

# 成人英语

## 学位考试

## 辅导教材

主编 李桂馥

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# 《成人英语学位考试辅导教材》

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# 前言

《成人英语学位考试辅导教材》是专为参加英语学位考试的成人学生（包括 A, B 级与艺、体类学生）编写的。目的在于帮助他们通过训练，复习、巩固所学的英语知识，扩大词汇量，为其顺利通过考试奠定基础。

本书所选的素材均是近年来成人考试全真试题（A, B 级试题也含艺、体类）。其内容覆盖面广，题型设置与搭配相对稳定，语言难度适中，选项设计合理，针对性强，且实用有效，能全面、准确、充分地反映大纲所规定的内容和要求。

全书共分为三部分：第一部分为全真试题；第二部分为语法单项训练，这部分是将考试中常涉及的语法内容归纳为 18 个项目的检测题，供学生在考前复习阶段有计划、循序渐进地进行自测，以便及时归纳、总结，从而使自己的语言和知识能力在考试中得以充分发挥，取得良好成绩；第三部分为全真试题与语法单项训练答案。

本书编者一直从事大学英语教学、成人学位考试、AB 级（艺、体类）考试的辅导和评卷工作，这本辅导教材是他们多年教学、辅导经验的结晶，愿它带给您学习之方便，考试之顺利、成功！

编者  
2003-03

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# Test 1

## Part I Phonetics

Directions: In this part, there are 10 groups of words. From the A), B), C) and D) choices, choose the word with the underlined part of which has the same pronunciation as the word given. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. valid  
A) vacation      B) vanity      C) vapor      D) variet
2. generate  
A) genius      B) gesture      C) interpret      D) intermediate
3. naked  
A) learned      B) glittered      C) inclined      D) marked
4. musical  
A) muscle      B) multiple      C) suspect      D) supreme
5. package  
A) adequate      B) decorate      C) tolerate      D) operate
6. topic  
A) collar      B) obey      C) post      D) pollution
7. soul  
A) cough      B) southern      C) shoulder      D) route
8. exceed  
A) exactly      B) excuse      C) exploit      D) expectation
9. shiver  
A) shirt      B) ski      C) stripe      D) shining
10. month  
A) northern      B) mouths      C) paths      D) births

## Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

## I

The factory was completely silent. The assembly line had stopped, leaving the shells of cars still and empty-looking without their wheels and glass. The robots used for spot-welding bent over the cars like pecking (啄食的) birds. From upstairs in the manager's office the workers could be heard as they talked in the sun before the meeting.

This was the 1970s all over again, production stopped, a possible strike. A strike would make the factory lose money. The factory had just worked its way to a 30% share of the home market.

The workers themselves had suggested the video. The paint shop had become a bit of a bottleneck on the assembly line. The problem was that so many cars had to be sent back to be re-painted or touched up. Then the video was shown, explaining things like what happens if a man scratches himself through a sweater while he's working in the paint shop. What happens is that the fibers from the sweater get into the paint.

When they had seen the video and understood the problems, the men responded. Ninety percent of the cars did not need re-painting or touching up. But sixty men used to do the re-painting and the touching up, and they had all lost their jobs. That was what the meeting was about.

11. The factory was silent because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) everyone was working hard and no one spoke
  - B) everyone stopped working
  - C) no one was in the factory
  - D) everyone was listening to the manager
12. This was a \_\_\_\_\_ factory.
  - A) robot
  - B) video
  - C) paint
  - D) car
13. \_\_\_\_\_ could be heard in the manager's office.
  - A) Pecking birds
  - B) The manager
  - C) The workers
  - D) The robots
14. The workers were going to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) lose money
  - B) raise their production by 30%
  - C) have a strike
  - D) suggest the video
15. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
  - A) The manager had insisted on the use of the video.
  - B) Pecking birds came into the workshop.
  - C) The paint shop was part of the assembly line.
  - D) All the cars had to be re-painted because of the workers' carelessness.

## II

To us it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But

actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun.

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, way back in the eleventh century B.C.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use: it became a symbol of honor and authority. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high office.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And again it was considered a symbol of power and authority. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France, and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made, in a whole variety of colors.

16. According to this passage, the umbrella was probably first invented \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) in ancient China
- B) in ancient Egypt
- C) in ancient Greece
- D) in ancient Rome

17. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE about the umbrella?

