

英语

职称等级考试

考前全真模拟训练题集

财经类

A级

what do you know about Hercules according to the first paragraph?

- ☒ A) He was a Greek hero.
- ☐ B) He was a king.
- ☐ C) He was the Mountain God.
- ☐ D) He was a man of adventures.

Hercules was given many difficult tasks because

- ☐ A) he was the strongest man.
- ☒ B) the king wanted to get rid of him.
- ☐ C) the king wanted to test his strength.
- ☐ D) those tasks had to be done anyway.

全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书 配套系列

英语

职称等级考试

考前全真模拟训练题集

财经类 **A** 级

中国人事科学研究院 编

世界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集:财经类/张卫平主编;中国人事科学研究院编. - 北京:世界图书出版公司北京公司,1999.1

全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书配套系列:2

ISBN 7-5062-4107-2

I. 英… II. ①张… ②中… III. 英语-水平考试-习题 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 00148 号

书 名:英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集(财经类 A 级)

(全国专业技术人员职称外语统一考试指定用书 配套系列)

编 写:中国人事科学研究院

主 编:张卫平

出 版:世界图书出版公司北京公司

印 刷:香河新华印刷有限公司

发 行:世界图书出版公司北京公司

(北京朝阳门内大街 137 号,100010)

销 售:各地新华书店

开 本:787×1092 1/16 印张:36 字数:780 千字

版 次:1999 年 1 月第 1 版 1999 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:0001-5000

书 号:ISBN 7-5062-4107-2/C·94-1

定 价:全三册(A 级、B 级、C 级) 66.00 元

策 划：张诚业（中国人事科学研究院 副院长）

主 编：张卫平（中国人民大学外语系 教 授）

副主编：田育英（中国人民大学外语系 副教授）

郭庆民（中国人民大学外语系 副教授）

李远征（中国人民大学外语系 副教授）

撰写者：李远征 许 莉 夏 岚 陶灿梅

前 言

国家人事部将于1999年4月起在全国组织和实施全国专业技术人员职称外语等级统一考试,为此人事部组织编写和正式颁布了《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试大纲》等适应于若干外语语种的考试大纲。

为了使应考人员能根据所选择的英语考试等级,有针对性地进行考前训练和复习,也为了使他们能够提高考试临场应变能力,熟悉题型、题量,我们受中国人事科学研究院委托,组织编写了这套《英语职称等级考试考前全真模拟训练题集》系列丛书。

本丛书有如下特点:

1. 根据英语等级考试大纲的样题,按大纲规定的4个类别和每个类别中的3个等级,共分12个分册:综合与人文类C级、B级和A级;理工类C级、B级和A级;卫生类C级、B级和A级;财经类C级、B级和A级。

2. 每个分册都严格按照大纲所规定的题型和难度编写,整体形式完全与大纲样题一致。

3. 各分册编辑体例完全一致,分为三个部分:第一部分为13套模拟试题及答案和题解;第二部分为2套考前自测试题及答案和题解;第三部分为考试大纲所给的与之相对应的样题和答案,并加了题解。

对于准备参加英语职称统一考试的应考人员来说,考前最主要的复习手段就是进行大量的习题训练。而在习题练习中,最有效的方法是用与大纲所给的样题的题型和难度一致的全真模拟试题进行自我测试。我们编写的这套丛书充分考虑到应考人员的需要,使他们能够根据所选择的考试类型和等级,进行大量的考前自我测试练习;并可以通过所给答案和题解,检验和提高自己应试答题水平。

此外,本丛书也可作为职称英语等级考试考前培训班的教材使用。

编 者
1999年1月

目次

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试（财经类 A 级）模拟试题、答案及题解

模拟试题（一）	(1)
模拟试题（二）	(11)
模拟试题（三）	(22)
模拟试题（四）	(32)
模拟试题（五）	(41)
模拟试题（六）	(51)
模拟试题（七）	(61)
模拟试题（八）	(71)
模拟试题（九）	(81)
模拟试题（十）	(91)
模拟试题（十一）	(102)
模拟试题（十二）	(112)
模拟试题（十三）	(122)
模拟试题（一）答案及题解	(132)
模拟试题（二）答案及题解	(134)
模拟试题（三）答案及题解	(136)
模拟试题（四）答案及题解	(138)
模拟试题（五）答案及题解	(140)
模拟试题（六）答案及题解	(142)
模拟试题（七）答案及题解	(144)
模拟试题（八）答案及题解	(146)
模拟试题（九）答案及题解	(148)
模拟试题（十）答案及题解	(150)
模拟试题（十一）答案及题解	(152)
模拟试题（十二）答案及题解	(154)
模拟试题（十三）答案及题解	(156)

