

# 中级英语测试指导

# 高考英语

试题样卷精选汇编

● 黄关福 主编

(第三版)



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外语教学与研究出版社

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## 前 言

《中级英语测试指导》自 1995 年问世以来,每年修订出版一次,受到广大高中教师和学生的好评,获得了较好的社会效益。

为了帮助将要参加高考的学生复习和掌握英语语言知识,提高语言综合运用能力,我们将 2009 年至 2011 年期间出版的《中级英语测试指导》中的样卷作了精选汇编。全书共有 15 套试题,每套试题包含听力、语法和词汇、阅读理解(其中包括完形填空、语篇理解、快速阅读、简短回答)、翻译、写作等项目以及听力测试材料和参考答案,并配有光盘。通过一定的自测实践,学生可以对所学的英语知识有相当的感性认识,并进一步达到比较熟练的程度,从而在正式的英语测试中取得最佳成绩。

本书由复旦大学外文学院英语系黄关福教授主编。参加本书编写的主要有复旦大学黄关福以及上海市长期担任高中英语教学的中学资深教师。在汇编过程中,复旦大学出版社的唐敏和计美娟同志为本书的出版做了不少工作,谨致谢意。

由于时间仓促和水平所限,书中难免会有差错和不妥之处,敬请读者不吝指正。

编 者

2011 年 7 月

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## 一、样 卷

### (一) 第一套

## 第 I 卷

### I. Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

1. A. She doesn't want the man to call her.  
B. The man is welcome to use the telephone.  
C. The telephone doesn't belong to her.  
D. The man should go somewhere else to make his call.
2. A. Sit down.  
B. Pick up the chair.  
C. Go ahead of the woman.  
D. Remain standing.
3. A. To be asked about the meals served at school.  
B. To pay higher prices for meals next semester.  
C. To have to ask someone a question.  
D. To eat rice for dinner.
4. A. Finish his math homework.  
B. Check the price of calculators.  
C. Look for a job in mathematics.  
D. Use a smaller calculator.
5. A. He didn't like it.  
B. He hadn't been there.  
C. He didn't care.  
D. He wasn't careful.
6. A. She doesn't know when they will go.  
B. She believes there is a road to turn away.  
C. She won't be ready at 8 o'clock.  
D. She wants the man to go away.
7. A. The electrician came to repair the lamp.  
B. The lamp was taken to the repair shop.  
C. She had Mike fix the lamp.  
D. The lamp was replaced.
8. A. Studying.  
B. Watching television.

- C. Coming upstairs. D. Going to the movies.
9. A. She had gone to photography class instead.  
B. She has not chosen a picture for it.  
C. She had broken her camera.  
D. She was unable to have her picture taken.
10. A. Dick is practically the only one who thinks so.  
B. Most people play football differently.  
C. Few people are optimistic about the team's chances of winning.  
D. Dick is disappointed in football games.

## Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A. To buy a hearing-aid. B. To have a hearing-aid repaired.  
C. To get a pen and a piece of paper. D. To solve his own problem.
12. A. He explained it in words. B. He made some gestures.  
C. He wrote it on a piece of paper. D. He drew a picture about it.
13. A. He was deaf, but not dumb. B. He was dumb, but not deaf.  
C. He was deaf and dumb. D. He has just had a throat operation.

Questions 14 through 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A. A restaurant host. B. A tour guide.  
C. A history teacher. D. A park attendant.
15. A. A small restaurant. B. A revolutionary army.  
C. A famous commander. D. A historic tree.
16. A. A heavy storm. B. Its old age.  
C. Attacks of insects. D. Too much rain.

## Section C

**Directions:** In Section C, you will hear two longer conversations. The conversations will be read twice. After you hear each conversation, you are required to fill in the numbered blanks with the information you hear. Write your answers on the answer sheet.

Blanks 17 through 20 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

CAXTON OFFICE SUPPLIES	
Customer Name:	Mr. 17
Customer Account No. :	18
Order:	50 packs of 19 paper
Urgent delivery requested for:	20

Blanks 21 and 24 are based on the following conversation.