- A) No one exactly knows who was the inventor of the umbrella.
- B) The umbrella was first invented to be used as protection against the sun.
- C) The umbrella changed much in style in the eighteenth century.
- D) In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella.

18. A strange feature of the umbrella's use is that it was used as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) protection against rain
- B) a shade against the sun
- C) a symbol of honor and power
- D) women's decoration

19. In Europe, the umbrella was first used against the rain \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) during the Middle Ages
- B) by the eighteenth century
- C) in Rome
- D) in Greece

20. This passage talks mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) when and how the umbrella was invented
- B) why the umbrella was so popular in Europe
- C) the development of the umbrella
- D) the history and use of the umbrella

Every artist knows in his heart that he is saying something to the public. Not only does he want to say it well, but he wants it to be something which has not been said before. He hopes the public will listen and understand — he wants to teach them, and he wants them to learn from him.

What visual artist like painters want to teach is easy to make out but difficult to explain, because painters translate their experiences into shapes and colors, not words. They seem to feel that a certain section of shapes and colors, out of the countless billions possible, is exceptionally interesting for them and worth showing to us. Without their work we should never have noticed these particular shapes and colors, or have felt the delight which they brought to the artist.

Most artists take their shapes and colors from the world of nature and from human bodies in motion and repose(休息), their choices indicate that these aspect of the world are worth looking at, that they contain beautiful sights. Contemporary artists might say that they merely choose subjects that provide an interesting pattern. that there is nothing more in it. Yet even they do not choose entirely without reference to the character of their subjects.

If one painter choose to paint a gangrenous(生疽的) leg and another a lake in moonlight, each of them is directing our attention to a certain aspect of the world. Each painter is telling us something, showing us something, emphasizing something — all of which means that, consciously or unconsciously, he is trying to teach us.

21. An artist hopes that the public will \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) understand him and learn from him
  - B) notice only shapes and colors in his work
  - C) teaching him something
  - D) believe what he says in his work
22. It's hard to explain what a painter is saying, because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) most painters do not express themselves well
  - B) a painter uses unusual words and phrases
  - C) a painter uses shapes and colors instead of words
  - D) many painters do not say anything
23. A painter chooses certain shapes and colors because he feels that they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) have been used frequently in the past
  - B) are easy to work with
  - C) are worth showing to the public
  - D) will be most attractive to the public
24. The writer says that contemporary artists might say their choice of subject \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) carries a message to the public

- B) only provides interesting patterns
  - C) has no pattern or form
  - D) teaches the public important truths
25. Implied but not stated: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) A painting is more easily understood than a symphony
  - B) Art is merely the arranging of shape or color
  - C) Every artist tries to say something to the public
  - D) One must look beyond shape and color to find what the artist is saying

#### IV

The economic conditions that necessitate the construction of very high buildings on narrow lots first emerged as a decisive factor in New York City. Intensive land use, with the resulting speculative traffic in real estate was itself a consequence of more powerful and pervasive forces. Industrial expansion was the primary factor, and in the period following the American Civil War much of that expansion continued to be concentrated in New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Financial institutions had long been located mainly in Boston, but the center was soon shifted to New York around the time of the War. A new pattern of close interdependence among industries demanded centralization of business administration. The leadership of New York City as an ocean port, along with its proximity to major arteries of land transportation, was a local factor that helped to make the city an irresistible magnet. Its power to attract, once established, has never disappeared, even today it is a primary administrative and banking center. The financial resources for the high buildings were there, the development of safe elevator transportation and the organization of construction facilities soon made them a reality.

26. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- A) New Patterns of Transportation in the Middle Atlantic States
  - B) Buying Real Estate for Speculation in New England
  - C) The Building Construction Industry during the American Civil War
  - D) The Development of New York City as a Business Center
27. According to the passage, why were so many New York City buildings constructed on narrow lots?
- A) It became too expensive to build on large lots.
  - B) Old land-use restrictions had never been changed.
  - C) Heavy traffic conditions made it necessary to widen streets.
  - D) The sea claimed too much land area.
28. According to the passage, prior to the Civil War, Boston had been a center of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) business education
  - B) architectural planning
  - C) communication and trade
  - D) finance and investment
29. According to the passage, business interests came to New York City because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the real estate business was highly developed there  
 B) nearby mineral resources facilitated industrial development  
 C) land and sea transportation routes converged there  
 D) most manufacturing cities were located close by
30. The author compares New York City to a magnet because it \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) attracts many businesses                      B) has very attractive buildings  
 C) has a great number of structures            D) supports many skyscrapers

