

2007 年高考

仿真卷


GAOKAO FANGZHENJUAN

高考专家 最新仿真
名牌学校 联手打造

英语

(配听力磁带二盘)

由外籍英语教师朗读

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普通高等学校招生统一考试仿真卷(安徽卷)

英 语 (一)

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 得分 _____

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力理解(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Doctor and patient. B. Teacher and student. C. Husband and wife.
2. On which days next week will the man have exams?
A. Every day except Thursday. B. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
C. Monday, Thursday and Friday.
3. Why will the woman go to Edinburgh?
A. To have a meeting. B. To meet some important people.
C. To drive the man there.
4. What does the woman say about Susan?
A. Susan didn't do all of her homework. B. Susan hasn't finished her homework.
C. Susan did Jack's homework.
5. Why can't the man give the woman a hand?
A. He doesn't know how to help her. B. She doesn't want to accept his help.
C. He is too busy himself to help her.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~8 题。

6. What do they decide to do?

- A. See a film. B. Go for a walk. C. Go to the park.

7. When will they meet?

- A. At 7:00. B. At 7:15. C. At 8:00.

8. Why doesn't the man take a taxi or a bus?

- A. Because buses are too slow.
B. Because taxis are not faster, either.
C. Because there's strike in town and it's not far to walk.

听第7段材料,回答第9~10题。

9. What does the woman think the weather will be like in the afternoon?

- A. Clear. B. Foggy. C. Not fine.

10. How will one of them get the weather information?

- A. Ask the weatherman.
B. Listen to the radio.
C. Make a telephone call.

听第8段材料,回答第11~13题。

11. What does the man do in the holidays?

- A. Have a further training course.
B. Take a part-time job.
C. Stay with his parents.

12. What can be learned about the woman?

- A. She is a top student.
B. Her flat(公寓) is free.
C. Her parents are rich.

13. Why does the man live in a flat with two other boys?

- A. He can have someone to share the rent.
B. He hates to be alone.
C. It is large enough.

听第9段材料,回答第14~16题。

14. Why does the woman not like the spring in this city?

- A. Because it is very hot.
B. Because it is seldom sunny.
C. Because it seldom rains.

15. Which of the following does the man NOT like?

- A. Taking a nature walk.
B. Having a rest on the beach.
C. Spending summer in Hawaii.

16. Why does the woman like taking nature walks?
- A. Because she doesn't need to take a bus to work.
B. Because she can enjoy the beautiful scenery and fresh air.
C. Because she never feels tired.
- 听第 10 段材料, 回答第 17~20 题。
17. When did the woman start practising seriously?
- A. Three years ago. B. One year ago. C. Two years ago.
18. Why can't the woman practise every day at a regular time?
- A. She has to do housework at home.
B. She has to have her children taken care of.
C. She has to take part in some club activities.
19. How does the woman's husband feel about her?
- A. He is proud of her.
B. He would rather she did some housework.
C. He hopes she can take something more interesting.
20. What prizes has the woman won?
- A. Two individual(个人) medals.
B. Two team cups.
C. One individual medal and one team cup.

第二部分 英语知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节: 单项选择 (共 15 小题; 每小题 1 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. The head office of the KFC is in Beijing, but it has _ _ _ all over the country.
A. companies B. branches C. organizations D. businesses
22. I can't remember when exactly the Robinsons left _ _ _ city. I only remember it was _ _ _ Monday.
A. the; the B. a; the C. a; a D. the; a
23. There at the door stood a girl about the same height _____.
A. as me B. as mine C. with mine D. with me
24. Her health is _____.
A. as poor as, if not poorer than, her sister's
B. as poor as, if not poorer than, her sister
C. poor as her sister, if not poorer
D. as poor, if not poorer than, her sister's
25. I _____ pay Tracy a visit, but I'm not sure whether I will have time this Sunday.
A. should B. might C. would D. could

