

# 英语专业三项技能突破

(完型填空·语法与词汇·阅读理解)

主编：刘 芳 黄峻峰



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## 《英语专业三项技能突破》编委会

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# 前 言

2004 年新版《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》规定,高校英语专业考试的目的是全面检查已完成英语专业基础阶段课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项英语专业技能要求,考核学生综合运用各项基本技能的能力及对语法结构和词汇用法的掌握程度。这项考试已成为检测英语专业学生英语水平的最权威的考试之一。因此,学生的此项考试成绩对于下一步的学习乃至就业都至关重要。

在对历年 TEM4 的学生表现进行分析之后,笔者认为学生在备考阶段尤其要加强完型填空、语法和词汇及阅读理解三部分的大量练习,效果明显,对整体成绩的影响较大。为了帮助学生做好考前准备,本书严格按照《大纲》要求,对上述三个部分进行了精心的资料搜集和试题详解,并邀请了英语专业的专家教授进行了点评解析,对模拟部分的仿真性做了权威的指点和把关。

本书共包括十个单元,每单元包括完型填空、语法和词汇、阅读理解三部分。每单元后即附详细的试题解析,其中尤其值得一提的是笔者给每篇完型填空做了短文大意,以方便学生对文章的整体理解和把握,促进学生语篇能力的提高。

本书内容虽经反复核校,仍不免有疏漏之处,敬请读者原谅。

编 者

2009 年 1 月 23 日

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# Unit One

## I. Cloze

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks.

The normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7~8 hours' sleep alternation with some 16~17 hours' wakefulness and the sleep normally coincides (1) \_\_\_\_\_ the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this (2) \_\_\_\_\_ can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of growing importance in industry automation (4) \_\_\_\_\_ round-the-clock working of machines. It normally (5) \_\_\_\_\_ from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a (6) \_\_\_\_\_ routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. (7) \_\_\_\_\_, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine (8) \_\_\_\_\_ he has to change to another, (9) \_\_\_\_\_ much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very (10) \_\_\_\_\_.

One answer would seem to be (11) \_\_\_\_\_ periods on each shift, a month, or even three months. (12) \_\_\_\_\_, recent research has shown that people on such systems will revert to go back to their (13) \_\_\_\_\_ habits of sleep and wakefulness during the week-end and that this is quite enough to destroy any (14) \_\_\_\_\_ to night work built up during the week. The only real solution appears to be is to hand over the night shift to those permanent night workers whose (15) \_\_\_\_\_ may persist through all weekends and holidays.

1. A. in
2. A. cycle
3. A. problem
4. A. asks
5. A. takes
6. A. former
7. A. Therefore

- B. with
- B. period
- B. difficulty
- B. invites
- B. spends
- B. returned
- B. Unfortunately

- C. of
- C. circle
- C. trouble
- C. calls for
- C. demands
- C. reversed
- C. In a word

- D. over
- D. round
- D. matter
- D. reacts to
- D. asks
- D. regular
- D. In comparison

- |                    |             |               |             |
|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 8. A. as           | B. when     | C. then       | D. than     |
| 9. A. though       | B. so that  | C. while      | D. as       |
| 10. A. efficiently | B. good     | C. easily     | D. happily  |
| 11. A. shorter     | B. better   | C. longer     | D. nicer    |
| 12. A. So          | B. In short | C. Similarly  | D. However  |
| 13. A. new         | B. normal   | C. temporary  | D. favorite |
| 14. A. change      | B. return   | C. adaptation | D. tendency |
| 15. A. wakefulness | B. sleep    | C. preference | D. habit    |

## II. Grammar & Vocabulary

- That trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness \_\_\_\_\_ by his lack of talent.  
A. so much as      B. rather than      C. as      D. than
- \_\_\_\_\_, I'll marry him all the same.  
A. Was he rich or poor      B. Whether rich or poor  
C. Were he rich or poor      D. Be he rich or poor
- The government has promised to do \_\_\_\_\_ lies in its power to ease the hardships of the victims in the flood-stricken area.  
A. however      B. whichever      C. whatever      D. wherever
- \_\_\_\_\_ if I had arrived yesterday without letting you know beforehand?  
A. Would you be surprised      B. Were you surprised  
C. Had you been surprised      D. Would you have been surprised
- If not \_\_\_\_\_ with the respect he feels due to him, Jack gets very ill-tempered and grumbles all the time.  
A. being treated      B. treated  
C. be treated      D. having been treated
- It is imperative that students \_\_\_\_\_ their term papers on time.  
A. hand in      B. would hand in      C. have to hand in      D. handed in
- The less the surface of the ground yields to the weight of a fully-loaded truck, \_\_\_\_\_ to the truck.  
A. the greater stress is      B. greater is the stress  
C. the stress is greater      D. the greater the stress
- The Minister of Finance is believed \_\_\_\_\_ of imposing new taxes to raise extra revenue.  
A. that he is thinking      B. to be thinking  
C. that he is to think      D. to think
- Issues of price, place, promotion, and product are \_\_\_\_\_ conventional concerns in planning marketing strategies.  
A. these of the most      B. most of those





