

南京大学成人学士学位英语考试专家组 审定

# 成人学士学位 英语考试

## 真题详解与权威预测

主编◎凌达 杨波



 南京大学出版社

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## 前 言

人的一生有许多期待。对于参加成人高校学习的学子来说,穿上学位袍,戴上学位帽,是他们一生中最值得期待的时刻之一。拿到学位,不仅可以弥补求学道路上的缺憾,也为自己今后进一步深造奠定了坚实的基础。因此,在完成专业学习之后,参加并通过学位英语考试,成了许多学子最后必须攻克堡垒。

鉴于大多数成人学生英语学习的实际情况,多年来,我们一直为成人学士学位英语考试提供了及时有效的学习辅导,编辑出版了《成人学士学位英语考试精讲与辅导》(2005年南京大学版)、《成人学士学位英语考试全真冲刺》(2006年南京大学版)。由于我们多年来一直参与成人学士学位英语考试的阅卷、近距离跟踪成人学士学位英语考试的命题以及及格分数线的划定,对成人学士学位英语考试的命题规律和成人学生的薄弱环节比较熟悉,因此,我们编辑的辅导书,针对性强,命中率高,许多学生使用之后,或经过我们的考前冲刺辅导,顺利通过了成人学士学位英语考试,并且取得了不错的成绩,我们在祝福这些学生的同时,也为我们的付出得到回报而深感欣慰。

根据教育部门的要求,2008年起,成人学士学位英语考试启动新版教材。教材与教材辅导出版分离,南京大学出版社出版教材与考试的辅导用书。据此并应广大成人学士学位英语考试学生的要求,我们根据最新版教材,编写了紧贴新版教材的《成人学士学位英语考试精讲与辅导》(第三版),与这本《成人学士学位英语考试真题详解与权威预测》。

本书首先披露了近几年来成人学士学位英语考试真题。据预测,今后几年,成人学士学位英语考试的基本题型、大致难度都会延续这几年的真题。考生不妨用真题试一试自己,如果平均得分能稳定在65左右,说明您基本能轻松应付考试。除了完整披露真题,提供详解,我们还考虑到有相当一部分考生英语基础薄弱,身边没有老师可以辅导自己,我们对真题提供了全程翻译,这样,即使您的基础非常差,也不会有任何障碍。

真题之外,我们精心准备了6套权威预测试卷奉献给大家。2008年考前辅导班,我们准确预测到了作文题和两道阅读理解题。这6套试卷是针对新教材专门设计的,试卷后面附有答案解析,对大家考试很有帮助。

书中涉及听力部分,配有光盘,随书赠送给大家,由在南京大学讲学的外籍英语专家灌音。

我们衷心希望大家能顺利通过成人学士学位英语考试。学习过程中,或考前准备过程中有什么问题,请大家发送邮件到njupress@gmail.com,与我们联系,我们将尽力提供咨询辅导。发送邮件时,请报上封面或封底的“正版查证”密码,限于时间精力,我们只对购买本书且有“正版查证”密码的读者提供咨询辅导,希望大家在正规渠道购买,或直接向南京大学出版社邮购。

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# 目 录

前 言 .....	1
一、成人学士学位英语考试历年真题 .....	1
ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST FOR A BACHELOR'S DEGREE 2002 .....	1
ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST FOR A BACHELOR'S DEGREE 2003 .....	13
ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST FOR A BACHELOR'S DEGREE 2004 .....	25
ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST FOR A BACHELOR'S DEGREE 2005 .....	36
ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST FOR A BACHELOR'S DEGREE 2006 .....	47
ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST FOR A BACHELOR'S DEGREE 2007 .....	58
ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST FOR A BACHELOR'S DEGREE 2008 .....	69
二、成人学士学位英语考试历年真题详解 .....	80
三、成人学士学位英语考试历年真题译文 .....	103
四、成人学士学位英语考试权威预测试卷 .....	147
权威预测试卷一 .....	147
权威预测试卷二 .....	158
权威预测试卷三 .....	169
权威预测试卷四 .....	181
权威预测试卷五 .....	193
权威预测试卷六 .....	205
五、成人学士学位英语考试权威预测试卷听力原文与参考答案 .....	217

