中考难度更高。大家知道,中考是一张卷子考全市所有学生,而“提前录取”笔试则针对有希望被这些学校录取的学生。二是考题更灵活,更注重考查学生对知识的运用。如果只会死记硬背,不能活学活用,是

很难获得笔试高分的。针对笔试的上述特点,同学们需要了解出题的形式、题型和解题的思路等,把笔试当作一次难度和灵活性更大的中考模拟考并进行适当的准备。

面试,是“提前录取”招生与传统中考最大的不同点,也是我们中学生最困惑、难把握的地方。面试,顾名思义,就是老师与学生面对面进行交流,通过交流考查学生的能力和素质。“提前录取”面试内容,有两大特点。一是面试基本不再涉及学科知识考查。对于学科知识的考查,已经通过笔试完成,而且每个学生事先也向学校提供了自己的初中学习成绩,因此,“提前录取”面试如果再重点考查学科知识显然没有必要,学校通常会利用这段宝贵的时间考查学科知识之外的推理能力、观察能力、沟通能力和协作能力。二是“提前录取”面试题目大多是开放式的,不是标准化试题,也没有标准答案。

所以说,在“提前录取”面试中真实、自然地表现自己,就是最大的成功。当然这么说,并不意味着对“提前录取”面试不需要作任何准备。可以略作准备的,包括:对“提前录取”招生的形式进行“准备”,了解报考学校招生的大体形式、程序、规定等——你如果连这所学校“提前录取”招生的形式都不了解,就有可能在到达考场后对周围的一切感到非常陌生。有的同学一看面试自己的是几位教师就心中直打鼓,便是缺乏准备的表现之一;而如果你事先了解了这种面试形式,就会有一定的心理准备。对报考学校的情况进行“准备”——选择一所学校,应该有长远的规划,中学生应该根据自己的个性、能力来确定未来发展目标,而参加“提前录取”招生的过程,其实也是实现这一规划的过程。

这套《示范性高中“提前录取”直通车》丛书,为同学们准备“提前录取”招生提供了全方位的指南——从“提前录取”的政策演变到报考策略的最佳选择,丛书每册均由多所示范性高中命题专家参与编写,从面试攻略指津、历年试题回顾到数学、英语、物理、化学学科的详尽点拨,林林总总,包揽无遗,在内容的广度和深度上,针对提前录取考试进行了有效拓展,在深化初中学科知识同时,更注重学生学科素养和能力培养,相信会助大家一臂之力。当然,每个同学的情况各不相同,把握“提前录取”招生机会,还在于找到最适合自己的办法。

祝愿每位同学能抓住“提前录取”招生机会,完美实现自己的学业规划,进入自己理想的高中学校。

(本文作者为 21 世纪教育研究院副院长,上海交通大学教授,著名教育学者)

前言

“提前录取”考试是初中毕业生通过平时努力学习,实现自己进入示范性实验性高中的重要途径之一。“提前录取”英语考什么内容,有哪些题型,大致的难度如何,如何复习和应对?本书将就自荐考英语笔试的题型和应对策略及针对性练习为你开启一扇窗。

一、自主择校英语常见的内容与题型

1. 语法与词汇选择题

语法与词汇选择题(Grammar and Vocabulary)的题量通常为15~17题,各校不等。考查的内容是英语的基础语法与词汇,与中考相比较,除基础语法与词汇外有的试题中有少量的定语从句和名词性从句,也有的名校考查的内容中词义辨析类较多,占本题型总量的50%多,且有一定的难度,考查学生平时的词汇量和知识面,有利于择优选拔。

2. 词汇选择题

词汇选择题(Complete the following passage with the words or phrases in the box. Each word or phrase can only be used once)考查学生对词汇的理解能力和词汇的综合运用能力,该题型类似中考的九选八与高考的十选九。与中考的区别是方框所给选项与所选数均不同,如十二选十等,难度高于中考。

3. 选择性完形填空题

选择性完形填空题(Choose the words or expressions and complete the passage)的题量介于中考与高考之间,基本上是10道的居多。难度高于中考。

4. 阅读理解题

阅读理解题(Reading Comprehension)主要考查学生对语篇的理解能力和逻辑推理能力,其题量少于中考,与高中平时的练习和高考阅读题类似,有4道的,也有5道的。难度高于中考。

5. 句型转换题

句型转换题(Rewrite the following sentence as required)的题型考查学生对句型的理解和转换的能力,该题型与中考类似,基本上是一格一词,难度略高于中考。

