



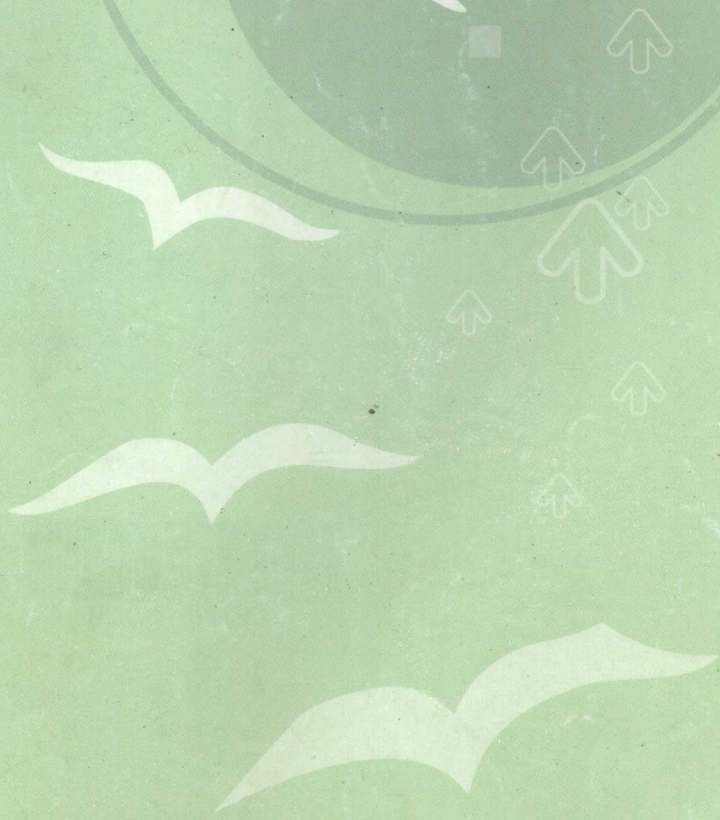
● 2005年版全国通用

英语

全国成人高考统考全真模拟试卷

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成人高考统考试题研究组 编著



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2005 年全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试 英语全真模拟试卷 (一)

题 号	一	二	三	四	五	总 分	统分人签字

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions:

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. <u>l</u> ike | B. <u>l</u> isten | C. <u>l</u> ist | D. <u>l</u> iberate |
| 2. A. <u>u</u> persuaded | B. <u>u</u> happened | C. <u>u</u> treated | D. <u>u</u> wounded |
| 3. A. <u>s</u> hout | B. <u>s</u> touch | C. <u>s</u> announce | D. <u>s</u> about |
| 4. A. <u>e</u> xcuse | B. <u>e</u> xercise | C. <u>e</u> xplain | D. <u>e</u> xtrremely |
| 5. A. <u>m</u> edium | B. <u>w</u> estern | C. <u>M</u> editerranean | D. <u>r</u> evolution |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions:

There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- ✓ 6. Please telephone me half an hour _____.
 A. in charge B. in advance C. in time D. in front
- ✓ 7. Both Mary and Ellen, as well as Jane, _____ studying Chinese History.
 A. are B. is C. are being D. is being

- ✓ 8. I' d like to _____ him to you for the job. He is a very clever and industrious boy.
A. refer B. suggest C. recommend D. propose
- ✓ 9. It _____ that 200 people died and over 5, 000 lost their shelters after the flood.
A. reported B. reports C. has been reported D. has reported
10. That new film is well worth _____.
A. being seen B. seeing C. to see D. to be seen
11. It was the Great Wall _____ we visited last week.
A. where B. that C. which D. what
- ✓ 12. He drank _____ half a bottle of beer a day.
A. at least B. at the least C. at rest D. at the most
- ✓ 13. _____ crossing the street, he was knocked down by a car.
A. By B. For C. At D. While
- ✓ 14. Only in the jungles, where high humidity encourages many diseases, _____ to grow.
A. the potato fails B. does the potato fail
C. fails the potato D. is the potato fail
- ✓ 15. She had a very good time, _____ she?
A. hadn' t B. had C. didn' t D. weren' t
16. "You can' t join us today, can you?" "_____".
A. Yes, I can join you tomorrow
B. Yes, I can' t join you tomorrow
C. No, but I can join you tomorrow
D. No, I can join you tomorrow
- ✓ 17. Weeks later the young man had still not found a job and he began to feel somewhat _____.
A. despaired B. disgraced C. scratched D. discouraged
- ✓ 18. It only takes a _____ of a second for the computer to do the calculation which used to take days.
A. fiction B. friction C. function D. fraction
19. We drive our car fast and soon _____ other cars on the road.
A. oversee B. overtake C. overrun D. override
20. Please tell me about it. I' m all _____.
A. eyes B. ears C. hands D. heads