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试（财经类 A 级）自测试题、答案及题解

自测试题（一）	(159)
自测试题（二）	(169)
自测试题（一）答案及题解	(179)
自测试题（二）答案及题解	(181)

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试（财经类 A 级）样题、答案及题解

样题	(184)
样题答案及题解	(195)

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试 (财经类 A 级)

模拟试题(一)

第一部分: 词汇(20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

下面共有 20 小题, 每个小题下面共有四个选项。其中一至十题的每个句子中有一处空白, 请从四个选项选择一个正确答案填入句中的空白处; 十一至二十题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线, 请从四个选项选择一个与划线部分意义最相近的词或词组代替或解释句中划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. He has been asked to account _____ his absence.
A) of B) on C) about D) for
2. When he was questioned about the missing ring, he firmly _____ that he had even seen it.
A) defied B) accused C) refused D) denied
3. You must obtain _____ from the committee to set up a factory in this afternoon.
A) permit B) permission C) right D) freedom
4. The doctor gave him an injection to _____ his pain.
A) decorate B) increase C) ease D) dominate
5. The fast-spreading destruction of natural forests has endangered the _____ of the rare animals.
A) dwelling B) living place C) habitat D) stock
6. _____ the doctor's advice he kept drinking and smoking.
A) Regardless of B) Without asking C) Regardless D) Without complaining
7. By 1990, many municipalities had begun to _____ the use of automobiles in order to ensure pedestrian safety.
A) restrict B) allow C) attempt D) resolve
8. I shall never forgive him for his totally unjust _____.
A) aspiration B) dimensions C) accusations D) repressions
9. She looks a bit _____; I think she needs a holiday or a tonic or something.
A) run-down B) blown up C) taken in D) broke down

10. He is among those lucky Chinese students who have won _____ to first-rate U.S. universities.
A) permission B) admittance C) profession D) admission
11. The American Medical Association has called for the sport of boxing to be banned.
A) regulated B) forbidden C) recognized D) reorganized
12. Since the couple could not reconcile their differences, they decide to get a divorce.
A) cope with B) deal with C) tackle D) settle on friendly terms
13. In calculating the daily calorie requirements for an individual, variations in body size, physical activity, and age should be taken into consideration.
A) numbered B) stabilized C) considered D) contrasted
14. Because Bob had stopped reading his technical journals, he was ignorant of new developments in his field.
A) removed from B) intellectual C) editorial D) disregarded
15. The mailman approached the house cautiously because of the vicious dog.
A) hastily B) precisely C) accurately D) prudently
16. Women constitute nearly one half of all the doctors in China.
A) consists of B) make up C) compromises D) distinguish
17. The human mortality rate would probably be great if there were an earthquake in Tokyo.
A) death B) survival C) massacre D) growth
18. Both husband and wife had to work hard to make the ends meet.
A) pay back the debt B) send the two children to school
C) get the two reads joined D) earn a living
19. The pact between these two companies has been approved.
A) ratified B) suspended C) violated D) dwindled
20. His absence was conspicuous, for normally he would be there before everyone else.
A) attractive B) constant C) apparent D) noticeable

第二部分: 阅读理解(25 个小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 50 分)

下面有 5 篇短文, 每篇短文后面有五个问题, 每个问题都有四个被选答案, 请阅读短文并根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

In Europe and Asia, the first "medium of exchange" or "standard of value" was not gold or silvers, but cattle. In other parts of the world, however, such different commodities as salt, shells, stones and cocoa beans were all used as "money". They all offered advantages over the barter system, but none of them was perfect. Some were too heavy, some could not be divided into small enough parts (how much of a cow would you need to buy a piece of cheese?), some were not permanent enough. The solution was money as we know it, that is, as coins.

The invention of coins appears to have occurred almost simultaneously but quite independently in the ancient Greece and in China about 800 B. C.

