

[考试教程]

ENGLISH FOR ADULTS

王丽荣 编著



吉林出版集团有限责任公司

成人学士学位英语考试教程

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王丽荣 编著

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前 言

成人本科毕业生能否授予学士学位,即是成人本科生学业成绩与学术水平优良的标志,也是衡量高等学校教育水平与培养能力的重要尺度。作为授予学位必要条件的成人本科毕业生申请学士学位外语考试,不仅越来越受到成人本科生的关注,同时,也越来越引起高等学校成人外语教育部门的重视。

成人学士学位英语考试越来越科学,越来越规范,越来越趋于全国统一。新版《吉林省成人本科学士学位英语统一考试大纲》就是按照全国统一商定的原则,结合吉林省成人高等教育的实际和考生的实际情况制定的。

为了满足广大成人本科生和高校外语教育的要求,特别是成人本科生申请学士学位,以及全日制本科生申请二学位外语复习备考的要求,根据吉林省学位考试办公室最新颁发的新版《吉林省成人本科学士学位英语考试大纲》,作者编写了《成人学士学位英语考试教程》。本教程不但可完全地满足教学使用,而且实用于考生备考复习。

《成人学士学位英语考试教程》是由王丽荣教授执笔的。王丽荣教授是全国外语测试教育专家之一,参与了2003—2007年的《吉林省成人学士学位英语考纲》和2008—2011年的《吉林省成人学士学位英语考纲》的专家咨询工作。现将《成人学士学位英语考试教程》的有关问题作如下说明:

一、本教程完全符合全国学士学位考试精神规范,特别体现了吉林省历年来学士学位英语考试的传承,反映了最新的学士学位英语考试的性质、题型。

二、本教程体例科学、实用、新颖。

全书第一部分为2008年学士学位英语考试大纲,对考试对象、性质、方式等进行陈述,以便于使用者有纲可依,沉着应试。

收纳了2005年—2007年考试真题和统一考试所用答题卡。

教程主体部分共分十二个单元,各单元包含以下内容:

NEW WORDS

以课文中出现的生词新义为选列对象,以在课文中出现的先后为排列顺序,目的在于为学生扫清阅读障碍,提高阅读速度。

EXPLORING VOCABULARY

此栏目为本书的重点,文中单词均为当前英语学习中的高频词汇,对其中重点单词进行了详细的讲解并配有丰富的练习,并要求学生进行重点记忆,极大地丰富了本书的使用价值。

DEVELOPING YOUR SKILLS

此栏目为本书的点睛部分。回答问题、概括总结、理清因果关系、寻找细节、大意转述与引用、比较对比、利用上下文线索等阅读策略和手段,旨在提高学生的阅读能力和技巧。

另外, **EXPANDING VOCABULARY** 等部分,汇集词汇知识、语法练习、口语技能训练(如讨论、观点共享、角色扮演等形式)和写作训练,延伸和扩展本套教材的内容和使用价值。并配有26套模拟试题及学士学位英语考试应掌握的重点词组及短语,并配备了所需答案。

本书在编写的过程中得到了国家考试有关专家、兄弟省,特别是吉林省高校外语教学行业专家的大力支持,并对该书的修改提出了宝贵的意见,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

作 者

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吉林省成人本科学士学位英语统一考试大纲

总 则

为适应成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位外语统一考试的要求,根据国务院学位委员会《关于授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位暂行规定》和国务院学位委员会、原国家教育委员会《关于整顿普通高等学校授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位工作的通知》的有关规定,参照普通本科英语教学大纲的要求,并结合成人高等教育本科英语教学的实际情况,使考试更加规范,使广大考生能够熟悉英语考试的内容、题型、难度、及记分办法,特制定本大纲,并将于 2008 年开始执行。现将有关问题作如下说明:

成人英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的英汉互译能力,和初步的听说能力,使他们能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此,本考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,重点是考核学生的阅读能力以及对语法结构和词语用法的熟练程度。