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions:

For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices given below and marked

A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Yesterday was Jim's birthday. He got a lot of presents 21 his friends and family. All the gifts were wrapped with colored paper. 22 of the packages 23 large, but others were small. Some were heavy, and others were light. One square package was blue, there was a book in it. Another one was long and narrow; it had an umbrella in it. Jim's sister gave him a big, 24 package. He thought it was a ball, but it 25. When he removed the yellow paper that covered it, he saw that it was a globe of the world.

After that his brother gave him 26 gift. It was a big box wrapped in green paper. Jim opened it and found another box 27 red paper. He removed the paper and saw a third box; this one was blue in color.

Everyone laughed while Jim opened the boxes. There were six of them! In the last one he found a small white envelope. There was a piece of paper in the envelope which 28: "Go to the big bedroom. Look for the closet near the high window. You will see three suitcases: a black one, a brown one and a gray one. Your birthday present is in one of these."

Jim 29 the large bedroom. He went to the closet and began opening the suitcases. He had to open all of them 30 he saw his brother's present. He was very happy. It was just what Jim wanted: a portable typewriter.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 21. A. at | B. away with | C. back from | D. from |
| 22. A. Most | B. Many | C. Some | D. Much |
| 23. A. is | B. are | C. was | D. were |
| ✓ 24. A. circle | B. around | C. round | D. ring |
| 25. A. hadn't been | B. would not be | C. weren't | D. was not |
| 26. A. the other | B. other | C. an other | D. another |
| 27. A. wrapping in | B. covering in | C. covered with | D. enveloping in |
| ✓ 28. A. said | B. wrote | C. reads | D. speaks |
| ✓ 29. A. went to | B. came out | C. went in | D. came to |
| 30. A. unless | B. after | C. until | D. before |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

Directions:

There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

In Japan's capital city of Tokyo, earthquake danger limits the height of buildings. The city has spread out so far and the traffic has become so heavy that it is very difficult to get from one place to another. The price of land, too, has become very high. All this explains why a group of Japanese land developers came to the conclusion that there was nowhere to go but down. So far they have dug out space underground for fifteen major shopping centers, and the underground construction (建筑) has only begun.

What are some of the advantages of shopping and eating underground? Clean, filtered (过滤的) air is one of them. The city of Tokyo has one of the most serious smog (烟雾) problems in the world. Another advantage is that there won't be traffic accidents as that on the city's busy streets. Still another is the convenience (方便) of moving from place to place. You're usually right next to, or even in, a subway station. And you can even spend the night underground if you like. The Kyobashi Station, for example, in downtown Tokyo, has a hotel with a bar, restaurant and barbershop.

31. It is very difficult to get from one place to another in Tokyo because _____.
A. the city is so large and so high
B. there is no traffic
C. we don't know the road
D. the city is so large and the traffic is so heavy
32. All are the reasons for Tokyo to develop underground except _____.
A. the high buildings
B. the high price of land
C. the far spreading of the city
D. the heavy traffic
33. Shopping underground is clean _____.
A. without air pollution
B. of water
C. and tidy
D. and beautiful
- ✓ 34. The first paragraph tells us _____.
A. earthquake is dangerous in Japan
B. why Tokyo goes to underground
C. underground shopping centers in Tokyo
D. Tokyo is so large
35. The second paragraph tells us _____.
A. underground is convenient
B. the advantages of underground
C. we can have good food underground

D. you can spend the night underground

Passage Two

Mr. Chen living next door to us has a habit of drinking. The best present to him, of course, is wine. Now his eldest son brought him a bottle of Mao Tai. He was glad and stared at it for some time, then wrote "105" on the corner of the trademark with a pencil, meaning he had already drunk 105 bottles of the famous wine. Two days later a stranger came. He offered to pay 5 *yuan* for the empty Mao Tai bottle. Mr. Chen was pleased and sold it. Several weeks later, his second son brought him another bottle of Mao Tai. While examining and enjoying it, he was suddenly terrified —he found "105" —the very mark on it.