6. 完形填空题(给首字母与不给首字母)

近年中考均给首字母,故不给首字母的完形填空题(Read the passage and fill in the blanks with proper words)本身就对学生有难度。通常是7道题,考查学生的发散性思维和逻辑推理能力。

7. 任务型阅读

任务型阅读(Answer the questions)的题型中考、高考均有类似的题型。考查内容既有回

答问题,也有根据问题完成句子。

8. 中译英

中译英(Translation)对多数考生来说,是新的题型,难度自然不小。有的学校在平时对学生的训练中已注重了翻译训练。这对考生参加自荐考会有帮助。

9. 看图说话

看图说话(Picture talk)的考题有四幅连贯的画,也有一幅的。要求根据图画的内容写出一段话。本题型笔头、口头可两用。如经过训练,除能写一段话外,也为能流利地说一段话打下了基础。

10. 写作

写作(Guided writing)的题型类似中考,给一个题目,要求根据题目写一段话,也考查学生的综合运用能力与发散性思维。本题型也是笔头口头可两用的。

自荐考的笔试常考题型基本上是上述类型,具体到每个学校又不尽相同,但有一点是肯定的,那就是考查你的能力,包括综合运用能力、逻辑推理和发散性思维能力,是否在能力方面可持续发展,成为可培养的人才。因每个单项试题章节中都有解题方法指导,自荐考的内容与题型就简介到此。

二、本书宗旨和编写体例

本书旨在帮助自荐考的考生了解自主择校考查笔试的常见题型,并就这些题型设计了训练内容,以使考生在考前能有一定的心理准备,而不至于临时一头雾水而大失水准。有备方能无患。诚然就一本书是不够的,还须学生平时大量的学习和积累。各方面因素结合在一起才能取得最佳效果。

对指导学生自荐考的师长,本书也可作为对考生训练参考的蓝本,可参照常考题型训练并适当增加训练量。

本书分为 11 个章节,第 1~10 章为单项指导与训练。每章首先对该单项内容作了扼要的解题方法指导,然后是该单项内容的演练。第 11 章为本书提供了几套综合测试卷。最后附参考答案。

本书除作为自荐考用外,也可作为进入高中后的学生适应从初三到高一过渡使用的书籍。参加本书编写的是本市示范性实验性学校的老师等优秀教师,在此一并致谢。

编 者

2013 年 1 月

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第1章 语法与词汇

1.1 英语单选题解题技巧

1.1.1 找准关键词语

有时题干中带有对解题起着关键作用的词语,如果能迅速找准这些词语,再结合各选项的意义和特点,就能很快选出正确答案。例如:

He was the first to _____ to school.

- A. go B. have gone C. going D. went

分析:这道题目考查的是不定式作后置定语,通常放在序数词、最高级之后,是高频率考点。

1.1.2 分析句子结构

有些试题的考点本来十分简单,但命题者却通过使用定语从句,或者将我们熟悉的固定词组有意拆分,重新组合,使我们在结构上产生错觉,出现迷惑。这时,我们只要保持清醒的头脑,仔细分析句子的结构,就会拨开迷雾。例如:

The day we looked forward to _____ at last.

- A. coming B. come C. came D. comes

分析:这道题目是故意考查学生对句子结构的判断能力,真正的主谓结构应该是 The day came at last, we looked forward to 是定语从句,修饰 the day 的,而学生会受到 look forward to 短语的影响,用 coming。

1.1.3 适当转换句式

有时将题干的句式转换成自己更熟悉的句式,就很容易选出正确答案。比如将疑问句、强调句、感叹句或倒装句改为陈述句,将被动句改为主动句,无序句调整为正常句。例如:

— Mr Wang, whom would you rather _____ the important meeting?

- A. have attend B. have attended C. having attend D. have to attend

分析:本题实际上考查的是 have sb. do 这个结构,但是换了疑问句式,学生们就不一定看得出来。所以要求换成肯定句来理解,一下子就清楚了: You would rather have whom attend!

1.1.4 补全省略成分

口语中常常会使用一些省略句,做题时若将被省略的成分补充完整,答案就会一目了然。例如:

— What do you think made Mary so upset? — _____ her new bike.

- A. As she lost B. Lost C. Losing D. Because of losing

分析:前面问的是 what,那就回答什么,因此用 losing her new bike 动名词短语,表示 what 的内容。回答部分完整的句子结构应该是:Losing her new bike made Mary so upset.