The first money that appeared in China was made of bronze. Most notably, it was not circular, but in the shape of a knife! The knife had a hole pierced in the handle so that it could be suspended (for example, from a string), and it generally bore writing. Other shapes included keys or spades, but what they had in common was the pierced hole. It was probably around 250 B. C. that the first Chinese money which scholars would recognise as coins appeared, and later, the famous Ming coin factory produced a round coin with a square hole in it. This particular coin bore the word, "Knife of Ming", but the knife itself had disappeared. It was from this coin that first units of currency developed. Although Chinese coins often had writing they virtually never had pictures until the nineteenth century when they were influenced by western models.

21. The phrase "the barter system" (Para. 1) most probably means

- A) the direct exchange of goods.
- B) the standards of value system.
- C) the special way of producing goods.
- D) the original form of money.

22. It is implied in the passage that

- A) people used to prefer gold and silver as their medium of exchange.
- B) money was invented first in Europe and then in Asia.
- C) coins appeared as the result of inconvenience in exchange.
- D) the earliest coins were made quite differently from those we are using now.

23. Which statement is true according to the passage?

- A) China was the first country to use coins in the history of human being.
- B) The coins were used in China more widely than other European countries.
- C) All the Chinese coins, though different in shape, had the pierced hole.
- D) Bronze was the only ideal material used to make coins in the early time.

24. From the third paragraph, we learnt that

- A) the Ming coin can not be found again.

- B) "Knife of Ming" was nothing but the inscription on the coin.
- C) the shape of the Ming coin was still like a knife.
- D) there is not any change to the design of the Ming coin.

25. In the next paragraph, the writer will most probably deal with

- A) how to distinguish a Greek coin from a Chinese one.
- B) how to recognize the exact age of Chinese coins.
- C) the appearance of "cash" in China.
- D) the development of coins in ancient Greece.

第二篇

A Look at Reforms

It is favorable thing to look back at some of the reforms which have long been an accepted part of our life, and to examine the opposition, usually bitter and very strange, sometimes dishonest but all too often honest, which had to be countered by the restless advocates of "grandmotherly" legislation. The reforms treated in this book are not well-known measures — like the abolishment of slavery, the reform of Parliament, the vote of women — which are recorded in the standard history books. Here are some of the less familiar struggle which, with one or two exceptions, social historians have tended to dismiss briefly. Yet these old controversies give no less revealing an insight into the minds of our grandfather than do the major issues of the last century. The pulse(意向,动向) of a generation can be taken just as effectively by considering its attitudes to the marrying of deceased wives' sister, to the fetching of father's beer or even to the sweeping of chimneys. Some of the reform dealt with were carried out within living memory; none is older than the nineteenth century. They have been selected for the variety of their background and for the fertility (state of being fertile) and stimulus of the opposition leveled against them.

Misguided and complete unreasonable though some of this opposition now appears, it is doubtful whether it will seem any more peculiar, one hundred years hence, than some of the reasons we produce today for continual hardship and injustice. Our ancestors thought it absurd that wives should wish to keep their own earnings; our descendants may be astonished at our system which forces a man to maintain a woman, sometimes for life, after a hopeless marriage has been disrupted (分裂,瓦解). It is likely that our descendants will derive as much heartless fun from consideration of our divorce laws, and the reasons we use to defend them, as from the arguments we put forward to excuse the disfigurement(损害,玷污) of the countryside (the poster is the poor man's art gallery). They may also think that indifference of the nineteenth century to death and suffering in the mills was fully matched by that of the twentieth century to death and suffering on the highways.

26. The author says of the reforms that we take for granted that

- A) it is good to look at the arguments against them.
- B) it is good that they have been accepted.
- C) they were healthier than we now appreciate.
- D) we should study the alternatives.

