

2003 年 MBA 联考英语模拟试卷

试 题 部 分

2003 年 MBA 联考英语模拟试卷 (一)

Section I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Directions: This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C. Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions: Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1-5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only one word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Memo Pad	
From : Mr. 1	1
To : Mr. Walker	
Time of calling: 10:30 2 Sept.	2
Message: wants to talk with you about video 3.	3
Telephone No. 4	4
Extension 5	5

Part B

Directions: For questions 6-10, complete the sentences and answer the question while you listen.

Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the question below.

The most frequent leisure activity for British people near the end of the twentieth century is .	6
When was the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) set up?	7
The governing body of the BBC is appointed by .	8

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Part A

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Memo Pad	
From : Mr. 1 ____	1
To : Mr. Walker	
Time of calling: 10:30 ____ 2 ____ Sept.	2
Message: wants to talk with you about video ____ 3 ____	3
Telephone No. ____ 4 ____	4
Extension ____ 5 ____	5

Part B

Directions: For questions 6-10, complete the sentences and answer the question while you listen. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the question below.

The most frequent leisure activity for British people near the end of the twentieth century is ____.	6
When was the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) set up?	7
The governing body of the BBC is appointed by ____.	8

Does the government have a direct control of public broadcasting?	9
The two kinds of media mentioned in the passage are _____.	10

Part C

Directions: *You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only.*

Questions 11-13.

11. The passage is about the _____ of the UK.
 A. weather B. area C. temperature D. geography
12. The temperature of the UK is between _____.
 A. 32°C and 10°C B. 30°C and 10°C C. 32°C and 10°C D. 30°C and --10°C
13. According to the passage, the smog in London _____.
 A. is the symbol of its pollution
 B. no longer exists
 C. was caused by industrial revolution
 D. was paid special attention to by environmental groups

Questions 14-16.

14. Which of the following is correct about the Christmas family reunion?
 A. Parents, grandparents and all aunts, uncles and cousins can see each other.
 B. Gifts are returned to family.
 C. All business activities are carried out.
 D. The development of 20th century transport enables the reunion.
15. On Christmas Eve, children usually hang a stocking at the foot of _____.
 A. the bed B. the tree C. the stool D. Santa Claus
16. All the following may appear at a traditional Christmas dinner except _____.
 A. turkey B. duck C. beans D. pudding

Questions 17-20.

17. The history of monarchy in Britain can be traced back to the days before the Norman Conquest in _____.
 A. 1866 B. 1066 C. 1649 D. 1660

18. The British people regard the Queen as _____.
 A. their head of State
 B. the symbol of national unity
 C. both A and B
 D. her majesty
19. _____ actually governs the country?
 A. The Queen
 B. The monarchy
 C. The ministers of the parliament
 D. British people
20. This passage is mainly about _____.
 A. the role of the Queen in England
 B. the king of England
 C. Norman Conquest
 D. the parliament

Section II Vocabulary and Structure (10 points)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding Letter on the ANSWER SHEET 1 with a pencil.*

21. The residents in Jiujiang, _____ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.
 A. all their homes
 B. all whose homes
 C. all of whose homes
 D. all of their homes
22. The man arrested confessed to _____ a lie to the manager of the company.
 A. have told
 B. be told
 C. being told
 D. having told
23. By 1929, Mickey Mouse was as popular _____ children as Coca-Cola.
 A. for
 B. in
 C. to
 D. with
24. Michael used to look hurt and surprised when _____.
 A. scolding
 B. to scold
 C. having scolded
 D. scolded
25. _____ that my head had cleared, my brain was also beginning to work much better.
 A. For
 B. Now
 C. Since
 D. Despite
26. All planes _____ because of the heavy fog, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
 A. had been canceled
 B. have been canceled
 C. were canceled
 D. having been canceled
27. How parents treat their children _____ a strong influence on the character of the

children.

- A. have
- C. having

- B. has
- D. to have

28. _____ from the tenth floor when the policeman pointed his pistol at him.

- A. Jumped down the burglar
- C. The burglar jumps down

- B. Down the burglar jumped
- D. Down jumped the burglar

29. They are considering _____ before the prices go up.

- A. of buying the house
- C. with buying the house

- B. buying the house
- D. to buy the house

30. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he _____ his opinion.

