



安徽省中等职业学校

学业水平测试卷

英语(第二册)

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安徽省中等职业学校文化课教辅用书编委会 编

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说 明

为贯彻《国务院关于大力发展职业教育的决定》中“坚持以就业为导向,深化职业教育教学改革”的精神,适应我省中等职业学校实行学分制试点工作的需要,引导职业学校教学工作逐步走向“分类指导、分层教学”,促进学生综合职业能力的提高和个性化发展,同时杜绝各种粗制滥造的非法教学辅导资料流进课堂,给提高职业学校教学质量和效益产生负面影响的现象,我们组织了以部分高校、国家级重点中等职业学校教师和专职教研人员为主的编写队伍,对省编中等职业学校学生教辅用书进行了重新修订,供我省中等职业学校选用。

修订后的教辅用书根据以服务为宗旨、以就业为导向、以能力为本位、以学生为中心的教改理念,兼顾学生就业与升学的不同选择,结合职业高中、综合高中的教学实际,考虑不同学习层次、学习目标的需求,做了较大幅度的调整和修订。编写时注意遵循我省职业高中的教学规律和特点,按照教育部提出的“注重基础、突出应用、增加弹性、精选内容”的原则,注意培养学生运用所学知识、技能在学习、生活和工作岗位情境中的实际运用,注意学生学习过程与方法的训练和情感、态度、价值观的形成,同时力争做到“由浅入深、循序渐进”,以符合学生的认知过程和接受能力。全书编排的体例注意到与各科教材体系基本一致,试图让学生通过系统训练,掌握学科基础知识和基本技能,增强分析、解决问题的实践能力和创新水平。

本书由杨文利、林芳、陈云归、蒋晓岚、吴晓健同志编写,龚双江、肖丙生同志统稿。

编写一套适合我省职业高中使用的《学业水平测试卷》,是我省职业教育教学研究的一项重要课题,欢迎各地对这套《学业水平测试卷》的编排形式、内容提出宝贵意见,以便进一步修改、完善。

安徽省中等职业学校教辅用书编委会

2006年5月

Unit 1 About English Study

满分:100分 时间:45分钟 得分:

I. 单项选择(30分)

1. Time and effort will pay _____.
A. for B. in C. off D. of
2. You can learn more _____ learning more about words.
A. by means of B. by mean of
C. in meaning of D. through means of
3. Some students are _____ by the differences between British English and American English.
A. puzzle B. puzzled C. puzzling D. to puzzled
4. She is _____ a teacher. She is _____ the task.
A. qualify for; qualify as B. qualified for; qualified as
C. qualified as; qualified for D. qualifying for; qualifying as
5. — May I have a look at those books?
— _____.
A. Not at all B. That's right
C. Be my guest D. You're welcome
6. _____ students are practising _____ English with each other at the English corner.
A. The number of; to speak B. A great deal of; spoken
C. A great many; speak D. A number of; speaking
7. Our teacher told us that there _____ no end to learning.
A. was B. is C. has D. have
8. He fell asleep with a book _____ open on his knees.
A. lay B. laying C. laid D. lying
9. — It's late. I must leave now.
— OK. _____.
A. Thank you B. Don't worry
C. I'm sorry for it D. Take care.
10. — Why don't you go shopping with me?
— _____.
A. That's a good idea B. That's right
C. Thank you D. It's my pleasure
11. Many fast-food restaurants _____ into China in the past few years.
A. introduce B. introduced
C. have introduced D. have been introduced



12. Never give _____ learning when you meet with _____.
 A. in; difficult B. up; difficulty
 C. up; difficulties D. to; difficulties
13. You must _____ a good habit of speaking English.
 A. form B. from C. formal D. frame
14. You may watch TV after _____ your homework.
 A. finish B. finishing C. finished D. to finish
15. As long as we speak any variety of English _____ and _____, we can _____.
 A. clear; correctly; understand B. clearly; correctly; understood
 C. clearly; correctly; be understood D. clear; correct; be understood

II. 完形填空 (20 分)

Learning English words 16 challenging but can also be 17. Most students of English learn vocabulary by 18 the words and their meanings. But how long can they 19 them? Isn't there 20 better way to learn new words? 21 the best way 22 a strong vocabulary is to talk to lots of people in English. Real 23 helps to improve your oral English. The more often you speak, 24 it will become for you to express 25 in English.

