

2013 根据最新《考试大纲》(第六版)编写

同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试



历年 真题 与精解

The English Test for Master's Degree Applicants with
the Same Level of Academic Attainment



清华大学
北京大学

刘仕美
张艳霜

主编



由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写
内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲(第六版), 系统精讲精练大纲规定的考点

荟萃专家智慧, 启迪备考
提高考生综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

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前言

根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定,具有研究生毕业同等学力的人员,都可以按照《国务院学位委员会关于授予具有研究生毕业同等学力人员硕士、博士学位的规定》的要求与办法,向学位授予单位提出申请。授予同等学力人员硕士学位是国家为同等学力人员开辟的获得学位的渠道。这对于在职人员业务素质的提高和干部队伍建设都能起到积极的作用。申请人通过学位授予单位及国家组织的全部考试、并通过学位论文答辩后,经审查达到硕士学位学术水平者,可以获得硕士学位。

随着参加同等学力人员申请硕士学位外国语全国统一考试人数的不断增长,以及为了更好地检测考生的英语实际水平,国务院学位委员会办公室于2012年再次修订了《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》(第五版),经过修订的新大纲(第六版)将是今后几年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试统一命题的依据。

第六版新大纲与第五版相比,主要有以下方面的变化:

一是词汇量的变化。总词汇量由6220个减少到6000个,要求掌握的词组从600个增加到700个,积极词汇从2360个增加到2800个。

二是口语交际题型的变化。A节为完成对话,B节为完成访谈或问答等。在每段对话、访谈或问答等口语转写材料中设置3~4个空白,并在材料前给出同等数量的出自材料本身的备选答案。要求考生从备选答案中为每个空白选出一个最佳答案,使口语交际材料完整。

三是词汇选择题的变化。本部分设选择替换和选择填空两种题型,第五版大纲规定两种题型都考。第六版规定每次考试只采用其中一种。

四是阅读理解题的变化。第五版规定有5篇文章,每篇文章6个问题。第六版规定本部分包括A、B两节,A节为段落阅读,B节的阅读形式可以是博客与跟帖或相关短文阅读、短文主题快读、广告浏览等。A节要求考生在对阅读材料理解的基础上从所给的4个备选答案中选出一个最佳答案。B节除了四选一以外,还可以在几份阅读材料的相应位置设置若干个空白,同时在它们前面提供同等数量的备选答案,要求考生根据考题指令从备选答案中为每个空白选出一个最佳答案。

五是完形填空题的变化。由一篇文章15个空,共15道选择题,变成一篇文章10个空,共10道选择题。

六是增加了短文完成这个新题型。本部分共有3篇短文,每篇短文自身有3~4

个空白。同时,每篇短文前面又设有3~4个带有1个空白的语言段。这些语言段前设有方框,方框中为每个语言段的空白提供了相应的备选答案。短文和语言段共设置20个空白。

七是翻译题型的变化。去掉了第五版的中译英题型,只保留了英译中题型。

写作题型和要求无变化。

为了让广大考生在考场上能轻松应对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试,我们依据最新考试大纲精神,深入分析了近年来同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的命题套路和趋势,倾力推出这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试历年真题与精解》。

本书的特色如下:

一、名师主笔,编写阵容强大

本书的主编都是同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试的首席主讲专家,他们常年工作在教学培训第一线,具有相当丰富的辅导和教学经验,深谙命题规律和出题动态,集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威讯息,浓缩成本书。

二、内容全面、信息最新

本书包括2000年以来的考试真题,便于考生了解同等学力考试的全貌和考试动态,通过对历年试题的分析,考生可以掌握考试命题规律,把握出题动态,寻求合理的学习方法和解题策略,提升综合应试能力。

三、技巧实用,志在高分

本书以重点、难点和疑点为突破,系统、全面地对历年试题从多方位、多角度进行解析,举一反三,为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

研习历年的真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态,赢得高分的最佳捷径。自从实行同等学力考试以来,也时有真题重现或者与真题极其相似的现象发生,所以对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者