# 一、成人学士学位英语考试历年真题

## ENGLISH QUALIFICATION TEST FOR A BACHELOR'S DEGREE

2002

### Paper One

#### Part I Listening Comprehension(15 minutes 15%)

##### Section A(10%)

**Directions:** In this part you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. She doesn't think the concert is interesting.  
B. She wants to go to the concert alone.  
C. She will not go to the concert tonight.  
D. She will go to see a friend tonight.
2. A. At 12:30.                      B. An hour ago.                      C. At 11:00.                      D. At 11:30.
3. A. Because apples are the only thing eatable in the house.  
B. Because she usually eats nothing except apples for lunch.  
C. Because she thinks nothing is better than apples as diet food.  
D. Because she doesn't want to cook her meal.
4. A. Spain.                      B. Sweden.                      C. Germany.                      D. Greece.
5. A. At a grocery.                      B. At a book stall.  
C. At a hardware store.                      D. At a drug store.
6. A. \$ 800.                      B. \$ 700.                      C. \$ 200.                      D. \$ 600.
7. A. Professor and a student.                      B. A hotel manger and his secretary.  
C. A salesman and a customer.                      D. A store owner and his manager.
8. A. Long working hours.                      B. The air-conditioner.  
C. The hot weather.                      D. The fan in the room.

9. A. Turn right.  
B. Turn left.  
C. Drive two blocks to the next stoplight.  
D. Make a U-turn at the second stoplight.
10. A. A traffic guard.  
B. A sociologist.  
C. A student.  
D. A salesperson.

**Section B(5%)**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear one dialogue and one short passage. At the end of the dialogue and the passage, you will hear some questions. The dialogue and the passage as well as the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Questions 11—12 are based on the following dialogue.**

11. A. A film star.  
B. A singer.  
C. A swimming star.  
D. A dancer.
12. A. She cannot win any international competition.  
B. She is too old for swimming.  
C. She cannot compete with others.  
D. She is not confident now.

**Questions 13—15 are based on the following passage.**

13. A. Miller was loved by her parents.  
B. Miller was loved by her sisters.  
C. Miller was loved by her brothers.  
D. Miller enjoyed a happy life as a child.
14. A. Maths.  
B. Painting.  
C. Both A and B.  
D. Neither A nor B.
15. A. When looking for jobs.  
B. In primary school.  
C. In high school.  
D. In college.

**Part II Reading Comprehension(30 minutes 30%)**

**Directions:** In this part there are four reading passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the best answer from the four choices. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Questions 16—20 are based on the following passage.**

I heard many parents complaining that their teen-age children are rebelling. I wish



it were so. At your age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own two feet.

But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teen-agers are taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. (86) Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at one another's hands for reassurance.

They claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But somehow they all end up huddled round listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in thus-and-such a way is that the crowd is doing it. They have come out of their cocoons and entered a larger one.

It has become harder and harder for a teen-ager to stand up against the popularity wave and to go his or her own way. Industry has firmly carved out a teen-age market. These days every teen-ager can learn from the advertisements what a teen-ager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teen-ager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't care to share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Popularity will come—with the people who respect you for who you are. That is the only kind of popularity that really counts.

16. In this passage, the author wants to tell \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. readers how to be popular with people around  
B. teen-agers how to learn to decide things for themselves  
C. parents how to control and guide their children  
D. people how to understand and respect each other
17. According to the author, many teen-agers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but, in fact, most of them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have much difficulty understanding each other  
B. are too young to do so  
C. dare not cope with problems single-handed  
D. are much afraid of getting lost
18. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?  
A. There is no popularity that really counts.  
B. What many parents are doing is in fact hindering their children from finding their own paths.

- C. It is not necessarily bad for a teen-ager to disagree with his or her classmates.  
 D. Most teen-agers claim that they want to do what they like to, but they are actually doing the same.
19. What does the author think of advertisement?  
 A. Convincing. B. Instructive.  
 C. Influential. D. Authoritative.
20. During the teen-age years, one should learn to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. differ from others in as many ways as possible  
 B. get into the right season and become popular  
 C. find one's real self  
 D. rebel against parents and the popularity wave

**Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage.**

The greatest recent social changes have been in the lives of women. During the twentieth century there has been a remarkable shortening of the proportion of a woman's life spent in caring for the children. A woman marrying at the end of the nineteenth century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during which custom, opportunity and health made it unusual for her to get paid work. Today women marry younger and have fewer children. Usually a woman's youngest child will be fifteen when she is forty-five years old and is likely to take paid work until retirement at sixty. Even while she has the care of children, her work is lightened by household appliances and convenience foods.

(87) This important change in woman's life-pattern has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position. Even a few years ago most girls left school at the first opportunity, and most of them took a full-time job. However, when they married, they usually left work at once and never returned to it. Today the school leaving age is sixteen, many girls stay at school after that age, and though women tend to marry younger, more married women stay at work at least until shortly before their first child is born. Very many more afterwards return to full or part-time work. Such changes have led to a new relationship in marriage, with the husband accepting a greater share of the duties and satisfactions of family life, and with both husband and wife sharing more equally in providing the money, and running the home, according to the abilities and interests of each of them.

