

全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试

模拟试卷 与详解 (2级)



全国翻译专业资格（水平）考试命题研究组 编



由多次参加阅卷的专家亲自编写，内容系统、权威

8套全真模拟试题，系统预测、权威预测、最新预测

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考，提高考生综合应试能力

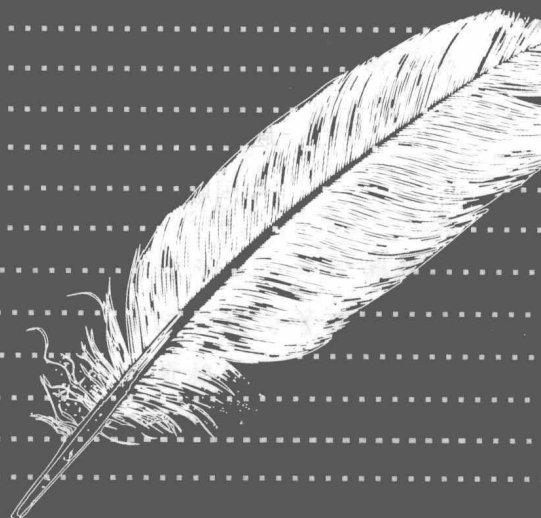
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前言

“全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试”(China Accreditation Test for Translators and Interpreters - CATTI)是为适应社会主义市场经济和我国加入世界贸易组织的需要,加强我国外语翻译专业人才培养队伍建设,科学、客观、公正地评价翻译专业人才水平和能力,更好地为我国对外开放和国际交流与合作服务,根据建立国家职业资格证书制度的精神,在全国实行统一的、面向社会的、国内最具权威的翻译专业资格(水平)认证;是对参试人员口译或笔译方面的双语互译能力和水平的认定。

根据国家人力资源和社会保障部《翻译专业资格(水平)考试暂行规定》(人发[2003]21号)的精神,翻译专业资格(水平)考试在国家人力资源和社会保障部指导下,由中国外文出版发行事业局(以下简称“中国外文局”)组织实施与管理。根据《翻译专业资格(水平)考试暂行规定》中国外文局组建翻译专业资格(水平)考试专家委员会。该委员会负责拟定考试语种、考试科目、考试大纲和考试命题,研究建立考试题库等有关工作。中国外文局翻译专业资格考评中心负责该考试的具体实施工作。

在翻译专业资格(水平)考试竞争日趋激烈的形式下,为了满足广大考生的迫切需求,我们特组织了大量有丰富教学、辅导及培训经验的专家和教授,花费大量的时间精心编写了这本《全国翻译专业资格(水平)考试模拟试卷与详解(2级)》。

本书的编写特点如下:

一、作者阵容强大,预测具有权威性

本书作者长期从事翻译专业资格(水平)考试命题、阅卷与辅导,对该考试的考点非常熟悉。他们结合多年的授课经验,有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验,深谙命题规律和出题的动态,从而使本书具有极高的权威性。本书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、全程预测,系统预测,实用性强

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,本书将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的

学习成果，及时进行查漏补缺，有针对性的进行复习备考。

总之，本书一定会成为广大立志参加翻译专业资格(水平)考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情，是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出，恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏在所难免，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编 者
于北大燕园

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模拟试卷一

笔译综合能力

Section 1 Vocabulary and Grammar (60 Points)

This section consists of 3 parts. Read the directions for each part before answering the questions.

Part 1 Vocabulary Selection

In this part, there are 20 incomplete sentences. Below each sentence, there are 4 choices marked by letters A, B, C, D respectively. Choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. There is only one right answer. Then mark the corresponding letter as required on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

- In general, the amount that a student spends for housing should be held _____ to one-fifth of the total for living expenses.
A. acceptable B. advisable C. available D. applicable
- 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
- Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____.
A. capacity B. strength C. length D. possibility
- The soldier was of running away when the enemy _____.
A. scolded B. charged C. accused D. punished
- To begin some activity is to _____ doing it.
A. set down B. set up C. set about D. set off
- How can you and watch the country go to ruin?
A. stand by B. stand for C. stand up D. stand up for
- Edison tested more than one thousand materials to see if they could _____ electric current and glow.
A. bring B. make C. carry D. produce
- In most countries, the metric system has been _____ for all measurement.
A. admitted B. adapted C. applied D. adopted
- The little girl is ignorant _____ the basic rules of English grammar.
A. for B. of C. with D. against
- Bank notes are not usually _____ into gold nowadays.