36. The story is mainly about _____.
A. two sons of Mr. Chen's
B. wine, the best present
C. the secret of "105"
D. an empty bottle worth 5 *yuan*
37. The story tells that the stranger was a man who _____.
A. took back empties
B. produced famous wine
C. promoted (促进) the sale of Mao Tai
D. knew how to meet people's needs
38. Mr. Chen sold his empty Mao Tai bottle because _____.
A. he had already numbered it "105"
B. he knew his second son would bring him another
C. the price offered was high enough
D. he hoped the bottle could be used again
- ✓ 39. When examining and enjoying the wine sent by his second son, Mr. Chen was terrified because he found _____.
A. the wine was mixed with water
B. he should have marked it "106"
C. the wine had exceeded (超出) the time limit
D. his second son had been cheated
- ✓ 40. According to the story, who do you say learned a lesson? _____.
A. The stranger
B. Mr. Chen
C. His neighbour
D. Mr. Chen's eldest son

Passage Three

Not long ago, industrial goods were made to last forever. If you bought a car or a stove,

it was a one-in-a-lifetime investment. You paid good money for it, and you took care of it. Nowadays industry has persuaded us that products shouldn't last a long time. It's cheaper to throw them away than it is to repair them. This has led directly to the "throw-away society" which is a tremendous waste of the earth's resources.

Just think of the cars that are traded in daily, just because they are out of style. Think of the expensive packaging material that is thrown away every time a new object is bought. And we turned us into spoiled children. This wastefulness has gotten into the mess we are in now. When we have no resources left, we'll start to take care of what we have. But why can't act before this happen? Why can't we go back to being a society in which the prevention of waste is a virtue?

41. The expression "Waste not, want not" means _____.
A. if you do not throw away old things, new things will not come
B. do not waste anything and do not want anything
C. if you do not waste things, you will not be in bad need of new things
D. if you do not waste things, you will not be rich
- ✓ 42. Not long ago, products were made to last _____.
A. for five years
B. for ten years
C. as long as you take care of them
D. no longer than one month
- ✓ 43. People don't repair many things nowadays because _____.
A. they have changed their taste
B. they spend less to buy a new one
C. they find no place to repair
D. they are fond of throwing them away
44. According to the passage we should take care of what we have _____.
A. when there are no resources left
B. when it goes out of fashion
C. when we still have some
D. when the society is still in order
- ✓ 45. The shoppers have to pay not only for the goods themselves but also for _____.
A. the wrapping
B. the advertisement
C. the bus fare
D. the service provided by the shop

Passage Four

The word "sport" first meant something that people did in their spare time. Later it often meant hunting wild animals and birds. About a hundred years ago the word was used for organized games. This is the usual meaning of the word today. People spend a lot of their

spare time playing football, basketball, tennis and many other sports. Such people play because they want to. A few people are paid for the sport they play. These people are called professional sportsmen. They may be such sportsmen for only a few years, but during that time the best ones can make a lot of money.

For example, a football player in England earns more than 50, 000 pounds in a year. Of course, only a few sportsmen can earn as much money as that.

It is possible for middle class people to engage in sports like golf, tennis and motor-racing. Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen and money is this: the stars can earn more money from advertising than from sport.

An advertisement for sports equipment does not simply say, "Buy our things." It says, "Buy the same shirt and shoes as..." Famous sportsmen can even advertise things like watches and food. They allow the companies to use their names or a photo of them and they are paid for this. Sport is no longer just something for people's spare time.

- ✓46. The word "sport" now usually means _____.
A. something done by sportsmen in their spare time
B. hunting wild animals and birds
C. organised games
D. school sports and games
47. A professional sportsman is someone who _____.
A. makes money in his spare time
B. play all the time
C. earns money by playing a sport
D. play for his country and the people
48. Most people spend a lot of their spare time playing a sport because they _____.
A. would like to
B. have to do so
C. want to earn some money
D. will be stars
- ✓49. Famous sportsmen perhaps earn more money from _____.
A. sport
B. advertising
C. football
D. his country
50. Why do the companies pay the famous sportsmen? Because they _____.
A. like the sportsmen
B. are asked to do so
C. would buy the same shirt
D. want to sell more of their things

Passage Five

A habit is something we do very often. We do not think when we are doing it. We can have good habits or bad habits.

This unit gives some advice on how to be healthy. It tells you some things that you must do if you want to be healthy. It also tells you what you must not do. It talks about good habits and bad habits.

Early to bed, early to rise,

Make a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

This is an old English saying. Have you heard it before? It means that we must go to bed early and get up early in the morning. If we do, we shall be healthy. We shall also rich (wealthy) and clever (wise).

Is this true? Perhaps it is. The body must have enough sleep. Children of your age need ten hours'sleep every night. If you do not go to bed early, you cannot have enough sleep. Then you cannot think properly and you can not do your work properly. You will not be wise and you may not become wealthy!