- A. struck at
- C. stuck to

- B. stroke for
- D. stood for

31. There were some _____ flowers on the table.

- A. artificial
- C. false

- B. unnatural
- D. unreal

32. My younger brother has a whole _____ of homework waiting to be done.

- A. stock
- C. stack

- B. sequence
- D. sphere

33. Nobody knows what _____ the change in his political thinking.

- A. brought forth
- C. brought out

- B. brought about
- D. brought up

34. His idea of a balanced diet is very difficult to _____ to anyone who knows nothing about food values.

- A. put in
- C. take in

- B. put across
- D. put down

35. She is one of those women who always _____ the latest fashions.

- A. keep up
- C. keep up with

- B. catch up
- D. come up with

36. Each week there is a meeting at which workers are encouraged to present their _____ to the managers.

- A. annoyances
- C. grievances

- B. disadvantages
- D. criticisms

37. Many apartments have doors with a security window so that one may _____ outside and observe visitors without being seen.

- A. peer
- C. peel

- B. peek
- D. glance

- Section III Cloze (5 points)

The first three decades after World War II were unusual in that the United States had a huge technological lead over all of the rest in the world. ____ 41 ____ a very real sense the world was not technologically competitive. American firms did not have to worry about their technological competitiveness because they were ____ 42 ____.

What this means is that American managers have to understand the forces of technical change in ways ____46____ were not necessary in the past. ____47____, managers from the rest of the world know that it is now possible for them to dominate their American competitors if they understand the forces of technical change ____48____ their American competitors do.

41.	A. From	B. On	C. In	D. To
42.	A. inferior	B. superior	C. senior	D. prior
43.	A. that	B. which	C. when	D. where
44.	A. average	B. normal	C. even	D. odd
45.	A. in	B. on	C. at	D. from

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 46. | A. which | B. that | C. why | D. what |
| 47. | A. Contrast | B. Contrary | C. Conversely | D. Conversably |
| 48. | A. better than | B. superior to | C. worse than | D. inferior to |
| 49. | A. no matter | B. because | C. regardless of | D. though |
| 50. | A. what's more | B. moreover | C. even | D. but |

Section IV Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Part A

Directions: *There are 4 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 blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET 1 with a pencil.*

Questions 51 to 54 are based on the following passage:

Music makes you buy more. Stores boost sales by adjusting the tempo of the music they play. Research has determined that people buy more when listening to slow ballads.

The sweet smell of success. Studies show that customers in shops filled with soothing fragrances, such as vanilla or lavender, browse longer and buy more. Similarly, supermarkets have learned to locate their bakeries in a place where the smell of fresh bread wafts throughout the store -- which means they wind up selling more of everything.

The color of money. Colors speak a definite language. In the 1970s and '80s, the late color researcher Carlton Wagner put the same coffee in four different colored canisters. Samplers judged the brew from the yellow can too weak, from the brown can too strong, from the blue can mild and from the red can, ideally rich.

Red is not the only red-hot hue. Pink is another strong seller. Research shows that people say pastries taste better in a pink box than any other color, and they'll willingly pay more for them. Cosmetics packaged in pink are also more likely to sell.

Location. Research show that items at eye level outsell goods on other shelves by as much as three to one. And interestingly, products near the floor do better than those on the top shelf. Savvy sellers also nestle items with something that complements them -- for instance, cookies next to the milk, barbecue sauce above the spareribs -- so that you'll buy both.

The price is right. Ever notice how many items are priced at \$ 10.99, \$ 15.99 and \$ 20.99? Nine is the most popular digit on products because, according to researchers, it makes people feel they're getting a bargain.

The power of touch. Placing everything from sweaters to bed linens on displays that consumers. That's because people like to feel fabrics before they buy them.

Getting personal. Each year, 78 percent of us cash in coupons. The newest twist: personalized product pitches. Working with Internet coupon firms, some companies are creating customized

coupons and sending them to consumers in hope of luring them into stores and boosting sales.

The shopping-cart strategy. Carts are no longer just for grocery or discount stores. Studies show that shoppers buy more at other retail outlets when they have a cart than when they don't. Retailers such as Sears and Old Navy are now making carts available in some of their stores. And beware the size of shopping carts: The larger the cart, the more goodies we're likely to put in it.

51. The author starts each paragraph with a short sentence or phrase in order to _____.

- A. make the essay short
- B. help the reader with his purchasing habit
- C. advice customers not to be fooled by sales people.
- D. give readers a clear list of selling tactics.

