

Public English Test System



# 全国英语等级考试

# 高分突破 (第二版)

全国英语等级考试命题研究组 ◆ 编

二级 · 模拟试题



中国石化出版社  
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# 全国英语等级考试二级 模拟试题一

## 笔试试卷

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。考试时间为 120 分钟。

### 第 一 卷

#### 第一部分 听力理解

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如,你将听到以下内容:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

请看选项:

How much is the shirt?

A. £19.5

B. £9.15

C. £9.18

衬衫的价格为 9 镑 15 便士,所以你选择 B 项,并在试卷上将其标出。

Answer: A ■ C

1. What had the woman thought before?
  - A. The man had finished the laundry.
  - B. The laundry still needed to be washed.
  - C. There were no dirty shirts in the laundry.
2. What does the woman mean?
  - A. She can't understand why the man is thirsty.
  - B. The man ought not to go to the laundry.
  - C. The laundry is too far away.
3. What does the man say about the cake?
  - A. It's Carol's turn to bake one.
  - B. He doesn't know when Carol baked it.
  - C. He would like to taste it.

4. What does Randy mean?
- A. He doesn't know when he'll take a vacation.
  - B. He doesn't want to move right away.
  - C. He's waiting for the woman to move out of the dorm.
5. What does the man think about the restaurant?
- A. It doesn't serve very good fish.
  - B. It is an excellent restaurant.
  - C. It has slow service.

第二节 听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有 5 秒钟的时间阅读各个小题;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听下面这段对话,做第 6~7 题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间读题目。

6. Why does the woman ask the waiter to come?
- A. Because she wants to eat food.
  - B. Because the soup is cold.
  - C. Because she'll pay the bill.
7. What's the relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Sister-brother.
  - B. Husband-wife.
  - C. Customer-waiter.

听下面这段独白,做第 8~9 题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间读题目。

8. When was Lincoln born?
- A. In 1819.
  - B. In 1861.
  - C. In 1809.
9. Why did people from his hometown offer Lincoln a special bed?
- A. His wife wanted the bed.
  - B. Ordinary beds were too short for him.
  - C. Ordinary beds were not comfortable enough.

听下面这段对话,做第 10~12 题。现在你有 10 秒钟的时间读题目。

10. Where is Mr. Li?
- A. He is on holiday.
  - B. He is out for lunch.
  - C. He is on a trip.
11. When will Mr. Li return?
- A. This weekend.
  - B. Next week.
  - C. Tomorrow.
12. What is the probable place where the speakers are talking?
- A. In an office.

B. On the street.

C. On the phone.

听下面这段对话,做第 13~15 题。现在你有 15 秒钟的时间读题。

13. How long have the woman been working in the lab?

A. Four years.

B. Just three years.

C. Almost three years.

14. What degree does the woman hold?

A. Bachelor.

B. Master.

C. Doctor.

15. What kind of research does the woman do?

A. Basic research.

B. Develop new products.

C. The dialogue doesn't tell us.

听下面这段对话,做第 16~20 题。现在你有 25 秒钟的时间读题。

16. Where does this conversation probably take place?

A. At the woman's house.

B. On the street.

C. At a restaurant.

17. Why does the man want to go on a diet?

A. He is fat.

B. He doesn't feel good.

C. On doctor's orders.

18. According to the man, what kind of diet should he follow?

A. A diet of eating only salads.

B. A diet of very careful eating habits.

C. A diet with lots of sweets.

19. What will happen to the man when he finishes his diet?

A. He will lose weight quickly.

B. He will lose some weight after the diet.

C. He will gain weight.

20. What do you think of the man eating cookies now?

A. He shouldn't do that.

B. It's OK to eat just a few.

C. It's all right if he eats cookies once a week.

## 第二部分 英语知识运用

### 第一节 单项填空

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。



Example:

It is generally considered unwise to give a child \_\_\_\_\_ he or she wants.