- A. Thereof                      B. Thereby                      C. Thereafter                      D. Thereabouts
26. She did her work \_\_\_\_\_ her manager had instructed.  
A. as                      B. until                      C. when                      D. though
27. Language belongs to each member of the society, to the cleaner \_\_\_\_\_ to the professor.  
A. as far as                      B. the same as                      C. as much as                      D. as long as
28. You won't get a loan \_\_\_\_\_ you can offer some security.  
A. lest                      B. in case                      C. unless                      D. other than
29. Firms that use computers have found that the number of staff \_\_\_\_\_ is needed for quality control can be substantially reduced.  
A. whose                      B. as                      C. what                      D. that
30. This may have preserved the elephant from being wiped out as well as other animals \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.  
A. hunted                      B. hunting                      C. that hunted                      D. are haunted

### III. Reading Comprehension

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

#### Text A

It often happens that a number of applicants with almost identical qualifications and experience all apply for the same position. In their educational background, special skills and work experience, there is little, if anything, to choose between half a dozen candidates. How then does the employer make a choice? Usually on the basis of an interview.

There are many arguments for and against the interview as a selection procedure. The main argument against it is that it results in a wholly subjective decision. As often as not, employers do not choose the best candidate. They choose the candidate who makes a good first impression on them. Some employers, of course, reply to this argument by saying that they have become so experienced in interviewing staff that they are able to make a sound assessment of each candidate's likely performance.

The main argument in favor of the interview — and it is, perhaps, a good argument — is that an employer is concerned not only with a candidate's ability, but with the suitability of his or her personality for the particular work situation. Many employers, for example, will overlook occasional inefficiencies from their secretary provided she has a pleasant personality.

It is perhaps true to say, therefore, that the real purpose of an interview is not to assess the assessable aspects of each candidate but to make a guess at the more intangible

things, such as personality, character and social ability. Unfortunately, both for the employers and applicants for jobs, there are many people of great ability who simply do not interview well. There are also, of course, people who interview extremely well, but are later found to be very unsatisfactory employees.

Candidates who interview well tend to be quietly confident, but never boastful; direct and straightforward in their questions and answers; cheerful and friendly, but never over-familiar; and sincerely enthusiastic and optimistic. Candidates who interview badly tend to be at either end of the spectrum of human behavior. They are either very shy or over-confident. They show either a lack of enthusiasm or an excess of it. They either talk too little or never stop talking. They are either over-polite or rudely abrupt.

1. We can infer from the passage that an employer might tolerate his secretary's occasional mistakes, if the latter is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. direct                      B. cheerful                      C. shy                      D. capable
2. What is the author's attitude towards the interview as a selection procedure?  
A. Unclear                      B. Negative                      C. Objective                      D. Indifferent
3. According to the passage, people argue over the interview as a selection procedure mainly because they have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. different selection procedures  
B. different purposes in the interview  
C. different standards for competence  
D. different experiences in interviews
4. The purpose of the last paragraph is to indicate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a link between success in interview and personality  
B. connections between work abilities and personality  
C. differences in interview experience  
D. differences in personal behavior

#### Text B

Every year thousands of people are arrested and taken to court for shop-lifting. In Britain alone, about HK \$ 3,000,000's worth of goods are stolen from shops every week. This amounts to something like HK \$ 150 million a year, and represents about 4 per cent of the shops' total stock. As a result of this "shrinkage" as the shops call it, the honest public has to pay higher prices.

Shop-lifters can be divided into three main categories: the professionals, the deliberate amateur, and the people who just can't help themselves. The professionals do not pose much of a problem for the store detectives, who, assisted by closed circuit television, two-way mirrors and various other technological devices, can usually cope with them. The professionals tend to go for high value goods in parts of the shops where security measures are tightest. And, in any case, they account for only a small

percentage of the total losses due to shop-lifting.