本考试是一种标准化考试。考试方式为笔试。考试范围主要参照全日制文理科、本科英语教学大纲所规定的 1—3 级除听说以外的大部分内容。在题型设计上,英汉互译部分和写作部分是主观性试题之外,其余试题均采用客观性的多项选择题形式。听说部分的测试正在规划之中,待时机成熟时实施。客观性试题有信度较高,覆盖面广的优点;而主观性试题有利于提高测试的效度,能更好的检测考生运用语言的能力。为此,本考试采用主观题、客观题混合型,以保证良好的信度和效度,以利于未来全国统考、考查或评估。

本考试成人学位考生按百分制计分,满分为 100 分。普通专业 60 分以上(含 60 分)为及格,特殊专业的合格线以省学位委员会当年的文件为准。考试成绩合格者发给“吉林省成人本科申请学士学位外语考试合格证书”。成人二学位考生除作答以上 100 分题目外,还必须作答加试题,加试题满分为 20 分。二学位考生加试题必须达到 12 分以上(含 12 分),加试题成绩低于 12 分者,考试为不合格。

本考试每年举行 1 次,时间为 8 月,考试时间为 2 小时。

一、考试对象

1. 本大纲适用于成人本科生(包括函授、自考、电大及远程教育等)和二学位考生。
2. 二学位考生:是指全日制本科生通过成人教育形式(含自学考试、电大及远程教育)获得成人二学历并申请成人二学位者。

二、考试性质

本考试的目的是考核考生的英语基础知识和语言技能,以及使用英语进行基本阅读、翻译、写作的能力;其性质是英语能力水平考试。

三、考试方式与内容

考试方式为笔试。

考试内容包括四个部分:

1. 词汇、语法结构;
2. 阅读理解;

3. 翻译（英汉互译）；
4. 写作；
5. 改错和作文（二学位考生必答题）

本考试采用闭卷考试，成人学士本科生英语学位考试采用统一格式考试。考试内容共分四个部分。客观题占 65%，主观题占 35%。每次考试客观题和主观题所占比率可有所变化，但应该适当保持主观题比例。考试时间为 120 分钟。（具体题量、记分和答题参考时间参见以下各项说明及附表 1、附表 2、附表 3、附表 4 和附表 5）

第一部分 词汇、语法结构（Part I Vocabulary and Structure）

该项测试共设 30 题，每题 1 分，共 30 分题。考试时间为 20 分钟。本部分为两节。A 节通常设 15 题。要求考生对单句中划线的词语部分进行替换选择，即从所给的四项选择中选出一个最佳替换词。B 节通常设 15 题，为单句选择填空。要求考生根据句意选出最佳答案，填入空白处。词汇命题范围为本大纲所规定的 4200 词及大纲要求掌握的其他语言项目。

词语用法和语法结构部分主要考核学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围包括全日制文理科教学大纲中词汇表及语法结构表 1—3 级的主要内容。

第二部分 阅读理解（Part II Reading Comprehension）

本部分共设 15 题，每题 2 分，共 30 分题。考试时间为 40 分钟。阅读理解的短文为 3 篇，每篇长度为 250-280 词左右，每篇短文设 5 个问题。要求考生在理解短文的基础上从每题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。短文选材的原则是：

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. 了解作者的目的、态度和观点；
5. 根据上下文理解生词的意思；
6. 了解语篇的结论；
7. 进行信息转换。

本部分测试的文字材料以一般性阅读材料(科普、文化、社会、常识、经贸、人物等)和实用性文字，不包括诗歌、小说、散文等文学性材料；其内容能为各专业学生所理解。

阅读理解部分主要考核学生通过阅读获取信息的能力，既要求准确，也要求有一定的速度。

第三部分 翻译（Part III Translation）

本部分设英汉和汉英两节。每节 15 分，共 30 分题。考试时间两节共为 30 分钟。两节考试内容均为短句或短文，包括一般性内容和实用性内容。英译汉短句或短文长度为 100 词左右，汉译英短句或短文长度为 60-80 词左右。英译汉和汉译英的句子难度均低于课文的英语文章。评分标准要求译文做到译意准确、文字通顺、无明显的语言和语法错误。