A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever

Answer: A ■ C D

21. If you don't look \_\_\_\_\_, you'll get that heavy box on your head.  
A. out B. on C. into D. over
22. Ralph and his companions would explore the woods on the estate for days on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. show B. time C. end D. hand
23. I think I'll take a week \_\_\_\_\_. I need a holiday.  
A. up B. on C. out D. off
24. Please don't give \_\_\_\_\_ my secrets.  
A. up B. off C. in D. away
25. With the fall in the number of students studying science, we will have lost many with the potential for intellectual \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. creativity B. credentials C. recreation D. credibility
26. I am very envious \_\_\_\_\_ your new job.  
A. of B. for C. to D. at
27. The plane \_\_\_\_\_ a few minutes after it took off and most of the passengers died.  
A. collided B. crushed C. crashed D. smashed
28. The pilot \_\_\_\_\_ severe injuries when the plane crashed into the mountain.  
A. suspended B. delayed C. sustained D. detained
29. They lay almost flat and \_\_\_\_\_ through the tube like underground passage.  
A. climbed B. crawled C. slid D. glided
30. The speed at which an animal lives is determined by \_\_\_\_\_ the rate at which it uses oxygen.  
A. measuring B. assessing C. surveying D. pleasing
31. It is necessary that an efficient worker \_\_\_\_\_ his work on time.  
A. accomplishes B. can accomplish  
C. accomplish D. has accomplished
32. All transactions are strictly \_\_\_\_\_, and we never sell, rent or trade any customer's name.  
A. confident B. consecutive C. confidential D. consequential
33. Smoking is \_\_\_\_\_ in many university classrooms in the United States.  
A. permitted B. taught C. prohibited D. revoked
34. \_\_\_\_\_, he would have been able to pass the exam.  
A. If he studied more  
B. If he were studying to a great degree.  
C. Studying more

- D. Had he studied more
35. In case of poisoning, immediately give large quantities of soapy or salty water in order to \_\_\_\_\_ vomiting.
- A. control                      B. clean                      C. induce                      D. stop

## 第二节 完形填空

阅读下面短文,从短文后所给各题的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出能填入相应空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A house in Clarkstown caught fire 36 Christmas Eve, 1982. The woman who lived in the house was already in 37. Being in poor health, she had trouble in 38 even when things were fine. 39 her house burning down around her, she was not able to go 40. The smoke 41 her choke(透不过气). The fire was very hot. Without quick help she 42. Fire fighters 43 the house. They started to put the fire out. They did not know the old woman was still 44. Then people 45 her crying for help. The fire was still very hot 46 there was lots of 47. The man 48 like Santa Claus(圣诞老人) was passing by. He was 49 to give gifts to poor families. 50 had he heard the old woman's cry when he ran into the 51 house. After a while he rushed out with the old woman on his back and 52 her to safety. Then, as 53 as he had come by, the man left. No one knew the real name of the hero who had 54 the old woman's life. The man went on and took the gifts to the 55. He did not return home 56 it was dark. He told his 57 what had happened. She decided that she 58 to keep the story a secret. She told people that Santa Claus was 59 David Rodriguez, her husband. Mr. Rodriguez is a music teacher 60 he is not playing Santa Claus.

- |                     |                     |               |                 |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 36. A. in           | B. on               | C. at         | D. by           |
| 37. A. the eighty   | B. the eighties     | C. her eighty | D. her eighties |
| 38. A. walking      | B. speaking         | C. thinking   | D. laughing     |
| 39. A. Because      | B. For              | C. With       | D. During       |
| 40. A. everywhere   | B. somewhere        | C. anywhere   | D. there        |
| 41. A. suffered     | B. broke            | C. forced     | D. made         |
| 42. A. was dying    | B. would have died  | C. died       | D. had died     |
| 43. A. looked for   | B. searched through | C. got to     | D. set up       |
| 44. A. out of doors | B. in the open air  | C. outside    | D. inside       |
| 45. A. heard        | B. stopped          | C. felt       | D. kept         |
| 46. A. but          | B. and              | C. or         | D. though       |
| 47. A. air          | B. steam            | C. smoke      | D. dust         |
| 48. A. dressed      | B. chosen           | C. looked     | D. acted        |
| 49. A. at the gate  | B. at the corner    |               |                 |
|                     | C. in the distance  | D. on his way |                 |
| 50. A. Only         | B. Hardly           | C. Never      | D. Immediately  |