16. A. are B. is C. am D. be
 17. A. interest B. interests C. interesting D. interested
 18. A. memorize B. memorizing C. memorized D. to memory
 19. A. remember B. remembered C. to remember D. remembering
 20. A. / B. a C. an D. the
 21. A. Probable B. Probably C. Possibly D. Probability
 22. A. build B. to build C. building D. built
 23. A. communicate B. communicated C. communications D. communication
 24. A. easier B. easiest C. the easier D. the easiest
 25. A. you B. your C. yours D. yourself

III. 阅读理解 (30 分)

A

What is language for? Some people seem to think it's for practicing grammar rules and learning lists of words. The longer the lists, the better. That's wrong. Language is for the exchange of ideas and information. It's meaningless knowing all about a language if you can't use it freely. Many students I have met know hundreds of grammar rules, but they can't speak correctly or fluently (流利地). They are afraid of making mistakes. One shouldn't be afraid of making mistakes when speaking a foreign language. Native speakers make mistakes and break rules, too. Bernard Shaw once wrote, "Foreigners often speak English too correctly." But the mistakes that native speakers make are different from those that Chinese students make. They're English mistakes in the English language. And if enough native speakers break a rule, it is no longer a rule. What used to be wrong becomes right. People not only make history, they make language. But a people can only make its own language. It can't make another people's language. So Chinese students of English should pay attention to grammar, but they





shouldn't over do it. They should put communication first.

26. Generally, when an American or an Englishman speaks English, he _____.
 A. never makes mistakes B. often makes mistakes
 C. can't avoid making mistakes D. always makes mistakes
27. The sentence "Foreigners often speak English too correctly." means that _____.
 A. foreigners speak correct English
 B. foreigners speak incorrect English
 C. foreigners speak English according to the grammar rules
 D. foreigners never make mistakes when they speak English
28. When we speak a foreign language, we should _____.
 A. speak in the Chinese way B. speak according to the rules
 C. break the rules D. not be afraid of making mistakes
29. Which statement is NOT TRUE according to the passage?
 A. The longer the lists you make, the better you study English.
 B. It's no use knowing all about a language if you can't use it freely.
 C. One shouldn't be afraid of making mistakes when they speak a foreign language.
 D. Native speakers make mistakes in the English language.
30. What is language for?
 A. It's for practicing grammar rules. B. It's for learning lists of words.
 C. It's for communication. D. It's for going abroad.

B

American and British people use different greetings. In the USA the commonest greeting is "Hi!". In Britain it is "Hello!" or "How are you?" "Hi!" is creeping (不知不觉地进入) into British, too. When they are introduced to someone, the American say, "Glad to know you." The British say, "How do you do?" or "Pleased to meet you." When Americans say "Goodbye", they nearly always add, "Have a good day." or "Have a good trip." etc. to friends and strangers alike. Britons are already beginning to use "Have a good day."

The British usually use "got" in the sense of "have". The Americans hardly ever do.

AmE:— Do you have a car, room, ect. ?

— Yes, I do.

BrE:— Have you got a car, room, ect. ?

— Yes, I have.

There are a number of differences between American and British English in the spelling of words, e. g. check(US) ,cheque (UK). Many American words ending "or", e. g. honor, labor are spelt in British English with an "our", e. g. honour, labour. Many verbs in American English with "ize" or "izing" forms, e. g. organize, realizing are spelt in BrE with "ise" or "ising", e. g. organise, realizing. In American English, "practice" is used both for the verb and noun. In BrE, the verb is spelt "practise", and the noun "practice". In American English, one writes "traveler" while in British English, one writes "traveller".

It was once predicted the British and American English would become separate languages



finally. But the opposite has happened. The links(联系) between the two countries are so strong that linguistically(语言上地), and probably culturally(文化上地) too, they are closer together than ever.

