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# 在职攻读硕士学位全国联考 英语考试 语法、词汇、完形填空专项突破

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- 法律硕士
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- 公共卫生硕士
- 会计硕士(MPAcc)
- 工商管理硕士(MBA)
- 公共管理硕士(MPA)

主编 白洁



中国人民大学出版社

# 在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试 语法、词汇、完形填空专项突破

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白洁主编的在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试系列图书，是广大考生首选的在职英语考试辅导书，该系列图书以其名师的底蕴、翔实的内容、权威的解释等，深受广大考生的欢迎，成为在职联考的畅销书。

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2006 年 4 月

# 全面解决方案 突破在职英语

参加在职联考的考生，多年未接触英语者居多，拾句忆字难免吃力。怎么做到重垒基础，全面提升说、读、写、译，从而在有限时间内顺利突破英语关？必须有一个全面解决办法。我们的方案是：(1) 单词：拓展联想，举一反三，快速记忆。(2) 说、读、写、译：专项训练，各个击破。(3) 考试题型：综合辅导，系统复习。(4) 临场发挥：模拟考场，自我测试。考生可以根据自身基础，在我们为大家提供的“全面解决方案”系列图书中，找到需要的图书。

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## 编写说明

2006年,法律硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、公共卫生硕士、军事硕士、工商管理硕士、会计硕士、公共管理硕士外国语考试科目,使用同一试卷,命题依据《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语(日语、俄语)考试大纲》。由于联考不依据某一教材,考生对考试内容较难把握,故而选择行之有效的复习用书成为考试成败的关键。本系列图书正是为了满足广大考生的迫切需要,帮助考生全面系统复习并针对自身弱点进行强化训练而组织编写的,受到了广大考生的关注与欢迎。2006年版是在旧版的基础上,进一步研究分析大纲和真题而编写成的,共包括六个分册:《综合辅导》、《词汇速记》、《阅读200篇》、《口语交际与写译专项突破》、《语法、词汇、完形填空专项突破》和《模拟考场》。该系列图书的特点:

● **名师主笔:**本系列图书的编写者,都是多年从事专业学位入学考试命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者,他们熟悉专业学位考试的大纲、教材,考生的需要和考试辅导,深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态,经过精心研究,认真组织,编写出了这套高水平的辅导书。

● **内容权威:**本系列图书紧扣考试大纲,结合多年命题研究经验编写而成,具有很强的权威性、实战性和针对性。

● **体系新颖:**本系列图书体例设计一改过去辅导书仅仅讲授知识点的方式,将大纲要求、逻辑结构、考试要点、强化训练等巧妙地结合在一起,大大方便了考生复习之用。整个系列体系新颖,重点内容突出,知识脉络分明,条理清楚,便于考生全面复习,重点把握。

● **知识全面:**本系列图书在编写过程中,特别注意了不同分册之间内容的协调和衔接。既注重知识的全面系统,又注重考试中的应用。力求册册完美,章章优秀,不多、不重、不漏。

● **专项突破与同步训练:**本系列图书在内容全面的基础上,突出重点。力求将各专项的重点、难点和考点讲清、讲透,便于考生在薄弱环节下工夫。同时,本系列图书在结合知识点讲解中,设计了大量的同步训练题,考生可以边学边练,巩固复习成果。

● **解题详尽:**本系列图书根据在职考生的实际情况和阅读习惯,对所有练习题都做了详尽的解析,便于考生自学。

● **模拟考场:**由于在职考生多年远离考试,对目前的考试形式、考场要求、考场氛围和考试节奏等不甚了解,编者根据大纲要求,精心编制了模拟试题,题型、题量和试卷结构与真题完全一致,并给出答案和解析。一方面满足考生定期检查、巩固复习成果的需要,另一方面使考生感受真实考场、熟悉考试氛围。《模拟考场》是广大考生真实考试的演练场,考生在使用该书时应根据考场要求,认真备考,真实感受考场氛围。





