

专接本 英语考试 全真模拟试题

王友明 主编



天津大学出版社
TIANJIN UNIVERSITY PRESS

H319
15-6

专接本英语考试全真模拟试题

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

专接本英语考试全真模拟试题/王友明主编. —天津:
天津大学出版社, 2005. 10
ISBN 7-5618-2187-5

I. 专… I. 王… II. 英语-高等学校: 技术学
校-习题-升学参考资料 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 097455 号

出版发行 天津大学出版社
出 版 人 杨欢
地 址 天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内 (邮编: 300072)
电 话 发行部: 022-27403647 邮购部: 022-27402742
印 刷 天津市宝坻区第二印刷厂
发 行 全国各地新华书店
开 本 185mm×260mm
印 张 16.25
字 数 501 千
版 次 2005 年 10 月第 1 版
印 次 2005 年 10 月第 1 次
印 数 1—4 000
定 价 21.00 元

前 言

天津市“高职升本科”招生统一考试面向符合进入本科院校继续深造的优秀高职高专毕业生,是高等职业技术教育通向普通高校本科教育的桥梁。

“高职升本科”招生考试属于选拔性考试。为了使考生更方便地复习准备考试,更好地准备考试所需的基本知识和能力,在广泛听取各方面意见的基础上,根据“高职升本科”考试的大纲要求,我们编写了此“高职升本科”考试的辅导材料。

本书主要以习题为主体,涵盖了大纲的基本要求,既突出了考生必须掌握的基本概念、基本理论和基本技能,又能培养考生分析问题和解决问题的综合能力,同时通过解题引导考生提高灵活运用所学知识的应变能力。

为保证本书的知识点、涵盖面和质量,天津天狮职业技术学院的五位老师精心准备,努力做到内容多样、准确无误,以供考生备考自测。

本书为帮助广大考生顺利通过高等学校英语应用能力考试做好铺垫,也为就读本科院校打下坚实的基础。

全书由王友明教授主编、定稿;韩瑞珍、李瑞卿、王金艳、刘颖和崔树茹老师编写。陈森、贾振超老师对全书进行整理与编排。在编写过程中本书还得到了天津市高校同行专家的大力支持与帮助,在此一并表示真诚的谢意。

由于时间仓促,本书编写的不足和疏漏之处恳请同行专家、读者指正,深表谢忱。

编 者

天津市高等院校“高职升本科”招生

统一考试英语考试大纲

一、总 则

天津市“高职升本科”招生统一考试是由合格的高职高专毕业生参加的选拔性考试。英语科目考试要求考生对英语知识的掌握能达到普通高校在校生非英语专业二年级学生应具备的水平,同时能达到进入本科院校继续学习的基本要求。

二、评价目标

英语科目考试重点是考查学生的读、写、译和对英语的理解、认识能力。考生在词汇量、语法结构知识、阅读理解、英汉互译及英语写作等方面应分别达到以下要求。

(一) 词汇

掌握 4 000 个左右英语词汇(包括动词短语),能在语言交际、写作中准确运用。

(二) 语法知识

掌握英语的基本语法结构和常用句型,能正确理解运用这些句型结构写成的句子,并能识别较为复杂的语法错误。

(三) 阅读理解

能综合运用英语语言知识,阅读语言难度中等、一般性题材的文章(如科技、经贸、文化、人物等题材的文章),既能抓住篇章大意,又能注意文章细节;既能理解文章上下的逻辑关系,又能领会作者的观点和态度。阅读速度应达到每分钟 65~70 个词。

(四) 英汉互译

能进行一般社会日常生活和科学常识性句子的英汉互译,要求理解正确,译文通顺达意。

(五) 英语写作

具有用英语书面表达思想的基本能力。所写文字切合主题,覆盖所有内容要点,意思连贯,应用较好的语法结构和词汇,标点正确,无重大语法错误。在 25 分钟内写出一篇不少于 100 个英文单词的短文。

三、题型、题量和分值

英语科目考试试卷分试卷 I 和试卷 II。试卷 I 为客观试题卷,试卷 II 为主观试题卷。试卷 I 分值占总成绩的 60%(90 分),试卷 II 分值占总成绩的 40%(60 分),英语科目试卷满分为 150 分。

试卷 I 包括词语用法和语法结构、阅读理解、完型填空,共三个部分。试卷 II 包括英译汉、汉译英(或简短回答,或改错题)和写作三个部分。

试卷 I 和试卷 II 共有六个部分,要求在 120 分钟内完成,分述如下。

(一) 词语用法和语法结构

本部分共设 40 题,每题 1 分,考试参考时间为 20 分钟。要求考生根据句意从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。词汇命题的依据为本大纲所附的参考词汇表。