- |                      |              |                  |             |
|----------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|
| 51. A. empty         | B. crowded   | C. burnt         | D. burning  |
| 52. A. carried       | B. led       | C. showed        | D. threw    |
| 53. A. bravely       | B. carefully | C. quickly       | D. proudly  |
| 54. A. saved         | B. defended  | C. given         | D. lived    |
| 55. A. rich children |              | B. poor children |             |
| C. clever boys       |              | D. pretty girls  |             |
| 56. A. until         | B. unless    | C. while         | D. or       |
| 57. A. friend        | B. son       | C. daughter      | D. wife     |
| 58. A. ought         |              | B. had           |             |
| C. should not refuse |              | D. did not need  |             |
| 59. A. nearly        | B. really    | C. impossible    | D. probably |
| 60. A. so that       | B. even if   | C. when          | D. since    |

### 第三部分 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

#### A

Every town in America may have a post office. Some are very small, and you may also find them in the corner of a shop. Others are large buildings. They are open five days a week and Saturday mornings. From Monday through Friday they are usually open from 8 : 30 to 4 : 30.

If you know how much the postage for your letter, you can buy stamps from machines. Stamps are sold at many different prices, from one cent to many dollars. If you are not sure how much postage is for your letters, you can ask the clerk(职员). He or she will give you the stamps you need.

If you are sending your letters far away, write on the envelope that you want them to go by air or use an air-mail envelope. Remember that postage will be more expensive for a letter you want to send overseas.

At a post office you can also buy postcards. A postcard is cheaper than a letter. Usually the price of postage for a postcard is about half that of a letter. The postcards you buy at a post office do not have pictures. They are also not to be sent outside the country.

Letters are an easy and cheap way to communicate(交流) with people in many different countries.

61. There is \_\_\_\_ a post office in each town in America.

A. hardly    B. usually    C. nearly    D. almost

62. A post office is open \_\_\_\_ in America.

A. on Saturday mornings

B. from Monday till Friday

C. every day from 8 : 30 to 4 : 30

D. from Monday to Friday and Saturday mornings

63. A post office sells \_\_\_\_ in America.  
 A. stamps only  
 B. only stamps and postcards  
 C. stamps and envelopes  
 D. stamps, envelopes and postcards
64. What can you do if you are not sure about the postage?  
 A. You can buy stamps from machines.  
 B. You can buy different stamps of different prices.  
 C. You can ask the clerk for help.  
 D. You can put more stamps on the envelopes.

**B**

Scientists are trying to make the deserts into good land again. They want to bring water to the deserts, so people can live and grow food. They are learning a lot about the deserts. But more and more of the earth is becoming desert all the time. Scientists may not be able to change the desert. Scientists think that people make deserts. People are doing bad things to the earth.

Some places on the earth don't get very much rain. But they still don't become deserts. This is because some green plants are growing there. Small green plants and grass are very important to dry places. Plants don't let the hot sun make the earth even drier. Plants don't let the wind blow the dirt(土)away. When a little bit of rain falls, the plants hold the water. Without plants, the land can become a desert much more easily.

65. Deserts \_\_\_\_ .  
 A. get very little rain  
 B. never have any plants or animals in them  
 C. can all be turned into good land before long  
 D. both A and C
66. Small green plants are very important to dry places because \_\_\_\_ .  
 A. they don't let the sun make the earth even drier  
 B. they don't let the wind blow the earth away  
 C. they hold water  
 D. all of the above
67. Land is becoming desert little by little because \_\_\_\_ .  
 A. plants can't grow there  
 B. there is not enough rain  
 C. people haven't done what scientists wish them to do  
 D. scientists know little about the deserts
68. Which is the main idea of the first paragraph?  
 A. Scientists know how to change desert into good land.  
 B. Land is becoming desert faster than scientists can change it back into good land.