## 前 言

为了帮助应考人员更好地打好英语基础,更详细地了解英语考试的题型、内容和应试技巧,更快地提高自身英语水平与应用能力,从而更充分地准备入学考试,我们编写了“在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试系列”辅导书。

本书为语法、词汇、完形填空专项突破分册。本书紧紧围绕考试大纲,通过综述、分项讲解、练习辅导来系统有效地帮助考生熟悉、了解在职攻读硕士学位全国英语联考各项的重点、难点、复习方法和应试技巧。本书具有较强的针对性,能够充分照顾各种应考人员对英语复习的要求,满足其提高英语知识水平与应试技能的需要。本书详细介绍了在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试中语法、词汇、完形填空三部分的题型和命题的思路,进而介绍了答题方法与技巧,并在介绍方法与技巧的同时,穿插了大量英语语法、词汇、完形填空的范例和练习题,以达到使应考人员不仅了解方法与技巧,而且还能通过练习来迅速掌握并熟练运用它们的目的。本书具有较强的指导性,可以作为应考人员的自学教材,也适合各校教师用作应试辅导的参考材料。

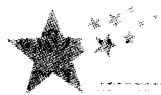
本书具有如下特点:第一,语法部分,在讲解之后,按专项分别给出练习,然后再提供综合练习以便考生能从单项到整体全面掌握语法知识及应用。第二,词汇部分的练习题紧扣考试大纲,练习题中所涉及的词汇全部是考试中常见的词汇,没有超纲词,以帮助考生有目的地集中记词练词,减轻复习压力,加大得分的可能性。第三,为了考生复习方便,我们把完形填空部分对常考语言点的讲解融入到词汇部分,而且编写了完形填空的练习题,并给出了练习的详解,以便考生能更好地自学。本书在编写过程中得到中国人民大学外语学院的黎思恺、李桂荣、关慎果等老师的大力协作,在此深表谢意。

限于水平和时间,本书不足之处与疏漏在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编者

2006.5



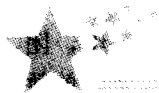


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## 第一章 语法结构

根据在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国联考英语考试大纲，语法结构和词汇（PART II Structure and Vocabulary）是测试语法知识和词汇用法的部分，占试卷总分的10%，共20题，每题0.5分，其中语法题10道，词汇题10道；以句子的形式给出，要求考生从每题四个选择项中选择最佳的答案。

对于语法测试，大纲规定，本部分的主要任务是掌握基本的英语语法知识，要求能在阅读、写作等过程中正确运用这些知识，以达到获取有关信息和表达交流思想的目的。具体需要掌握的内容如下：

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成形式及其用法；
- (2) 动词的基本时态、语态的构成形式及其用法；
- (3) 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的构成形式及其用法；
- (4) 常用连接词、冠词的词义及其用法；
- (5) 非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的构成形式及其用法；
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成形式及其用法；
- (7) 各类从句（定语从句、状语从句、名词性从句等）的构成形式及其用法；
- (8) 强调句型的结构及其用法；
- (9) 常用倒装句的结构。

我们在此将在讲述基本的语法点的同时，着重从考试出题思路的角度，讲解考查的要点及常考的重点和难点。

### 第一节 一致关系（名词、代词的数与格）

本节主要讲述名词、代词的数与格的构成形式及其用法，对于本部分语法点的考查主要是从一致关系的角度出题，一致关系包括主语与谓语、代词与所指代的名词在人称和数上要保持一致两个方面。主谓一致的关系中，除了要了解一般的单复数概念外，还应遵循以下三个原则——语法一致、意义一致、就近一致，掌握下列各种特殊情况。

#### 1. 貌似单数、实是复数的词

如：不规则变化的名词 data（数据）；只用作复数的名词 police（警察）；有时用作单数，有时用作复数的名词 committee（委员会，单数；委员，复数），family（家庭，单数；家庭成员，复数），cabinet（内阁，单数；内阁成员，复数），crew（全体成员，



单数；多位成员，复数)，couple (夫妻，单数；夫妇二人，复数)，group (组，团，单数；组员，团员，复数)，band (乐队，单数；乐队成员，复数)，team (队，单数；队员，复数)，staff (全体成员，单数；每位成员，复数)，public (公众，单数；公众，复数)，population (人口，单数；人口，复数)，等等。

The committee is ready to make its recommendations public.