52. According to the passage, customers are liable to buy the goods _____.

- A. at the highest level
- B. at the lowest level
- C. at eye level
- D. at the third level

53. The sellers set the price of the goods at **.99, because _____.

- A. psychologically speaking, it may make people think that the price is not high
- B. thus it is easy to calculate the price
- C. the number is lucky
- D. no one will feel that it's too high

54. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Music is also a factor that may influence people's shopping.
- B. Customers like buying coffee in a pink color.
- C. People would like to tough a toy before buying it.
- D. The larger is the cart, the more the customers may buy.

Questions 55 to 58 are based on the following passage:

The digital explosion is not booming at the same pace for everyone. Yes, it is true that we are all plugged in (上网) to a much greater degree than any of us have been in the past. But some of us are more plugged in than others and are getting plugged in far more rapidly. And this gap is widening even as the pace of the information age accelerates through society.

Computer ownership and Internet access are highly stratified along lines of wealth, race, education, and geography. The data indicates that computer ownership and online access is growing more rapidly among the most prosperous and well educated: essentially, wealthy white people with high school and college diplomas and who are part of stable, two-parent households.

The highest income are 20 times as likely to have access to the Internet as households at the lowest income levels. The computer penetration rate at the high income level is an astounding 76.56 percent, compared with 8 percent at the bottom end of the sale.

From the time of the last study, the information access gap grew by 29 percent between the highest and lowest income groups, and by 25 percent between the highest and the lowest education level.

D. There is a gap in the information age.

D. regulated

D. that are healthy

D. 25

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Consequently, they're slower in paying, which is contributing to receivables outstanding. "Our customers are starting to inform their customers that online account management is ready, which may relieve people's concerns about anthrax," Moran said.

The e-billing industry as a whole will see a spike in enrollment over the next year or so as a result of the anthrax attacks, said Yankee Group analyst Jason Briggs. "I predict that from 2001 to 2002 we will add an extra 300,000 in electronic billing that we haven't seen before, and I believe that will turn out to be a conservative estimate," Briggs said.

59. Which of the following is the most suitable title of the passage?

- A. The Threat of Anthrax.
- B. Anthrax Spurs Interest In Online Bill Payment.
- C. The prospect of Online Bill payment.
- D. The prosperity of E-docs.

60. The word "spike" means _____ in this passage.

- A. nail
- B. sudden increase
- C. requirement
- D. deflation

61. From this passage, it can be inferred that E-docs is a (n) _____.

- A. information company
- B. financial unit
- C. software company
- D. telecommunicating corporations

62. Because of the Anthrax, people don't read the paper mail and thus companies relying on paper-based bill payment and account management find that _____.

- A. they are losing customers
- B. there are more and accounts requiring payment.
- C. there are outstanding contributions
- D. their business thrive

Questions 63 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Low self-esteem pops up regularly in academic reports as an explanation for all sorts of violence, from hate crimes and street crimes to terrorism. But despite the popularity of the explanation, not much evidence backs it up. In a recent issue of Psychological Review, three researchers examine this literature at length and conclude that a much stronger link connects high self-esteem to violence. "It is difficult to maintain belief in the low self-esteem view after seeing that the more violent groups are generally the ones with higher self-esteem," write Roy Baumeister of Case Western Reserve University and Laura Smart and Joseph Boden of the University of Virginia.

The conventional view is that people without self-esteem try to gain it by hurting others. The researchers find that violence is much more often the work of people with unrealistically high self-esteem attacking others who challenge their self-image. Under this umbrella come bullies, rapists, racists, psychopaths and members of street gangs and organized crime.

The study concludes: "Certain forms of high self-esteem seem to increase one's proneness to violence. An uncritical endorsement of the cultural value of self-esteem may therefore be counterproductive and even dangerous. ... The societal pursuit of high self-esteem for everyone may literally end up doing considerable harm."

As for prison programs intended to make violent convicts feel better about themselves, "perhaps it would be better to try instilling modesty and humility," the researchers write.

In an interview with the Boston Globe, Baumeister said he believes the "self"-promoting establishment is starting to crumble. "What would work better for the country is to forget about self-esteem and concentrate on self-control," he said.