- C. If scientists can bring water to desert, people can live and grow food theory.  
D. More and more places are becoming deserts all the time.

## C

Once there lived man who owned a very remarkable (奇特的) goose. It was a goose which could lay golden eggs. Every day when the man went into the barnyard (谷仓边场地) he would find a beautiful golden egg. The trouble was that the goose would lay only one egg each day.

One day a neighbor spoke to the man who owned the wonderful goose. "Why do not you cut the goose open and get all the gold that is inside the goose? Then you would be a rich man and you would be the envy(羡慕的对象) of all your neighbors."

The man thought this might be a good idea; so he cut the goose open. He killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. What do you suppose he found? He found just what you would find in any ordinary goose if you should cut one open.

Now there are no more golden eggs. The man was not satisfied with what he had; so now he has nothing.

69. That remarkable goose would lay \_\_\_\_ every day.  
A. only each egg                      B. just  
C. just one egg                      D. only egg
70. Then the man would be a \_\_\_\_ when he had cut the goose open and got all the eggs that were inside the goose.  
A. rich man                      B. poor man again  
C. poorer man                      D. richer man
71. At last his goose is \_\_\_\_.  
A. alive                      B. dead                      C. living                      D. died
72. The man should have \_\_\_\_.  
A. kept his goose  
B. cut his goose gently  
C. cut his goose a little open  
D. fed goose on gold

## D

We find that bright children are rarely held back by mixed-ability teaching. On the contrary, both their knowledge and experience are enriched. We feel that there are many disadvantages in *streaming*(把……能力分班) pupils. It does not take into account the fact that children develop at different rates. It can have a bad effect on both the bright and not-so-bright child. After all, it can be quite discouraging to be at the bottom of the top grade!

Besides, it is rather unreal to grade people just according to their intellectual ability. This is only one aspect of their total personality. We are concerned to develop the abilities of all our pupils to the full, not just their academic ability. We also value personal qualities and

social skills, and we find that mixed-ability teaching contributes to all these aspects of learning.

In our classrooms, we work in various ways. The pupils often work in groups; this gives them the opportunity to learn to co-operate, to share, and to develop leadership skills. They also learn how to cope with personal problems as well as learning how to think, to make decisions, to analyse and evaluate, and to communicate effectively. The pupils learn from each other as well as from the teacher.

Sometimes the pupils work in pairs; sometimes they work on individual tasks and assignments, and they can do this at their own speed. They also have some formal class teaching when this is appropriate. We encourage our pupils to use the library, and we teach them the skills they need in order to do this efficiently. An advanced pupil can do advanced work; it does not matter what age the child is. We expect our pupils to do their best, not their least, and we give them every encouragement to attain this goal.

73. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. critical  
B. questioning  
C. approving  
D. objective
74. By "held back" (Line 1) the author means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. made to remain in the same classes  
B. forced to study in the lower classes  
C. drawn to their studies  
D. prevented from advancing
75. The author argues that a teacher's chief concern should be the development of the student's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. personal qualities and social skills  
B. total personality  
C. learning ability and communicative skills  
D. intellectual ability
76. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the third paragraph?  
A. Group work gives pupils the opportunity to learn to work together with others.  
B. Pupils also learn to develop their reasoning abilities.  
C. Group work provides pupils with the opportunity to learn to be capable organizers.  
D. Pupils also learn how to participate in teaching activities.

## E

### Infrared Scanning Technology

How do we get more young people to increase their consumption of iron-rich foods? Many nutritionists are advocating the fortification of a number of foods. This may help, but I

contend that we should also intensify our efforts in nutrition education among our young people. I simply do not believe the argument that it is futile (徒劳的) to try to change eating habits. Once an intelligent person—and this includes adolescents—understands the need for a healthy diet, I think he or she will act accordingly. As for specific actions, I suggest that blood hemoglobin (血红蛋白) should be checked as a routine part of a youngster's yearly physical. It should contain at least 11 grams per 100 milliliters of blood for a girl and at least 12 grams for a boy. If it is any lower, the physician probably will prescribe an easily absorbed iron supplement.