21. According to the passage, it is now quite usual for women to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. stay at home after leaving school  
 B. marry men younger than themselves

- C. start working again later in life  
D. marry while still at school
22. We are told that in an average family about 1900 \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. many children died before they were five years old  
B. seven or eight children lived to be more than five years old  
C. the youngest child would be fifteen years old  
D. four or five children died when they were five years old
23. Many girls, the passage claims, are now likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give up their jobs for good after they are married  
B. leave school as soon as they can  
C. marry so that they can get a job  
D. continue working until they are going to have a baby
24. One reason why the woman of today takes a job is that she \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. is younger when her children are old enough to look after themselves  
B. does not like children herself  
C. need not worry about food for her children  
D. can retire from family responsibilities
25. Nowadays, a husband tends to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. play a greater part in looking after the children  
B. help his wife by doing most of the housework  
C. feel dissatisfied with role in the family  
D. take a part-time job so that he can help in the home

**Questions 26—30 are based on the following passage.**

He slept for a good six hours, and the sun was high when he awoke. As he sat up and yawned a pair of strong hands seized his shoulders, and in a moment his wrists were tied tightly together behind his back. He turned and stared into Branko's hairy face. "What's this?" he said. The old man tested the knots before answering. "Orders, Black Peter's changed his mind. Until we can check on you."

Martin swore loudly, then asked if he could talk to Black Peter. Branko shook his head. "He's busy." Martin was seized by despair. Now all his plans might fall unless he could gain the confidence of Black Peter.

After some thought he stood up and walked to the mouth of the tunnel. Branko followed. The grassy hollows were alive with men busy with their various duties. There must have been a stream somewhere nearby, for a long line of men were taking their horses to the water; others were setting up tents and lighting fire. (88) Immediately opposite was another tunnel at the entrance of which stood two guards armed with guns. Behind them Martin made out the giant form of Black Peter. "There he is," he said. "I

must talk to him." Branko tried to stop him, but he pushed him aside, walked to the mouth of the tunnel and called out: "Black Peter! I must talk to you."

The leader of the White Eagles was seated on a wooden box, deep in conversation with two rough-looking men. "What is it?" he said. "Why are you checking on me?" Martin replied. "I need to be sure about you," said Black Peter. "There's too much to close." He pointed into the tunnel, and Martin saw the wooden boxes that he guessed must contain the gold bars. "Is that the treasure?" he asked. Black Peter stood up, struggling between his desire for secrecy and an obvious pride in the success of his plans. "Yes," he said at last.

26. Martin's night's rest \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. was disturbed  
B. lasted less than six hours  
C. lasted more than six hours  
D. was suddenly cut short
27. What happened as soon as Martin woke up?  
A. Branko struck him.  
B. He was made a prisoner.  
C. Branko checked that he was still tied up.  
D. He was taken off to speak to Black Peter.
28. The success of Martin's plans now depended on his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. escaping from the tunnel  
B. finding the treasure  
C. discovering who the leader of the White Eagles was  
D. persuading Black Peter that he could be trusted
29. When he got to the mouth of the tunnel, Martin saw men \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in fairly large numbers  
B. fetching water from the stream  
C. packing up camp and getting ready to leave  
D. resting in small groups
30. Black Peter finally admitted that the boxes contained gold because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. he was so satisfied with what he had done  
B. he had decided to trust Martin  
C. he saw that he could no longer keep it a secret  
D. he knew that Martin could not escape

**Questions 31—35 are based on the following passage.**

At present, in many American cities especially, many teachers in the public schools say they are underpaid. They point to jobs such as secretary or truck driver, which often pay more to start than that of the teacher. In many other fields, such as law, medicine, computer science, a beginning worker may make more than a teacher who has

taught for several years.

Teaching has never been a profession that attracted people interested in high salaries. (89)It is by history a profession that has provided rewards in addition to money—the satisfaction of sharing knowledge, of influencing others, of guiding young people. But in the past several years, there are more difficulties in teaching, for many, than there are rewards.

Unruly students, especially in big cities, large classes and a lack of support from the public in terms of money and understanding have led many public school teachers to leave the profession.

(90)As a result, many of the best students, who would have chosen teaching as their life career in the past, are going into other fields.

Another reason for this change in teacher candidates is the changing status of women in the United States. Until the late 1960s and 1970s, one of the most popular choices for women was teaching. But as other professions, such as law and medicine opened up to women, women stopped pouring into teacher training programs. Thus, a major pool of excellent candidates for the teaching profession dwindled.