63. The researchers find that there are stronger connections between _____.
A. low self-esteem and violence B. low self-control and violence
C. high self-image and violence D. high self-control and violence
64. The researchers would most probably agree with all the following EXCEPT _____.
A. self-esteem should be promoted and encouraged
B. schools should change their concept of self-esteem
C. the traditional view is beginning to lose ground
D. prisons should change their present practice
65. The word "crumble" in the last paragraph probably means _____.
A. break into pieces B. groan
C. stamp D. stick to the ground

Part B

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then give short answers to the five questions.

Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

In the 1950's, the small minority of American children affected by divorce were pitied as damaged goods from broken homes. By the mid-70's, as marriages began to disintegrate in record numbers, divorce was said to be better for the young than life in an intact but miserable two-parent family. In the early 90's, the pendulum of received opinion swung again, and divorce was depicted as an unmitigated disaster, dooming children to repeat their parents' marital failures.

"For Better or for Worse: Divorce Reconsidered," by E. Mavis Hetherington, an emeritus professor of psychology at the University of Virginia, and John Kelly, a writer in New York, challenges both the most dire and the most optimistic generalizations about the impact of divorce. Hetherington argues that recent evaluations, by academic researchers as well as freelance social critics, have focused on the negative and given short shrift to the positive pathways that can emerge after the end of an unhappy marriage. "Be suspicious of averages and focus on diversity," she advises. "Averages conceal the great variability in how individual men and women, boys and girls, function in intimate relationships, and how they cope when these relationships alter or break down and they have to build a new life."

The book summarizes nearly three decades of research under Hetherington's direction, beginning in 1973 with 144 couples (including a comparison group of intact families) who agreed to participate in a longitudinal study of divorce at the University of Virginia. The scope of the inquiry was later expanded in various projects to include some 1,400 families, including adult children from the original families and stepfamilies unrelated to the first research group. Inevitably, "For Better or for Worse" will be compared with Judith Wallerstein's widely discussed book, "The Unexpected Legacy of Divorce" (2000). Wallerstein, who has also been interviewing divorcing couples and their children for 30 years, takes a much darker view of the prospects for adult children of broken marriages.

With the addition of so many new families at later stages of the project, Hetherington's research sample is much larger than Wallerstein's. However, the number of families (nearly all white and middle-class) who participated from beginning to end was relatively small in both projects -- 121 for Hetherington and only 48 for Wallerstein.

Studies with so many variables cannot be expected to offer more (or less) than analyses by professionally trained observers. But the press tends to treat each new piece of research as incontrovertible fact rather than value-laden observation and opinion. Take Hetherington's assertion that the negative long-term effect of divorce on children has "been exaggerated to the point where we now have created a self-fulfilling prophecy" while "objective assessments" tell a different story: 25 percent of adult children of divorce, compared with 10 percent from non-divorced families, displayed "serious social, emotional or psychological problems." Her conclusion: "Most of the young men and women from my divorced families looked a lot like their contemporaries from non-divorced homes." Put another way, divorce raises the risk of serious problems for young adults from 1 in 10 to 1 in 4. Either assessment is reasonable. Neither is objective.

66. According to the first paragraph, why was it said that divorce might not be so bad to children in 1970s?

67. In the passage the word _____ means "retired but retaining an honorary title".

68. In nearly 30 years, the number of the couples in Professor Hetherington's experiment has increased about _____ times.

69. "For Better or for Worse" and "The Unexpected Legacy of Divorce", which is newly published?

70. What's the author's view towards the research of Hetherington and Wallerstein?

Section V Translation (10 points)

Directions: In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the five sentences underlined into Chinese and write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

71. In any society where people frequently move from one place to another, friendships can be close and strong for a while and then disappear when the individuals move away from each other. Both individuals may write to each other for a year or two, then no more. But if the same people

meet again, even years later, they continue the friendship, and are delighted to associate with one another again.

72. This can be confusing to people from countries where friendships develop more slowly but then become lifetime relationships, with each person trusting and feeling an obligation to the other, extending sometimes to both families.

73. In the United States, you can feel free to visit in people's homes, share their holidays, enjoy their children and their lives without feeling obliged to continue a lifetime relationship. Do not hesitate therefore to accept invitations from Americans simply because you cannot invite them to your home in return. No one will expect you to do so; they realize that you have traveled a great distance. Americans will enjoy welcoming you and will be pleased if you accept their friendship easily.