(二) 完型填空

本部分共设 10 题,每题 1 分,考试参考时间为 10 分钟。试题为在一篇难度适中、长度约为 150 词的短文中设置 10 个空白,每个空白为一题,要求考生在理解短文的基础上,从每题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

(三) 阅读理解

本部分共设 20 题,每题 2 分,考试参考时间为 35 分钟。阅读理解的短文为四篇,每篇约 200~250 个词。短文题材涉及人物传记、社会文化、历史知识、日常生活知识以及科普常识等;体裁包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;语言难度符合教学大纲的要求。若文中出现超出本大纲所附参考词汇表范围且词义难以把握或判断并影响理解的关键词时,将在文中用汉语注明词义。要求考生在理解短文的基础上,从每题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

(四) 英译汉

本部分共设 5 题,每题 4 分,考试参考时间为 15 分钟。试题内容为日常生活中常用的英语词汇,译文要通顺达意。

(五) 汉译英

本部分共设 5 题,每题 4 分,考试参考时间为 15 分钟。汉语句子通常不是所学教材中的原句,但翻译中的关键词是已经学过的或是大纲所附参考词汇表范围之内的。要求语法正确,句义完整,表达简练。

(六) 写作

本部分共设 1 题,该题 20 分,考试参考时间为 25 分钟。写作形式有:议论文、图表作文、记叙文、应用文、关键词作文。要求考生在规定的时间内,按照本考题说明中的要求,根据所给提纲或内容提示写一篇不少于 100 个英语单词的短文。文章应切合主题、语句连贯,能正确表达自己的思想,无重大语法错误。

以上(四)(五)替换题型如下。

(七) 改错题

本题设 10 处问题,每题 2 分,考试参考时间为 15 分钟。试题是一篇难度适中、长度约为 100 词的短文,问题设在与短文对应的一行的右侧。有错误则改正,无错误只需用对构(✓)标出。

(八) 简答题

本题设 5 个问题,每题 4 分,考试参考时间为 15 分钟。短文的长度在 200 词左右。要求考生在读懂原文的基础上,用英语回答五个问题,回答要简短明了。每个问题的答案不超过 10 个单词。不能照抄照搬原句,一定要改写原句。

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模拟试卷一

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。共 150 分钟。

第一卷(选择题, 3 大题, 共 90 分)

Part I Grammar & Vocabulary (40 points)

Directions: There are 40 sentences, each with a blank. Under each sentence, there are A, B, C, D four choices. Read the sentences and the choices carefully and then choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. It's just struck midnight, it is high time we _____.
A. leave B. left C. should leave D. be left
2. I'd rather read than watch television; the programs seem _____ all the time.
A. to get worse B. to be getting worse
C. to have got worse D. getting worse
3. _____, we could not live at all.
A. It were not for the sun B. Were it not for the sun
C. Were it for the sun D. Is it not for the sun
4. There was an earthquake and, _____, there was a storm.
A. in other words B. in conclusion
C. on the other hand D. in addition
5. He has been staying at home _____.
A. these all last few days B. these last all few days
C. all these last few days D. these last few all days
6. Julia is a diligent student. She will do well in the exam, _____.
A. So she will B. So she does
C. So will she D. So does she
7. On and on he went, _____ he reached a small village.
A. once B. when C. while D. till
8. _____ the temperature increases, the volume of a substance becomes greater.
A. While B. Since C. As D. Till
9. The picture _____ has mountains and rivers is the one I like best.
A. which B. whose C. what D. where
10. That was the reason _____ Mac gave me the other day.
A. why B. for that C. which D. for which
11. The weatherman said the coming storm would _____ the growth of crops.