## Part III                      Vocabulary and Structure

*Directions: There are 35 incomplete sentences in this part. 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.*

31. I can only read such stories \_\_\_\_\_ have been rewritten in easy English.  
 A) as                      B) that                      C) which                      D) what
32. I never expected the lost bicycle \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to find                      B) to be found                      C) found                      D) finding
33. The thief was noticed \_\_\_\_\_ the bank.  
 A) steal into                      B) stole                      C) to steal into                      D) stolen
34. They think \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it their duty helped disabled men    B) their duty to help disabled men  
 C) that their duty to help disabled men    D) it their duty to help disabled men
35. We are free \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
 A) go                      B) to go                      C) going                      D) to go to
36. Please write down the phone number \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) so as not to forget it                      B) as far as not to forget it  
 C) so as to not forget it                      D) not in order to forget it
37. You may go if you wish \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to                      B) go                      C) to go                      D) going
38. China has great \_\_\_\_\_ to become an economic power in not too long a time.  
 A) chance                      B) concern                      C) potential                      D) opportunity
39. This novel is easy \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to be read                      B) to read                      C) reading                      D) being read
40. Some say yes and others say no, I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ to follow.  
 A) whether                      B) what                      C) whom                      D) who
41. It is important \_\_\_\_\_ the nurse to cure the children of bad habits.  
 A) for                      B) to                      C) on                      D) upon
42. \_\_\_\_\_ his clothing, the man must be from an Arab country.  
 A) Judged by                      B) Observed by                      C) Judging by                      D) Dwelling on

43. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ clean the lavatory.  
A) had us to      B) had us      C) us had      D) had to us
44. Being poor is no \_\_\_\_\_ while being dishonest certainly is.  
A) regret      B) disgrace      C) respect      D) dignity
45. Although I don't go in for sports, I enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ football games.  
A) watch      B) watching      C) in watching      D) to watch
46. Who is the girl \_\_\_\_\_ the teacher's question?  
A) answer      B) to answer      C) answering      D) answered
47. If he continues stealing, he will surely \_\_\_\_\_ in prison.  
A) grow up      B) end up      C) put up      D) bring up
48. No matter how much you may dislike the regulations, you will have to learn to \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
A) live out      B) live with      C) live on      D) live off
49. \_\_\_\_\_ from the hill-top, the lake is beyond description.  
A) To see      B) Seeing      C) Having seen      D) Seen
50. \_\_\_\_\_, she stood at the front door, waiting for her husband to return.  
A) Being finished preparing dinner      B) Having finished preparing dinner  
C) Finished preparing dinner      D) Having finished to prepare dinner
51. It is \_\_\_\_\_ nothing that the selections of Poe's works which follow have nothing to do with America.  
A) worth      B) worthy      C) worthwhile      D) unworthy
52. The ten years from 1966 to 1976 are \_\_\_\_\_ a disastrous period in China's history.  
A) named after      B) known as      C) picked out as      D) singled out as
53. On special \_\_\_\_\_ we usually go to an expensive restaurant.  
A) occasions      B) times      C) vacations      D) chances
54. He felt more uneasy with the whole class \_\_\_\_\_ at him.  
A) staring      B) to stare      C) having stared      D) stared
55. \_\_\_\_\_ a hot day, I decided to go for a swim.  
A) What      B) Such      C) It being      D) It was
56. Silver is the best conductor of electricity, copper \_\_\_\_\_ it closely.  
A) followed      B) to follow      C) following      D) is following
57. The production rose with the new method \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) adopting      B) adopted      C) having adopted      D) to adopt
58. Without a sufficient amount of evidence, no justifiable \_\_\_\_\_ can be drawn.  
A) reasons      B) agreements      C) sources      D) conclusions
59. Please don't trouble yourself on my account, I can \_\_\_\_\_ perfectly well.  
A) make      B) be      C) succeed      D) manage
60. The plan \_\_\_\_\_ more extensive efforts at preventing forest fires.  
A) called off      B) called up      C) called for      D) called on

61. The girl fainted, but she \_\_\_\_\_ after we splashed some cold water on her face.  
A) came up      B) go over      C) came over      D) came to
62. The police managed to \_\_\_\_\_ down the owner of the bike.  
A) search      B) fix      C) settle      D) track
63. The shop assistant \_\_\_\_\_ all sorts of articles, but none of them met my requirements.  
A) made      B) provided      C) produced      D) manufactured
64. I wonder why they \_\_\_\_\_ you so much money for such a book.  
A) asked      B) required      C) requested      D) charged
65. The thief was \_\_\_\_\_ to the police station.  
A) taken over      B) turned over      C) handed over      D) pulled up

## Part IV

## Cloze

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the one that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

In recent years, pocket calculators have become almost as commonplace as wrist-watches. There is now a tremendous choice of calculators at a great variety of prices.