26. To understand the grammar of the sentence, you must break it _____ into parts.
A. down B. up C. off D. out
27. At this time tomorrow, _____ at home with a cup of tea.
A. I am going to watch TV B. I will be watching TV
C. I'll watch TV D. I'm to watch TV
28. _____ in a white uniform, he looks more like a cook than a doctor.
A. Dressed B. To dress C. Dressing D. Having dressed
29. Recently I bought an ancient Chinese vase, _____ was very reasonable.
A. which price B. the price of which
C. its price D. the price of whose
30. These photographs will show you _____.
A. what our village looks like
B. what does our village look like
C. how our village looks like
D. how does our village look like
31. They've brought the date of the meeting forward _____ Wednesday while we've put off the meeting _____ Friday.
A. till ;till B. to; till C. to; to D. till; to
32. It was on September 1st _____ he became a member of our school.
A. when B. that C. and D. until
33. The old tower must be saved, _____ the cost is.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. wherever
34. — Would you like me to turn down the radio a bit?
— _____. I'm used to working with the radio on.
A. No, I don't like it B. Yes, it doesn't matter
C. No, it's all right D. Yes, please
35. — I'm sorry I broke your mirror.
— Oh, really. _____.
A. It's OK with me B. It doesn't matter
C. Don't be sorry D. I don't care

第二节:完形填空(共 20 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文,掌握其大意,然后从 36~55 各小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳选项。

Many people believe everything or almost everything they read in newspapers or hear on radio. A few years ago I 36 a story about a husband and wife who made a 37 mistake. They had gone shopping and had taken their small baby 38 with them. After they

had finished their shopping, they returned to their car to go home. 39 they reached their car, they put the baby in the plastic baby carrier that 40 rode in for safety. The couple then 41 in their car toward home. After they had driven a few miles, they 42 the back seat to see how the baby was. To their surprise, the baby was not there. According to the 43 the couple had put the plastic seat and the baby on the top of the car but had 44 to put him inside the car. They had driven away with the baby on the top of the car.

The couple drove back 45 the store but did not find the baby. They called the police, and the police said that they 46 the baby and that the baby was 47. The baby had fallen from the top of the car but had been 48 by his plastic seat. The 49 couple took their baby home and were always careful after that.

There was one thing 50 with the story. It was not true. Stories such as this one are often 51 in newspapers and on radio and television. Because they are read and heard 52 that usually report the truth, many people believe them. People also believe them because, like the story 53, they have something unusual or frightening about them. What is 54 is that newspaper and radio reporters 55 believe them.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 36. A. read | B. told | C. imagined | D. wrote |
| 37. A. terrible | B. interesting | C. harmful | D. puzzling |
| 38. A. along | B. away | C. around | D. alone |
| 39. A. Before | B. While | C. After | D. Since |
| 40. A. she | B. baby | C. he | D. they |
| 41. A. drove off | B. moved on | C. left out | D. went away |
| 42. A. glanced at | B. examined | C. thought of | D. searched |
| 43. A. radio | B. story | C. report | D. newspaper |
| 44. A. planned | B. forgotten | C. expected | D. left |
| 45. A. towards | B. near | C. for | D. around |
| 46. A. saw | B. helped | C. had | D. saved |
| 47. A. tiring | B. comfortable | C. fine | D. dangerous |
| 48. A. saved | B. covered | C. caught | D. protected |
| 49. A. puzzled | B. grateful | C. frightened | D. satisfied |
| 50. A. right | B. important | C. necessary | D. wrong |
| 51. A. shown | B. made | C. written | D. reported |
| 52. A. in places | B. for sure | C. with joy | D. at ease |
| 53. A. mentioned | B. printed | C. recorded | D. told |
| 54. A. believable | B. unlucky | C. strange | D. surprising |
| 55. A. almost | B. also | C. always | D. never |

· 第三部分 阅读理解(共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,满分 40 分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中,选出最佳选项。

A

Many teachers believe that the responsibility for learning lies with the students. If a long reading assignment(布置的作业)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 only for students to pass exams.). The ideal(完美的)student is considered to be one who aims to learn for the sake(缘故)of learning, not the one interested only in getting high grades. Grade-conscious students may be frustrated(受挫)with teachers who do not believe it is necessary to grade every assignment. Sometimes homework is returned with short written comments but not with 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(主动性) 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, but they expect students, particularly graduate students, to be able to use all the reference materials 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 pass exams with difficulty
- 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 and help each other

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. What 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 knowledge.
 - D. One who shows more initiative to learn.

B

Some people argue that the pressures on international sportsmen and sportswomen kill the spirit of sport; the pursuit(追求) of personal excellence. Children kick a football around for fun. When they get older and play for local school teams, they become competitive but they still enjoy playing. The sportsman representing his country can not afford to think about enjoying himself, he has to think only about winning. He is responsible for an entire nation's hopes and dreams.

A good example is the football World Cup. Football is the world's most important sport. It is even more important now that in the United States it is seriously international sports. Mention "Argentina" to someone and the chances are that he'll think of football. In a sense, winning the World Cup "put Argentina on the map".