- A. affect B. effect C. cause D. produce
12. I _____ him, but I can't tell much about him.
A. know B. knew C. knew of D. know of
13. It is generally considered unwise to give a child _____ he or she wants.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. whenever
14. It was about 600 years ago _____ the first clock with a face and an hour hand was made.
A. that B. until C. before D. when
15. _____ you've got a chance, you might as well make full use of it.
A. Now that B. After C. Although D. As soon as
16. We didn't plan to meet. We met _____ in the street.
A. by the way B. by chance C. on purpose D. in surprise
17. What delighted us _____ was the news that Macao had been returned to the People's Republic of China in 1999.
A. best B. mostly C. almost D. most
18. I found the island an ideal place for experiments _____ the hot weather.
A. besides B. except for C. except D. but
19. I'm not sure what time I'll arrive, maybe half past seven or a quarter to eight. _____, I'll be there as early as possible.
A. Anyhow B. However C. Thus D. Therefore
20. _____ by the noise, we have to finish the class earlier.
A. Disturbing B. Disturbed C. To disturb D. To be disturbed
21. He always has a lot of _____ ideas in his mind, and sometimes we do not even know what he is thinking about.
A. novel B. spoil C. acceptable D. additional
22. Please come in one _____, not all together.
A. at a time B. at times C. at the time D. on time
23. If you don't rely on the masses, you will _____ nothing.
A. accumulate B. accompany C. accomplish D. attempt
24. Free medical service is _____ to nearly all the college students in China.
A. favorite B. available C. convenient D. average
25. _____ the shower, the football game was interrupted.
A. Owing to B. In spite of C. Thanks to D. Resulting from
26. Without a proper education, people could _____ all kinds of crimes.
A. consult B. communicate C. conduct D. commit
27. Hans went to his dentist for _____ because of a bad toothache.
A. assemble B. conservation C. contribution D. consultation
28. These rugs are too expensive for me. I can't _____ them.

- A. infer B. affirm C. afford D. offer
29. "He is in his late 40s now and still single. "
 "It is high time he _____ himself a wife and settled down. "
 A. has to get B. got C. gets D. has got
30. She suggested that I _____ responsible for the arrangement.
 A. was B. being C. is D. be
31. Several loudspeaker are _____ from the ceiling and we can hear the speaker very clearly.
 A. connected B. sustained C. associated D. suspended
32. His humorous story _____ a laugh.
 A. raised B. rose C. arose D. arise
33. Scarcely had they settled themselves in their seats in the theatre _____ the curtain went up.
 A. than B. when C. as soon as D. after
34. This is such a _____ issue that perhaps the press should not be told.
 A. sensitive B. sensible C. touched D. impressive
35. Two of his family _____ the earthquake in Tangshan in 1976.
 A. relieved B. survived C. alive D. outlived
36. "John wants to see you today. "
 "I would rather he _____ tomorrow than today. "
 A. comes B. came C. should come D. has come
37. "I can't see the blackboard very well. "
 "Perhaps you need _____. "
 A. to examine your eyes B. to have examined your eyes
 C. to be examined your eyes D. to have your eyes examined
38. _____, we went home straight away.
 A. The job has been finished B. The job be finished
 C. The job finished D. We have finished the job
39. It occurred to her that she might _____ a homeless child.
 A. adjust B. adapt C. adopt D. adequate
40. _____, the old man was knocked down by a bike.
 A. Crossed the street B. Being crossing the street
 C. Being crossed the street D. While crossing the street

Part II Cloze Test (10 points)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read the passage carefully and choose the one that fits right into the passage.

More and more students want to study in "hot" majors. 41 a result, many students want to 42 their interests and study in these areas such as foreign languages, international business and law, etc. Fewer and fewer students choose scientific majors, 43 mathematics, physics and biology, and art majors, like history, Chinese and philosophy. 44 students can study in these "hot" majors, because the number of these "hot" majors 45 limited. If one 46 interest in his work or study, 47 can he do well? I learned this from one of my classmates. He is from the countryside. His parents are farmers. Though he likes biology, he chose "international business". He wants to live a life which is different from that of his parents. In the end, he found he 48 in doing business. He found all the subjects to be tiresome. 49 this wouldn't have happened if he had chosen his major according to his own interests. Choosing a major in university does not decide one's whole life. Majors 50 are not "hot" today may become the "hot" major of tomorrow. Choosing your major according to your own interests is the best way to succeed.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 41. A. Being | B. For | C. From | D. As |
| 42. A. give up | B. stick to | C. give in | D. give out |
| 43. A. for example | B. such as | C. much as | D. as to |
| 44. A. Many | B. A lot of | C. Quite a few | D. Only a few |
| 45. A. are | B. is | C. was | D. were |
| 46. A. has | B. have | C. has no | D. have no |
| 47. A. why | B. which | C. how | D. what |
| 48. A. wasn't interested | | B. was interested | |
| | C. was clever | D. like | |
| 49. A. So | B. Then | C. Just then | D. Maybe |
| 50. A. on which | B. what | C. which | D. in which |

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by a number of questions for comprehension. Read the passage carefully and answer the questions.