The following points should be borne 66 mind when buying a calculator. Firstly, there is the number of things the calculators 67 do. The most basic type of calculators has simply the four arithmetical functions (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division), with perhaps a few other 68 like percentage and square root. Next there are calculators with a "memory" which allows you to store 69, do more calculations and recall the information when you need it. There are also special purpose calculators for, say, scientific, mathematical, statistical or other uses, with the appropriate functions. Some more expensive calculators are programmable, *i. e.* there is a choice of complex calculating routines (程序) which will be done automatically. Lastly, some calculators can print out the calculations as they are being done, and also have a permanent record of them.

The second important question is how easy the calculator is to 70. The display of figures should be clear so that the figures are easily distinguished — also, watch out for the decimal point (小数点). In some calculators it is not very easy to see. The display should also be bright, so that it can be 71 in any light. Next, the keys. They should be the right size and shape to be easily pressed — some calculators look very neat but are awkward to use. For the same reason, there should be a reasonable space 72 the keys. It is also more convenient if each key has only one 73; two-function keys can be tricky to use. Some people also like it if the keys click (give a sound) when the calculator has been registered.

The third important point is the power unit. Calculators may be mains-operated (*i. e.*

run by electricity from a wall-plug) or battery-operated. Mains-operated calculators are 74 to run if you use them a lot, but not so convenient for occasional use (or in an exam room). Battery-operated calculators may be run by ordinary batteries, or by special "long-life" batteries, or by rechargeable(可充电) batteries. It may also be 75 to buy a mains adapter, which will allow you to run a battery calculator off the mains, when that is convenient.

(If a calculator is important to your studies, there will probably be other features to be taken into consideration. Consult with your tutor before you make your final choice.)

- |                 |                   |                  |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 66. A) on       | B) in             | C) at            | D) for            |
| 67. A) can      | B) may            | C) could         | D) will           |
| 68. A) uses     | B) functions      | C) possibilities | D) advantages     |
| 69. A) news     | B) keys           | C) information   | D) answers        |
| 70. A) read     | B) deal           | C) buy           | D) use            |
| 71. A) write    | B) watch          | C) look          | D) read           |
| 72. A) on       | B) between        | C) in            | D) inside         |
| 73. A) function | B) use            | C) color         | D) hole           |
| 74. A) cheaper  | B) more expensive | C) easier        | D) more difficult |
| 75. A) certain  | B) sure           | C) possible      | D) impossible     |

## Part V

## Writing

Directions: Write a passage, in about 100 words, entitled "The Great Wall" on the Composition Sheet, using the facts given below.

1. rare construction, world's wonder
2. originally, defensive project
3. beginning, the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C.
4. 221 B.C. Chin Shi Huang, 10,000 li
5. Ming Dynasty, 12,700 li long
6. Badaling (八达岭), 8.5 meters high, 5.7 meters broad
7. "He who fails to reach the Great Wall is not a true man."

# Test 2

## Part I

## Phonetics

Directions: In this part, there are 10 groups of words. From the A), B), C) and D) choices, choose the word with the underlined part of which has the same pronunciation as the word given. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. joke  
A) owner      B) rock      C) knowledge      D) knocks
2. private  
A) picnic      B) mining      C) cigar      D) dismount
3. any  
A) pan      B) candle      C) believe      D) bench
4. heard  
A) tear      B) bear      C) earn      D) fear
5. technology  
A) peach      B) beach      C) bench      D) stomach
6. desert  
A) loose      B) praise      C) practise      D) tortoise
7. smooth  
A) month      B) thermometer      C) within      D) theoretical
8. four  
A) favour      B) tour      C) journey      D) pour
9. operate  
A) opera      B) separation      C) package      D) operative
10. reward  
A) upward      B) worthy      C) sword      D) worm

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

## I

Early in the 16th century men were trying to reach Asia by traveling west from Europe. In order to find Asia they had to find a way past South America. The man who eventually found the way from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific was Ferdinand Magellan.