- A. inverted B. revertible C. convertible. D. diverting.
11. I _____ you that the goods will be delivered next week.
A. insist B. confirm C. assure D. ensure.
12. The manager just _____ his resignation to the board meeting yesterday and today another one took his place.
A. sent up B. sent off C. sent out D. sent in
13. The cultures of China and Japan have shared many features, but each has used them according to its national _____.
A. personality B. temperament C. interest D. destiny
14. Our journey was slow because the train stopped _____ at different villages.
A. gradually B. continuously C. constantly D. continually
15. When he realized the police had spotted him, the man _____ the exit as quickly as possible.
A. made for B. made out C. made up to D. made way
16. The annual _____ of the department store starts tomorrow.
A. stocking B. stocktaking C. stockpiling D. stockholding
17. Remember to ask for a _____ of quality for these goods; otherwise they will not offer any maintenance.
A. warranty B. promise C. certificate D. receipt
18. In many countries tobacco and medicine are government _____.
A. control B. monopoly C. business D. belongings
19. To ensure its sustained progress in economy, the government has _____ a series of policies.
A. reserved B. issued C. delivered D. expressed
20. He has never worried about his properties because he has _____ them against disasters and theft.
A. assured B. ensured C. insured D. secure

Part 2 Vocabulary Replacement

This part consists of 20 sentences. In each of them one word or phrase is underlined. Below each sentence, there are 4 choices marked by letters A, B, C, D respectively. Choose the word or phrase that can replace the underlined word without causing any grammatical error or changing the basic meaning of the sentence. There is only ONE right answer. Blacken the corresponding letter as required on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

21. As there was not enough money to bury all dead AIDS orphans, 23 babies were interred in a modest cemetery in South Africa before World AIDS Day.
A. parentless children B. miserable victims
C. contagious bodies D. infectious patient
22. In his opinion, the objection to barbarity does not mean that capital punishment should not



go on.

- A. adversity B. savagery C. habitat D. integrity
23. What is at fault in our present system is not the outcome but the fallible procedure.
A. sublime B. erroneous C. plausible D. impeccable
24. It could not be ruled out that, sooner or later, the country would break out of the treaty.
A. confirmed B. tolerated C. excluded D. refuted
25. Now researchers are directing more attention to the social and cultural impetus that propelled university graduates into careers in management.
A. implication B. propaganda C. impulse D. refuted
26. Lincoln, former president of the United States, is a conspicuous example of a poor boy who succeeded.
A. sturdy B. obstinate C. permanent D. manifest
27. Research should continue on controlled nuclear fusion, but no energy program should be premised on its existence until it has proved practical.
A. focused B. concentrated C. agreed D. based
28. He displayed a complete lack of courtesy and tact in dealing with his employer.
A. tenacity B. curiosity C. civility D. hostility
29. Pirated compact disks and floppy disks remained the second biggest vehicle for the spread of computer viruses despite the governments' determined efforts to quash software piracy.
A. boost B. prevent C. crush D. restrict
30. It is reported that the latest outbreak of the bird flu in Pennsylvania in the United States has prompted China to slap a ban on poultry imports from the state.
A. marine products B. dairy products C. industrial products D. avian products
31. Although this book claims to be a biography of George Washington, many of the incidents are imaginary.
A. fascinating B. factitious C. fastidious D. fictitious
32. The trade fair is designed to facilitate further cooperation between Chinese auto industries and overseas auto industries.
A. promote B. protect C. preserve D. prolong
33. He was concerned only with mundane matters, especially the daily stock market quotations.
A. rational B. obscure C. worldly D. eminent
34. The earthquake that occurred in India this year was a major calamity in which a great man was lost.
A. casualty B. catastrophe C. catalogue D. crusade
35. The doctors were worried because the patient did not recuperate as rapidly as they had expected.
A. withdraw B. emerge C. recover D. uncover
36. The purchaser of this lorry is protected by the manufacturer's warranty that he will replace any defective part for five years or 50,000 miles.