Passage One

Today, as in every other day of the year, more than 3,000 U. S. adolescents will smoke their first cigarette on their way to becoming regular smokers as adults. During their lifetime, it can be expected that of these 3,000 about 23 will be murdered, 30 will die in traffic accidents, and nearly 750 will be killed by a smoking-related disease. The number of deaths attributed to cigarette smoking clearly outweighs all other factors, whether voluntary or involuntary, as a cause of death.

Since the late 1970s, when daily smoking among high school seniors reached 30 percent, smoking rates among youth have declined. While the decline is impressive, several important issues must be raised.

First, in the past several years, smoking rates among youth have declined very little.

Second, in the late 1970s, smoking among male high school seniors exceeded that among females by nearly 10 percent. This statistic is reversing. Third, several recent studies have indicated high school dropouts have excessively high smoking rates, as much as 75 percent.

Finally, though significant declines in adolescent smoking have occurred in the past decade, no definite reasons for the decline exist. Within this context, the National Cancer Institute (NCI) began its current effort to determine the most effective measures to reduce smoking levels among youth.

51. According to the author, the deaths among youth are mainly caused by _____.
A. traffic accidents
B. smoking-related disease
C. murder
D. all of these
52. Every day there are _____ high school students who will become regular smokers.
A. 750
B. 23
C. 30
D. 3,000
53. By "dropouts"(in the third paragraph) the author means _____.
A. students who failed the examination
B. students who left school
C. students who lost their way
D. students who were driven out of school
54. The reason for declining adolescent smoking is that _____.
A. NCI has taken effective measures
B. smoking is prevented among high school seniors
C. there are many smokers who have died of cancer
D. none of these
55. What is implied but not stated by the author is that _____.
A. smoking rates among youth have declined very little
B. there are now more female than male smokers among high school seniors
C. high smoking rates are due to the increase in wealth
D. smokers at high school are from low social-economic backgrounds

Passage Two

Many teachers believe that the responsibility for learning lies with the students. If a long reading assignment is given, teachers expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or give an examination. Courses are not designed merely for students to pass exams. The ideal student is considered to be one who is motivated to learn for the sake of learning, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Grade-conscious students may be frustrated with teachers who do not believe it is necessary to grade every assignment. Sometimes homework is returned with brief written comments but without a grade. Even if a grade is not given, the student is responsible for

learning the material assigned.

When research is assigned, the professor in the United States expects the students to take the initiative and complete the assignment with less guidance. It is the student's responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain how a university library works, they expect students, particularly graduate students, to be able to use all the reference sources in the library.

Professors will help students who need it, but prefer that their students not be over-dependent on them. In the United States, professors have other duties besides teaching. Often they are responsible for management within their department. In addition, they may be required to publish articles and books. Therefore the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited. If a student has problems with classroom work, the student should either approach a professor during office hours or make an appointment.

56. "Courses are not designed merely for students to pass exams." This means _____.

- A. teachers want students to fail exams
- B. teachers care only about exam grades
- C. teachers believe that passing exams is not the only purpose of a course
- D. teachers design courses for lectures only

57. Professors in the United States usually expect _____.

- A. the students to know all the answers
- B. the students to take the initiative and be independent
- C. the students never to ask for their advice
- D. the students to work together

58. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

- A. students should learn independently
- B. students should learn under close guidance of their professors
- C. students should learn how to work together
- D. students should not learn mainly for high grades

59. If a student has a problem with classroom work, he or she should _____.

- A. make an appointment with the professor a week before
- B. approach a professor after class
- C. turn to the professor for help in his office
- D. go to the professor's home

60. Who is considered to be a good student?

- A. One who aims at getting good scores.
- B. One who is planning to get a degree.
- C. One who can memorize(记忆) knowledge.
- D. One who has the motivation to learn.

Passage Three

There is a story of a country where the rate of inflation is so high that smart people pay for a taxi ride before the trip instead of after. They save money that way. That story may or may not be true. But inflation was almost that severe in Germany from July, 1920 until December, 1923. Prices went up so fast that by the end of 1923 they were 500 million percent higher—a rise of almost 2500% a month.

There was so much paper money, and it had so little value that people carried bags full of cash around to pay for things. Often the bags were worth more than the money inside them. One woman tells the story of standing outside a butcher shop with a basket full of 500,000 mark notes. She wanted to buy just one piece of meat, and she hoped she had enough money. But when she wasn't looking, a thief robbed her. He didn't take her money, though he dumped it out and stole the basket instead.

At first workers demanded to be paid every day. But as the situation became worse, they had to be paid twice every day. But they had to run out and spent the money right away, or it would lose its value. People bought anything that was in the shops, but food was almost impossible to find. Farm workers refused to take cash. They wanted to be paid in potatoes instead.

