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北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院研究成果

金版 1+1

同步双测

必修 1

与人教实验版配套

丛书主编 方可

高中英语

北京教育出版社



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前言

丛书主编答读者问

问：主编先生，您能简单介绍一下《金版1+1》系列丛书吗？

答：“金版1+1”系列主要包括《金版1+1同步双测》《金版1+1中考双测》《金版1+1高考双测》三大部分。该系列定位于同步学习及各考复习使用，主要以练测为主。无论从题目的筛选，还是从编写体例的设计来看，该系列都是一套实用、高效的新型教辅用书。

《金版1+1同步双测》丛书是“金版1+1”系列的重要组成部分，是一套严格按照最新教材内容编写、体例设计创新的同步测试卷，涵盖了中学阶段各个年级的课程教学，非常适合课内外同步练习或检测之用。

问：《金版1+1同步双测》丛书经过第四次修订，主要突出了哪些特色？

答：此次修订在内容上突出了以下三大特色：特色一，注重对学生综合能力的训练和培养。像“能力自测”卷就体现了这一特色。特色二，与中高考的联系更加紧密。像“最新考题展示”卷就辑取了近几年全国各类中考、高考卷中一些较典型的试题，经过科学整合并按单元（章）分别组卷，以便为学生提供一应考实战平台。特色三，汲取最新信息，凸显创新思维意识与素质教育目标。可以说此次修订结合全国各地师生来信中提出的好建议和新观点，从大量最新题型中精选出一些极具代表性的题目，组成了“新颖题型参考”卷，以启发学生创新思维与主动性学习。

问：主编先生，如何理解《金版1+1同步双测》中的“1+1”和“双测”呢？

答：之所以这样命名，是因为本丛书的每册均由两部分组成。第一部分为16K活页印装，按教材顺序划分为若干小单元，各单元自成卷，主要适用于同步教学中课内练习或课外自练；第二部分为8K活页印装，按教材顺序划分为若干大单元，各单元自成卷，主要用于教学中的统一测试或单元末的综合练习。从形式上来讲这是真正的“1+1”模式——“小单元过关”+“大单元检测”模式。

本丛书每册均含有两种不同目标、不同模式、不同题量的检测卷，第一部分的检测卷称为“小卷”，第二部分的检测卷称为“大卷”，主要用于同步教学中两种不同目标的检测与验收，这就是“双测”的由来。

问：请您再详细说说“小卷”与“大卷”的意义及它们的关系，好吗？

答：好的。“小卷”体现了“小”，划分到课时，故亦可称“课时卷”，这是为了“逐课先过关”；大卷相对小卷而言，按单元设计，故可称“单元卷”，这是为了“单元大过关”。“小卷”与“大卷”的关系，可形象地比作合奏中的小锣与大鼓，几声小锣，一声大鼓，轻敲有序，重锤有节，重迭成波澜，迂回有递进。



问：为什么不称为“小卷+大卷”，而偏偏称作“1+1”与“双测”呢？

答：您问到了关键处。您可知道，这里的“1+1”不是简单的“数学式”，而是蕴藏着深刻的“哲学原理”。“1+1”仅仅是形式，还要升华到思想。我们用“1+1”把“两分法”和“整合规则”的普遍哲理引进到检测设计中来。例如，在同一单元的“小卷”里，我们再用“一分为二”分出了两份不同层次的试卷，一名“基础巩固”，一名“综合拓展”，将知识与能力“合二为一”，这才算是一套完整的检测卷。再如：在每一单元的“小卷”之后，我们又设计了两种不同要求的“大卷”，一种供学生自测，一种供教师在教学中进行统一测试或练习，而且“小卷”和“大卷”分别采用了不同的印装形式，这无论从功效还是形式上来看都可称为“1+1”与“双测”。

