1. She refused to \_\_\_ the door key to the landlady until she got ba ck her deposit.  
A. hand in   
B. hand out   
C. hand down   
D. hand over  
　　  
2. I've never been to Lhasa, but that's the city\_\_\_.  
A. I'd most like to visit   
B. where I like to visit?   
C. which I like to visit mostly   
D. I'd like much to visit  
　　  
3. He \_\_\_ unwisely, but he was at least trying to do something helpful.  
A. may have acted   
B. must have acted   
C. should act   
D. would act  
　　  
4. If you have really been studying English for so long. It's about t i me you \_\_\_ able to write letters in English.  
A. should be  
B. were  
C. must be  
D . are  
　  
5. He's \_\_\_ as a “bellyacher” —— he's always complaining about some thing.  
A. who is known   
B. whom is known   
C. what is known   
D. which is known  
　　  
6. The government\_\_\_\_ to approve the use of wide-spead surveillance when the Justice Department took objections.  
A. is going  
B. had been  
C. was about  
D. is coming  
　　  
7. Although \_\_\_\_ Spanish, he attended the course.  
A. he was knowing   
B. he is knowing  
C. having a knowledge of   
D. knows  
　　  
8. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are so excited today, for they bought\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A. many furnitures  
B. so much furniture  
C. many piece of furniture  
D. a lot of furniture  
　　  
9. Despite their good service provided, most inns are less expensive than hotels of\_\_\_standards.  
A. equivalent  
B. likely  
C. alike  
D. uniform  
　　  
10. The back garden of our house contains a lawn, \_\_\_\_ very pleasant to sit on in summer.  
A. which is   
B. which it is   
C. it is   
D. where it is  
　　  
**答案与解析：**　　  
1.D  
在领回押金前，她拒绝将大门钥匙交给女房东。?本题为短语辨析题。hand in意为“递交，上交，提出”;hand out意为“分发，交给，取出”;hand down意为“留传下来，把……传下去”;hand over意为“交出，移交”。根据句意，选项D为正确答案。  
　　  
2.A  
我从未去过拉萨，但那却是我最想参观的城市。本题为语法结构题。选项 I'd most like to visit在句中是宾语从句，其先行词是city，宾语从句省略了关系代词that或which。  
　　  
3.A  
他过去也许做得不是十分明智，但至少他在努力做一些有益的事情。 本题考查对情态动词及虚拟语气用法的掌握。  
may + have + 过去分词，表示对过去事情的猜测，may表示不确定，意为“过去也许……”;must表确定性的猜测，用来提示说话人假设某人在过去曾做过某事，说话人对其假设的内容十分肯定，意为“过去一定……”。根据句意，选项A为正确答案。  
　　  
4.B  
如果你真的学习英语这么长时间了，现在应该差不多能用英语写信了。本题为语法题，考查对虚拟语气的掌握。?It's about time...为固定用法，是一个典型的虚拟语气句型，从句中的谓语动词用一般过去时。  
　　  
5.C  
他是那种大家所熟悉的牢骚满腹的人——总是怨这怨那。  
本题为语法结构题。what相当于something that, what is known as意思是“大家所熟悉的，所谓的”。what is known as a“bellyacher”在句中作表语，用于说明he的身份、职业等。agree in意为“关于……意见一致”;agree with意为“与……(意见)一致”。这里是说与某人达成一致意见，所以答案选D。  
　　  
6.C  
政府正打算同意采取广泛监督的手段时，却遭到了司法部的反对。此题考查时态的运用。少数几个前置词可带不定式作宾语，如about,but,except,save, than等后允许加不定式作宾语。be about+不定式表示“将来”的含义，因此C为正确选项。  
　　  
7.C  
虽然只懂一点西班牙语，但他还是参加了这个课程的学习。know是静态动词，不能用于进行时;选knows从句中又缺少主语。knowledge作“知识”讲时是不可数名词，但作“了解”讲时，前面可加“a”，常用于词组have a knowledge of中，所以选C)。  
  
8.D  
史密斯夫妇今天非常兴奋，因为他们昨天买了许多家具。  
此题考查名词的单复数。英语中有些名词只有单数，如furniture 前可用pieces of furniture, much furniture, a lot of furniture。因此D为正确选项。  
　　  
9.A  
尽管同样提供优质的服务，大多数酒馆要比同标准的旅馆的费用低。此题考查形容词词义。尽管equivalent 与 alike,uniform都有“相同”的意思，但是alike常在句中做表语，不做定语;equivalent则可做定语，意为“相等的，相当的”，最符合题意;而uniform强调的是“一致的，一样的”;likely意为“很可能的”，一般做表语。因此A为正确选项。  
  
10. A  
我家的后花园有一片草坪，夏天坐在上面会令你心旷神怡。  
which引出非限制性定语从句，在句中作主语，且和sit on 构成动宾关系。类似的句子有：This room is comfortable to live in 这句中live in 和this room构成动宾关系。