31. The American hardly say "_____".
A. Goodbye. Have a good day! B. Glad to know you!
C. Hi! D. Have you got a car?
32. What does the fifth paragraph talk about?
A. There are lots of differences in spelling between AmE and BrE.
B. Why do the Americans and the British use different spellings?
C. There are few differences in spelling between AmE and BrE.
D. The different usages of words in AmE and BrE.
33. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. The two languages will become separate languages.
B. American English will be used more and more.
C. The two languages will be closer and closer.
D. British English will be used more and more.
34. The underlined word "predicted" means _____ in Chinese.
A. 解释 B. 预言 C. 考虑 D. 证明
35. Americans and Englishmen use _____.
A. the same greeting B. not different greetings
C. similar greeting D. different greetings

IV. 英汉互译(20分)

36. 只要我们细心,就一定能学好英语。
37. 欲速则不达。
38. Written English in both countries is more or less the same though there are some differences in spelling.
39. Isn't there a better way to solve the problem?



Unit 2 Short Stories

满分:100分 时间:45分钟 得分:

I. 单项选择(30分)

1. —Thank you very much.

—_____.

A. With pleasure

B. OK

C. It doesn't matter

D. It's a pleasure

2. The man didn't care about position and _____ about money at all. He worked hard every day and lived a happy life.

A. neither he did care

B. nor he cared

C. neither did he care

D. nor cared he

3. It is surprising to see _____ a small boat with _____ many children.

A. so; such

B. such; so

C. so; so

D. such; such

4. —Where _____ your summer holiday?

—I haven't decided.

A. have you spent

B. are you spending

C. do you spend

D. did you spend

5. In summer, it _____ light in the evenings until about seven o'clock.

A. stayed

B. stays

C. is staying

D. has stayed

6. —Will Mary go shopping with us this afternoon?

—_____. She has to prepare for the coming English examination.

A. Yes

B. I'm afraid not

C. It's all right

D. Don't worry

7. —Have you heard the story of "The Merchant of Venice"?

—No. When and where does the story _____?

A. take up

B. take off

C. take on

D. take place

8. —Xiaoming, how about playing football this weekend?

—I'd love to, _____. I will take an examination next week.

A. but I can't afford the time

B. because I can't spend the time

C. and I don't want to waste time

D. for I have no time

9. —I forgot to do my homework yesterday. Don't tell the teacher, OK?

—I won't tell anybody, but do you think you can just _____?





- A. get away with it B. get away from it
C. break away from it D. run away from it
10. The quickest _____ of travel _____ by air.
A. mean; is B. means; is
C. mean; are D. means; are
11. I insist _____ a holiday abroad every year.
A. on have B. on having
C. in have D. in having
12. The doctor told me to go and _____ on the bed.
A. lay down B. laid down
C. lie down D. lying down
13. Kate was _____ angry _____ argue _____ Li Lei.
A. so; that; to B. so; too; with
C. too; to; with D. such; very; for
14. Mary lay _____ and _____ till daylight.
A. awake; thought B. asleep; think
C. wake; thought D. waken; thought
15. We were _____ moved by his honesty.
A. deep B. deeply C. dept D. depth

II. 完形填空 (20 分)

There once was a little boy who wanted to meet God. He knew it was a long trip to 16 God lives, so he packed his suitcase with Twinkies(奶油夹心饼) and a six pack of root beer and he 17 his journey. When he had gone about three blocks, he met an old woman. She was sitting in the park just 18 at some pigeons. The boy sat down next to her and 19 his suitcase. He was about to take a drink from his root beer 20 he noticed that the old lady looked 21, so he offered her a Twinkie. She gratefully 22 it and smiled at him. Her smile was so 23 that the boy wanted to see it again, so he 24 her a root beer. Once again she smiled at him. The boy was delighted. They sat there all afternoon eating and smiling, but they never said a 25.

16. A. where B. when C. why D. which
17. A. left B. started C. took D. brought
18. A. glaring B. looking C. staring D. glancing
19. A. opened B. closed C. hit D. struck
20. A. as B. while C. after D. when
21. A. full B. hunger C. ill D. uncomfortable
22. A. received B. admitted C. accepted D. recognized





- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 23. A. ugly | B. sad | C. well | D. pretty |
| 24. A. offered | B. bought | C. lent | D. passed |
| 25. A. sentence | B. word | C. phrase | D. passage |

III. 阅读理解(30 分)

A

A: Hello, Judy. How are you getting along with your word processing(文字处理) class?