The same applies to the deliberate amateur who is, so to speak, a professional in training. Most of them get caught sooner or later, and they are dealt with severely by the courts.

The real problem is the person who gives way to a sudden temptation and is in all other respects an honest and law-abiding citizen. Contrary to what one would expect, this kind of shop-lifter is rarely poor. He does not steal because he needs the goods and cannot afford to pay for them. He steals because he simply cannot stop himself. And there are countless others who, because of age, sickness or plain absent-mindedness, simply forget to pay for what they take from the shops. When caught, all are liable to prosecution and the decision whether to send for the police or not is in the hands of the store manager.

In order to prevent the quite incredible growth in shop-lifting offences, some stores, in fact, are doing their best to separate the thieves from the confused by prohibiting customers from taking bags into the store. However, what is most worrying about the whole problem is, perhaps, that it is yet another instance of the innocent majority being penalized and inconvenienced because of the actions of a small minority. It is the aircraft hijack situation in another form. Because of the possibility of one passenger in a million boarding an aircraft with a weapon, the other 999,999 passengers must subject themselves to searches and delays. Unless the situation in the shops improves, in ten years' time we may all have to subject ourselves to a body-search every time we go into a store to buy a tin of beans!

5. Why does the honest public have to pay higher prices when they go to the shops?

- A. There is a "shrinkage" in market values.
- B. Many goods are not available.
- C. Goods in many shops lack variety.
- D. There are many cases of shop-lifting.

6. The third group of people steal things because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are mentally ill
- B. are quite absent-minded
- C. can not resist the temptation
- D. can not afford to pay for goods

7. According to the passage, law-abiding citizens \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can possibly steal things because of their poverty
- B. can possibly take away goods without paying
- C. have never stolen goods from the supermarkets
- D. are difficult to be caught when they steal things

8. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the main types of shop-lifting?

- A. A big percentage of the total losses are caused by the professionals.
- B. The deliberate amateurs will be punished severely if they get caught.
- C. People would expect that those who can't help themselves are poor.

- D. The professionals don't cause a lot of trouble to the store detectives.
9. The aircraft hijack situation is used in order to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. "the professionals do not pose much of a problem for the stores"  
B. some people "simply forget to pay for what they take from the shops"  
C. "the honest public has to pay higher prices"  
D. the third type of shop-lifters are dangerous people

### Text C

My bones have been aching again, as they often do in humid weather. They ache like history: things long done with, that still remain as pain. When the ache is bad enough it keeps me from sleeping. Every night I yearn for sleep, I strive for it; yet it flutters on ahead of me like a curtain. There are sleeping pills, of course, but the doctor has warned me against them.

Last night, after what seemed hours of damp turmoil, I got up and crept slipperless down the stairs, feeling my way in the faint street light that came through the window. Once safely arrived at the bottom, I walked into the kitchen and looked around in the refrigerator. There was nothing much I wanted to eat: the remains of a bunch of celery, a blue-tinged heel of bread, a lemon going soft. I've fallen into the habits of the solitary; my meals are snatched and random. Furtive snacks, furtive treats and picnics. I made do with some peanut butter, scooped directly from the jar with a forefinger: why dirty a spoon?

Standing there with the jar in one hand and my finger in my mouth, I had the feeling that someone was about to walk into the room — some other woman, the unseen, valid owner — and ask me what in hell I was doing in her kitchen. I've had it before, the sense that even in the course of my most legitimate and daily actions — peeling a banana, brushing my teeth — I am trespassing.

At night the house was more than ever like a stranger's. I wandered through the front room, the dining room, the parlour, hand on the wall for balance. My various possessions were floating in their own pools of shadow, denying my ownership of them. I looked them over with a burglar's eye, deciding what might be worth the risk of stealing, what on the other hand I would leave behind. Robbers would take the obvious things — the silver teapot that was my grandmother's, perhaps the hand-painted china. The television set. Nothing I really want.

10. The author could not fall asleep because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was too damp in the bedroom      B. she had run out of sleeping pills  
C. she was in very poor health      D. she felt very hungry
11. The author did not like the food in the refrigerator because it was NOT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fresh      B. sufficient      C. nutritious      D. delicious
12. By "At night the house was more than ever like a stranger's" (Line 1, Para. 4), the

author probably means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the house was too dark at night
- B. there were unfamiliar rooms in the house
- C. she felt much more lonely at night
- D. the furniture there didn't belong to her

#### Text D

The chief problem in coping with foreign motorists is not so much remembering that they are different from yourself, but that they are enormously variable. Cross a frontier without adjusting and you can be in deep trouble.