Sports fans and supporters get quite irrational about the World Cup. People in England felt that their country was somehow important after they won the World Cup. Last year thousands of Scots sold their cars, and even their houses, and spent all their money traveling to Argentina, where the finals were played.

So am I arguing that international competitions kill the idea of sport? Certainly not! Do the Argentineans really believe that because eleven of their men proved the most skillful at football, their nation is better than all others? Not really. But it's nice to know that you won, and that in one way at least your country is best.

61. What is mainly discussed in this passage is _____.
- A. why international sport is necessary
 - B. what international sport is like
 - C. how international sport goes on
 - D. what disadvantages international sport has

62. Those who are against international competitions think that ____.
- A. sport should not be so popular
 - B. sport should not be competitive
 - C. sport should be for personal purpose
 - D. sport should be made easier
63. We can infer from the passage that the underlined word "irrational" means ____.
- A. against reasonable behavior
 - B. having much knowledge
 - C. unable to understand
 - D. eager to know
64. What does the writer mean by saying that winning the World Cup "put Argentina on the map"?
- A. Argentina has the best football players.
 - B. Argentina has become world-famous for football.
 - C. Football is very popular in Argentina.
 - D. Argentina has begun to pay much attention to football.

C

I'm afraid to grow old — we're all afraid. In fact the fear of growing old is so great that every aged person is a threat to the society. They remind us of our own death, that our body won't always remain smooth and quick, but will someday weaken by aging. The ideal way to age would be to grow slowly invisible, gradually disappearing, without causing worry or discomfort to the young. In some ways that does happen. Sitting in a small park across from a nursing home one day, I noticed that the young mothers and their children gathered on one side, and the old people from the home on the other. Whenever a child would run over to the "wrong" side, running after a ball or just trying to cover all the available space, the old people would lean forward and smile. But before any communication could be set up, the mother would come over, murmuring embarrassed apologies, and take her child back to the "young" side.

Now, it seemed to me that the children didn't feel any particular fear and the old people didn't seem to be threatened by the children. The division of space was drawn by the mothers. And the mothers never looked at the old people who lined the other side of the park. These well dressed young women had a way of sliding their eyes over, around, through the old people; they never looked at them directly.

My early experiences were somewhat different; since I grew up in a small town, my childhood had more of a nineteenth-century character. I knew a lot of old people, and considered some of them friends.

65. In the author's opinion, it is a perfect way to ____.
- A. grow old slowly and then die unnoticed

- B. grow old suddenly and then die
C. shut oneself up from others when growing old
D. remain young all one's life and then die suddenly
66. It can be inferred that young mothers would try to keep their children away from the old because _____.
A. they feared their children might hurt the old
B. they didn't like their children to take up the space belonging to the old
C. they felt it was wrong to play balls near where the old stayed
D. they didn't want their children to have anything to do with the old
67. The author believes the division between the old and the young is _____.
A. made by people
B. understandable
C. formed naturally
D. traditional
68. From the passage, we learn that the author _____.
A. used to have the same experience as the young have today
B. has never been afraid of getting old
C. was quite free to know and act as a friend to old people in his childhood
D. both B and C

The government, especially the president, must be responsible for the present economic crisis(危机). Though the government was warned by some experts months ago that the economic crisis would probably happen very shortly, the president did not take their advice but allowed developments to pass beyond his control. If he had improved political relations with his northeastern neighbors, made trade agreements with them, and expanded foreign trade in other directions, the crisis would not have taken place. Now thousands of skilled workers as well as untrained workers have lost their jobs. Steps must be taken at once to reduce the cost of living, which has already risen to a dangerous high level. In a few weeks we may be faced with a revolution, and we must choose a government which will enable us to face it.

69. Who should especially be responsible for the present economic crisis?
- A. Some experts. B. The government.
- C. The president. D. Nobody.
70. According to the passage, the president was not a leader ____.
- A. who was good at listening to other's advice
- B. who was fit for his office
- C. who was easy to get on with
- D. who was expert on economics
71. The result of the present economic crisis was that ____.

- A. thousands of workers became out of work
- B. a revolution had already burst forth
- C. the cost of living had gone up too high
- D. both A and C

72. What will probably happen to the present government?

- A. Thousands of workers will go on strike to fight against it.
- B. Armed rebellions(叛乱) would take place.
- C. A new government will take the place of the present one.
- D. The present president would choose new ministers.