1.1.5 利用对称结构

就是在做题过程中要善于利用 and, but 等并列连词。若前面是个句子,后面也必定是个句子,反之亦然;若连接的是几个动词,这几个动词也必定是同一时态或同一形式。例如:

— English has a large vocabulary, hasn't it?

— Yes. _____ more words and you will find it easier to read and communicate.

- A. Know B. Knowing C. To know D. Known

分析:回答部分 yes 后面,是一个并列连词 and 引导的并列复合句,既然 and 后面是一个单句,那么 and 前面也应该用单句啊,因此只有 A 才符合要求,因为 A 是祈使句,单句。

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs Green went to the market, _____ some bananas and visited her cousin.

- A. bought B. buying C. to buy D. buy

分析:三个谓语动词,最后一个 visited 之前用并列连词 and 连接。

1.1.6 注意标点符号

标点有时对我们做题有提示作用,不同的标点可能导致不同的答案,同学们做题时,一定要小心。例如:

Her house, _____ was built a hundred years ago, stood still in the earthquake.

- A. which B. that C. this D. it

分析:本题中用了两个逗号,这两个逗号之间是定语从句,用 which 引导。逗号之外的部分是主结构,有完整的主谓结构,因此要仔细审题。

1.1.7 熟记固定搭配

在平时的学习中注意积累一些常见的固定句式、动词与副词的搭配、名词与形容词的搭配等等,对做题十分有利。例如:

Mr Smith used to _____ but he has given it up.

- A. smoke B. smoking C. be smoked D. has smoked

分析:英语中的搭配、词组、惯用法很多,要做很多记忆工作。在这里,used to do sth. 是一个固定搭配,意思是“原来……”。

1.1.8 排除思维定式

有些试题的题干,看上去好像就是固定搭配,我们高兴地完成后,自以为十分有把握,结果却做错了。所以当我们越是遇到十分熟悉的所谓固定搭配时,越要从句子结构上或者句子意义上仔细分析,以免步入命题人设计的陷阱。例如:

Charles Babbage is generally considered _____ the first computer.

- A. to invent B. inventing C. to have invented D. having invented

分析:一般来说,consider doing sth. (考虑做某事),是学生最会想到的搭配,但是 consider sb to have done sth. (认为某人做了某事),也是高频率考点。所以,要注意提防思维定势,根据实际情况做出选择。

1.2 语法与词汇演练

1.2.1 Grammar and Vocabulary 1

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- He didn't know _____ to do next, so he looked worried.
A. what B. how C. there D. which
- He _____ as a tourist guide at one time.
A. works B. is working C. worked D. has worked
- The new invention has a great impact _____ the development of science.
A. over B. under C. on D. above
- I bought a radio here yesterday, but it _____ work.
A. didn't B. doesn't C. won't D. can't
- We haven't heard from Jane for a long time. What do you suppose _____ to her?
A. was happening B. happens C. has happened D. happened
- It _____ that pleasant music keeps people from becoming tired at their work.
A. finds B. has found C. was found D. has been found
- Are you _____ women taking part in politics?
A. agree to B. in favour of C. favour D. favour with
- John's brother has decided to _____ farming when he graduates from university, which dissatisfies his parents.
A. pick up B. set up C. take up D. give up
- Did you see Sandy in the manager's office?
—Yes, she _____ to him why she was late again.
A. is explaining B. was explaining C. had explained D. explained
- The engine of the ship was _____ and the bad weather added to the helplessness of the crew at sea.
A. obtained B. out of order C. turned over D. made up of
- Is the house still on sale? —No, it _____.
A. sold B. was sold C. has sold D. has been sold
- Can you tell me the name of the lake _____ you visited last week?
A. what B. where C. which D. when
- Are you twin brothers? —Yes, we _____ in the same city.
A. are born and grown up B. was born and grew up
C. were born and grew up D. born and grow up
- This pair of shoes _____.