One of the greatest gulfs separating the driving nations is the Atlantic Ocean. More precisely, it is the mental distance between the European and the American motorist, particularly the South American motorist. Compare, for example, an English driver at a set of traffic lights with a Brazilian.

Very rarely will an Englishman try to anticipate the green light by moving off prematurely. You will find the occasional sharpie who watches for the amber to come up on the adjacent set of lights. However, he will not go until he receives the lawful signal. Brazilians view the thing quite differently. If, in fact, they see traffic lights at all, they regard them as a kind of roadside decoration.

The natives of North America are much more disciplined. They demonstrate this in their addiction to driving in one lane and sticking to it — even if it means settling behind some great truck for many miles.

To prevent other drivers from falling into reckless ways, American motorists try always to stay close behind the vehicle in front which can make it impossible, when all the vehicles are moving at about 55 mph, to make a real lane change. European visitors are constantly falling into this trap. They return to the Old World still flapping their arms in frustration because while driving in the State in their car they kept failing to get off the highway when they wanted to and were swept along to the next city.

However, one nation above all others lives scrupulously by its traffic regulations — the Swiss. In Switzerland, if you were simply to anticipate a traffic light, the chances are that the motorist behind you would take your number and report you to the police. What is more, the police would visit you; and you would be convicted.

The Swiss take their rules of the road so seriously that a diver can be ordered to appear in court and charged for speeding on hearsay alone, and very likely found guilty. There are slight regional variations among the French, German and Italian speaking areas, but it is generally safe to assume that any car bearing a CH sticker will be driven with a high degree of discipline.

13. The fact that the Brazilians regard traffic lights as a kind of roadside decoration suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. traffic lights are part of street scenery
  - B. they simply ignore traffic lights
  - C. they want to put them at roadsides
  - D. there are very few traffic lights
14. The second and third paragraphs focus on the difference between \_\_\_\_.
- A. the Atlantic Ocean and other oceans
  - B. English drivers and American drivers
  - C. European drivers and American drivers
  - D. European drivers and South American drivers
15. The phrase “anticipate the green light”(Line 1, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- A. wait for the green light to be on
  - B. forbid others to move before the green light
  - C. move off before the green light is on
  - D. follow others when the green light is on

## Analysis of Unit One

### I . Cloze

短文大意：

正常人的日常生活周期是 7~8 个小时的睡眠与 16~17 个小时的清醒相互交替，睡觉时间和黑夜的时间刚好吻合。问题是如何调整这一周期以适应倒班的情况，白天工作变成晚上工作在工厂中十分重要。通常这需要 5~7 天来适应。经常性的倒班会造成睡眠和工作效率都不高。

试题详解：

1. B. 介词搭配题。

解析:coincide with 是固定搭配,意思是“与…巧合,与…同时发生”。其他介词不合题意。本句意为:…通常睡眠时间和夜晚时间相吻合。

2. A. 上下文理解题。

解析:本文首句提到“人们日常活动周期是…”,谈的内容是 daily cycle of activity。period 表示“一段时间”;circle 表示“圆,周”;round 表示“圆,圆形物”。

3. D. 名词辨析题。

解析:a matter of growing importance 意思是越来越重要的事。problem, difficulty 和 trouble 都是表示问题,麻烦的事,属于贬义,不符合题意。

4. C. 动词辨析题。

解析:call for 的意思是“要求,需求”,ask 的意思是“询问”,invite 的意思是“邀请”,react to 的意思是“对…反应”。此处要表达的意思是“工业中自动化要求机器整日整夜地运转”。故 C 符合题意。

5. C. 固定搭配题。

解析:It demands some time for sb to do sth 是固定句型,与句型 It takes sb some time to do sth 意思相似,都表示某人要用多少时间做某事。

6. C. 形容词辨析题。

解析:此处的意思是“一个人正常情况下需要五天到一周的时间才能调整到白天睡觉晚上工作的颠倒状态。”former 较早发生的;returned 被送回来的,归来的;regular 规律的,有条理的。故 reserved 颠倒的,符合题意。

7. B. 副词辨析题。

解析:Therefore 因此;unfortunately 不幸地,遗憾地;in a word 总而言之;in comparison 与...相比较。文中提到“通常这种倒班每周都会变”,这与前文提到的“人们要大约一周的时间来适应倒班”相比是“一件不幸的事情”,因此 B 符合题意。