E

Minh Pham was born in Vietnam. He left his motherland when he was 21 years old. Minh has been in America for almost two years. There is still much he does not understand about America.

Once, Minh was in a supermarket. He saw an old man and an old woman. They wanted a box of cereal. The box was on a high shelf. The man and the woman couldn't reach it. Minh saw a stepladder. He got on the ladder and got the box. He handed it to the elderly couple. They thanked him.

"Where are your children?" asked Minh. "Why don't they help you buy food?"

"Our children have their own lives," said the man and the woman. "We like to be independent." Minh doesn't think this is right. In his country, children help their parents. Minh gave the elderly couple his phone number. He told them to call him if they needed help. One night they asked Minh to dinner, but they never asked him help.

One day, Minh was walking with a Vietnamese friend. The two men were going to a movie. Minh wanted to go to a restaurant first. Minh took his friend's hand. He pulled his friend toward the restaurant. People on the street stared at Minh. In Vietnam, friends often hold hands. Minh found out that people in America are not used to men holding hands.

Minh is going through a process known as re-socialization. Socialization is the process in which a person learns to live in a society. Everyone goes through this process. Minh went through it when he lived in Vietnam, but it was the Vietnamese way of life. When Minh came to America, he had to learn a new way of life. He had to learn how to live in a new society. Minh has learned a lot about American life in two years. He still has a lot to learn. The process of re-socialization can take many years.

73. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A. it takes time to get used to a new society
- B. it is not so easy to travel from one country to another
- C. it needs time and energy to act independently

D. it is necessary to learn about other countries

74. According to the passage, people stared at Minh and his friend because Minh and his friend were _____.

A. Vietnamese

B. holding hands

C. showing their friendliness

D. not dressed like Americans

75. The underlined word "re-socialization" means _____.

A. keeping one's own way of life

B. keeping up with others

C. a process of learning how to live in a new society

D. understanding a new culture

第二卷(共 35 分)

第四部分:写作(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:短文改错(共 10 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 15 分)

此题要求改正所给短文中的错误。对标有题号的每一行做出判断:如无错误,在该行右边横线上画一个(✓);如有错误(每行只有一个错误),则按下列情况改正:

该行多一个词:把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉,在该行右边横线上写出该词,并也用斜线划掉。

该行缺一个词:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(Λ),在该行右边横线上写出该加的词。

该行错一个词:在错的词下画一横线,在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词。

注意:原行没有错的不要改。

One day, I was traveling by train. Before I got on it, I	76. _____
put tea into my glass and waited the attendant to pour water.	77. _____
Then from the loudspeaker comes the announcer's voice, "Dear	78. _____
passenger, may I have your attention, please? We are sorry to	79. _____
tell you hot water is hardly not supplied in our train." I was	80. _____
surprised at this news. After a while, the attendant went with a	81. _____
cart, shouted, "Mineral water, eight <i>yuan</i> a bottle!" I was so	82. _____
thirsty that I had to buy, but I felt very uncomfortable. According	83. _____
to the rules, the train should supply hot water, or the attendant	84. _____
shouldn't make money from the passengers.	85. _____

第二节:书面表达(满分 25 分)

目前有成千上万的中学生出国学习,请你以 Studying Abroad 为题谈谈你对这种现象的看法:

1. 出国学习的好处(如:与不同文化背景的人交朋友;有利于学习更先进的科技知识;有利

于学好外语等等)；

2. 出国学习的劣处(如：没有独立生活经验；想家；各项费用较高等等)；

3. 谈一点自己的倾向性的意见。(100 词左右)

Studying Abroad



普通高等学校招生统一考试仿真卷(安徽卷)

英 语(二)

班级 _____ 姓名 _____ 得分 _____

本试卷分第一卷(选择题)和第二卷(非选择题)两部分。共 150 分,考试时间 120 分钟。

第一卷(三部分,共 115 分)

第一部分:听力(共两节,满分 30 分)

第一节(共 5 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 7.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话。每段对话后有一个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听完每段对话后,你都有 10 秒钟的时间来回答有关小题和阅读下一小题。每段对话仅读一遍。

1. How long does the man spend traveling to work?
A. 15 minutes. B. 30 minutes. C. 45 minutes.
2. What are the two speakers talking about?
A. Football match. B. Today's news. C. A story.
3. What are they going to do?
A. To see an exhibition. B. To have a meeting. C. To listen to a lecture.
4. Where are the two speakers?
A. In a restaurant. B. In a hotel. C. In the street.
5. What did the boy do before he came home?
A. He played basketball. B. He watched a game. C. He went to school.