于北大燕园

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- A. extensive B. profound C. conclusive D. valuable
23. Belling Television-Station Transmitting Tower really looks magnificent at night when it's illuminated.
A. decorated B. illustrated
C. lit up D. studied carefully
24. A good employer gives hints to his or her employees without interfering with their creativity.
A. freedom B. assistance C. clues D. funds
25. When snow collects on top of a building during the winter, the weight sometimes weakens the construction and occasionally causes the roof to collapse.
A. melts B. accumulates C. selects D. scatters

Section B

Directions: In this section, there are ten incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

26. Starting as a _____ campus movement, initially observed on March 21, Earth Day has become a major educational and media event.
A. student-leading B. student-led C. student-leaded D. student-lead
27. Professor Wu traveled and lectured throughout the country to _____ education and professional skills so that women could enter the public world.
A. prosecute B. acquire C. advocate D. proclaim
28. In principle, a person whose conduct was caused by mental disorder should not be liable to criminal.
A. identification B. punishment C. investigation D. commitment
29. A major goal of the state travel agency is to _____ more people to visit its country at the turn of the century.
A. reduce B. expect C. arouse D. induce
30. Steel is an alloy composed _____ of iron and carbon.
A. primarily B. traditionally C. carefully D. partially
31. The author of the book has shown his remarkably keen _____ into human nature.
A. intellect B. insight C. perception D. understanding
32. We'll all take a vacation in the mountains as soon as I finish working _____ my project.
A. on B. with C. in D. about
33. The Government has therefore agreed to pay authorities extra sums to _____ for their financial losses.
A. make up B. turn up C. fill in D. lean on
34. As the firm's business increased they _____ more and more employees.



- A. took up B. took in C. took after D. took on
35. Though the doctors tried everything they couldn't save him from the deep _____ wound.
- A. shot B. punch C. pinch D. stab

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: There are six passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Astronaut Jim Voss has enjoyed many memorable moments in his career, including three space flights and one space walk. But he recalls with special fondness a decidedly earthbound (为地球引力所束缚的) experience in the summer of 1980, when he participated in the NASA-ASEE Summer Faculty Fellowship Program. Voss, then a science teacher at West Point, was assigned to the Marshall Space Flight Center's propulsion (推进) lab in Alabama to analyze why a hydraulic fuel pump seal on the space shuttle was working so well when previous seals had failed. It was a seemingly tiny problem among the vast complexities of running the space program. Yet it was important to NASA because any crack in the seal could have led to destructive results for the astronauts who relied on them.

"I worked a bit with NASA engineers," says Voss, "but I did it mostly by analysis. I used a handheld calculator, not a computer, to do a thermodynamic (热力学的) analysis." At the end of the summer, he, like the other NASA-ASEE fellows working at Marshall, summarized his findings in a formal presentation and detailed paper. It was a valuable moment for Voss because the ASEE program gave him added understanding of NASA, deepened his desire to fly in space, and intensified his application for astronaut status.

It was not an easy process. Voss was actually passed over when he first applied for the astronaut program in 1978. Over the next nine years he reapplied repeatedly, and was finally accepted in 1987. Since then he has participated in three space missions. The 50-year-old Army officer, who lives in Houston, is now in training for a four-month mission as a crew member on the International Space Station starting in July 2000.

Voss says the ASEE program is wonderful for all involved. "It brings in people from the academic world and gives NASA a special property for a particular period of time. It brings some fresh eyes and fresh ideas to NASA, and establishes a link with our colleges and universities," Voss explains. "There's an exchange of information and an exchange of perspectives that is very important."

For the academic side, Voss says, the ASEE program also "brings institutions of higher learning more insight into new technology. We give them an opportunity to work on real-world problems and take it back to the classroom."



son. For a growing number of time-starved consumers, however, shopping from their home computer was proved to be a convenient alternative to driving to the store.

A research estimated that in 1998 US consumers would purchase \$ 7.3 billion of goods over the Internet, double the 1997 total. Finding a bargain was getting easier owing to the rise of online auctions and Web sites that did comparison shopping on the Internet for the best deal.