问：很有意思！这点我没有想到。关于“1+1”哲理的实施，您还能举出一些例子吗？

答：例子很多。如在每一卷的题目设置上，“1+1”指导我们进行“传统题目+探究题目”的设计。要知道，旧教材中的设问，着重于“答”而吝吝于“给”，但新教材着重于“辅”而不苛刻于“求”。这种题设走势，对今后的教学将产生巨大的影响。在此过渡时期，我们恰到好处地把“传统题”和“探究题”按“1+1”的原理进行了合理安排。

问：以上设计，非常之妙。为了确保《金版1+1同步双测》丛书的编写质量，贵中心采取了哪些可靠措施？

答：主要是作者队伍的优化。为保证《金版1+1同步双测》丛书的质量，我中心做了如下工作：其一，请名师设计；其二，找名校坐庄；其三，选名卷垫底。

北京教育出版社恒谦教育研究院
《金版1+1》系列丛书编委会

同步双测



目录

CONTENTS

第一部分 基础巩固 综合拓展 新颖题型参考 最新考题展示

Unit 1 Friendship

基础巩固	(3)
综合拓展	(7)
新颖题型参考 最新考题展示	(11)

Unit 2 English around the world

基础巩固	(13)
综合拓展	(17)
新颖题型参考 最新考题展示	(20)

Unit 3 Travel journal

基础巩固	(22)
综合拓展	(27)
新颖题型参考 最新考题展示	(31)

Unit 4 Earthquakes

基础巩固	(33)
综合拓展	(37)
新颖题型参考 最新考题展示	(41)

Unit 5 Nelson Mandela — a modern hero

基础巩固	(43)
综合拓展	(47)



新颖题型参考 最新考题展示	(51)
参考答案	(55)

第二部分 单元测试

Unit 1 测试卷	(1)
Unit 2 测试卷	(9)
Unit 1~Unit 2 阶段测试(一)	(17)
Unit 1~Unit 2 阶段测试(二)	(21)
期中测试卷	(25)
Unit 3 测试卷	(33)
Unit 4 测试卷	(41)
Unit 3~Unit 4 阶段测试(一)	(45)
Unit 3~Unit 4 阶段测试(二)	(49)
Unit 5 测试卷	(53)
期末测试卷	(61)

同步双测

Unit 1 Friendship

(时间:60 分钟 满分:100 分)

一、汉译英(20 分)

1. 合计 _____
2. 平静下来 _____
3. 关心 _____
4. 经历 _____
5. 躲藏 _____
6. 一系列的 _____
7. 为了 _____
8. 根据 _____
9. 与……相处 _____
10. 爱上 _____
11. 参加 _____
12. 碰巧 _____
13. 遛狗 _____
14. 考试作弊 _____
15. 对……狂热 _____
16. 面对面 _____
17. 记日记 _____
18. 和……交流 _____
19. 尽力做某事 _____
20. 征求意见 _____

二、单项选择(15 分)

- () 1. I _____ while reading the English text-book. Luckily, my roommate woke me up in time!
- A. had fallen asleep
B. have fallen asleep
C. fell asleep
D. fall asleep

- () 2. I found him very kind and easy _____, so we became very good friends very quickly.
- A. getting along with
B. to get along with
C. getting along
D. to get along
- () 3. Readers can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word.
- A. get over B. get in
C. get along D. get through
- () 4. —I have got a cough and this place hurts. —_____. Let me examine you.
- A. Don't mind
B. Take it easy
C. You should learn to protect yourself
D. Keep calm. You will recover soon
- () 5. _____ reading is faster than reading aloud.
- A. Silent B. Quiet
C. Calm D. Still
- () 6. Dr Manette did _____ he could _____ the peasant girl.
- A. all; to calm B. that; to calm
C. what; calm D. all that; calm
- () 7. Forgive him, please. I don't think he broke your mirror _____.
- A. with care B. on purpose
C. for fun D. with aim
- () 8. What way are you thinking of _____ rid of the flies?

- A. to get B. getting
C. being got D. to be getting

()9. We must do something to _____ factories _____ waste water into the river before it is cleaned.