Complete the form. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

What is the man planning to do?	Study at 21.
Why does the man choose Macmillan University?	It has an excellent 22 for its school aviation.
What concern does the man have about Macmillan University?	He may not be 23 there.
What does the woman tell the man to do?	Ask his professors to write 24 for him.

## II. Grammar and Vocabulary

### Section A

**Directions:** Beneath each of the following sentences there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.

25. No one helped me. I did it all \_\_\_\_\_ myself.  
A. from                      B. by                      C. to                      D. with
26. We haven't enough books for \_\_\_\_\_; some of you will have to share.  
A. somebody                      B. anybody                      C. everybody                      D. nobody
27. Professor White has written some short stories, but he is \_\_\_\_\_ known for his plays.  
A. the best                      B. more                      C. better                      D. the most
28. —What were you doing when Tom phoned you?  
—I had just finished my work and \_\_\_\_\_ to take a shower.  
A. had started                      B. start                      C. have started                      D. was starting
29. —No wonder you caught a cold. You \_\_\_\_\_ out last night without a coat.  
—I know how silly I was.  
A. shouldn't have gone                      B. mustn't have gone  
C. couldn't have gone                      D. might have gone
30. The Minister said, "\_\_\_\_\_ our hope that the two side will work towards peace."  
A. This is                      B. There is                      C. That is                      D. It is
31. According to the art dealer, the painting \_\_\_\_\_ to go for at least a million dollars.



- A. is expected      B. expects      C. expected      D. is expecting
32. A modern city has been set up in \_\_\_\_\_ was a wasteland ten years ago.  
A. what      B. which      C. that      D. where
33. John shut everybody out of the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_ he could prepare his grand surprise for the party.  
A. which      B. when      C. so that      D. as if
34. \_\_\_\_\_ I can see, there is only one possible way to keep away from the danger.  
A. As long as      B. As far as      C. Just as      D. Even if
35. Helen was much kinder to her youngest son than to the others, \_\_\_\_\_, of course, made the others envy him.  
A. who      B. that      C. what      D. which
36. \_\_\_\_\_ man must fear when traveling in space is radiation from the sun.  
A. Which      B. How      C. What      D. That
37. Once a week \_\_\_\_\_ to see me while I was in hospital.  
A. he came      B. came he      C. he did come      D. did he come
38. Don't leave the water \_\_\_\_\_ while you brush your teeth.  
A. run      B. running      C. being run      D. to run
39. The storm left, \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of damage to this area.  
A. caused      B. to have caused      C. to cause      D. having caused
40. My sister has just come back from abroad. She seems \_\_\_\_\_ her trip very much.  
A. enjoying      B. to enjoy      C. having enjoyed      D. to have enjoyed

## Section B

**Directions:** Complete the following passage by using the words in the box. Each word can only be used once. Note that there is one word more than you need.

- |                |                 |               |           |               |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| A. breaks down | B. Consequently | C. similarly  | D. indeed | E. few        |
| F. forever     | G. Instead of   | H. takes over | I. free   | J. As long as |

Falling in love is always magical. It feels never-ending as if love will last 41. We naively believe that somehow we are 42 from the problem our parents had. We are assured that we are certain to live happily ever after.

But as the magic fades and daily life 43, it happens that men, forgetting that men and women are supposed to be different, continue to expect women to think and react the way men do; women, 44, expect men to feel and behave the way women do. 45 taking time to understand and respect each other, we become demanding, resentful, judgmental and intolerant.

46, our relationships are filled with unnecessary disagreements and conflicts. Somehow, problems creep in, anger builds, and communication 47. Mistrust increases and rejection and repression surface. The magic of love is then lost.

Very few people are able to grow in love. Yet, it does happen. 48 men and women are able to respect and accept their differences, love has a chance to blossom. Love is, 49, magical, and it certainly can last if we remember our differences and respect each other.

### III. Reading Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** For each blank in the following passages there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Fill in each blank with the word or phrase that best fits the context.