- A. prohibition B. insurance C. prophecy D. guarantee
37. The boy could not reconcile himself to the failure. He did not believe that was his lot.
A. submit B. commit C. transmit D. permit
38. In some cities of North China, the noise pollution is as pronounced as that in Tokyo.
A. contemptuous B. contagious C. conspicuous D. contemplated
39. Trivial breaches of regulations we can pass over, but more serious ones will have to be investigated.
A. exceed B. wither C. overpass D. neglect
40. We were discussing the housing problem when a middle-aged man cut in and said, "There's no point in talking about impossibilities."
A. intersect B. interject C. penetrate D. adulterate

Part 3 Error Correction

This part consists of 20 sentences. In each of them there is an underlined part that indicates an error. Below each sentence, there are 4 choices marked by letters A, B, C, D respectively. Choose the word or phrase that can replace the underlined part so that the error is corrected. There is only ONE right answer. Blacken the corresponding letter as required on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

41. He had studied hard, he would have been able to pass the exam.
A. He had studied harder B. If only he studied more
C. Had he studied harder D. When he studied more
42. It was now clear that no such weapons were manufactured and none been found.
A. was found B. were founded
C. has been found D. have been founded
43. Whenever we hear of a natural disaster, we feel sympathetic to the people to be affected.
A. to have affected B. to have effected
C. who have been effected D. who have been affected
44. Our programs come second to theirs.
A. come second after B. are second only to
C. are first except for D. are first place from
45. Our holiday is doomed to failure without you.
A. would doom B. would have been doomed
C. had been doomed D. has had to be doomed
46. It was not long before Skinners, the famous behaviorist, realized the limitations of his psychological research than another psychologist came with his forceful arguments against Skinners' theory.
A. realized... when B. had realized... when
C. was realizing... then D. would realize... as
47. All in all, it is now beyond doubt that in size and scope the rapid global spread of the habit to



- wear jeans, however it may be explained, is an accident without precedent in the history of human attire.
- A. of wearing... incident B. wearing... event
C. of wearing... event D. to be wearing... incident
48. I do not advocate building the park near a jetport, which might make people to suffer from defective hearing.
- A. make people suffering from defective bearing
B. make people suffer from defective hearing
C. make people suffer defective hearing
D. make people to suffer defective hearing
49. Researchers all over the world have been seeking for determining how early infancy conceptual thinking is possible.
- A. have been seeking about determining
B. have been seeking to determine about
C. have been seeking to determine
D. have sought to determine
50. No adults would like to admit that they are weaker than children to solve sticky and puzzling problems.
- A. to solve about B. solve C. in solving about D. in solving
51. This book is about how these basic beliefs and values affect important sides of American life.
- A. fashions B. frontiers C. facets D. formats
52. Aiming to retrieve the Mars rover Opportunity, engineers are imitating Mars surface conditions in a testing laboratory.
- A. copying B. mocking C. simulating D. pretending
53. Some children display an unacceptable curiosity about every new thing they encounter.
- A. incredible B. infectious C. incompatible D. inaccessible
54. The human beings have polluted the environment seriously. It is time the United Nations must take some measures.
- A. take B. taking C. to take D. took
55. The book provides tips for Westerners who work in Japanese firms: get together outside the office, find a mentor for support and refrain for practicing Japanese with colleagues on the job.
- A. of B. to C. off D. from
56. Not much people realize that apples have been cultivated for over 3, 000 years.
- A. Not many B. Not enough C. Without many D. No many
57. Furniture makers use glue to hold joints together and sometimes to reinforce it.
- A. its B. fast C. hard D. them
58. All mammals have hair, but not always evident.
- A. but it is not B. but it is C. but they are not D. but they are
59. The first recorded use of natural gas to light street lamps it was in the town of Frederick, New



York, in 1825.

- A. was B. is C. it is D. were

60. A promising note is a written agreement to pay a certain sum of money at some time future.

- A. time futures B. futures C. futures time D. future time

Section 2 Reading Comprehension (30 Points)

In this section you will find after each of the passages a number of questions or unfinished statements about the passage, each with 4 (A. B. C and D) choices to complete the statement. You must choose the one which you think fits best. Then blanken the corresponding letter as required on your Machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

Questions 61-70 are based on the following passage.

Writing about music is like dancing about architecture, or so the saying goes. Sometimes attributed to Frank Zappa, other times to Elvis Costello, this quote is usually intended to convey the futility of such an endeavor, if not the complete silliness of even attempting it. But Glenn Kurtz's graceful memoir, *Practicing: A Musician's Return to Music*, turns the expression on its head, giving it a different meaning by creating a lovely, unique book.

Kurtz picked up the guitar as a kid in a music-loving family, attended the Long Island music school, and went on to play on Merv Griffin's TV show before graduating from Tufts University. Motivating the young Kurtz was the dream of reinventing classical guitar, as if by his great ambition alone he could push it from the margins of popular interest to center stage—something not even accomplished by the late Spanish guitarist Andres Segovia, perhaps the only artist of the form ever to reach anything resembling widespread celebrity.