- A. stop; pouring B. prevent; to pour
C. keep; pouring D. stop; to pour

()10. It must be done _____ purpose.

- A. for B. with C. at D. on

()11. The poor workers were made _____ all day and night.

- A. to work B. work
C. working D. worked

()12. _____ go with the world, China is trying her best to connect the companies with technology.

- A. So that B. As
C. In order that D. In order to

()13. The secretary has been keeping silent about the accident _____ lose her job.

- A. so as to not B. so as not to
C. so not as to D. in order to

()14. The secretary has been keeping silent about the accident _____ she can keep her job.

- A. so as B. so
C. so that D. in order

()15. Having missed the last bus, we had to _____ walking home.

- A. set up B. set about
C. set down D. set off

三、完形填空(20分)

In order to be a success in the American business world, you must “get along” with people. You must learn to conduct yourself in such a way 1 you earn the affection and respect of others. 2 we have already pointed out, Americans 3 business and pleasure.

Therefore, learning how to chat informally can be 4 help with your American business 5. Americans like to talk about a 6 of different topics — sports, politics, cars, popular movies, television shows and personal interests. Many large American cities have sports teams. If you are 7 with Americans in the United States, it would be a good idea to 8 out about the local sports teams so that you can 9 in the almost inevitable discussions about “how our 10 will do this year”. Politics can be a 11 topic unless everyone is of the same mind 12. Limit your discussions to asking questions of your friends. Most Americans are 13 owners and some are even obsessive about the subject. You can contribute 14 talking about cars you have owned or by 15 information you have read in automotive magazines. Americans watch television almost every night and attend movies regularly.

16 naturally television shows and the 17 movies become topics for discussions. If you are unable to 18 American television or attend American movies, reading the 19 section of such magazines as *Time News Week* will keep you up to date on 20 is popular in America.

- ()1. A. which B. where
 C. for D. that
()2. A. While B. Since
 C. As D. Because
()3. A. mix B. enjoy
 C. like D. manage
()4. A. the B. a
 C. very D. some
()5. A. help B. efforts
 C. contacts D. companies
()6. A. bit B. total
 C. group D. number
()7. A. meeting B. working

C. living

D. playing

()8. A. find

B. learn

C. go

D. stay

()9. A. work

B. participate

C. succeed

D. break

()10. A. group

B. business

C. company

D. team

()11. A. common

B. sensitive

C. special

D. daily

()12. A. politically

B. economically

C. professionally

D. personally

()13. A. house

B. car

C. business

D. land

()14. A. to

B. toward

C. by

D. through

()15. A. collecting

B. sharing

C. gathering

D. analyzing

()16. A. So

B. Therefore

C. Thus

D. Hence

()17. A. interesting

B. exciting

C. excellent

D. latest

()18. A. witness

B. look

C. watch

D. glance

()19. A. entertainment

B. sports

C. business

D. movie

()20. A. which

B. that

C. what

D. as

四、阅读理解(10分)

When you take a walk in any city, you often see a lot of people walking dogs. It is still true that a dog is the most useful and faithful animal in the world, but the reason why people keep a dog has changed. In the old days people used to train dogs to protect themselves against attacks by other beasts. Later they came to realize that a dog was not only useful for protection but willing to obey his master. For example, when people used dogs for hunting, the dogs would not eat what was

caught without permission.

These days people in the city need not protect themselves against attacks from animals. Why do they keep dogs, then? Some people keep dogs to protect themselves from robbery. But the most important reason is for companionship. For a child, a dog is a best friend when there are no friends to play with. For young couples, a dog is their child when they have no children. For old couples, a dog is also their child when their natural children have grown up. So the main reason why people keep dogs has changed from protection to friendship.

()1. According to the passage, in the old days people trained dogs _____.

A. for protection against robbery

B. just for fun

C. for companionship

D. for protection against other animals

()2. The word “companionship” may mean _____.

A. worship

B. treasure

C. friendly relationship

D. partnership

()3. The dogs were used for hunting because _____.