B: Well, so far progress has been rather slow. I haven't learned the keyboard yet, and I have problems remembering all the orders of editing. I get really impatient because I want to master the means to operate the computer as soon as possible.

A: Just remember the Rome wasn't built in a day. Word processing can't be such an easy matter.

B: You're right. Our teacher keeps telling us that it takes time to learn all the techniques(技巧) of word processing and that we can't master everything in one day.

A: That's entirely true. But you'll catch on. Just be patient and practise whenever you can.

26. This dialogue suggests that Judy and the partner _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. may be friends | B. are studying in the same class |
| C. are both learning word processing | D. are both tired of study |

27. How is Judy getting along with her word processing?

- A. She learns it well.
 B. She is tired of it.
 C. She learns it as quickly as he can.
 D. She learns it slowly.

28. What's the meaning of "Rome wasn't built in a day"?

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| A. 一蹴而就 | B. 一暴十寒 | C. 一步登天 | D. 持之以恒 |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|

29. The underlined word "patient" means _____.

- | | | | |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| A. 病人 | B. 有耐心的 | C. 搭档 | D. 操练 |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|

30. What's the main idea of the dialogue?

- A. Word processing isn't an easy thing at all.
 B. Only step by step can we master something.
 C. True friendship will benefit our progress.
 D. Truth comes from practice.

B

It was the year 1867, Mark Twain was out of money. He wandered the streets, trying to find a way to make some money. At last he entered a hotel and sat down in the lobby. There came a lovely dog. Mark Twain put the dog on his lap.



At this time an Army general came along and was attracted by the dog. He said to Mark Twain, "He is a wonder. Would you sell him?"

Thinking of his empty stomach, Mark Twain thought it seemed to be a marvellous thing and said, "Yes."

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

- 31. The story took place in 1876. ()
- 32. Mark Twain sold the dog because of his hunger. ()
- 33. Mark Twain had too much money. ()
- 34. Mark Twain walked down the street to look for a job. ()
- 35. A general bought the dog. ()

IV. 英汉互译(20分)

36. 莉莉没有讲话,但心里极度不安。

37. 马克·吐温要将军把狗还给他。

38. I saw Bill climb up onto the branch of a big tree.

39. You don't know how Mother takes on about it, nor how it'll hurt Father!



Unit 3 Making Choices in Life

满分:100分 时间:45分钟 得分:

I. 单项选择(30分)

1. China is a _____ country.
A. develop B. developing
C. developed D. development
2. I succeed _____ his help.
A. thank for B. thanks for C. thank to D. thanks to
3. Don't get yourself _____ such matters.
A. involve in B. involved in
C. involve with D. involved with
4. — You look rather _____. Why?
— The film was _____.
A. depress; depressed B. depressing; depressed
C. depressed; depressing D. depress; depressing
5. He can't play today because he _____ his knee.
A. injure B. injured
C. is injured D. is injuring
6. There was never any time for Kate to feel lonely, _____ she was an only child.
A. ever since B. now that
C. even though D. even as
7. _____, this book is of great value in English study.
A. To my opinion B. On my opinion
C. In opinion D. In my opinion
8. Bill _____ a selfish boy and now he's ready to help others.
A. is B. used to be
C. is used to being D. likes being
9. I tried _____ what he said.
A. to understand B. to understood
C. understand D. understanding
10. Why not _____ the one you love?
A. to choose B. choose





- C. chose D. choosing
11. The friend in need is the friend _____.
A. in need B. inneed
C. in deed D. indeed
12. We like our English teacher. We are always _____ in her class.
A. in a good mood B. in a bad mood
C. in good mood D. in bad mood
13. I'm really very grateful to you. I want to thank you from the _____ of my heart.
A. bottle B. bother C. brother D. bottom
14. — I'm taking my driving test tomorrow.
— _____.
A. Cheers B. Good luck
C. Come on D. Congratulations
15. E-mail, as well as telephones, _____ an important part in doing communication.
A. is playing B. have played
C. are playing D. play