- A. wear out B. worn out C. is worn out D. are worn out
15. Planning so far ahead _____ no sense—so many things will have changed by next year.
A. made B. is making C. makes D. has made
16. I wasn't sure if he was really interested or if he _____ polite.
A. was just being B. will just be C. had just been D. would just be
17. When Alice came to, she did not know how long she _____ there.
A. had been lying B. has been lying C. was lying D. has lain

1.2.2 Grammar and Vocabulary 2

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- Tom _____ in the library every night over the last three months.
A. works B. worked C. has been working D. had been working
- My friend, who _____ on the International Olympic Committee all his life, is retiring next month.
A. served B. is serving C. had served D. has served
- Newspapers are delivered _____ lorry, plane or rail.
A. on B. in C. at D. by
- Failing in the contest, he seemed _____ all desire to write.
A. losing B. having lost C. to losing D. to have lost
- What he mentioned in the letter _____ me _____ the happy days I spent there.
A. remembered... of B. remembered... for
C. reminded... of D. reminded... for
- I couldn't _____ the spelling of the word, as I hadn't a dictionary at hand.
A. look at B. look through C. look out D. look up
- The poet and writer _____ agree to publish his book.
A. do B. does C. have D. had
- _____ leave at the end of this month. — I don't think you should do that until _____ another job.
A. I'm going to... you'd found B. I'm going to... you've found
C. I'll... you'll find D. I'll... you'd find
- The way _____ you communicate your ideas _____ others is very important.
A. how... to B. in which... with C. /... to D. that... with
- The plane _____ by the time you get to the airport in your car.
A. will land B. will have landed C. had landed D. landed
- Don't _____ her laziness by doing everything for her.
A. push B. improve C. develop D. encourage
- A red lamp is always used as a dangerous _____ in the traffic lights.
A. single B. symbol C. emblem D. signal
- He often feels that his classmates are _____ him.
A. friendly for B. hostile to C. good for D. bad at

14. I noticed a _____ change in his attitude to us.
A. thin B. simple C. clever D. subtle
15. I prefer _____ at home rather than _____ a trip during the National Day holiday.
A. stay... take B. to stay... to take C. to stay... take D. stay... to take
16. People who won't work should be made _____.
A. work B. to work C. working D. to be working
17. The doctor looked _____, but he still looked _____ at the patient's injured hand.
A. tired... careful B. tiredly... carefully C. tired... carefully D. tiredly... careful

1.2.3 Grammar and Vocabulary 3

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

1. He _____ to Beijing three times last year on business.
A. went B. has been C. had been D. had gone
2. He together with the other students _____ the teachers without any body language in class.
A. hates B. hate C. is hating D. have hated
3. It is surprising that the girl should love _____ in John's family.
A. the both brothers B. the both brother C. brothers the both D. both the brothers
4. The hotel is very comfortable to stay at. Besides, _____ there costs only \$10.
A. a breakfast B. breakfast C. big breakfast D. breakfasts
5. What really matters is that they _____ time and money.
A. lack of B. lack C. lacks D. lacking in
6. She _____ her watch and said, "Let's start."
A. stared at B. glared at C. gaped at D. glanced at
7. Put on your raincoat, _____ it rains.
A. because B. for C. in any case D. in case
8. Thank you for the way _____ we were able to settle the problem.
A. in which B. that C. / D. all the above
9. In rush hours, one cannot avoid _____ in the traffic jams.
A. to catch B. to be caught C. be caught D. being caught
10. When we stepped into the room, our teacher gave us an _____ smile.
A. encouraged B. encouraging C. encouragement D. encourage
11. The new teacher made a good _____ on the students.
A. view B. idea C. impression D. depression
12. He, as well as his friends, _____ sitting in the room, chatting merrily.
A. is B. are C. have been D. has being
13. The old woman _____ us her grief.
A. signed B. sighted C. sighed D. signaled
14. He raised his hand in a _____ of excitement.
A. motivation B. part C. gesture D. movement
15. By the time we got there yesterday, they _____ the Shanghai Museum.

- A. visited B. were visiting C. have visited D. had visited
16. Only then _____ how much damage had been caused.
A. she realized B. she had realized C. had she realized D. did she realize
17. He doesn't read the English text very often. _____ he has failed again.
A. It is why B. That's because C. It is reason D. That's why