Some people go to bed late at night and get up late in the morning. This is not good for them. We must sleep at night when it is dark. The dark helps us to sleep properly. When the daylight comes, we must get up. This is the time for exercise. Exercise means doing things with the body. Walking, running, jumping, swimming, playing games are all exercise. If the body is not used, it become weak. Exercise keeps it strong.

Exercise helps the blood to move around inside the body. This is very important. Blood takes food to all parts of our bodies. The brains in our heads also need blood. We think with our brains. If we keep our bodies healthy, and take exercise, we can think better!

Our bodies also need air to breathe. Without air we die. We must have plenty of clean, fresh air to breathe if we want to be healthy.

51. A habit is something we do _____.

- A. every day
- B. twice a day
- C. every week
- D. very often

52. If we want to be healthy, wealthy and wise, we must go to bed _____.

- A. late and get up late
- B. early and get up late
- C. early and get up early
- D. late and get up early

✓ 53. Children of your age need _____.

- A. ten hours'sleep
- B. nine hours'sleep
- C. twelve hours'sleep
- D. eleven hours'sleep

54. The best time to sleep is when _____.

- A. it is dark
- B. it is day light
- C. we are taking exercise
- D. near an open window

55. Exercise makes the body _____.

- A. weak
- B. strong
- C. clever
- D. wealthy

得分	评卷人

V. Daily Conversation (10 points)

Directions:

Pick out the appropriate expressions from the eight choices below and complete the following dialogues by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

提示: Joe 和 Henry 谈起报上的一篇文章, Henry 问什么报, 什么文章。他没有读这篇文章, 但表示下午要读, 然后告别。

Joe: Hi, Have you read today's newspaper?

Henry: ☒ 56 ?

Joe: *the People's Daily*

Henry: ☒ 57 . But I only looked through it while having lunch.

Joe: Did you notice an interesting article?

Henry: ☒ 58 ?

Joe: About air pollution.

Henry: ☒ 59 . On which page?

Joe: On page 5. At the bottom.

Henry: Good. I'll read it this afternoon.

Joe: Don't forget to tell me what you think after reading it.

Henry: sure. ☒ 60

Joe: See you.

得分	评卷人

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 20 minutes to write a letter of about 80 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly on ANSWER SHEET II.

61. 假设你叫李明, 由于你患了重感冒, 医生嘱咐你卧床休息三天。请写一张请假条给你的班主任王老师。

2005 年全国成人高等学校专升本招生统一考试

英语全真模拟试卷 (二)

题 号	一	二	三	四	五	总 分	统分人签字

得分	评卷人

I. Phonetics (5 points)

Directions:

In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET I.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. air <u>l</u> ess | B. di <u>r</u> ect | C. ph <u>e</u> nomenon | D. <u>e</u> xplain |
| 2. A. qui <u>t</u> | B. soci <u>e</u> ty | C. fi <u>e</u> ld | D. vari <u>e</u> ty |
| 3. A. <u>e</u> xpect | B. <u>e</u> xplain | C. <u>e</u> xample | D. <u>e</u> xchange |
| 4. A. situat <u>i</u> on | B. ment <u>i</u> on | C. attent <u>i</u> on | D. suggest <u>i</u> on |
| 5. A. <u>ch</u> oose | B. <u>ch</u> urch | C. mach <u>i</u> ne | D. <u>ch</u> air |

得分	评卷人

II. Vocabulary and Structure (15 points)

Directions:

There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

6. We are all going to the games. Why don' t you come _____?
- A. up B. across C. along D. to
7. Many countries are increasing their use of natural gas, wind and other forms of _____.
- A. energy B. source C. power D. material
8. They were surprised that a child should work out the problem _____ they themselves

couldn't.

A. once

B. then

C. while

D. if

9. "Do you want to go to the movie?" _____ X.

"_____. I feel like doing something different."

A. Don't mention it

B. I don't want it

C. I don't think so

D. Not really

10. "_____, doctor?"

"He has a bad cold, Mr. White."

A. What's the matter with him

B. What can I do for him

C. What can you do for him

D. How do you feel

11. This famous product used to be hard to _____.

A. come about

B. come by

C. come into

D. come to

12. A quick decision will be made _____ the applicability of this method.

A. in spite of

B. in honour of

C. in respect of

D. in face of

- ✓13. He does not work but he gets a good _____ from his investments.

A. wage

B. earning

C. income

D. salary

- ✓14. He made a lot of bad _____ in his composition.