II. 完形填空(20分)

Dreams are very important in our life. We know that about 25% of our 16 time is spent dreaming. This is true for everyone, 17 you are the kind of person who ordinarily remembers your dreams or not. Often our dreams 18 us "the other side of the picture", 19 us aware of things we have failed to take conscious(有意的) 20 of during the day. 21, if you dream that your new boss, who seems gruff(语言粗暴的) and 22 during the working hours, is 23 at you and praising you for your work, perhaps you have subliminally(下意识地) 24 up signals that day that his bark is 25 than his bite.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 16. A. playing | B. working | C. sleeping | D. resting |
| 17. A. who | B. whether | C. what | D. where |
| 18. A. show | B. have | C. ask | D. teach |
| 19. A. to make | B. make | C. made | D. making |
| 20. A. charge | B. interest | C. note | D. care |
| 21. A. For instance | B. Such as | C. Like | D. As |
| 22. A. unfriendly | B. friendly | C. unkindly | D. kindly |
| 23. A. looking | B. staring | C. smiling | D. shouting |
| 24. A. put | B. picked | C. looked | D. took |
| 25. A. worse | B. better | C. louder | D. less |





III. 阅读理解(30 分)

A

Mike is a young man of 25. He is a hard-working programmer. Everybody says Mike never worries about anything. He thinks he can learn a lot from solving problems.

Mike likes to read; he reads books of many kinds. While others watch TV in the evening he is in the library reading and taking notes. One of the saying he likes best is "Reading makes a full man."

Mike doesn't live with his parents, but he often calls them. At Christmas every year he flies back home to spend the holiday with his family.

根据短文内容判断正(T)误(F)。

26. Mike is twenty-five years old. ()
27. Mike always worries about something. ()
28. Mike likes reading and watching TV. ()
29. "Reading makes a full man." is Mike's favorite saying. ()
30. Mike never calls his parents and only stay with them at Christmas. ()

B

In society when one or two members of a group are different from the others, they become the focus of attention. People would think they are the fashion and follow them without making any distinction. In a country, not all the people can become rich at the same time. Some get rich earlier and easily. Some, though not so rich, are well-off. And some others have to work hard to earn their living.

Life is difficult. This is one of the greatest truths. Once we accept that not everyone can afford Nike, we'll find life is easier.

31. Which of the following is TRUE?

- A. People become rich at the same time.
- B. People all have to work hard to live.
- C. Life is not difficult.
- D. Not all the people can afford Nike or Levi's.

32. In society, when one or two members of a group are different from the others, they become the _____ of attention.

- A. brand
- B. focus
- C. distinction
- D. fashion

33. Some others have to work hard to earn their living. "earn their living" means _____.

- A. get money by working
- B. earn a lot of praise
- C. live a happy life
- D. live a hard life

34. Not everyone can afford Nike, "afford" means _____ in Chinese.



A 影响

B. 事件

C. 负担得起

D. 给予

35. In a country, _____.

a. not all the people can become rich at the same time

b. some get rich earlier and easily

c. some are not rich but well-off

d. some have to work hard

A. a, c, d

B. a, b, c

C. a, b, c, d

D. a, b, d

IV. 英汉互译 (20 分)

36. 你使我想起了你的祖母。

37. 我们应该向别人学习。

38. In my opinion, Einstein was one of the greatest men of last century.

39. Most children will show off in front of visitors.



Unit 4 Human Communication

满分:100分 时间:45分钟 得分:

I. 单项选择(30 分)

1. He made up his mind to work harder _____ catch up with the others in his class.
A. in order to
B. so that
C. in order that
D. so as not to
2. The two boys look _____ much alike _____ no one can tell them apart.
A. so; that
B. so; but
C. as; that
D. such; that
3. Most people think _____ necessary to learn a foreign language nowadays.
A. it
B. this
C. that
D. which
4. — What about going for a walk after supper?
— _____
A. It's too cold.
B. I'd like to, but I have to do my homework.
C. I don't think so.
D. I don't like the idea.
5. I'm sorry, but my homework _____ by now.
A. hasn't finished
B. isn't finished
C. hasn't been finished
D. won't be finished
6. It was _____ that they went for a drive in the countryside.
A. such a fine weather
B. so fine a weather
C. such fine weather
D. so fine weather
7. This is really an exciting match, _____ the game?
A. who do you think will win
B. whom do you think will win
C. do you think who will win
D. do you think whom will win
8. He goes to work every day _____.
A. except for rainy days
B. besides it rains
C. but that it rains
D. except on rainy days
9. Do you have any difficulty _____ these flowers? I'd like to help you if you need.
A. to plant
B. for planting
C. with planting
D. in planting
10. — What about going for a walk?
— _____.
A. Go ahead, please
B. Me, too
C. Help yourself
D. Good idea