Magellan sailed from Seville in August 1519 with five ships and about 280 men. Fourteen months later, after spending the severe winter on the coast of Patagonia, he discovered the channel which is now called the Straits of Magellan. In November 1520, after many months of dangers from rocks and storms, the three remaining ships entered the ocean on the other side of South America.

They then continued, hoping to reach Asia. But they did not see any land until they reached the islands off the coast of Asia. Before they arrived at these islands, later known as the Philippines, men were dying of starvation. While they were staying in the Philippines, Magellan was killed in battle. The remaining officers then had to get back to Spain. They decided to sail round Africa. After many difficulties, one ship with eighteen men sailed into Seville three years after leaving. They were all that remained of Magellan's expedition(探险队, 远征). However, their achievement was great. They were the first men to sail round the world.

11. The purpose of Magellan's expedition was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to sail round the world  
B) to find navigation line from the Atlantic to the Pacific  
C) to make a voyage to Asia  
D) to carry men to the Philippines
12. The time the Straits of Magellan was discovered was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in August 1519    B) in October 1520    C) in November 1520    D) not mentioned
13. The number of the ships lost on the whole expedition was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) two                      B) three                      C) four                      D) five
14. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage concerning the expedition?  
A) Lack of navigation equipment.                      B) Severe winter in Patagonia.  
C) The death of Magellan.                      D) Dangers from rocks and storms.
15. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) The Discovery of the Straits of Magellan  
B) The Discovery of the Philippines  
C) The Most Dangerous Expedition in Navigation  
D) The First Expedition to Asia

## II

Third World countries often mistakenly decide to permit rapid industrialization. When this industrialization occurs, many new factories open, and workers get jobs. Unfortunately,

ly, many of these new jobs aren't permanent. The leaders of an industry want their factories to be as productive as possible, and they will do anything to achieve that goal. Whenever they can, they take advantage of automation, which means that workers are replaced by a more efficient machine. As a result, a worker trained for a specific factory job becomes unemployed, and the profits of the factory owners are maximized(增加至最大).

Many experts in Third World economics are concerned about rapid industrialization because it brings problems as well as progress. Citizens of these countries need jobs that will last, not jobs that are temporary. In the opinion of these economists, the leaders of Third World countries should be aware of the dangers as well as the advantages of rapid industrialization.

16. The rapid industrialization in Third World countries could mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) more progress to the state  
B) more profits to the factory owners  
C) more problems to the government  
D) all of the above
17. Of the following four points, which one do leaders of an industry consider first?  
A) More jobs for the workers.  
B) Rapid development in all the fields.  
C) Better pay for the workers.  
D) Highest productivity(生产率).
18. According to the passage, automation could lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) more jobs and therefore more pay  
B) fewer machines and therefore more workers  
C) more machines and therefore fewer workers  
D) fewer machines and therefore more progress
19. The author wrote the passage in order to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tell us an interesting story  
B) reveal a fact  
C) tell us the disadvantages of automation  
D) give a warning to some Third World countries
20. In the sentence "Citizens of these countries need jobs that will last", the word "last" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to follow all the rest                      B) to go on  
B) to become late                              D) to be most recent

### III

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings, actions and things, so that they could commu-



nicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds and which could be written down. Those sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words then, lies in their associations — the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling (生动的) use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar (庸俗的).

21. The origin of language is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a legend handed down from the past  
B) a matter that is hidden or secret  
C) a question difficult to answer  
D) a problem not yet solved
22. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about words?  
A) Powerful words are closely associated.  
B) Words in proper combination bring up meaning before our minds.  
C) Words mean little to those without experience.  
D) Certain words mean more to us when we grow older.
23. The more we read and learn, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the more meanings the words carry  
B) the more meaningful words we have  
C) the more we want to learn words  
D) the more clever we become
24. Which of the following statements about the real poet is NOT TRUE?  
A) He is no more than a master of words.  
B) He can convey his ideas in words which sing like music.  
C) His literary style is always charming.  
D) His poems can move men to tears.
25. "Literary style" in the last paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) how great thoughts are generated  
B) how writers use words to appeal to our minds and feelings  
C) how charming great writers are  
D) how writers tell us the different uses of words