27. The trouble with the people who were against reforms in the past was that
- A) they were well-meaning in too many cases.
 - B) all of them were too frequently sincere.
 - C) they could only be successfully opposed by lawyers.
 - D) they were nervous.
28. The arguments over the reforms
- A) were about reforms with more important results than other reforms.
 - B) concerned reforms equally as important as any other reforms.
 - C) are more instructive than other arguments.
 - D) are instructive as regards the nineteenth century.
29. As regards different generations' attitudes, perhaps
- A) our descendants' opposition to reform will be as absurd as ours.
 - B) our ancestors' objections to reform will seem justified to our descendants.
 - C) our case against reform is even more blind than our ancestors'.
 - D) our arguments against reform are as unreasonable as our ancestors'.
30. The author believes that in the future people will be surprised that in our present society
- A) men are expected to keep their wives with them even after a marriage has been broken down.
 - B) men have to pay money to their wives even after separation.
 - C) women do not share their husbands' earnings.
 - D) women expect to be supported by their men.

第三篇

The Foreign Exchange Market

International sellers and buyers usually prefer to deal in the currency of their own country. American sellers prefer U.S dollars for their products, and Japanese sellers prefer yen (日元). The currency of another country that is required to make payment in an international transaction (交易) is called foreign exchange. Foreign exchange is bought and sold in foreign exchange markets — typically, large brokers and banks scattered about the globe.

Sometimes consumers demand foreign exchange; for example, when American travelers arrive at a foreign airport, they often exchange dollars for the local currency. Large firms dealing in international transactions simply keep bank deposits in foreign currencies to cover their foreign transactions. An American importer of French wine will likely pay for its purchases by writing checks on an American bank that holds an account in a French bank. The American bank will use the importer's dollars to purchase the francs needed for payment.

The demand for foreign exchange arises because a country's residents want to buy foreign goods. Conversely the supply of foreign exchange arises because foreign customers want to buy the goods of the country. For example, we have a demand for francs by the U.S. importer who wishes to purchase French wine and a supply of Francs by French customers who wish to purchase U.S personal computers.

An exchange rate is the price of one country's money in terms of some other country's money. It is the relative price of one national currency expressed in terms of another national currency. Like the relative prices of goods, exchange rates can be expressed in one of two equivalent ways. For example, in June 1993, one U.S. dollar traded on the foreign exchange market for about six French francs (ff), the national currency of France. One U.S. dollar cost about six French francs to buy, or one U.S. dollar sold for about six French francs. This exchange rate is the relative price of the U.S. dollar in terms of French francs. Alternatively, it would be just as accurate to say that one French franc cost, or would buy, about 17 cents. This would be the relative price of the French franc in terms of the U.S. dollar.

31. By definition, foreign exchange market is a place where
- A) consumers buy foreign exchange.
 - B) sellers and buyers deal in the currency of their own country.
 - C) people sell and buy foreign exchange.
 - D) brokers and banks buy and sell foreign exchange
32. According to the second paragraph, what do American tourists usually do when they arrive at a foreign airport?
- A) Deposit money in the bank.
 - B) Sell dollars and buy local currency.
 - C) Sell local currency and buy dollars.
 - D) Demand information about foreign exchange market.
33. The example given in the third paragraph illustrates
- A) the law of demand and supply in the foreign exchange market in America.
 - B) that it is necessary to exchange currency in the foreign exchange market.
 - C) the demand for francs by U.S. importers who import from France.
 - D) the supply of francs by French customers who import from America.
34. The price of one national currency in terms of another national currency is
- A) foreign exchange.
 - B) exchange rate.
 - C) foreign exchange value.
 - D) money in terms of dollar.
35. What is the exchange rate of US dollars with French francs in 1993?
- A) 1/7.
 - B) 17/1.
 - C) 1/17.
 - D) 1/6.

第四篇

Population and Technology

Advances in technology have helped more of the world's population live better and longer — and that is part of our problem!

Better health standards have kept larger numbers of people alive. The world's population is now almost four billion and expected to double in twenty-five years. Growing population and slowly rising living

standards have increased our need for food at the rate of 30 million tons per year. As a result, the world's stockpile of food is declining by about 10 million tons per year.

From the early 1950s until 1972, world food production increased greatly. The Green Revolution extended scientific techniques to agriculture in the form of hybrid(杂交) seed and poultry, chemical fertilizers and pesticides, and complex irrigation systems. Strains of corn, sorghum, soybeans, wheat, and rice were developed to flourish under particular climate and soil conditions.

In the United State, corn production rose to 110 bushels(蒲式耳, 大约 36.5 公升) per acre from only 26 bushels per acre in the early 1900s. Milk production rose to 10,000 pounds per cow per year, compared with 600 in India. Chickens were bred to eat less, grow to maturity in shorter time, and produce more eggs. As a result of such scientific advances, our twelve Midwestern states alone now feed one-fourth of the world's people.