11. — Can you lend me a hand?
— _____. I'd love to.
A. No, I can't B. Yes, I must
C. With pleasure D. It's my pleasure
12. You'll be ready to face the difficulties _____ confidence.
A. in B. at C. with D. about
13. Li Lei is absent today _____ his illness.
A. because B. because of C. since D. for
14. He got tired of teaching and switched _____ writing stories.
A. to B. on C. off D. in
15. — I'm afraid I didn't do it well.
— _____
A. Come on! Try!
B. Cheer up! Try! Try again!
C. Come on! You are great, You can do it!
D. Come on! There is nothing to be afraid of.

II. 完形填空 (20 分)

Finally, what should you say when someone sneezes? It 16 not seem 17, but the correct 18 is "God 19 you." And remember 20 you 21 in the middle of a talk 22 someone or before 23 audience, you must say, "24." 25 you've studied this quick overview of manners in the US, you're ready to be polite in English.

16. A. can B. may C. must D. have to
17. A. suit B. suitcase C. suitable D. suitably
18. A. response B. responsible C. responsibly D. responsibility
19. A. bless B. blesses C. to bless D. bless
20. A. however B. wherever C. whatever D. whenever
21. A. cow B. cought C. cough D. caught
22. A. about B. with C. at D. in
23. A. an B. a C. the D. /
24. A. I'm sorry B. You're right C. Excuse me D. Pardon!
25. A. Now B. Because C. As D. Now that

III. 阅读理解 (30 分)

A

Not long ago I was invited to dinner by a girl called Jane. I had only met Jane twice, and she was very beautiful. I was very pleased. "She likes me," I thought.

"I'm sorry we asked you at such short notice," she said when I arrived. "But we suddenly realized there were going to be thirteen people at the table, so we just had to find somebody else."

A superstition (迷信). Thirteen. The unlucky number. Recently I came upon a little group of worried people gathered round a man lying on the pavement (人行道) beside a busy





London road. They were for an ambulance, because the man had been knocked down by a passing taxi. He had stepped off the pavement and into the street in order not to walk under a ladder.

To see a black cat in England is lucky. But if you see a black cat in India, it is considered very unlucky. There, too, if you are about to set out on a long journey, and someone sneezes you shouldn't go.

Break a mirror — you will have seven years' bad luck. Find a four leafed clover(三叶草), you will have good luck. Crazy superstitions, of course.

26. Which of the following is considered lucky?

- A. The number. B. Seeing a black cat in Britain.
C. Walking under a ladder. D. A broken mirror.

27. A man was knocked down by a passing taxi as a result of his _____.

- A. slow speed B. bad luck
C. superstitious belief D. carelessness

28. To walk under a ladder is considered unlucky in _____.

- A. England B. India C. the US D. Japan

29. In _____, if someone sneezes when you start on a long journey, you might be unlucky.

- A. England B. India C. the US D. Japan

30. The writer _____ superstitions.

- A. believes in B. likes
C. does not believe in D. makes other people believe in

B

Different people use different body languages. Ours is quite different from other peoples'. When a Chinese feels disappointed or doubtful(怀疑), he will probably shake his head while an American is likely to shrug(耸) his shoulders. During a talk, a polite listener in England will look at the speaker attentively and blink(眨) his eyes from time to time to show his interest, but to blink eyes means nothing to Americans, who expect the listener to nod or to murmur(低语) something. In some African countries, when people become interested in what you are talking about, they will move their fists(拳头) to and fro(来回地) slightly. But to us Chinese, we'll tend(倾向于) to think that he's ready for fighting.

Now we are learning a certain foreign language, but we should also learn some body languages so as to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding.

31. The word "disappointed" means _____.

- A. sad at not getting what was hoped for
B. pleased with what was told by someone
C. afraid of being punished by someone else
D. worried about how to finish one's work

32. During a talk, a listener in England blinks her eyes from time to time just to show that _____.

- A. she is interested in the talk