Adolescents—and everyone else—should cut out highly processed foods and drinks, which may be low in iron and other nutrients. Read the labels for iron content. Especially make sure that all bakery products are made with enriched flour or whole grains. Try adding liver, chicken, beef, veal or any other variety to the weekly menu.

Finally, even when you're trying to lose weight, always eat a sensible, well-balanced diet made up of a variety of fresh or very lightly processed foods. This way, you stand a good chance of getting not only enough iron, but also adequate amounts of all the other essential nutrients.

77. The author recommends that young people \_\_\_\_ .
- A. check blood hemoglobin yearly
  - B. be on a strictly vegetarian diet
  - C. lose weight
  - D. do some more studies on hemoglobin
78. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_ .
- A. the importance of diet
  - B. the need of iron
  - C. adolescents' eating habits
  - D. blood hemoglobin
79. When the author says that we should intensify our efforts in nutrition education among our young people, he means that we should \_\_\_\_ .
- A. force young people to eat well-balanced meals
  - B. tell young people to eat liver, chicken, beef, or veal
  - C. teach adolescents about nutrition in home economics class
  - D. try to change eating habits to get enough iron and other essential nutrients
80. The author says that the appropriate way to lose weight is to \_\_\_\_
- A. cut out highly processed foods and drinks
  - B. eat a variety of fresh or very lightly processed foods
  - C. eat vegetables and eggs
  - D. eat foods recommended by a physician

## 第 二 卷

### 第四部分 写 作

#### 第一节 短文改错

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行作出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画上个勾(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

错一个词:在错的词下划一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

Many people make their living with their  
hands. Ed makes his living with his feet. He  
plays soccer on the Santors team. He is thought  
as the best player in the world. "He can make the  
ball to do anything he wants", people said. "He  
can kick it by his right foot or his left foot.  
Or he can kick it one side or the other,  
wherever he wants it to go to." These words are right.

81 \_\_\_\_\_  
82 \_\_\_\_\_  
83 \_\_\_\_\_  
84 \_\_\_\_\_  
85 \_\_\_\_\_  
86 \_\_\_\_\_

Ed is making a lot of money. But he doesn't  
spend it all in himself. He uses most of it  
to help poor people. Years before, he gave his  
family a new house. He also bought many houses  
that he let the poor live for free.  
He said, "I can always have friend though  
I can't be the King of soccer always."

87 \_\_\_\_\_  
88 \_\_\_\_\_  
89 \_\_\_\_\_  
90 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 第二节 书面表达

请写一封邀请信,邀请 Mr. Chapman 来本公司参加十周年纪念日,并且同时告诉他将安排一次会议。

要求:1. 字数在 100—120 之间。

2. 表达清楚。



## 参考答案及听力录音文本

### 第一部分 听力理解

#### 【答案】

1—5 BBCBB 6—10 BCCBC 11—15 BCCBA 16—20 CCBBA

#### 【听力录音文本】

全国英语等级考试二级听力理解部分现在开始。该部分分为第一、第二两节。

注意,回答听力部分时,请先将答案标在试卷上。听力部分结束前,你将有两分钟的时间将答案转涂在客观题答题卡上。

请看听力理解部分第一节。

第一节 听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

例如:你现在有 5 秒钟的时间看试卷上的例题。

你将听到以下内容:

M: Excuse me. Can you tell me how much the shirt is?

W: Yes, it's nine fifteen.

你将有 5 秒钟的时间将正确答案标在试卷上。

衬衫的价格 9 镑 15 便士,所以你选择选项 B,并在试卷上将其标出。

现在你有 5 秒钟的时间阅读第一题的有关内容。

哔—

(Text 1)

M: Your clean shirts are hanging in the closet.

W: Great! So you did get the laundry done after all!

(停顿 00'10")

哔—

(Text 2)

M: Do you know where I can have my clothes cleaned?

W: Why not wash them yourself? There's a laundry on Third Street.

(停顿 00'10")

哔—

(Text 3)