A. they were good hunters

B. they obeyed their masters

C. they were useful for protection

D. they did not eat other animals

()4. The most important reason for people to keep dogs now is they _____.

A. need companion

B. like children

C. enjoy hunting

D. want to protect themselves

()5. We can infer from the passage that _____.

A. dogs can be helpful to those who need company

B. city people always feel lonely

C. dogs can be boring

D. the city can be a very dangerous place

五、单句改错(10 分)

1. He and his family left Europe to the USA. _____
2. He took no interest to money. _____
3. When I talked to him, and I found that from childhood he had developed the habit of carrying a little book in his pocket. _____
4. Nobody knows what they are or where do they come from. _____
5. Pilots have reported seeing them and so do astro-nauts. _____
6. During the weekend I traveled by the air for the first time in my life. _____
7. The journey was very excited. _____
8. I was soon high up in the sky among the cloud. _____
9. Two sailors who had just finished a long voyage went to home. _____
10. They came out into the street to look for some-thing amused to do. _____

六、短文改错(10 分)

The day came when my parent announced that they wanted to _____ 1. _____
give a dinner party. We invited Chinese friends to eat with us before _____ 2. _____
and this dinner was going to be different. Besides we al-so invited _____ 3. _____
a Chinese-American family. We were going to invite the Gleasons. _____ 4. _____

“Gee, I should hardly wait to have dinner at your house,” Meg said _____ 5. _____

to me, “I just love Chinese food, that is so delicious !” _____ 6. _____

Everything went on smoothly. I was pleased with that my _____ 7. _____

mother was really a good cook, but I was sure if people who ate _____ 8. _____

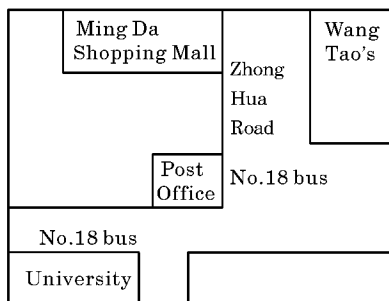
western food would also eat Chinese food in pleasure. Anyway _____ 9. _____

everyone who came for the dinner were extremely delighted. _____ 10. _____

七、书面表达(15 分)

假如你叫刘红,你的同学王涛即将去北京外国语大学学习,现请你写一篇 100 个单词左右的便函给你们的好友 Sue,约她聚会。要点如下:

1. 聚会时间:本周六下午 5:30;
2. 聚会地点:中华路 151 号,王涛家;
3. 按图所示路线,告诉 Sue 怎样去王涛家。



Unit 1 Friendship

(时间:60 分钟 满分:100 分)

一、单项选择(15 分)

- () 1. —I feel like _____ there. What about you?
—I'd like to walk this time. But since there isn't much time left, I'd like _____ a taxi.
A. walking; to hire
B. to walk; hire
C. to walk; hired
D. walking; hired
- () 2. He didn't understand what I said _____ I explained it to him.
A. unless B. until
C. when D. even
- () 3. The story he told us _____ many very boring facts bored a lot of fans to death.
A. being concerned B. be concerned
C. concerned D. concerning
- () 4. Whoever _____ in the examination will be punished.
A. caught cheating
B. found to cheat
C. seen cheat
D. noticed cheated
- () 5. If I catch you _____ again, I shall make you _____ in after school _____ some extra work.
A. to cheat; stay; to do
B. cheating; staying; doing
C. cheat; stay; to do
D. cheating; stay; to do
- () 6. —Do you think Monday is OK for a discussion about the football match?
—Make it _____ day please. We'll have other important things to do.
A. one B. another C. some D. any
- () 7. It is _____ that we find it hard to get along well with them.
A. certainly B. likely
C. possibly D. probably
- () 8. —Peter is really a very clever and diligent student. He often works late into the night.
—No _____ he always gets the first in the examinations.
A. doubt B. reason
C. wonder D. problem
- () 9. Our class is going to _____ with some friends. Would you like to join us?
A. get in B. get over
C. get along D. get together
- () 10. The old man _____ while having the meeting. Luckily, he didn't make any noise!
A. had fallen asleep
B. have fallen asleep
C. fell asleep
D. fall asleep
- () 11. I found him very difficult _____, so we parted a few days after we quarreled.
A. getting along with
B. to get along with
C. getting along
D. to get along
- () 12. You can _____ quite well without knowing the exact meaning of each word while reading.
A. get over B. get in
C. get along D. get through
- () 13. —Sorry, I was in a hurry to go to school.
—_____. You still have 30 minutes left.
A. Don't mind
B. Take it easy