1.2.4 Grammar and Vocabulary 4

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- _____ hesitation she went to the front and gave those wounded help.
A. With B. In C. Without D. Under
- She braked suddenly and _____ an accident.
A. avoided B. escaped C. ran D. left
- There is a notice on the door. _____, "No students under 18 are allowed in."
A. It says B. It said C. It is said D. It was said
- If you tell your father what you've done, he will be _____ a little angry.
A. more than B. fewer than C. rather than D. other than
- We must decide _____ at once.
A. what to do with her B. how to do with her
C. to do what with her D. doing what with her
- _____ the letter, tears came into her eyes.
A. After reading B. Reading
C. Having read D. While she was reading
- Susan is a very thoughtful girl and thinks about things _____.
A. anxiously B. rudely C. considerably D. curiously
- Did you predict that many students _____ up for the dance competition?
A. would sign B. signed C. have signed D. had signed
- _____ preparing dinner for the kids, mother suddenly heard a strange noise.
A. When B. As C. While D. Since
- When we get our tickets, _____ be marked "first class".
A. it is to B. it will C. they were to D. they will
- It was _____ you talked that scared the little boy.
A. one way B. a way C. / D. the way
- The workers will go on strike if the demands they _____ put forward are turned down.
A. could B. would C. / D. had
- In a room above the store, where a party _____, some workers were busily setting the table.
A. was to be held B. has been held C. will be held D. is being held
- I have to go to work by taxi because my car _____ at the garage.
A. will be repaired B. is repaired C. is being repaired D. has been repaired
- Where did you put the car keys?

- Oh, I _____ I put them on the chair because the phone rang as I _____ in.
 A. remembered... come B. remembered... was coming
 C. remember... come D. remember... was coming
16. The father as well as his three children _____ skating every Sunday afternoon in winter.
 A. is going B. go C. goes D. are going
17. Time must be made use _____ more at schools.
 A. of learning B. of to learn C. of in learning D. to learn

1.2.5 Grammar and Vocabulary 5

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- I'll let you know _____ he comes back.
 A. before B. because C. as soon as D. although
- She will sing a song _____ she is asked.
 A. if B. unless C. for D. since
- We will work _____ we are needed.
 A. whenever B. because C. since D. wherever
- Read it aloud _____ the class can hear you.
 A. so that B. if C. when D. although
- _____ you go, don't forget your people.
 A. Whenever B. However C. Wherever D. Whichever
- It is about ten years _____ I met you last.
 A. since B. for C. when D. as
- They will never succeed, _____ hard they try.
 A. because B. however C. when D. since
- _____ still half drunk, he made his way home.
 A. When B. Because C. Though D. As
- _____ she was very tired, she went on working.
 A. As B. Although C. Even D. In spite of
- Busy _____ he was, he tried his best to help you.
 A. as B. when C. since D. for
- I learned a little Russian _____ I was at middle school.
 A. though B. although C. as if D. when
- _____ we got to the station, the train had left already.
 A. If B. Unless C. Since D. When
- _____ the rain stops, we'll set off for the station.
 A. Before B. Unless C. As soon as D. Though
- She was _____ tired _____ she could not move an inch.
 A. so... that B. such... that C. very... that D. so... as
- We didn't go home _____ we finished the work.
 A. since B. until C. because D. though

16. I'll stay here _____ everyone else comes back.
A. even if B. as though C. because D. until
17. Although it's raining, _____ are still working in the field.
A. they B. but they C. and they D. so they

1.2.6 Grammar and Vocabulary 6

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

- People _____ Leifeng _____ a person who cared about others much more than about himself.
A. think... as B. look... as C. regard... as D. make... as
- His carelessness _____ his failure.
A. resulted from B. lead to C. was resulted from D. was led to
- A knife _____ things.
A. used to cut B. is used to cutting C. is used to cut D. used to cutting
- It is impolite _____ at a stranger.
A. to stare B. staring C. stared D. stare
- We all admire our history teacher for his _____.
A. sense for humor B. sense of humor C. sense in humor D. sense for humor
- _____ a local guide _____ the way, we got there easily.
A. Because... leading B. Because... led C. With... leading D. With... led
- I am not feeling well now; I wish I _____ so much.
A. am not eating B. didn't eat C. haven't eaten D. hadn't eaten
- That he said he felt very down means he felt very _____.
A. angry B. embarrassed C. low D. annoyed
- Our Chinese teacher is _____ kind _____ that every one of us likes her very much.
A. such... that B. such... as C. so... as D. so... that
- The old man wanted very much to visit the small village, _____ he spent his childhood.
A. where B. there C. which D. the one
- Finally, both sides _____ the proposal that they should not violate the other's territorial integrity and sovereignty from then on.
A. agreed with B. agreed on C. agreed to D. agreed in
- Gaoming was the last _____ the classroom last night.
A. to leave B. leaving C. having left D. left
- We all envy Ella very much because she lives _____.
A. such rich and full life B. such rich and full a life C. so rich and full life D. so rich and full a life
- The picture looks more beautiful _____.
A. in the distance B. at a distance C. from the distance D. in a distance
- A young man _____ Xiao Wang is helping us now.