For all the consumer interest, retailing in cyberspace was still a largely unprofitable business, however. Internet pioneer Amazon. com, which began selling books in 1995 and later branched into recorded music and videos, posted revenue of \$ 153.7 million in the third quarter, up from \$ 37.9 million in the same period of 1997. Overall, however, the company's loss widened to \$ 45.2 million from \$ 9.6 million, and analysis did not expect the company to turn a profit until 2001. Despite the great loss, Amazon. com had a stock market value of many billions, reflecting investors' optimism about the future of the industry.

Internet retailing appealed to investors because it provided an efficient means for reaching millions of consumers without having the cost of operating conventional stores with their armies of salespeople. Selling online carried its own risks, however. With so many companies competing for consumers' attention, price competition was intense and profit margins thin or nonexistent. One video retailer sold the hit movie *Titanic* for \$ 9.99, undercutting (削价) the \$ 19.99 suggested retail price and losing about \$ 6 on each copy sold. With Internet retailing still in its initial stage, companies seemed willing to absorb such losses in an attempt to establish a dominant market position.

46. Which of the following is TRUE according to the writer?
- A. Consumers are reluctant to buy things on the Internet.
 - B. Consumers are too busy to buy things on the Internet.
 - C. Internet retailing is a profitable business.
 - D. More and more consumers prefer Internet shopping.
47. Finding a bargain on the Internet was getting easier because _____.
- A. there were more and more Internet users
 - B. there were more and more online auctions
 - C. the consumers had more money to spend
 - D. there were more goods available on the Internet
48. "For all the consumer interest" (Paragraph 3) means _____.
- A. to the interest of all the consumers
 - B. for the interest of all the consumers
 - C. though the consumers are very much interested
 - D. all the consumers are much interested
49. It can be inferred from the passage that Amazon. com _____.
- A. will probably make a profit in 2001
 - B. is making a profit now



- C. is a company that sells books only
D. suffers a great loss on the stock market
50. Investors are interested in Internet retailing because _____ .
- A. selling online involves little risk
B. Internet retailing is in its initial stage
C. it can easily reach millions of consumers
D. they can make huge profits from it

Passage Four

It is all very well to blame traffic jams, the cost of petrol and the quick pace of modern life, but manners on the roads are becoming horrible. You might tolerate the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule. Perhaps the situation calls for a "Be Kind to Other Drivers" campaign, otherwise, it may get completely out of hand.

Road politeness is not only good manners, but good sense too. It takes the most cool-headed and good-tempered of drivers to resist the temptation to revenge when subjected to uncivilized behaviors. On the other hand, a little politeness goes a long way towards relieving the tensions of motoring. A friendly nod or a wave of acknowledgement in response to an act of politeness helps create an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance so necessary in modern traffic conditions. But such acknowledgements of politeness are all too rare today. Many drivers nowadays don't even seem able to recognize politeness when they see it.

However, improper politeness can also be dangerous. A typical example is the driver who waves a child across a crossing into the path of oncoming vehicles that may be unable to stop in time. The same goes for encouraging old ladies to cross the road wherever and whenever they care to.

A veteran driver, whose manners are faultless, told me it would help if motorists learn to filter correctly into traffic streams one at a time without causing the total blockages (堵塞) that give rise to bad temper. Unfortunately, modern motorists can't even learn to drive, let alone be well-mannered on the road. Years ago the experts warned us that the car-ownership explosion would demand a lot more give-and-take from all road users. It is high time for all of us to take this message to heart.

51. According to this passage, troubles on the road are primarily caused by _____ .
- A. people's attitude towards drivers B. the rhythm of modern life
C. traffic conditions D. the behavior of the driver
52. The sentence "You might tolerate the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule" implies that _____ .
- A. our society is unjust towards well-mannered motorists
B. rude drivers can be met only occasionally
C. nowadays impolite drivers constitute the majority of motorists
D. the well-mannered motorist cannot tolerate the rude driver