翻译部分主要考核学生词汇、语法、句型等方面综合运用语言的能力。

第四部分 写作 (Part IV Writing)

本部分设 1 题, 分值为 10 分。要求考生用 30 分钟时间, 按照本题中的要求写出一篇 80-120 词左右的英文短文。其形式以实用写作任务为主, 也可以按照所给题纲进行写作, 看图作文, 写摘要, 描述图表或信函等。

写作部分主要考核学生综合应用语言的能力。

第五部分 改错和作文 (Part V Identification / Correction, and Writing)

本部分为二学位考生必答题。分值为 20 分。考试时间不变, 即其它部分的考试时间相对缩短。考试内容达到本科学生英语四级水平。

改错题由 10 个单句组成。每个句子含有标着的 A、B、C 和 D 的四个划线部分, 其中有一处是错误的, 要求考生从四个划线部分中挑出其错误的部分并改正。改错部分是词语用法和语法结构部分的延伸, 目的是测试学生掌握词汇、短语及语法结构的熟练程度, 其重点是固定搭配和句型。

附表 1: 试卷四个部分的题目数、内容、题型及考试时间分配表:

序号	测试项目	题号	测试内容	题型	百分比	时间分配
I	词汇用法和语法结构	1~30	词汇用法、语法结构、词形变化等	多项选择、填空	30%	20 分钟
II	阅读理解	31~45	语篇, 包括简单的一般性及应用性文章	多项选择	30%	40 分钟
III	翻译	46~55	句子或段落	多项选择、句子或段落翻译	30%	30 分钟
IV	写作		应用文(便条、通知、摘要、简短信函、简历表、申请表、协议书等)或实用性的段落	套写、书写、填写	10%	30 分钟
合计		55+1			100%	120 分钟

附表 2: 答题及评分办法:

1. 客观性试题用机器阅卷, 要求考生从每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案, 并在答题纸 (Answer Sheet) 上相应部分用铅笔在字母中间划一横线。每题只能选择一个答案。多选无效, 否则该题按零分计分。多项选择题记分只算答对的题数, 答错不扣分。
2. 主观性试题 (翻译、作文) 按科学的评分标准评分, 其答案必须写在另附的答题纸上。

附表 3: 出题内容:

第四部分写作也可以用完型填空来取代。考试分数不变。考试时间可根据此题型的难易程度与其它题型的时间进行调整。

完型填空(Part IV Cloze)共 20 题, 每题 0.5 分。考试时间为 10 分钟。完型填空题是在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文 (约 180—200 词) 中留有 20 个空白。每个空白处为一题, 每题有四个选项。要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选出一个最佳答案, 使短文的结构和意思恢复完整。填空的选项包括结构词和实义词, 有些选项会涉及到一些重要的语法内容。

完型填空部分主要考核学生综合运用语言的能力。

附表 4: 二学位考试

二学位考试的总分为 120 分。考试时间不变, 仍为 2 小时, 即其它部分的考试时间相对缩短。考试内容增加第五部分, 属二学位考生必答题, 此题要求达到本科生英语四级水平。此部分未包括在附表一中。

附表 5-3: 三级教学要求达到的目标:

级	CEB	学时	词汇				读						听			写	译	
			领会式掌握		复用式掌握		精读量		泛读量		阅读速度		技能要求	语速 (wpm)	遍数			技能要求
			词数	累计数	词数	累计数	词数	累计数	一般阅读	快速阅读								
											词数	累计数						

2005 年吉林省成人高等教育本科生申请学士学位外国语统一考试
英语

试卷一 (A 卷)

考生注意: ① 将答案 (每题只能选择一个) 填涂在答题卡上, 否则无效。

② 答 A 卷的, 在答题卡“试卷类型”栏涂 [A]; 答 B 卷的, 在答题卡“试卷类型”栏涂 [B]