This book reads like a love story of sorts: Boy meets guitar. Boy loves guitar. Guitar breaks boy's heart or, more precisely, the ordinariness of a working musician's life does so. "I'd just imagined the artist's life naively, childishly, with too much longing, too much poetry and innocence and purity," Kurtz writes. "The guitar had been the instrument of my dreams. Now the dream was over."

Boy leaves guitar. Were the story to end here, this book would be a tragedy, but after nearly a decade the boy returns to guitar, and although he has lost the enthusiasm he had in his youth, he finds his love of the guitar again in a way he never could have appreciated before.

Although Kurtz is writing about a unique musical path, his journey speaks eloquently to the heart of anyone who has ever desperately yearned to achieve something and felt the sting of disappointment. "Everyone who gives up a serious childhood dream—of becoming an artist, a doctor, an engineer, an athlete—lives the rest of their life with a sense of loss, with nagging what it is," he writes. "Is that time and effort, that talent and ambition, truly wasted?"

61. The quotation mentioned in Paragraph 1 implies that writing about music is _____.

- A. an ambitious attempt B. a modern form of art
C. an impossible task D. a rewarding experience



62. The word “convey” underlined in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. transmit B. imply C. hint D. unsafe
63. As a young man Glenn Kurtz wanted to _____.
A. surpass Andres Segovia’s achievement B. Transform classical guitar
C. become a TV music star D. live on arts
64. The author mentions “reinventing” underlined in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. reuse B. innovate C. recreate D. reset
65. What does the passage say about classical guitar?
A. It is not popular with the public.
B. It is not an easy skill to master.
C. It is a favorite of many young people.
D. It is a craze in some countries like Spain.
66. The word “instrument” underlined in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. means B. device C. equipment D. document
67. According to the passage, Andres Segovia _____.
A. helped Glenn Kurtz to become a good guitarist
B. made classical guitar become a popular form
C. was a well-known classical guitarist
D. was Glenn Kurtz’s role model
68. Paragraph 3 suggests that what “the ordinariness of a working musician’s life” does to the boy is _____.
A. keep him in great excitement B. bring him great disappointment
C. help him create great music D. tell him a great musician’s duty
69. The word “nagging” underlined in Paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. criticize B. complain C. disturb D. natter
70. The book Practicing: A Musician’s Return to Music mainly tells that _____.
A. one will be made bitter by his frustration
B. reliving old dreams can be rewarding
C. without dreams life is incomplete
D. it’s inevitable for a musician to experience setbacks

Questions 71-80 are based on the following passage.

It seems incredible to me that Latin is not taught in schools as a matter of course, especially in a country that is forever lamenting its own (undeniable) mediocrity when it comes to speaking foreign languages. As a 13-year-old, I hardly approached my own Latin lessons with anything resembling enthusiasm—I might have been keener if Aeneas went to the shops occasionally—but I am terrifically grateful I had them, all the same.

The benefits are many. Having a basic grounding in Latin makes learning Romance languages a



doddle(轻而易举的事): the fact that I speak English plus three others has less to do with any genetic predisposition—I was hopeless at learning Russian—than with an understanding of the root and provenance of Latin-derived words.

It would be impossible to have a smattering of Latin and find oneself stuck in Italy, provided one managed to persuade the speaker to slow down a bit. And the reason I can (arguably) just about string a sentence together in English—which isn't my first language—has a great deal to do with understanding, through Latin, the way sentences and grammar work.

Latin also has its own pleasing internal logic: you follow the rules and you get the answer. And I really believe that if you know Latin, you half-speak French already. The British used not to be appalling at languages: my theory is that they only became so during the past century, when Latin stopped being widely taught.

Detractors(恶意批评者) might point out that there is little use in learning a dead language. But Latin is not dead: it's everywhere. It makes the kind of people who never use two short words when six big ones will do intelligible. It demystifies jargon and legalese. It helps with crosswords. It even forces those of us who are pathologically illogical to think logically every once in a while: I remember the pleasure I felt at school, during Latin translation, when I realized I could create order and sense out of apparent chaos.

Really, Latin's useful applications are manifold. Watching Who Wants To Be A Millionaire? a few weeks ago, I noticed that the question which felled the contestant would almost certainly not have stumped him had he had some Latin. Of all the possible answers, only one had a Latin root that echoed the question. From Cicero to Chris Tarrant in a few easy steps, you can't say more modern or less dusty than that.