In every cultivated language there are two great classes of words which, taken together, form the whole vocabulary. First, there are those words with which we become familiar in daily conversation, which we 50, that is to say, from the 51 of our own family and from our familiar associates, and which we should know and use 52 we could not read or write. They 53 the common things of life, and are the stock in trade of all who 54 the language. Such words may be called "popular", since they belong to the people 55 and are not the exclusive 56 of a limited class.

On the other hand, our language 57 a very great number of words which are comparatively 58 used in ordinary conversation. Their meanings are known to every educated person, but there is little 59 to use them at home or in the market-place. Our first knowledge with them comes not from our mother's 60 or from the talk of our schoolmates, but from books that we read, lectures that we hear, or the more formal conversation of 61 educated speakers who are discussing some particular 62 in a style appropriately raised above the regular 63 of everyday life. Such words are called "learned", and the 64 between them and "popular" words is of great importance to a right understanding of linguistic process.

- |                  |              |                 |                |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 50. A. borrow    | B. imitate   | C. produce      | D. learn       |
| 51. A. members   | B. friends   | C. mates        | D. fellows     |
| 52. A. unless    | B. so that   | C. even if      | D. because     |
| 53. A. make      | B. concern   | C. use          | D. exclude     |
| 54. A. know      | B. apply     | C. practise     | D. speak       |
| 55. A. in public | B. at most   | C. at large     | D. at best     |
| 56. A. right     | B. advantage | C. share        | D. possession  |
| 57. A. includes  | B. rejects   | C. interprets   | D. develops    |
| 58. A. seldom    | B. totally   | C. frequently   | D. irregularly |
| 59. A. prospect  | B. way       | C. necessity    | D. occasion    |
| 60. A. view      | B. love      | C. lips         | D. words       |
| 61. A. greatly   | B. deeply    | C. highly       | D. scarcely    |
| 62. A. business  | B. topic     | C. presentation | D. programme   |
| 63. A. level     | B. degree    | C. extent       | D. scope       |

64. A. comparison      B. distinction      C. balance      D. similarity

## Section B

**Directions:** Read the following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

(A)

### A letter to Edward, a columnist (报刊专栏作家)

Dear Mr. Expert,

I grew up in an unhappy home. I always promised myself that I'd get out as soon as possible. Now, at age 20, I have a good job and a nice house, and I'm really proud of the independence I've achieved.

Here's the problem: several of my friends who still live their wish they had places like mine — so much so that they make mine theirs.

It started out with a couple of them spending the weekends with me. But now they seem to take it for granted that they can show up any time they like. They bring boyfriends over, talk on the phone and stay out forever.

I enjoy my friends here sometimes — it makes the place feel comfortable and warm — but this is my home, not a party house. I was old enough to move out on my own, so why can't I seem to ask my friends to respect my privacy.

Joan

### Edward's reply to Joan

Dear Joan,

If your family didn't pay attention to your needs when you were a child, you probably have trouble letting others know your needs now.

And if you've gathered your friends around you to rebuild a happy family atmosphere, you may fear that saying no will bring back the kind of conflict you grew up with — or destroy the nice atmosphere you now enjoy. You need to understand that in true friendship it's okay to put your own needs first from time to time.

Be clear about the message you want to send. For example, "I really love your company but I also need some privacy. So please call before you come over."

Edward

65. We can learn from the first letter that Joan \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lives away from her parents  
B. takes pride in her friends  
C. knows Mr. Expert quite well  
D. hates her parents very much

66. We can infer from the first letter that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Joan considers her friends more important than her privacy  
B. Joan's friends visit her more often than she can accept  
C. Joan doesn't like the parties at all  
D. Joan dislikes the boyfriends her friends bring over

67. The second letter suggests that Mr. Expert \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is worried about Joan's problem  
B. warns Joan not to quarrel with her friends  
C. advises Joan on how to refuse people  
D. encourages Joan to be brave enough

(B)  
We can make mistakes at any age. Some mistakes we make are about money. But most mistakes are about people. "Did Jerry really care when I broke up with Helen?" "When I got that great job, did Jim really feel good about it, as a friend? Or did he envy my luck?" When we look back, doubts like these can make us feel bad. But when we look back, it's too late.