Bit by bit government officials and others realized that the status of the teacher had suffered. They talked about change. But change in a vast society like the United States is not easy. People's attitudes have formed over many years, and sometimes change takes many years.

31. Which of the following can give us a true picture of jobs in the United States?
- A. People in most professions usually get the same pay at the beginning.
  - B. A beginning worker in medicine earns less than one in any other field.
  - C. A beginning teacher earns as much as a truck driver who has worked for several years.
  - D. A teacher with several years' teaching experience can't make as much as a new lawyer.
32. The writer points out the present situation of teaching, that is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. teaching is profession that can always attract best students to work in
  - B. teaching can provide rewards as well as high salaries
  - C. teachers work hard and make a small income compared to workers in many other jobs
  - D. teachers are no longer unpaid
33. Many public school teachers turn to other professions because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the unruly students and large class
  - B. the difficulties of teaching as well as a lack of money
  - C. the attracting power of other jobs
  - D. a lack of satisfaction of sharing knowledge and influencing others

34. Which of the following is NOT a reason that influences women in their decision to become teachers?
- A. How much income the job can pay.
  - B. The changing status of women.
  - C. Less housework for women to do.
  - D. More professions opened up to women.
35. The writer believes that change in teachers' status in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is not great  
 B. needs time  
 C. lacks support from the government  
 D. influences people's attitudes

**Part III Vocabulary and Structure**(20 minutes 15%)

**Directions:** In this part there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

36. As is well-known, he is \_\_\_\_\_ at organizational work.  
 A. adopt                      B. adapt                      C. adept                      D. adequate
37. A completely new situation will \_\_\_\_\_ when the new examination system comes into existence.  
 A. arise                      B. rise                      C. raise                      D. arouse
38. The farmers were more anxious for rain than the people in the city because their crops were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. at stake                      B. at hand                      C. at large                      D. at ease
39. They are twins and look very \_\_\_\_\_. It is not easy to tell one from the other.  
 A. same                      B. alike                      C. like                      D. likely
40. People living in that busy street complain of the traffic noises which \_\_\_\_\_ them at night.  
 A. annoy                      B. prevent                      C. disturb                      D. interfere
41. We welcome rain, but a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ large amount of rainfall will cause floods.  
 A. extensively                      B. extremely                      C. specially                      D. constantly
42. In the region the dry season is long and severe, and the \_\_\_\_\_ annual rainfall is only about 30 cm.  
 A. medium                      B. basic                      C. fundamental                      D. average
43. In spite of the thunderstorm, the children slept \_\_\_\_\_ all night.  
 A. noisily                      B. ignorantly                      C. naturally                      D. soundly
44. We shall have an opportunity to exchange \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.  
 A. voices                      B. views                      C. visions                      D. minds

45. He had deceived a great many people but the young woman \_\_\_\_\_ him at first sight.  
A. saw into      B. looked into      C. saw through      D. looked through
46. Although they had a quarrel the other day, Peter and Jim are now on friendly terms \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as usual      B. as soon      C. as normal      D. as well
47. Hospital doctors don't go out very often as their work \_\_\_\_\_ all their time.  
A. takes away      B. takes over      C. takes in      D. takes up
48. Three hours passed, and we were still unable to \_\_\_\_\_ John of his son's guilt.  
A. convince      B. inform      C. warn      D. run out of
49. Can you give me a light for my cigarette? I have \_\_\_\_\_ my matches.  
A. got out of      B. run out of      C. got away with      D. got rid of
50. The novel ended happily, and the young couple were married in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. final      B. closing      C. end      D. conclusion
51. It is only by \_\_\_\_\_ that you see me here. I ought to be in the office for the time being.  
A. surprise      B. incident      C. mistake      D. accident
52. When a fire \_\_\_\_\_ at the National Exhibition in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.  
A. broke off      B. broke out      C. broke down      D. broke up
53. The room was empty, but Tom still felt that \_\_\_\_\_ was watching him in the dark corner.  
A. anybody      B. nobody      C. somebody      D. everybody
54. Whenever she met with difficulties in her study, she would \_\_\_\_\_ her brother.  
A. owe to      B. turn to      C. see to      D. take to
55. I'm very busy. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ three days away from work.  
A. spend      B. stand      C. offer      D. afford
56. Most animals have little connection with \_\_\_\_\_ animals of \_\_\_\_\_ different kind unless they kill them for food.  
A. the;a      B. 不填;a      C. the;the      D. 不填;the
57. The news of victory \_\_\_\_\_ spreading far and wide.  
A. are      B. have been      C. is      D. were
58. \_\_\_\_\_ is too much for a little boy to carry.  
A. A bike's weight      B. Bike's weight  
C. The weight of a bike      D. The weights of bikes
59. I've brought you \_\_\_\_\_ flowers for your birthday.  
A. few      B. a few      C. little      D. a little
60. \_\_\_\_\_ do you think is the best pupil in Class One?