一、选择最佳答案填空 (每题 0.5 分, 共 20 分)

1. This one isn't good. That one is _____ worse.
A) even B) quite C) very D) more
2. He spoke so quickly that I didn't _____ what he said.
A) miss B) catch C) listen D) receive
3. These apples _____ delicious.
A) is tasted B) are tasted C) taste D) tastes
4. Hard work leads _____ success and failure lies _____ laziness.
A) /, to B) to, in C) to, on D) up, in
5. How _____ is it from here to the city center?
A) long B) distant C) near D) far
6. That's not a new car. It's a _____ car.
A) using B) used C) use D) having used
7. I don't think _____ possible to master a foreign language without much memory work.
A) this B) that C) it D) those
8. The exhibition shows _____.
A) how fast is our city developing B) how rapidly our city is developing.
C) how is our city developed fast D) how rapid our city developed
9. The weather was _____ cold to go out without a coat.
A) such B) so C) too D) enough
10. If my lawyer _____ here last Saturday, he _____ me from leaving.
A) had been, would have prevented B) had been, would prevent
C) were, would prevent D) were, would have prevented
11. Not only the teacher but also the students _____ the answer.
A) know B) knows
C) has to know D) have been known
12. _____ of them knows about the plan because it is secret.
A) Nobody B) Few C) None D) Little
13. Hardly _____ the door when he rushed into the office out of breath.
A) I opened B) did I open
C) I had opened D) had I opened
14. It was for this reason _____ he refused to accept the offer to work abroad.
A) why B) that C) which D) how
15. _____ your help I should have failed.
A) But for B) Due to C) Owing to D) Thanks to
16. It is a fact that all the time children are _____ to films and reports about crime and violence.
A) exploded B) opposite C) exposed D) opposed
17. Who else except a millionaire could _____ to use such an expensive car?
A) offer B) affect C) refer D) afford
18. What you have said _____ me of something I read a few years ago.
A) awakes B) recalls C) reminds D) remembers
19. Take an umbrella _____ it should rain.

- A) in case of B) in case C) unless D) if
20. Most of the _____ passengers were quickly removed from the aircraft.
A) injured B) damaged C) hurt D) harmed
21. You'll have to pay for the holiday in _____, I'm afraid.
A) front B) advance C) ahead D) forward
22. She was _____ of having asked such a silly question.
A) sorry B) guilty C) ashamed D) miserable
23. Although they plant trees in this area every year the tops of some hills are still _____.
A) bare B) vacant C) blank D) hollow
24. I _____ watching TV at home to playing basketball with my friends on Sunday.
A) like B) want C) prefer D) choose
25. As a _____ of fact, talking to a friend is nice, but being alone is also enjoyable.
A) matter B) thing C) business D) affair
26. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into _____ when judging my examination.
A) reard B) account C) counting D) observation
27. The little boy felt very _____ when his parents forgot his birthday.
A) deserted B) unpleasant C) hopeless D) disappointed
28. Many developed countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.
A) material B) energy C) power D) source
29. She was, he thought, the best _____ novelist in England.
A) lively B) living C) alive D) live
30. I'd like to take _____ of this opportunity to thank you all for your cooperation.
A) advantage B) benefit C) profit D) occasion
31. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to, _____ the color of his skin.
A) with the exception of B) in the light of
C) by virtue of D) regardless of
32. Children are _____ to have some accidents as they grow up.
A) obvious B) indispensable C) doubtless D) bound
33. You must _____ these bad habits if you want to join us.
A) do with B) do off C) do away with D) do away
34. The chemistry teacher _____ preparing for the experiment on entering the lab.
A) set out B) set about C) set off D) set up
35. The plan is _____ to meet with the approval of the manager.
A) possible B) likely C) probable D) perhaps
36. It is claimed that this tin-opener is a good invention, but _____ it is not easy to use.
A) in particular B) in detail C) in practice D) in the end
37. Everyone should be _____ to a decent standard of living and an opportunity to be educated.
A) attributed B) entitled C) identified D) justified
38. Tom was extremely angry, but cool-headed enough to _____ storming into the boss's office.
A) turn B) prohibit C) avoid D) prevent
39. I like white color as it is a _____ of purity.
A) symbol B) sign C) signal D) symptom
40. The bed has been _____ in the family. It was my great grandmother's originally.
A) handed out B) handed over
C) handed down D) handed round