Why do we go wrong about our friends — or our enemies? Sometimes what people say hides their real meaning. And if we don't really listen we miss the feeling behind the words. Suppose someone tells you, "You're a lucky dog", that's being friendly. But "lucky dog"? There's a bit of envy in those words. **Maybe he doesn't see it himself.** But bringing in the "dog" bit puts you down a little. What he may be saying is that he doesn't think you deserve your luck.

"Just think of all the things you have to be thankful for" is another noise that says one thing and means another. It could mean that the speaker is trying to get you to see your problem as part of your life as a whole. But is he? Wrapped up in the phrase is the thought that your problem isn't important. It's telling you to think of all the starving people in the world when you haven't got a date for Saturday night.

How can you tell the real meaning behind someone's words? One way is to take a good look at the person talking. Do his words fit the way he looks? Does what he says agree with the tone of voice? His *posture* (姿势)? The look in his eyes? Stop and think. The minute you spend thinking about the real meaning of what people say to you may save another mistake.

68. The purpose of this passage is to tell us \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. how to interpret what people say  
B. what to do when you listen to others talk  
C. how to avoid mistakes when you communicate with people  
D. What to cause you go wrong with your friends sometimes
69. According to the author, the reason why we go wrong about our friends is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. we fail to listen carefully when they talk  
B. people tend to be annoyed when we check what they say  
C. people usually state one thing but means another  
D. we tend to doubt what our friends say

70. In the sentence "Maybe he doesn't see it himself" in the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. being friendly      B. a bit of envy      C. a lucky dog      D. your luck
71. The author most probably is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. teacher      B. psychologist      C. philosopher      D. doctor

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……按能力分班) 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 the 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 analyze 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.

72. In the passage the author's attitude towards "mixed-ability teaching" is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. critical      B. questioning      C. approving      D. objective
73. 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. academic ability
74. 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.

75. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. argue for teaching bright and not-so-bright pupils in the same class
  - B. recommend pair work and group work for classroom activities
  - C. offer advice on the proper use of the library
  - D. emphasize the importance of appropriate formal classroom teaching

### Section C

**Directions:** Read the following text and choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each paragraph. There is one extra heading which you do not need.

- A. Air pollution
- B. The growth in traffic
- C. The problems in brief
- D. Financial considerations
- E. Recommendations
- F. Road accidents

76.

The purpose of this report is to draw attention to the current traffic situation in our town. Public opinion surveys show that residents are becoming increasingly concerned about a wide range of problems associated directly and indirectly with traffic.

77.

It is quite clear, from simple observation, that the amount of traffic on our streets is increasing dramatically year by year. During rush hour periods, over 20,000 vehicles an hour now use the roads in and out of the town centre. On average it takes pedestrians nearly three minutes to cross the main street at these times.

78.

It is also a fact that many drivers no longer observe the speed limit in operation in the town centre. The police report that nearly half male drivers and over a quarter of female drivers go considerably faster than this. Accident figures are also increasing. In the first half of this year, serious accidents have gone up by nearly 20 per cent since the same period last year.

79.

What is equally worrying to many residents is the pollution caused by traffic. This summer an increasing number of people are complaining about stinging eyes and sore throats. Doctors have confirmed that many of these symptoms are caused by the fumes from cars and buses.

80.

After careful study, the committee is making the following suggestions. Firstly, the council should provide cheap car parks on the outskirts of town and free bus services to the centre.



Secondly, police should be given increased power to deal with drivers who exceed the speed limit in the town centre. Lastly, the air quality in the town should be checked carefully and regularly.

## Section D

**Directions:** Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Individuals should pay for their higher education.

A university education is of huge and direct benefit to the individual. Graduates earn more than non-graduates. Meanwhile, social mobility is ever more dependent on having a degree. However, only some people have it. So the individual, not the taxpayers, should pay for it. There are pressing calls on the resources of the government. Using taxpayers' money to help a small number of people to earn high incomes in the future is not one of them.

Full government funding is not very good for universities. Adam Smith worked in a Scottish university whose teachers lived off student fees. He knew and looked down upon 18th-century Oxford, where the academics lived comfortably off the income received from the government. Guaranteed salaries, Smith argued, were the enemy of hard work; and when the academics were lazy and incompetent, the students were similarly lazy.