A. faults

B. mistakes

C. fails

D. defects

15. The weather scientists _____ fine weather.

A. broadcasted

B. imagined

C. predicted

D. announced

- ✓16. The house was in very good condition, _____ a broken window.

A. excluding

B. but for

C. except

D. except for

17. The chance occurred so gradually that I _____ it at the very beginning.

A. noticed

B. didn't notice

C. cared

D. saw

- ✓18. Whoever conceived this masterpiece must have had _____.

A. remarkable eyesight

B. great vision

C. a good interaction

D. a fine imagination

- ✓19. Lights are usually turned _____ at dusk.

A. on

B. off

C. up 是人的.

D. down

20. The announcement of the test results was humiliating for those who had _____.

A. passed

B. failed

C. succeeded

D. managed

得分	评卷人

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions:

For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices given below and marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Most dictionaries will tell you a number of 21 about a language. There are three things in particular that 22 important. These three things are spelling, pronunciation, and meanings.

The first and most obvious thing is that a dictionary will 23 you the spelling of a word. If you're not sure about the spelling of a word, you can try to find the correct spelling in a dictionary. Words are listed in alphabetical order-a, b, c, and so on. For example, on a dictionary page the word "poor" -p, o, o, r-comes before "poverty" -p, o, v, e, r, t, y and the word "poverty" comes 24 the word "power" -p, o, w, e, r. The words are always given in alphabetical order.

The second thing a dictionary will tell you is 25. Most dictionaries give the pronunciation of a word in a special kind of alphabet. This special alphabet is called a phonetic, or sound alphabet. The phonetic spelling will tell you generally 26 a word is pronounced. There are a few different phonetic alphabets. Many dictionaries use the International Phonetic Alphabet to show pronunciation.

The 27 thing a dictionary will tell you is the meanings of words. You can 28 a word and find out what it means. Many words have more than one meaning, and a good dictionary will explain all of the word's meanings. For example, in English the common word "get" has over 20 different meanings. The meaning, of course, 29 the sentence in which the word is used.

These three things-spelling, pronunciation, and meanings-are some of the important 30 that you learn from dictionaries.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 21. A. thing | B. people | C. things | D. books |
| ✓ 22. A. is | B. were | C. was | D. are |
| 23. A. say | B. tell | C. give | D. speak |
| 24. A. before | B. after | C. in front of | D. behind |
| 25. A. pronunciation | B. intonation | C. spelling | D. meanings |
| 26. A. what | B. which | C. where | D. how |
| 27. A. first | B. second | C. third | D. the last |
| 28. A. look at | B. find | C. see | D. look up |
| 29. A. depend | B. depends on | C. depend on | D. is depending |
| ✓ 30. A. facade | B. facts | C. faces | D. fact |

得分	评卷人

IV. Reading Comprehension (75 points)

Directions:

There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best

answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

On the evening of June 21, 1992, a tall man with brown hair and blue eyes entered the beautiful hall of the Bell Tower Hotel in Xi' an with his bicycle. The hotel workers received him and telephoned the manager, for they had never seen a bicycle in the hotel hall before though they lived in "the kingdom of bicycles".

Robert Friedlander, an American, arrived in Xi' an on his bicycle trip across Asia which started last December in New Delhi, India.

When he was 11, he read the book Marco Polo and made up his mind to visit the Silk Road. Now, after 44 years, he was on the Silk Road in Xi' an and his early dreams were coming true.

Robert Friedlander' s next destinations (目的地) were Lanzhou, Dunhuang, Urumqi, etc. He will complete his trip in Pakistan.

31. The best headline (标题) for this newspaper article would be _____.
A. The Kingdom of Bicycles
B. A Beautiful Hotel in Xi' an
C. Marco Polo and the Silk Road
D. An American Achieving His Aims
32. The hotel workers told the manager about Friedlander coming to the hotel because _____.
A. he asked to see the manager
B. he entered the hall with a bike
C. the manager had to know about all foreign guests
D. the manager knew about his trip and was expecting him
33. Friedlander is visiting the three countries in the following order: _____.
A. China, India, and Pakistan
B. India, China, and Pakistan
C. Pakistan, China, and India
D. China, Pakistan, and India
34. What made Friedlander want to come to China?
A. The stories about Marco Polo.
B. The famous sights in Xi' an.
C. His interest in Chinese silk.
D. His childhood dreams about bicycles.
35. Friedlander can be said to be _____.
A. clever B. friendly C. hardworking D. strong-minded