Crop disasters in 1972 brought an apparent end to the growth in production. Much of the extra yields had come from the use of chemical fertilizers, primarily petroleum-based and now in short supply. The drop in world supplies of petroleum-based fertilizers is expected to cause a drop in crop yields of ten tons for each one-ton decline in fertilizers applied.

This presents a particular problem for underdeveloped nations that often lack the foreign exchange-necessary for buying fertilizer. The problem is so severe that Philip Handler, president of the National Academy of Sciences, has predicted one million child deaths per month in these nations by the year 2025.

36. Given the present growth rate of the world's population and our ability to produce food

- A) the United States will be able to feed half the world by 2025.
- B) The future will see no more hunger.
- C) The developed nations will change their eating habits.
- D) We will encounter very serious problems in the near future.

37. The term "Green Revolution" refers to

- A) the political situation in Greenland.
- B) The increased use of scientific methods in agriculture.
- C) The upheavals(动乱, 大变动) in the underdeveloped nations.
- D) The crop shortages experience in 1972.

38. Each year, the world's food reserves reduce by

- A) 10 million tons.
- B) 20 million tons.
- C) 30 million tons.
- D) 40 million tons.

39. It is expected that crop yields will drop, especially in underdeveloped countries, mainly because of

- A) disastrous weather.
- B) weak strains.
- C) finance shortages.
- D) revolutions.

40. Which of the following is true?

- A) Green Revolution did not end until 1972.
- B) The shortage of chemical fertilizers was caused by the short supply of petroleum.
- C) Every ton of petroleum-based fertilizers can help increase ten tons of crop yields.
- D) By the years of 2025, one million children will die of hunger each month in the world.

第五篇

Economic Units

There are various ways in which individual economic units can interact with one another. Three basic ways may be described as the market system, the administered system, and the traditional system.

In a market system individual economic units are free to interact among each other in the marketplace. It is possible to buy commodities from other economic units or sell commodities to them. In a market, transactions may take place via barter(物物交换) or money exchange. In a barter economy real goods such as automobiles, shoes, and pizzas are traded against each other. Obviously, finding somebody who wants to trade my old car in exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. Hence, the introduction of money as a medium of exchange eases transactions considerably. In the modern market economy, goods and services are bought or sold for money.

An alternative to the market system is administrative control by some agency over all transactions. This agency will issue edicts or commands as to how much of each good and service should be produced, exchanged, and consumed by each economic unit. Central planning may be one way of administering such an economy. The central plan, drawn up by the government, shows the amounts of each commodity produced by the various firms and allocated to different households for consumption. This is an example of complete planning of production, consumption, and exchange for the whole economy.

In a traditional society, production and consumption patterns are governed by tradition: every person's place within the economic system is fixed by parentage, religion, and custom. Transactions take place on the basis of tradition, too. People belonging to a certain group may have an obligation to care for other persons, provide them with food and shelter, care for their health, and promote the education. Clearly in a system where every decision is made on the basis of tradition alone, progress may be difficult to achieve. A stagnant(停滞的) society may result.

41. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- A) To outline contrasting type of economic systems.
- B) To explain the science of economics.
- C) To argue for the superiority of one economic system.
- D) To compare barter and money-exchange market.

42. In the second paragraph, the word 'real' in 'real goods' could best be replaced by which of the following?

- A) high quality
- B) concrete
- C) utter
- D) authentic

43. According to the passage, a barter economy can lead to

A) rapid speed of transactions.

B) misunderstanding.

C) inflation.

D) difficulties for the traders.

44. According to the passage, who has the greatest degree of control in an administrative system?

A) Individual households.

B) Small businesses.

C) Major corporations.

D) The government.

45. Which of the following is not mentioned by the author as a criterion for determining a person's place in a traditional society?

A) Family background.

B) Age.

C) Religious belief.

D) Custom.