C. You should learn to protect yourself

D. Keep calm. You will get there soon

()14. _____ get on well with his classmates, he tried his best to be friendly.

A. In order to B. As

C. In order that D. So that

()15. The teacher did _____ he could _____ the frightened students.

A. all; to calm B. that; to calm

C. what; calm D. all that; calm

二、完形填空(30分)

A high school history teacher once told us, “If you make one close friend in school, you will be most fortunate. A true friend is someone who stays with you for life.” 1 teaches that he was right. Good friendship is just not easily 2.

It is possible that we simply do not stay in one place long enough for 3 friendship to 4. However, there can be 5 disagreement on the need for each of us to think carefully about the kind of friendship we want.

To most of us, friendships are considered very important, but we need to have clear in our 6 the kinds of friendship we want. Are they to be close or 7 at arm’s length? Do we want to 8 ourselves or do we want to walk on the surface? For some people, many friendships on the surface are 9 enough — and that’s all right. But at some point we need to 10 that our expectations are the same as our friends’ expectations. The sharing of 11 experience 12 our tears as well as our dark dreams is the surest way to deepen friendships. But it 13 be undertaken(进行) slowly and carried on only if there are 14 of interest and action in return.

What are some of the 15 of friendship? The greatest is the attraction to expect too much too soon. Deep relationships 16 time. Another “major difficulty” is the selfishness to think one “possesses” the other, including his time and attention. Similarly, friendships 17 actions in return. In 18 words, you must give as much as you take. Finally there is a question of taking care of. Unless you spend 19 time together, talking on the phone, writing letters, doing things together, friendships will die 20.

()1. A. Knowledge B. Teachers

C. Experience

()2. A. understood

C. realized

()3. A. true

C. deeply

()4. A. design

C. develop

()5. A. no

C. any

()6. A. hearts

C. actions

()7. A. remained

C. kept

()8. A. own

C. share

()9. A. that

C. quite

()10. A. make sure

C. expect

()11. A. social

C. good

()12. A. includes

C. including

()13. A. can

C. will

()14. A. marks

C. scenes

()15. A. difficulties

C. advantages

()16. A. cost

C. ask

()17. A. require

C. depend

()18. A. some

C. other

()19. A. reasonable

C. less

()20. A. for

C. out

D. Parents

B. formed

D. produced

B. common

D. actual

B. intend

D. appear

B. some

D. none

B. thoughts

D. minds

B. left

D. stayed

B. owe

D. spare

B. very

D. not

B. remember

D. check out

B. ordinary

D. personal

B. to include

D. included

B. need

D. must

B. sights

D. signs

B. differences

D. things

B. spend

D. take

B. request

D. suggest

B. many

D. different

B. comfortable

D. a lot

B. away

D. from

三、阅读理解(20分)

Everyone needs friends all his life. Friends play a very important part in everyone’s life. Friendship usually develops during childhood. New friends are made when you progress through school. Those that you make as a student can usually last long. Friends influence your

development, maturity and sense of responsibility. A familiar expression is “You can tell a lot about a person by knowing who his friends are.” Friendship is based on common interests. If you like sports, most of your friends are likely to be athletic. If you enjoy reading and shopping, most of your friends do the same.