71. The word "lamenting" underlined in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. mourn B. weep C. condole D. grieve over
72. As a teenager, the author _____.
A. had a keen interest in Latin
B. had never showed any interest in Latin
C. quit soon after he took the Latin course
D. was satisfied with his or her Latin course
73. The word "provenance" underlined in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. origin B. genesis C. headspring D. filiation
74. In paragraph 3, the author believes that knowing a little about Latin helps one _____.
A. to speak Italian better B. to figure out what an Italian says
C. to understand Italian history D. to make friends with Italians
75. The word "a smattering" underlined in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to _____.
A. a little knowledge B. a lot
C. plenty of D. little knowledge
76. According to paragraph 4, the British _____.
A. have always been terrible in learning Latin



- B. used to be good at languages when Latin was taught
C. became good at languages when people stopped learning Latin
D. used to be terrible in languages when Latin was taught
77. One of the benefits to learn Latin is that _____.
A. it makes it easier to learn some other languages
B. it helps a lot in learning Russian
C. it helps to improve mental health
D. it helps the writer speak four tongues
78. The word “intelligible” underlined in Paragraph 5 refers to _____.
A. transpicious B. explicit C. implicit D. detailed
79. That Latin is not dead is shown by all of the following EXCEPT _____.
A. some difficult technical words become easy to understand
B. crossword puzzles become easy to be solved
C. some people become more logical in their way of thinking
D. some people become more self-confident
80. The contestant could have won if he/she _____.
A. had not been beaten by some legal words
B. had known something about Latin
C. had not been so eager to be a millionaire
D. had asked the question about Cicero

Questions 81-90 are based on the following passage.

Of all the areas of learning the most important is the development of attitudes. Emotional reactions as well as logical thought processes affect the behavior of most people.

“The burnt child fears the fire” is one instance; another is the rise of despots like Hitler. Both examples also point up the fact that attitudes stem from experience. In one case the experience was direct and impressive; in the other it was indirect and cumulative. The Nazis were indoctrinated largely by the speeches they heard and the books they read.

The classroom teacher in the elementary school is in a strategic position to influence attitudes. This is true partly because children acquire attitudes from those adults whose word they respect.

Another reason it is true is that pupils often delve somewhat deeply into a subject in school that has only been touched upon at home or has possibly never occurred to them before. To a child who had previously acquired little knowledge of Mexico, his teacher’s method of handling such a unit would greatly affect his attitude toward Mexicans.

The media through which the teacher can develop wholesome attitudes are innumerable. Social studies (with special reference to races, creeds and nationalities), science matters of health and safety, the very atmosphere of the classroom... these are a few of the fertile fields for the inculcation of proper emotional reactions.

However, when children come to school with undesirable attitudes, it is unwise for the teacher



to attempt to change their feelings by cajoling or scolding them. She can achieve the proper effect by helping them obtain constructive experiences.

To illustrate, first grade pupils afraid of policemen will probably alter their attitudes after a classroom chat with the neighborhood officer in which he explains how he protects them. In the same way, a class of older children can develop attitudes through discussion, research, outside reading and all-day trips.

Finally, a teacher must constantly evaluate her own attitudes, because her influence can be deleterious if she has personal prejudices. This is especially true in respect to controversial issues and questions on which children should be encouraged to reach their own decisions as a result of objective analysis of all the facts.

81. The central idea of the above passage is that _____.
 A. attitudes affect our actions
 B. teachers are important in developing or changing pupils' attitudes
 C. attitudes can be changed by some classroom experiences
 D. by their attitudes, teachers inadvertently affect pupils' attitudes
82. The word "despot" underlined in Paragraph 2 means a person _____.
 A. who enjoys a high reputation
 B. who is very successful in politics
 C. with unlimited powers
 D. who deposits a large sum of money in a bank
83. The pupils' attitudes are NOT influenced by _____.
 A. their parents' persuasion to behave properly
 B. their teachers' attitudes
 C. the speeches they hear and the books they read
 D. such media as social studies, science matter and classroom atmosphere
84. It can be inferred from the passage that the pupils _____.
 A. usually study a certain subject in greater details at home than at school
 B. usually do not study a certain subject at home
 C. study the subjects only at school
 D. study a subject more deeply at school than at home
85. The example of the pupils' learning about Mexico shows that _____.
 A. a child usually learns the right things from their teachers
 B. a teacher can correct a pupil's wrong ideas
 C. a teacher's attitude can influence a child's attitude by teaching
 D. a child's attitude is very changeable
86. The author implies that _____.
 A. the teacher should guide all discussions by revealing her own attitude
 B. in some aspects of social studies a greater variety of methods can be used in the upper grades than in the lower grades