第三部分:概括大意(5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

下面的一篇短文共分五段,每段说明一个主题。其主题可以用一个或几个单词表示出来。该单词或词组是不完整的,即有一个词是空出来的,但其第一个字母已经给出,请将其余的字母补全,使之成为一个完整的单词。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

The Basic Concepts of Marketing

46. N _____ of People

People depend on food, clothing, shelter, safety, belonging, esteem and a few other things for survival. This state of dependence is not created by our society or by marketers; it exists in the very arrangement of human biology and human condition. Actually, it is a state of felt deprivation of some basic satisfaction.

47. W _____ of People

A Chinese needs food but prefers a banquet, needs clothing but prefers a Pierre Cardin suit, needs esteem but would like to be a president or a film star. While people's needs are few, their desires are many. Human desires make people look for specific products or services to satisfy their deeper needs.

48. D _____ of an Average Family

Wants become demands when backed up by purchasing power. Many persons want a car, only a few are really able and willing to buy one. Companies must therefore measure not only how many people want their product but, more important, how many would actually be willing and able to buy it. Demands are wants for specific products that are backed up by an ability and willingness to buy them.

49. P _____ and Services

People satisfy their needs and their wants with certain objects or services. We shall define these objects broadly to cover "anything that can be produced and offered to someone to satisfy a need or want". The word 'objects' brings to mind a physical thing, such as an automobile, a television set, or a soft drink; while the word "services" makes a general idea to those intangible(模糊的) ones.

50. M _____

Originally, buyers and sellers gathered at a certain place to engage in exchange, such as a village square or a street corner. Now, this "certain place" means a collection of buyers and sellers and consists of all the potential customers sharing a particular need or want who might be willing and able to engage in exchange to satisfy that need or want.

第四部分:完形填空(10 小题,每小题 2 分,共 20 分)

阅读下面短文,其中有十处空白,根据短文的内容在文中的空白处填上适当的字母,使之构成一个完整的单词。该单词的第一个字母已经给出。答案一律写在试卷相应的位置上。

Promptness

Promptness is important in American business, academic, and social settings. The i 51 of punctuality is taught to young children in school. Today slips and the use of bells signal to the child that punctuality and time itself are to be respected.

People who k 52 appointments are considered dependable. If people are late to job i 53, appointments or classes, they are often v 54 as unreliable and irresponsible. In the business setting, "time is money" and companies may fine their executives for tardiness to business meetings. Of course, it is not always possible to be p 55. Social and business etiquette also provides rules for late arrivals. Calling on the telephone if one is going to be more than a few minutes late for s 56 appointments is considered polite and is often expected. Keeping a friend waiting beyond ten to twenty minutes is considered rude. On the other hand, arriving thirty minutes late to some parties is a 57.

Respecting deadlines is also important in academic and professional circles. It is expected that deadlines for class assignments or business reports will be met. Students who hand in a 58 late may be surprised to find that professor will l 59 their grades or even refuse to grade their work. W 60 it is a question of arriving on time or of meeting a deadline, people are culturally conditioned to regulate time.

全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试 (财经类 A 级)

模拟试题(二)

第一部分: 词汇(20 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

下面共有 20 小题, 每个小题下面共有四个选项。其中一至十题的每个句子中有一处空白, 请从四个选项中选择一个正确答案填入句中的空白处; 十一至二十题的每个句子中均有一个词或词组划有底横线, 请从四个选项中选择一与划线部分意义最相近的词或词组代替或解释句中划线部分。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

1. The doctor suggested Jane _____ a long holiday.
A) to have B) has C) having D) have
2. The manager said that you were _____ for the post.
A) illegal B) illegible C) eligible D) illiterate
3. We are sorry to inform you that your application for a post in our university has been _____.
A) considered B) turned down C) approved D) ratified
4. Although your offer for the house \$ 200 below the asking _____, they'll probably accept for the sake of a quick sale.
A) cost B) price C) value D) amount
5. As soon as the exams were over, the students all went their _____ ways.
A) homely B) relative C) respective D) perspective
6. For parents, one of the problems _____ by rising prices is continual demand for more pocket money.
A) grant B) posed C) pressing D) provided
7. This is _____ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.
A) by right B) by the way C) by all means D) by far
8. He has recently _____ golf to provide himself with some relaxation.
A) taken on B) taken with C) taken over D) taken up
9. I do not believe that this ridiculous scheme is _____ of our serious consideration.
A) worthless B) worthwhile C) worth D) worthy