53. By “good sense” (Paragraph 2) , the writer means _____ .
- A. the driver’s prompt response to difficult conditions
 - B. the driver’s ability to understand and react reasonably
 - C. the driver’s tolerance of bad road conditions
 - D. the driver’s acknowledgement of politeness and regulations
54. Experts have long pointed out that in the face of car-ownership explosion, _____ .
- A. drivers should be ready to yield to one another
 - B. road users should make more sacrifices
 - C. drivers should have more communication among themselves
 - D. drivers will suffer a great loss if they pay no respect to others
55. In the writer’s opinion, _____ .
- A. drivers should apply road politeness properly
 - B. strict traffic regulations are badly needed
 - C. rude and inconsiderate drivers should be punished
 - D. drivers should try their best to avoid traffic jams

Passage Five

The most noticeable trend among today’s media companies is vertical integration—an attempt to control several related aspects of the media business at once, each part helping the other. Besides publishing magazines and books, Time Warner, for example, owns Home Box Office (HBO) , Warner movie studios, various cable TV systems throughout the United States and CNN as well. The Japanese company Matsushita owns MCA Records and Universal Studios and manufactures broadcast production equipment.

To describe the financial status of today’s media is also to talk about acquisitions. The media are buying and selling each other in unprecedented numbers and forming media groups to position themselves in the marketplace to maintain and increase their profits. In 1986, the first time a broadcast network had been sold, two networks were sold that year—ABC and NBC.

Media acquisitions have skyrocketed since 1980 for two reasons. The first is that most big corporations today are publicly traded companies, which means that their stock is traded on one of the nation’s stock exchanges. This makes acquisitions relatively easy.

A media company that wants to buy a publicly owned company can buy that company’s stock when the stock becomes available. The open availability of stock in these companies means that anybody with enough money can invest in the American media industries, which is exactly how Rupert Murdoch joined the media business.

The second reason for the increase in media alliances is that beginning in 1980, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) gradually deregulated the broadcast media. Before 1980, for example, the FCC allowed one company to own only five TV stations, five AM radio stations, and five FM radio stations; companies also were required to hold onto a station for three years before the station could be sold. The post-1980 FCC eliminated the three-year



rule and raised the number of broadcast holdings allowed for one owner. This trend of media acquisitions is continuing throughout the 1990s, as changing technology expands the market for media products.

The issue of media ownership is important. If only a few corporations direct the media industries in this country, the outlets for differing political viewpoints and innovative ideas could be limited.

56. What do Time Warner and Matsushita have in common?
- A. They both belong to Rupert Murdoch.
 - B. They are both big American media corporations.
 - C. They are both outlets of differing viewpoints and innovative ideas.
 - D. They both own several different but related media businesses.
57. Which of the following is TRUE of the media?
- A. They used to sell and buy each other in great numbers.
 - B. They are trading each other in greater numbers today.
 - C. They used to be controlled by two networks—ABC and NBC.
 - D. They have stopped the trend of acquisitions in the 1990s.
58. According to the passage, what makes acquisitions easier?
- A. The changing technology employed by the media.
 - B. The media's increasing profits in the marketplace.
 - C. The even tougher regulations of the FCC on the media since 1980.
 - D. The availability of the media's stocks on stock exchanges.
59. What is the FCC's new policy regarding media alliances?
- A. It allows companies to sell their stocks publicly.
 - B. It doesn't allow companies to sell their stocks publicly.
 - C. It permits one company to own more media businesses at the same time.
 - D. It has eliminated all post-1980 companies.
60. The issue of media ownership is important because _____.
- A. it affects the amount of money the stockholders will make
 - B. it decides whether we can have different aspects of the media
 - C. it concerns the channels through which to express opinions
 - D. it means that more and more people will hold onto only a few stations

Passage Six

In the 1997 general-election campaign, "Education, Education" was Tony Blair's pet phrase. Times change quickly. Education is going rapidly out of fashion. "Learning" (to be exact, "lifelong learning") is New Labor's new buzzword (时髦语). The shift from "education" to "learning" reflects more than a change of language. It stems from both educational research and left-wing ideas. During the 1980s, British educationalists got some new American ideas. One was the notion that traditional examinations do not test the full range of people's abilities. Another was the belief that skills are not necessarily learned from teachers in



a conventional classroom. People can pick them up in all sorts of ways.