Some people call you their friends for the wrong reasons. These people are not really friends. They are superficial, only “friends” on the outside, not the inside where it counts. Superficial friends only want to be your friends if it is to their advantage. True friends are there whether you are rich or poor. It is easy to have many so-called “friends” if you are rich. By this time you should be able to separate your friends into the real or the “phony”.

True friends are most special. They are also difficult to find. You can consider yourself very lucky if you have one true friend. This friend is eager to help you whenever necessary. He or she knows you would do the same for them. A true friend is someone you can talk to about any subject or problem. You and your true friend have good understanding of each other. True friends take your side, and build up your confidence.

- () 1. The first paragraph tells us _____.
 A. how to make a true friend
 B. we should make friends in our childhood
 C. what is friendship based on
 D. friends play a very important part in our life
- () 2. Which of the following is true?
 A. What you value above anything is the friendship developing during childhood.
 B. The friendship developing during your school days will be with you for a long time.
 C. Only through your friends' influence will you take the responsibility for your task.
 D. If you have no music in your life, none of your friends will be a music lover.
- () 3. “So-called ‘friends’” refer to _____.
 A. “fair-weather” friends
 B. those who want to benefit from you
 C. the friends “who are on the surface only”
 D. those who want to help you when you are in trouble

- () 4. The proper title for the article may be _____.
 A. Friends
 B. How to make friends
 C. A true friend
 D. A so-called friend
- () 5. The writer thinks that _____.
 A. it is easy for you to find a true friend when young
 B. the inside is the most important thing in making a friend
 C. a superficial is eager to help you when you are in trouble
 D. a true friend always gives you a hand when necessary

四、选择下列单词填空(10分)

lying, rest, none, as, something, rule, name, living, have been, even though

Dear editor,

I'm an 18-year-old girl 1 in South America. I 2 chatting with a boy for a year who lives in England. We are a “couple” and he tells me that he loves me. But I don't know if he is 3 to me. He keeps saying that he's going to come to visit, but I've been waiting for some months and nothing has happened. I want to do 4 to make him come here for summer vacation. What can I do?

Rosa

Dear Rosa,

Remember this basic 5: you can't make anyone do anything. You can only be responsible for your own behavior.

It sounds like you are a couple in 6 only. When you're chatting online, you speak to each other like lovers, you act like a couple, and believe that you're partners. However, it's highly likely that in the 7 of his life, he acts as if he's single. Think about it: 8 of his friends have met you, he probably gets a lot of sorrow for spending so much time online, he hasn't even met you himself! From England to South America is a long way. You know that, 9 he's probably not lying about loving you, it's unlikely that this relationship is going to be successful. Try to start thinking of him 10 your online friend, and begin looking around in your day-to-day life to find boys you can date in your own country.

五、短文改错(10 分)

One day, the woman got on a bus with her son. After
1. _____
sitting down, she overheard that many passenger whispered,
2. _____
“What ugly the boy is !” The young woman was very
embarrassed 3. _____
and sad. At this time, the bus stopped. A man got on
and sit 4. _____
beside the woman. It proved that he was careful man,
for 5. _____
he noticed the woman was happy. He said with a smile
6. _____
on her face, “When something bothers you, the best
way 7. _____
is breathing deeply, then drinking water.” Taken out a

bottle of 8. _____
water and a banana out from his bag , the man said,
“Here you are. 9. _____
The water is for you. The banana, for your monkey !”
10. _____

六、书面表达(15 分)

假定你们班有同学捐赠建起了一个小图书馆,为了更好地利用它,让它有助于同学们学习英语和其他各个学科,你作为班长,向全班同学宣布从明天开始可以借书,另外,你作了以下规定:

1. 每次只能借一本;
2. 每本只能借一周,要及时归还;
3. 要爱惜书,不得转借他人。

最后你希望同学们要遵守以上规定。请按以上要点写一篇发言稿。

Unit 1 Friendship

(时间:45 分钟 满分:100 分)