第二节(共 15 小题;每小题 1.5 分,满分 22.5 分)

听下面 5 段对话或独白。每段对话或独白后有几个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项,并标在试卷的相应位置。听每段对话或独白前,你将有时间阅读各个小题,每小题 5 秒钟;听完后,各小题将给出 5 秒钟的作答时间。每段对话或独白读两遍。

听第 6 段材料,回答第 6~8 题。

6. What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?
A. Classmates. B. Doctor and patient. C. Teacher and student.
7. What does the man call the woman for?
A. To hand in his roommate's paper. B. To ask about his roommate's illness.
C. To ask her to see his sick roommate.
8. What does the man have to do in the afternoon?
A. Visit the woman. B. Meet the secretary. C. Have a meeting.

听第7段材料,回答第9~11题。

9. Where is Hilton Hotel?

- A. Four blocks away from 64th Street.
- B. At 64th Street.
- C. At the first turning on the left.

10. How will the woman go to her hotel?

- A. By bus.
- B. By subway.
- C. On foot.

11. What is the correct time?

- A. 7:30.
- B. 7:33.
- C. 7:27.

听第8段材料,回答第12~14题。

12. What does a student usually have to do before taking advanced drawing course?

- A. Write a book about drawing.
- B. Take a drawing exam.
- C. Ask for the headmaster's permission.

13. What does the man give the woman?

- A. A textbook.
- B. Some flowers.
- C. Some drawings.

14. What is the woman going to do?

- A. Hold a party.
- B. Attend a meeting.
- C. Give a test.

听第9段材料,回答第15~17题。

15. On his last vacation, where did Mark go?

- A. Maine.
- B. The south.
- C. St. Louis.

16. Why doesn't Debbie want to go to Seattle?

- A. She has a job.
- B. She's already been there.
- C. It's too hot.

17. On his last vacation, what didn't Mark like?

- A. The food.
- B. The people.
- C. The weather.

听第10段材料,回答第18~20题。

18. What does the speaker think are the cause of car accidents?

- A. The causes are familiar.
- B. The causes are not well understood.
- C. The causes are very complicated.

19. What measure has been taken to reduce car accidents?

- A. Improved highway design.
- B. Stricter traffic regulations.
- C. Regular driver training.

20. What remains an important factor for the rising number of road accidents?

- A. Highway crime.
- B. Drivers' poor judgment.
- C. Poor traffic control.

第二部分 英语知识运用(共两节,满分 35 分)

第一节:单项填空(共 15 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

21. Thank you for sending us _____ fresh vegetables of many kinds. You have done us _____ great service.
A. /; a B. the; a C. ; ' D. the; '
22. — Why? Where is the key to the meeting room?
— Dear me! You _____ it in the taxi!
A. had never left B. didn't leave C. never left D. haven't left
23. Mr Smith certainly cares too much about himself.
Yes, I don't think he's interested in what _____ is doing.
A. no one else B. anyone else C. someone else D. nobody else
24. — Excuse me, Miss, but may I share your table?
Of course, _____.
A. Not at all B. Be my guest C. It doesn't matter D. I don't mind
25. The dance performed by the disabled actors is really a bit, but years ago no one _____ they were to achieve such great success.
A. must have imagined B. could have imagined
C. should have imagined D. would have imagined
26. A reward of 1,000 dollars will be given _____ can find the lost child.
A. whomever B. whoever that C. to whomever D. to whoever
27. We were just about to start off on our journey _____ an unexpected visitor came, because of _____ we had to put off the journey.
A. as; it B. when; this C. when; which D. while; that
28. — How is she getting along with her English study?
— Sorry, I don't know, because I _____ her as much as I used to for almost two years.
A. haven't met B. didn't meet C. am not meeting D. don't meet
29. With eyes fixed upon _____ was left of Della's hair, Jim was wearing a quite strange expression.
A. what B. all C. which D. that
30. _____ all the shortcomings you mentioned, he is a man to be depended on.
A. In spite B. Although C. Though D. Despite
31. China became the 143rd member of the WTO on December 11, 2001, thus _____ its 15-year wish to join the global trade body.
A. having realized B. realized C. realizing D. to realize
32. — Here's a new pair of shoes for you.
— Thank you, but there's no need _____ a new pair for me.