All this echoed left-wing ideas that traditional teaching methods were not sufficiently adaptable to the needs of individual learners. Advocates of lifelong learning argue that it merely describes what has changed in education in the past decade. And there are now hundreds of schemes in which pupils learn outside the classroom.

Until now, education has been changing from below. In the next few weeks, the government will help from above. One of its main projects for lifelong learning is about to begin its first pilot programmes. With funding of \$ 44 million in its first year, it will coordinate a new network of “learning centers” throughout the country. Traditional institutions, such as schools and colleges, will provide training at some non-traditional places of learning, such as supermarkets, pubs, and churches. The theory is that in such places students will feel more at ease, and therefore will be better motivated, than in a classroom.

The new schemes allow consumers of education to exercise complete choice over where, what and when they learn. In the rest of the state-run education sector (部门), the government still seems to be committed to restricting choices as much as possible. If these programs succeed, they could improve the skills of Britain’s workforce.

61. According to the writer, the shift from “education” to “learning” _____ .

- A. is but a change of language
- B. reflects the traditional ideas in education
- C. reflects the government’s wish to restrict choices
- D. is not just a change of language

62. All the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____ .

- A. pupils can learn skills outside the classroom
- B. students will be better motivated in a classroom
- C. the new schemes are intended to improve the skills of Britain’s workforce
- D. traditional teaching methods cannot satisfy the needs of individual learners

63. It can be inferred from the passage that the new projects _____ .

- A. are started from below
- B. have begun in the past decade
- C. will allow students to have complete control over their learning
- D. will be carried out in the traditional institutions

64. In the second paragraph, the writer suggests that _____ .

- A. traditional exams can test the full range of people’s abilities
- B. there are other ways for pupils to learn skills
- C. pupils can learn little from teachers in a conventional classroom
- D. the notion of lifelong learning is only the result of educational research

65. According to this passage, the New Labor’s government _____ .

- A. will set up many “learning centers” in Britain
- B. has not changed its educational policy



- C. will continue to restrict choices in all the state-run education sector
D. is reluctant to make large investments in education

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with twenty blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark the corresponding letter on your **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Most worthwhile careers require some kind of specialized training. Ideally, therefore, the choice of an 66 should be made even before the choice of a curriculum in high school. Actually, 67, most people make several job choices during their working lives, 68 because of economic and industrial changes and partly to improve 69 position. The “one perfect job” does not exist. Young people should 70 enter into a broad flexible training program that will 71 them for a field of work rather than for a single 72.

Unfortunately many young people have to make career plans 73 benefit of help from a competent vocational counselor or psychologist. Knowing 74 about the occupational world, or themselves for that matter, they choose their lifework on a hit-or-miss 75. Some drift from job to job. Others 76 to work in which they are unhappy and for which they are not fitted.

One common mistake is choosing an occupation for 77 real or imagined prestige. Too many high-school students—or their parents for them—choose the professional field, 78 both the relatively small proportion of workers in the professions and the extremely high educational and personal 79. The imagined or real prestige of a profession or a “White-collar” job is 80 good reason for choosing it as life’s work. 81, these occupations are not always well paid. Since a large proportion of jobs are in mechanical and manual work, the 82 of young people should give serious 83 to these fields.

Before making an occupational choice, a person should have a general idea of what he wants 84 life and how hard he is willing to work to get it. Some people desire social prestige, others intellectual satisfaction. Some want security, others are willing to take 85 for financial gain. Each occupational choice has its demands as well as its rewards.

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| 66. A. identification | B. entertainment | C. accommodation | D. occupation |
| 67. A. however | B. therefore | C. though | D. thereby |
| 68. A. entirely | B. mainly | C. partly | D. largely |
| 69. A. its | B. his | C. our | D. their |
| 70. A. since | B. therefore | C. furthermore | D. forever |
| 71. A. make | B. fit | C. take | D. leave |
| 72. A. job | B. way | C. means | D. company |
| 73. A. to | B. for | C. without | D. with |
| 74. A. little | B. few | C. much | D. a lot |