The committee are separated from their families for long periods of time.

The crew are asleep in their bunks down in the hold of the ship.

The crew has long service record.

The cabinet believes the planning commission has been heavily influenced by developers.

The cabinet have never made decisions in a hurry.

The family are gathered to hear the president speak.

My family is small.

## 2. 貌似复数、实是单数的词

如：表示学科的词 physics (物理学)，politics (政治学)，electronics (电子学)，mechanics (力学)，economics (经济学)，statistics (统计学)，mathematics (数学)，linguistics (语言学)，等等。

Physics was the only course she failed in.

Electronics is the basis of all telecommunication systems.

Is statistics really a science?

Linguistics has developed rapidly in modern times.

## 3. 单复数形式相同的名词，要根据句子的意思来确定谓语的单复数

如：means (形式，方式)，series (系列，套)，species (种，类)，rest (剩余的部分)，fish (鱼)，deer (鹿)，等等。

He's only got one shirt because all the rest \_\_\_\_\_ being washed. (D)

A. is to be    B. is    C. will be    D. are

A series of accidents has been reported lately.

There are two series of readers: one for beginners and one for advanced students.

Is this the only means to achieve success?

There are various means of increasing our agricultural production.

The fish in the aquarium are waiting for their daily feeding.

When young deer are motionless, their coloring will hide them well.

A tiger is a species of mammal.

Those species of fish are found in Texas lakes.

## 4. 动名词短语、不定式短语、名词从句作主语

此时，谓语动词用单数；如果用 and 连接上述相同的两个成分时，谓语动词用复数。

Teaching is the best way of learning. (动名词作主语)

To receive education is the right of women all over the world. (不定式短语作主语)

What are often regarded as poisonous fungi is sometimes safely edible. (名词性从句作主语)

5. 主语带有 **as well as, accompanied by, together with, such as, rather than** 等附加成分

此时, 该主语的数不受附加成分的影响。

Statistics as well as a course in research methodology is required of all doctoral candidates.

The dean of the college together with some other faculty members is planning a conference for the purpose of laying down certain regulations.

6. 并列连词 **either...or, neither...nor..., not only...but also..., or, and** 等作主语的句子

谓语动词的数取决于靠近动词的主语。注意: 用 **and** 连接两个或更多的修饰成分, 而前面只有一个定冠词时, 修饰成分指同一人或事, 谓语动词要用单数。

The statesman and writer you talked with last month \_\_\_\_\_ at today's conference. (A)

A. was present    B. was presenting    C. were present    D. were presenting

Either his children or his wife is arriving here today.

Neither the students nor the teacher is allowed to smoke in class.

Not only the money but also the jewels are locked up in the safe.

7. 表示书名、报名、电影戏剧名、国名等的名词或短语作主语

此时, 如果只指一种、一本或一个, 不论它形式上是单数还是复数, 谓语动词只用单数形式。

*Times* is not available here.

The United States is now an industrialized country.

8. 表示时间、距离、度量、价值的复数名词

如果表示抽象概念, 被视作一个整体时, 谓语动词用单数形式; 如果表示具体的多少, 强调复数意义时, 谓语动词用复数形式。

Five minutes is all that I can spare for you.

Three weeks is not a long period.

The twenty miles were covered by the winner in two hours.

9. 易混淆的几种情况

one of + 复数名词 + 定语从句 (先行词是复数名词, 从句中谓语用单数);

the only one + 复数名词 + 定语从句 (先行词是 one, 从句中谓语用单数)。

A number of... ( “许多, 若干”, 谓语用复数);

The number of... ( “……的数量”, 谓语用单数)。

A variety of... ( “各种各样的……”, 谓语用复数);

The variety of... ( “……的种类”, 谓语用单数)。



One of the students who is waiting for us stated definitely that Mac is brighter than any other boy in his class.