8. D. 固定搭配题。

解析:no sooner... than 是固定搭配,表示“一……就”,其他选项与题意不符。

9. B. 连词辨析题。

解析:依照上下文,“一个人刚适应新时间表就又变化了……大多数时间既工作不好又睡不好”,前后构成因果关系,所以 so that 符合题意。

10. A. 副词辨析题。

解析:efficiently 效率高地;easily 轻松地;happily 幸福地;good 为形容词,此处用不合适。本句意为“经常改变作息时间当然会降低工作和睡眠的效率”,故选 A。

11. C. 语义衔接题。

解析:要解决这一问题文中提到有个办法是每个倒班应该持续一个月甚至三个月,因此选 longer。

12. D. 逻辑推理题。

解析:这个空应该填入一个表示转折意思的副词,用来表明接下来的例子说明延长倒班时间间隔并不是最好的选择,所以选 however。

13. B. 形容词辨析题。

解析:new 新的,最近的;normal 正常的,典型的;temporary 暂时的;favorite 喜爱的。本句意为“人们会在周末回到原来正常的作息习惯”,因此 B 符合题意。

14. C. 语义衔接题。

解析:根据上下文,该空所在语段的意思是“这种周末作息会打乱他们刚刚适应的夜间工作的习惯”,故选 adaptation。

15. D. 名词辨析题。

解析:wakefulness 的意思为“醒着”,sleep 的意思为“睡觉”,preference 的意思为“偏爱”,habit 的意思为“习惯”。这句的意思是“长期晚班工作的人的睡眠习惯无论在平时还是节假日都一样”,所以根据词义选 D。

## II. Grammar & Vocabulary

1. 答案:A

译文:那个喇叭手确实吹得很响。但让我感到烦心的倒不是因为他吹得轰天响,而是他缺乏



才华。

考点: 短语 not...so much as...的用法

详解: not...so much as 意为“与其说是……, 倒不如说是……”; “不是……而是……”例如:

She's not so much poor as careless with money. 她倒不是穷而是太不在乎钱了。

2. 答案: D

译文: 无论他富贵与否, 我都会嫁给他。

考点: 虚拟语气的用法

详解: 这里, 虚拟语气结构 be he rich or poor 是由 whether he should be rich or poor 省略了 whether 和 should 然后将 be 倒装成的, 表示让步意义。

3. 答案: C

译文: 政府许诺将竭其所能去减轻洪涝灾区人民的困苦。

考点: whatever 的用法

详解: whatever 可作关系代词, 引导名词性从句, 这里 whatever lies in its power 充当 do 的宾语从句, 并且 whatever 在句中做主语。however 和 wherever 是关系副词, 只能做状语, 不能做主语。

4. 答案: D

译文: 如果我昨天抵达却事先没有告诉你, 你当时会不会感到吃惊呢?

考点: 虚拟语气的用法

详解: 这里考察的是非真实条件句的虚拟语气的用法, 从句表达的是与过去事实相反的情况, 主句指的是虚拟过去可能发生的情况。

5. 答案: B

译文: 如果没有得到他觉得应得的尊敬, 杰克就会非常生气, 并且不停地抱怨。

考点: 语法结构

详解: 由于 Jack 为 treat 的逻辑宾语, Jack 是主句的主语, 所以 if not treated 就相当于 if he is not treated (he is 可以省略)。If 后可接动词过去分词形式, 前提是句子主句为该动词的逻辑宾语。不用 if 时, 则可用分词结构(not being treated), 表示原因。

6. 答案: A

译文: 学生必须按时上交他们的学期论文。

考点: be-型的虚拟语气

详解: 本题考查的是 be-型的虚拟语气, 即在 It is imperative/necessary/important/essential/vital, etc. + that ... 结构中的主语从句中, 谓语动词用虚拟语气, should 加动词原形, should 可省略。例如: The opening ceremony is a great occasion. It is essential that we be prepared. 开幕仪式是件重大的事情, 我们必须做好准备。

7. 答案: D

译文: 地面和满载货物的卡车的接触面越小, 卡车承受的压力就越大。

考点: 语法结构

详解: “the + 比较级”, “The more..., the more...”表示“……越……, ……就越……”。例如: The more I practice, the better I play. 我练习越多, 我打的就越好。

8. 答案: B