74. Visitors may notice that although Americans include them easily in their personal daily lives, they do not show visitors a great amount of special courtesy if doing so requires much time. This is frequently the opposite of what occurs in some countries, where people are especially generous in giving their time to visitors, but do not necessarily welcome them as guests in their homes. In some places, hosts will go to airports late at night to meet a visitor they do not even know well; they spend much time acting as a guide - all evidence of great generosity. Yet they may never invite the guest to meet their families or join in their family life. It is important to note that in both cases the feeling is equally warm and friendly; only the way of expressing courtesies is different.

Americans warmly welcome visitors into their homes, and try to do as many special things for a guest as time permits. If possible, they will meet you at the airport but if not, you can take public transportation from the airport to your hotel; and taxi or bus from your hotel to their home.

Upon arrival, a warm welcome will await you. Indeed, visitors are readily invited into homes during the time they are in the country.

75. Although it may be considered more proper to entertain a guest at a restaurant in some countries, this is not the case in the United States. Generally, however, Americans consider it more friendly to invite a person to one's home than to take him to a restaurant. For purely business purposes, you are more likely to be invited to a restaurant.

Section VI Writing (15 points)

Directions: *In this section, you are asked to write a composition entitled **Importance of a Sense of Humor** Your composition should be based on the following outline.*

You are to write three parts.

In the first part, you are to state "a sense of humor is an important element of developing one's character".

In the second part, state "a sense of humor will improve one's health".

In the last part, state "a sense of humor helps people to get along well with others".

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If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions: Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1-5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only one word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

General information about Economy of Britain	
Britain has had to respond to changes in the international environment and the impact of new technologies since the year _____.	1.
Like other industrialized countries, Britain's rate of growth has fallen since the _____.	1960s.
In British economy there is some public ownership as well as privately owned _____.	2.
As during the _____ century the government involved in the economy through the introduction of social welfare policies and laws to regulate industrial relations.	3.
As part of its policy to achieve full employment, the Labour government began to nationalize key industries in _____.	4.
By the end of the 1970s, beating _____ became the primary objective and the trend to sell back these key industries to the private sector began.	5.

Part B

Directions: For questions 6-10, complete the sentences and answer the question while you listen. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the question below.

How many colleges and universities are there in American?	6
How many students in America come from abroad?	7
The annual tuition fee in America may range from _____ to _____.	8
IF one wants to have a shouter program, he should go to _____.	9
It can be inferred from the last sentence of the passage that people learn not only for credit but also for _____.	10

Part C

Directions: You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only.

Questions 11-13.

11. Why were the three men in the bar?

- A. They were very hungry.
- B. They wanted to discuss some business.
- C. They would like to have a rest.
- D. They just wanted to pass their time.

12. What happened in the end?

- A. The porter forgot to inform them of the arrival of the train.
- B. They lost the train tickets.
- C. They forgot about the trip.
- D. The man who really wanted to travel missed the train.

13. Which of the following is correct?

- A. The men got drunk
- B. The bar service was poor.
- C. The trains were ahead of schedule.
- D. The third man did not really want to leave.

Questions 14-16.

14. According to the passage, coin collecting is considered a _____.

- A. profession
- B. pastime
- C. job
- D. group of people

15. If one is a greener in coin collecting, he can get coins by _____.

- A. collecting the change after buying things.

- B. the help of his friend
- C. exchanging their money for coins in the bank
- D. All of the above.

16. The speaker thinks that a beginner should seek coins that ____.

- A. un-circulated
- B. unused
- C. easily to be found
- D. scarce

Questions 17-20.

17. Dollhouse is for ____.

- A. children
- B. adults
- C. Both A and B.
- D. boys and girls

18. Why were dollhouses called baby houses in Great Britain?

- A. Because dolls inside the dollhouses are called babies.
- B. Because people in Britain like babies.
- C. Because they were named after a special baby.
- D. Because people speak different languages in different languages.

19. Children's dollhouses appeared in ____.

- A. the mid-1500s
- B. the 1600s
- C. the late 1700's
- D. the 1800s

20. In a homemade dollhouse, the paper used to wrap gifts can be used as ____.

- A. wall mirrors
- B. wallpapers
- C. boxes
- D. bricks

Section II Vocabulary and Structure (10 points)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding Letter on the ANSWER SHEET 1 with a pencil.

21. This is not a good plant for your garden _____ its seeds are poisonous.

- A. like that
- B. in that
- C. so that
- D. now that

22. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.

- A. were not played
- B. not be played
- C. not to play
- D. did not play

23. That he ____ speak to you like that is quite astonishing.