New policies ended the inflation in 1923, when the government introduced a new type of money and kept it stable. But about half of the German people lost everything they had in those three and a half years.

61. According to the passage, why do people pay for a taxi ride before the trip instead of after?
- A. Because they are asked to do.
 - B. Because they are honest.
 - C. Because they like to.
 - D. Because they are afraid of losing more money.
62. Why did the thief stole the woman's basket instead of her money?
- A. Because he liked the basket.
 - B. Because the basket is more valuable than the money.
 - C. Because he wanted to use the basket to store cash.
 - D. Because both A and B.
63. Paragraph 1 states: "But inflation was almost that severe in Germany...", the word "that" here probably means _____.
- A. the situation mentioned above
 - B. very
 - C. more
 - D. so much as
64. Farmers would like to take potatoes instead of cash because _____.

- A. the money lost its value rapidly
 - B. they had enough money
 - C. they wanted to store potatoes and sell them for higher price
 - D. they had less potatoes than they needed
65. The article said that the period of high inflation was very bad for the Germans, because _____.
- A. it lasted for three and a half years
 - B. it made people spend their money right after they were paid
 - C. about half of the German people lost their property
 - D. many people lost their jobs

Passage Four

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has. You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If our energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam(鼓起干劲)and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

66. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____.
- A. he is a lazy person
 - B. he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
 - C. he is not sure when his energy is low
 - D. he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening

67. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?
- Unawareness of energy cycles.
 - Familiar monologues.
 - A change in a family member's energy cycle.
 - Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
68. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should _____.
- change his energy cycle
 - overcome his laziness
 - get up earlier than usual
 - go to bed earlier
69. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will _____.
- help to keep your energy for the day's work
 - help you to control your temper early in the day
 - enable you to concentrate on your routine work
 - keep your energy cycle under control all day
70. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.
 - Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day.
 - Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle.
 - Children have energy cycles, too.

第二卷 (非选择题, 3 大题, 共 60 分)

Part IV Translation (20 points)

Directions: Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.

- No method is known by which it is possible to create energy out of nothing.
- It is probably easier for teachers than for students to appreciate the reasons why learning English seems to become increasingly difficult once the basic structures and patterns of the language have been understood.
- These old houses are being pulled down to make room for a new road.
- Women in many countries were robbed of the right to vote in the past.
- They ranked the second out of the 25 families who took part in the game.

Part V Translation (20 points)

Directions: Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English.

- 我们安排在火车站见面,但是她没有露面。(turn up)
- 你从这里走到超市要多长时间?(take)
- 我就是在电影院看到你哥哥的。(it)
- 没有得到他的许可,你不可以进入他的房间。(unless)
- 无论事情多么紧急,你都必须等到下课。(till)

Part VI Writing (20 points)

Directions: You are supposed to write a composition entitled "Bicycles" in three paragraphs. You are given the outline of the composition in Chinese. Your part of the composition should be about 100 words.

1. 自行车在中国是最普及的一种交通工具。
2. 与汽车相比,自行车的优点。
3. 自行车带来的问题。

Part VII Error Correction (Alternate Item) (20 points)

Directions: The following passage contains many errors. Each line contains a maximum of one error. In each line, only one word is involved. You should read the passage carefully and correct it in the following way.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| For a wrong word, | underline the word and write the correct one in the blank provided at the end of the line. |
| For a missing word, | mark the position of the missing word with a " ^ " sign and write the word you believe to be missing in the blank provided at the end of the line. |
| For an unnecessary word, | cross out the unnecessary word with a slash "/" and put the word in the blank provided at the end of the line. |
| If the line is correct, | place a " ✓ " in the blank provided at the end of the line. |

Example

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| When ^ art museum wants a new exhibit, | 1. <u>an</u> |
| it never buys things in finished forms and hangs | 2. <u>never</u> |
| them on the wall. When a natural history museum | 3. <u>✓</u> |
| wants an <u>exhibition</u> , it must often build it. | 4. <u>exhibit</u> |

- The experiment needs fifty people dividing into two groups of the same
- size. Group A is to take part in a 7-week exercise, and Group B is not
- allowed do any exercise during those seven weeks. On the day before
- the experiment began, all fifty men take part in a step-test. They were told
- to step up and down on a 16-inches-long bench at 30 steps a minute for five
- minutes. After the test each man's heart-beating were taken and recorded.
- | |
|----------|
| 1. _____ |
| 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ |
| 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ |
| 6. _____ |