- () 1. The hunter came in, with a bow in one hand, and an arrow in his _____ hand.
A. other B. another
C. others D. the another
- () 2. English can help _____ people and make the stay in a foreign country easy and comfortable.
A. agree with B. communicate with
C. communicate to D. write to
- () 3. I don't like these shoes. Show me _____.
A. another B. other
C. some others D. the other
- () 4. Whoever _____ in the exam will be sent to headmaster's.
A. were caught to cheat
B. caught cheated
C. caught cheating
D. caught to be cheating
- () 5. Is the street too narrow for the bus to go _____?
A. through B. across C. on D. in
- () 6. The thief _____ in the cave for two hours before he was caught.
A. was hiding B. hid away
C. had hidden D. hidden
- () 7. No trees in the forest can be cut down _____ the law before they are big enough.
A. thanks to B. according to
C. because D. so long as
- () 8. _____ one study, belts are worn only by about fifteen percent of drivers and passengers in cities, and only nine percent in small towns.
A. According with B. According to
C. Basing on D. Based with
- () 9. —Have you ever seen Peter recently?
—Yes. He _____ me to ask you how you _____ along with your new job these days.
A. has asked; have been getting
B. asked; were getting
C. often asks; are getting
D. asked; are getting
- () 10. I rang you several times but wasn't able to _____. Whom were you talking to on the phone?
A. get up B. get along
C. get down D. get through
- () 11. Would you please tell me what _____ you have _____ English?
A. wrong; to learn B. difficulty; to learn
C. matter; learning D. trouble; learning
- () 12. Please tell me the reason _____ you are late.
A. why B. of C. about D. that
- () 13. He _____ his classmates very well and he has many friends at the new school.
A. goes along with B. gets alone with
C. gets along with D. gets along to
- () 14. They have _____ for a long time before they got married.
A. fallen in love B. felt in love
C. been in love D. falling love
- () 15. The years between 1100 and 1500 was _____ when more than 10 000 French words were brought in English.
A. one time B. one times
C. a time D. the times
- () 16. The little boat was held entirely _____ by the terrible storm on the sea.
A. in arms B. in touch
C. in reach D. in power

- () 17. I would be very _____ if you could give me some advice on how to learn English.
A. grateful B. helpful
C. cheerful D. pleasant
- () 18. —Was his father strict with him when he was at school?
—Yes. He had never praised him _____ he became one of the top students in his grade.
A. after B. unless
C. until D. when
- () 19. A good storyteller must be able to hold his listeners' curiosity _____ he reaches the end of the story.
A. when B. unless
C. after D. until
- () 20. Not until all the fish died in the river _____ how serious the pollution is.
A. did the villagers realize
B. the villagers realized
C. the villagers did realize
D. didn't the villagers realize
- () 21. We were told that we should follow the main road _____ we reached the central railway station.
A. whenever B. until
C. while D. wherever
- () 22. I don't want to _____ the friendship, but I really don't like the way he acts.
A. end up B. come to an end
C. end D. be ended
- () 23. We can certainly overcome the difficulties facing us if we _____ all these jobs.
A. go on B. get on
C. get down to D. get along with
- () 24. Of the three foreign guests, one is from London, _____ two are from New York.
A. other B. the other
C. some D. any
- () 25. He didn't like me to know what _____ he has _____ English.
A. wrong; to learn B. difficulty; to learn
C. matter; learning D. trouble; learning
- () 26. We would be very _____ if you could visit us and be present at the party.
A. grateful B. helpful
C. cheerful D. pleasant
- () 27. Did you have any trouble _____ the post office?
A. to have found B. with finding
C. to find D. in finding
- () 28. It was _____ back home after the experiment.
A. not until midnight did he go
B. until midnight that he didn't go
C. not until midnight that he went
D. until midnight when he didn't go
- () 29. It's ten years since the scientist _____ on his life's work of discovering the valuable chemical.
A. made for B. set out
C. took off D. turned up
- () 30. The girl was working hard. She hoped to finish cleaning the house _____ her mother came back home.
A. before B. till
C. after D. since