If students have to pay for their education, they not only work harder, but also demand more from their teachers. And their teachers have to keep them satisfied. If that means taking teaching seriously, and giving less time to their own research interests, that is surely something to celebrate.

Many people believe that higher education should be free because it is good for the economy. Many graduates clearly do contribute to national wealth, but so do all the businesses that invest and create jobs. If you believe that the government should pay for higher education because graduates are economically productive, you should also believe that the government should pay part of business costs. Anyone promising to create jobs should receive a gift of capital from the government to invest. Therefore, it is the individual, not the government, who should pay for their university education.

(Note: Answer the questions or complete the statements in **NO MORE THAN TWELVE WORDS.**)

81. It is implied in paragraph 1 that the government should not \_\_\_\_\_ to pay for university education.
82. Why is full government funding not very good for universities?
83. In the writer's opinion, what do teachers have to do if they want to satisfy their students' demands?
84. The writer mentions businesses in the last paragraph in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

## I. Translation

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

1. 服药后病人显得好多了。(appear)
2. 我向他们告别,继续乘火车北上。(continue)
3. 除非完全有必要,我们不会召开会议。(unless)
4. 这个淘气的男孩从来没有受过正规教育。(regular)
5. 玛丽为了消遣从事演唱时可没料到她的歌那么流行。(popular)
6. 印第安人信奉与自然和睦相处,而不像大多数人那样渴望成就和财富。(harmony)

## II. Guided Writing

**Directions:** Write an English composition in 120-150 words based on the requirement given below.

Suppose you are Maria, read Tony's e-mail and write a reply to it.

Hi Maria!

It was great to get your message when I got home. Glad your exams went well. So now you're planning where to go for your holidays. In my country, we also celebrate the end of school year with a trip somewhere. This year, our class is going to Prague for a whole week! Can't wait.

What about you? Where and when are you going? How long are you staying? What kind of things are you planning to do while you're there?

That's enough questions for tonight!

Write soon.

Bye for now.

Tony

## (二) 第二套

### 第 I 卷

#### I. Listening Comprehension

##### Section A

**Directions:** In Section A, you will hear ten short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers on your paper, and decide which one is the best answer to the question you have heard.

- |   |                                     |                                      |                       |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. A. At a car shop.                          | B. At a garage.                     | C. In a parking area.                | D. In a car showroom. |
| 2. A. The meeting started earlier.            |                                     | B. His car was broken.               |                       |
|   | C. He met with a traffic jam.       | D. He lost his way.                  |                       |
| 3. A. Change his address.                     |                                     | B. Mail some letters.                |                       |
|   | C. Deliver some telegrams.          | D. Call the post office.             |                       |
| 4. A. He wrote it last semester.              |                                     | B. He'll finish it in a few minutes. |                       |
|   | C. He never does assignments early. | D. He isn't going to write it.       |                       |
| 5. A. Boss and secretary.                     |                                     | B. Coach and athlete.                |                       |
|   | C. Doctor and patient.              | D. Teacher and student.              |                       |
| 6. A. 10:00.                                  | B. 10:10.                           | C. 10:20.                            | D. 10:30.             |
| 7. A. It's better than it used to be.         |                                     | B. It's not as good as it was.       |                       |
|   | C. It's better than people say.     | D. It's even worse than people say.  |                       |
| 8. A. Because she has walked a long distance. |                                     | B. Because she is tired out.         |                       |
|   | C. Because she is all wet.          | D. Because she is careless.          |                       |
| 9. A. Rewrite the paper.                      |                                     | B. Ask the woman to do some typing.  |                       |
|   | C. Read the newspaper again.        | D. Check the paper for mistakes.     |                       |
| 10. A. A rent increase.                       | B. A bargain.                       | C. A salary cut.                     | D. A vacation trip.   |

##### Section B

**Directions:** In Section B, you will hear two short passages, and you will be asked three questions on each of the passages. The passages will be read twice, but the questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers on your paper and decide which one would be the best answer to the question you have heard.

Questions 11 through 13 are based on the following passage.