二、阅读理解（根据短文和提问，选择最佳答案）（每题 2 分，共 40 分）

Passage 1

A few years ago it was common to speak of a generation gap between young people and their

elders. Parents said that children did not respect and listen to them, while children said that their parents did not understand them at all. What had gone wrong? Why had the generation gap suddenly appeared? Actually, the generation gap has been around for a long time. Many people argue that it is built into every part of our society.

One important cause of the generation gap is the opportunity that young people have to choose their own ways of life. In a more traditional society, when children grow up, they are expected to live in the same area as their parents, to marry people that their parents know and like, and often to continue the family jobs. In our society, young people often travel great distances for their education, move out of the family at an early age, marry or live with people whom their parents have never met, and choose jobs different from those of their parents.

In our society, parents often expect their children to do better than they did, to find better jobs, to make more money and to do all the things that they were unable to do. Often, that is another cause of the gap between them. Often, they discover that they have very little in common with each other.

Finally, the speed at which changes take place in our society is the third cause of the gap between the generations. In a traditional culture, senior people are valued for their knowledge, but in our society the knowledge of a lifetime may become out of date. The young and the old seem to live in two very different worlds, separated by different skills and abilities. No doubt, the generation gap will continue in American life for some time to come.

41. The first paragraph tells us that _____.
A) the problem of the generation gap draws much attention from people
B) it is out of date to talk about the generation gap
C) children and parents are trying to understand each other
D) it is very important for people to frequently communicate with each other
42. In a more traditional society, old people _____.
A) have their children respect and listen to them
B) do not care for their children at all
C) expect their children to rebel against them
D) do not live together with their children
43. In American society young people _____.
A) do not need to find jobs
B) marry people younger than them
C) have better education than their parents
D) leave home at an early age
44. Which of the following is NOT the cause of the generation gap?
A) Young people like to depend more on themselves.
B) Parents do not love their children dearly.
C) American society changes rapidly.
D) Parents expect too much of their children.
45. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A) that the generation gap needs considering
B) when the generation gap is necessary in American society
C) why the generation gap exists
D) how we can reduce the generation gap

Passage 2

Cats are creatures of habits. They like to go to sleep about the same time every day and for a certain length of time. They seem to have a natural clock inside them that tells them when to sleep.

Cats increase their regular sleep with occasional cat naps. Some experts feel that humans could also benefit from this habit. Cat naps help to build up energy in the body. They are also a good way to get rid of trouble! Since cats have the same moods as humans, some experts believe that people can improve their moods. People might become happier.

A number of famous people have copied cats by taking cat naps during the day. The naps would usually last from 15 to 30 minutes.

Winston Churchill took cat naps. So did Presidents Harry Truman, John F. Kennedy, and Lyndon B. Johnson. These famous men were known for their energy. They were also able to work long hours, often into the night. Napping was their secret.

Perhaps more people could learn from cats and take naps to feel better and live longer!