Mr. Ling is the only one of the teachers in our university who owns a car.

A number of pages are found missing.

The number of new bicycles is reported in this city each year.

#### 10. 固定的用法

many a + 单数名词 ( “许多……”, 谓语用单数);

more than one + 单数名词 ( “不止一个……”, 谓语用单数);

one and a half + 复数名词 ( “一个半……”, 谓语用单数);

the majority of + 复数名词 ( “……的大多数”, 谓语用单数或复数, 视题意定);

a great/good many + 复数名词 ( “许多……”, 谓语用复数)。

Many a problem concerning the agricultural production has been solved this way.

The majority of the students stay at home now.

#### 11. 由 every, each 修饰的名词, 谓语动词用单数

Each of these critics cites Alex's failure to make much use of science and technology.

Every change of season, every change of weather, indeed, every hour of the day produces some change in the magical hues and shapes of these mountains.

#### 12. “those of + 人称代词” 的短语, 谓语动词的数与短语中的人称代词一致

如: those of us, 谓语用复数; those of you, 谓语用复数等。

Those of us who know the score are truly sympathetic and wish the coach more luck than he has had so far.

#### 13. 不定代词中由-body 和-one 构成的复合代词后面可跟 else, 并有所属格形式

That must be somebody else's hat, it isn't mine.

Hurry up! Everyone else's glasses are empty.

#### 14. 不定代词 nothing 和 none 的区别

nothing 指物, 用单数动词; none 既能指人, 又能指物, 即可用单数动词, 也可用复数动词。

There's nothing on the blackboard.

None of the suggestions was acceptable.

Of his three sons, none likes literature.

#### 15. 不定代词 others, the other, the others 和 another 区别

others 是 other 的复数形式 (没有限定范围的泛指);

the other 表示 “两个中的另一个人或物” (限定范围是两个人或物);

the others 表示 “其余的人或物、剩余的人或物” (有限定的范围);

another 表示不定数目中的 “另一个, 类似的一个”。

Others may laugh at her but I think she is sweet. (其他人可能会嘲笑她, 但是我认为她很可爱。)

He held a pen in one hand and a note-book in the other. (他一只手拿一支笔, 另一只手拿一个笔记本。)

This composition is better than the others. (这篇作文比其他的都好。)

I don't like this one; can you show me another? (我不喜欢这个, 能给我看另一个吗?)

Is there any other student in the classroom? (教师里面还有其他的学生吗? 注: 此处的 other 是形容词。)

### 专项练习 1

1. The majority of people \_\_\_\_\_ to prefer watching football games to playing football.  
A. seems                      B. seem                      C. seemed                      D. seeming
2. The majority \_\_\_\_\_ that the new material will find its way into wide use in machine-building industry.  
A. is believing              B. believes              C. were believing              D. believe
3. A number of books \_\_\_\_\_ missing from the library during the Second World War.  
A. be                      B. being                      C. is                      D. are
4. The number of residents who have been questioned on this matter \_\_\_\_\_ quite small.  
A. be                      B. being                      C. is                      D. are
5. The cabinet \_\_\_\_\_ still divided in opinion concerning the economic crisis after their three-day conference.  
A. being                      B. is                      C. be                      D. are
6. I am going to play bowling; John and Mary are going to play tennis; \_\_\_\_\_ the rest of you going to do?  
A. what is                      B. what are                      C. where is                      D. where are
7. His studies on the life and contributions of Isaac Newton to optics \_\_\_\_\_ versatile and impressive.  
A. is                      B. are                      C. will be                      D. be
8. The teacher told us that the proverb says what is food to one man may be bitter poison to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the another              B. that one                      C. some people else              D. another
9. Health is of more value than money; \_\_\_\_\_ cannot give such true happiness as that.  
A. which                      B. what                      C. that                      D. this
10. People still remember the marvelous houses and palaces he planned and built even though the buildings \_\_\_\_\_ have long since disappeared.