- A. What                      B. Whom                      C. Who                      D. Of whom
61. London has a larger population \_\_\_\_\_ in the United Kingdom.  
 A. than any city                      B. than other cities  
 C. than all the cities                      D. than all the other cities
62. It is not the tools a scientist uses but how he uses them that \_\_\_\_\_ him a scientist.  
 A. make                      B. makes                      C. made                      D. will make
63. She was told the examination \_\_\_\_\_ on Friday.  
 A. would be given                      B. will be given  
 C. to be given                      D. is given
64. Mr. Li \_\_\_\_\_ be in Beijing because I saw him in town a few minutes ago.  
 A. mustn't                      B. can't                      C. may not                      D. isn't able to
65. The reason he was late for class was \_\_\_\_\_ he missed the bus.  
 A. why                      B. what                      C. how                      D. that

**Part IV Cloze** (15 minutes 10%)

**Directions:** In this part there is a passage with 20 blanks in it. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You are required to choose the best answer from the four choices. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Public buses running on Beijing's streets are more eye-catching compared with their former dull color. 66, five or six years ago, when many other Chinese cities began to 67 their public buses with 68 advertisements, Beijing remained unmoved, allegedly 69 of the consideration of maintaining the stately grace of the capital.

But Beijing's "lofty posture" did not 70 long under the buffet of the market economy. Since 1993, most public buses have been 71 with brightly colored ads, many feature 72 images.

Public transportation companies were the first group 73 from the move. The No. 300 Bus alone has annually 74 4 million yuan of ad earnings to its company. At the same time, business people are happy to find a comparatively cheap, 75 widely influential advertising medium.

Advertising on buses, a form quickly accepted by Beijing residents, adds a new 76 line to the city, instead of 77 the capital's image.

The Chinese attitude toward advertisement has changed greatly. 78 from sight for a long period, commercial ads reappeared in 1979. But they were 79.

Today, however, advertisements are 80 entering daily life. More and more urban residents become accustomed to 81 shopping information in this way. 82 recent years, the Beijing TV Station 83 an advertising program, TV Market. The diverse, 84 forms and practical contests enabled it to grab high ratings. Advertising is no longer considered non-essential. It is now a major part of the tertiary sector,



85 special government attention.

- |                     |                 |                    |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 66. A. Therefore    | B. However      | C. So              | D. While          |
| 67. A. decorate     | B. draw         | C. perform         | D. confirm        |
| 68. A. bright       | B. gloomy       | C. colorful        | D. free           |
| 69. A. because      | B. part         | C. regardless      | D. out            |
| 70. A. last         | B. extend       | C. carry           | D. detach         |
| 71. A. wrapped up   | B. made up      | C. taken up        | D. given up       |
| 72. A. optimistic   | B. striking     | C. deluxe          | D. fake           |
| 73. A. entertaining | B. handicapping | C. benefiting      | D. judging        |
| 74. A. turned out   | B. turned in    | C. turned back     | D. turned over    |
| 75. A. yet          | B. so           | C. for             | D. or             |
| 76. A. sight        | B. scene        | C. scenery         | D. scenic         |
| 77. A. making       | B. damaging     | C. revealing       | D. disappearing   |
| 78. A. Vanished     |                 | B. Vanishing       |                   |
| C. To vanish        |                 | D. Having vanished |                   |
| 79. A. welcomed     |                 | B. praised         |                   |
| C. considered       |                 | D. cold-shouldered |                   |
| 80. A. decreasingly | B. increasingly | C. mainly          | D. importantly    |
| 81. A. acquire      | B. be acquired  | C. acquiring       | D. being acquired |
| 82. A. In           | B. From         | C. On              | D. Around         |
| 83. A. carried      | B. launched     | C. appeared        | D. freighted      |
| 84. A. live         | B. alive        | C. lively          | D. alike          |
| 85. A. receive      | B. receives     | C. received        | D. receiving      |

## Paper Two

### Part V Translation(15 minutes 15%)

**Directions:** In this part there are five items which you should translate into Chinese. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part II. You'd better refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

**The Chinese translation must be written on the Answer Sheet.**

86. Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at one another's hands for reassurance.
87. This important change in woman's life-pattern has only recently begun to have its full effect on women's economic position.
88. Immediately opposite was another tunnel at the entrance of which stood two guards armed with guns. Behind them Martin made out the giant form of Black Peter.