46. From this selection we know that cats _____.
A) take naps to add to their regular sleep
B) do not have regular sleep
C) have occasional sleep as well as naps every day
D) take naps when they are not happy
47. Taking cat naps _____.
A) is a bad habit
B) will make a person lazy and tired
C) will make people feel better
D) can help people become famous
48. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) People should take their naps secretly.
B) Some famous people take cat naps.
C) Cats have the same moods as people.
D) Some people have full energy after they take a nap.
49. Naps usually last _____.
A) less than half an hour
B) forty-five minutes
C) fifty-five minutes
D) three hours
50. This section was probably written to _____.
A) tell about famous people and their habits
B) persuade people to take naps
C) show how lazy cats are
D) talk about the habits of cats

Passage 3

Everything seems to be going up these days. Prices are going up, and that makes the cost of living go up. Those people whose wages and salaries go up are fortunate; they can manage, perhaps, to keep up with the rising costs. Populations are going up, too, and if the world becomes over-crowded, there may be more wars. Then, when the atomic bomb drops, everything will go up in smoke and dust, and it will be all up with civilization.

We must not give up hope, however. Let us cheer up, and not look only on the dark side. Even though troubles pile up, good fortune will turn up occasionally. Servants may leave so that we have to wash up after our meals, but we may still, when the work is done, be able to put our feet up for a few minutes. We may, when we go out in the car, find the roads up, or so bad that our tyres go flat and have to be pumped up. Yet, when we get home we may perhaps enjoy, if we sit up late, a wonderful broadcast of an opera from Milan or Rome. Things are getting better and better sometimes.

Life is full of ups and downs. We may feel depressed and fed up now, but good luck will turn up again soon. So, once again, cheer up.

51. When prices are increasing, _____.
A) most people are not affected by the rising costs
B) all the people can't live a better life
C) people can cope with their life only with their wages and Salaries raised
D) those people who get little pay live an easy life
52. If the war broke out, there would be _____.
A) more population
B) smoke and dust in the world
C) no civilization
D) more atomic bombs

53. The phrase in the third paragraph "cheer up" can be paraphrased as _____.
 A) become happier B) turn sad
 C) be satisfactory D) grow annoyed
54. The main idea of Paragraph 2 is _____.
 A) when we are in trouble we will never keep up hope
 B) even if we are in trouble, we are still hopeful
 C) things are becoming better and better
 D) when the servants leave, you have to do everything by yourself
55. What is the author's attitude toward life?
 A) Critical. B) Passive.
 C) Neutral. D) Active.

Passage 4

Friends play an important part in our lives, and although we may take the friendship for granted, we often don't understand clearly how we make friends. While we get on well with a number of people, we are usually friends with only a very few for example, the average among students is about 6 persons. In all the cases of friendly relationships, two people like each other and enjoy being together, but beyond that, the degree of intimacy between them and the reasons for their shared interest vary enormously. As we get to know people, we take into account things like age, race, economic condition, social position, and intelligence. Although these factors are not of prime importance, it is more difficult to get on with people when there is a marked difference in age and background.

Some friendly relationships can be kept on argument and discussion, but it is usual for close friends to have similar ideas and beliefs, to have attitudes and interests in common they often talk about "being on the same wavelength". It generally takes time to reach this point. And the more intimately involved people become, the more they rely on one another. People want to do friends favors and hate to break a promise. Equally, friends have to learn to put up with annoying habits and to tolerate differences of opinions.

In contrast with marriage, there are no friendship ceremonies to strengthen the association between two people. But the supporting and understanding of each other that results from shared experiences and emotions does seem to create a powerful bond, which can overcome differences in background, and break down barriers of age, class or race.

56. According to the author, _____.
 A) all those who get on well with each other are friends
 B) friends are closer than people who just get on well with each other
 C) everyone understands clearly how to make friends
 D) every student has six friends
57. When we make friends, we consider such things as age, race, and backg round, because _____.
 A) it is not easy to have a friendly relationship with people when there is a marked difference in age and background
 B) the degree of friendship between two people and the reason for their shared interest can vary greatly
 C) friends need to know all these things
 D) these are the most important factors to make friends
58. In paragraph 2, "being on the same wavelength" means _____.
 A) using the same frequency while talking
 B) keeping the same friendly relationship as other people do
 C) having similar ideas, beliefs, attitudes and interests
 D) having the same background
59. Which of the following is NOT implied or directly stated in the passage?
 A) Even friends may have differences of opinions.