- A. which                      B. were those      C. themselves                      D. and others
11. Small planes have one distinct difference from \_\_\_\_\_ vehicles; they do not need to have anything built on the ground before they can begin work.
- A. all the                      B. all other                      C. other                      D. the others
12. If you can swim reasonably well and use good equipment, a whole new world of adventure and underwater beauty can be \_\_\_\_\_ to explore.
- A. that                      B. what                      C. something                      D. yours
13. Some kinds of composition are factual. \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of composition allow you to express your own ideas.
- A. Another                      B. The other                      C. Other                      D. Others
14. Everybody knows that the bell was cast on a factory right on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the city and within the old city walls.
- A. the other                      B. the others                      C. other                      D. another
15. Companies of intermediate size will not be able to afford a computer of their own but they will be able to hire some time on \_\_\_\_\_ company's computer.
- A. another                      B. the others                      C. other                      D. the other
16. Scientists, doctors and \_\_\_\_\_, helped by the international organizations and by the sympathy and understanding of ordinary people, can build a really healthy world.
- A. the other                      B. the others                      C. other                      D. others
17. The committee \_\_\_\_\_ separated from their families for long periods of time in case that they let out the top secret.
- A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. has been
18. Despite the development of a vaccine (疫苗), measles (麻疹) \_\_\_\_\_ still a serious danger to adult victims.
- A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. were
19. The astronauts on board the spaceship \_\_\_\_\_ in shape by running around the ceiling of a huge circular room.
- A. keeps                      B. has kept                      C. keep                      D. was kept
20. Each of the mechanical devices \_\_\_\_\_ its task as though nothing \_\_\_\_\_ wrong.
- A. perform, is                      B. perform, are                      C. performs, is                      D. performs, are
21. The wages he pays us \_\_\_\_\_ low with the deducting (减掉的) fees for break-age that had never occurred.
- A. is                      B. are                      C. was                      D. had
22. Their preoccupation with everyday routines \_\_\_\_\_ them unaware of the talking computer's strange behavior.
- A. is                      B. are                      C. make                      D. makes
23. Any one of the apples that are now rotting away in the cold bin \_\_\_\_\_ better

than this one he just selected for us.

- A. is                      B. are                      C. have been                      D. were

24. The ocean, as well as the gulf and the bay, \_\_\_\_\_ many kinds of sources and good fishing.

- A. provides                      B. provide                      C. have provided                      D. were providing

25. The welfare department, as well as the other social services, will have \_\_\_\_\_ budget cut.

- A. its                      B. their                      C. it's                      D. the

26. Every youngster should be encouraged to know his own potentialities and to weigh the chances of developing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it                      B. him                      C. these                      D. them

27. Those of us who smoke should have \_\_\_\_\_ lungs X-rayed regularly since we are all aware of the danger of smoking.

- A. his                      B. our                      C. their                      D. her

28. Setting fires to public buildings \_\_\_\_\_ highly dangerous and punishable by law all over the world.

- A. is                      B. are                      C. have been                      D. were

29. It is one thing to enjoy listening to good music, but it is quite \_\_\_\_\_ to perform skillfully yourself.

- A. other thing                      B. another                      C. something                      D. anything

30. Nancy is so poor that even thirty dollars \_\_\_\_\_ a big sum to her.

- A. is                      B. are                      C. be                      D. being

### 答案

1. B

本题考查主谓一致，据题意，大多数人更喜欢观看足球比赛而不是参与踢足球，the majority of people 强调多个人，因此谓语用复数。

2. A

本题考查主谓一致和时态，据题意，多数人（目前）相信这种新材料将会在机器制造业方面找到广泛的用途，主语 the majority 此处强调整体性（都相信同一观点），谓语用单数进行时代。

3. D

本题考查主谓一致和时态构成，a number of 是“许多”的意思，据题意，在第二次世界大战期间，许多书从图书馆丢失，谓语用复数。

4. C

本题考查主谓一致，主语是 the number 意思是“……的数目”，据题意，就这一问题被询问的居民的数目是很小的，谓语用单数。

5. D

