

罗承丽 主编

# 工程硕士研究生英语 测试习题集 (第三版)



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工程硕士研究生英语

# 测试习题集

(第三版)

罗承丽 主编

沈明波 王敬慧 罗立胜 编写  
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## 内 容 提 要

本书根据 2006 年最新《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学要求》，在原有《工程硕士研究生英语教程——测试习题集(第二版)》的基础上修订而成，共有 10 套测试题，每套试题均附有答案及详解。

作者在编写过程中针对大纲的新要求，调整了听力理解、词汇、阅读理解、简答、翻译和写作等版块的主客观题分布、测试形式与题量。相信该书对广大工程硕士研究生了解新的教学要求，熟悉新的考试形式，准备工程硕士研究生的结业考试有着不可替代的作用。

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## 第三版前言

1999年,国务院学位委员会和教育部制定了培养工程硕士学位研究生的目标,为帮助这一目标落到实处,清华大学出版社推出了针对工程硕士特点编写的《工程硕士研究生英语教程》和配套的学习辅导用书——《工程硕士研究生英语教程——测试习题集》。在2000年8月,全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会正式颁布《全国工程硕士研究生英语教学大纲》,并提供了全国工程硕士研究生英语学位考试样题,上述教材和学习辅导用书随之做出相应修订。2006年,该指导委员会根据这几年全国工程硕士培养的具体情况,对原有教学要求和考试大纲再次做出修订。应教学要求的变化,我们在原有《工程硕士研究生英语教程》(第二版)的基础上做出较大修订,并更名为《工程硕士研究生英语基础教程》。显然,与之配套的学习辅导用书也应该做出相应变化,由此我们编写了这本《工程硕士研究生英语测试习题集》。

《工程硕士研究生英语测试习题集》的编写一方面是为了帮助工程硕士学生更好地消化教材内容,另一方面是为了让学生熟悉2006年颁布的《全国工程硕士专业学位研究生英语教学要求》的内容及其规定的考试形式。较之以前,虽然现在的考试内容仍然由6个部分组成,即:听力理解、词汇、阅读、简答题、翻译和写作,但新大纲在主、客观题分布、测试形式和每部分题量等方面均有较大变化。针对新教材和新考试大纲的调整,本书主要进行了以下几个方面的修订工作:

1. 听力理解题由原来的多项选择形式全部改为要求学生动手的主观题目,如填表格、记笔记、填词或词组等。

2. 替换了部分词汇。2006年出版的新教材替换了原教材的部分课文,我们相应增添了新课文的部分词汇。

3. 阅读部分统一为6篇短文,而旧版每套测试题的项目分配比例不尽相同。

4. 简答、翻译和写作部分基本保持不变。

除主编外,参加本书编写的还有罗立胜、沈明波、王敬慧、庞红梅、郭茜、崔荣佳。

编者  
2007年3月

## 第二版前言

全国工程硕士专业学位教育指导委员会于 2000 年 8 月正式颁布了《全国工程硕士研究生英语教学大纲》，并提供了全国工程硕士研究生英语学位考试样题。本书就是根据大纲的精神，在参考最新的学位考试样题后进行修订的。

这次修订主要进行了下列几方面的工作：

- 每套测试题的测试项目作了较大调整。第二版增加了听力部分及翻译中的汉译英；删除了原书的语法部分和综合填空。
- 每套测试题的项目分配比例不尽相同。听力部分有的包括 A、B、C 三节，有的只包括 A、B 两节，共 15~20 分。词汇部分有的是 30 道题，共 15 分；有的为 20 道题，共 10 分。阅读理解部分有的是 6 篇文章，共 30 分；有的为 5 篇文章，共 25 分。其余部分的项目数量均相同。但每套测试题的总分均为 100 分。
- 每套测试题的注释部分更为详尽，并对词汇部分的每个句子进行了翻译。
- 每套试题的答案及注释部分直接放在了每套试题之后，以方便大家查阅。

除主编和副主编以外，参加本书编写的还有：沈明波、王敬慧、崔荣佳、罗立胜。

编 者

2000 年 12 月

# 第一版前言

自国务院学位委员会和教育部制定培养工程硕士学位研究生目标以来, 工程硕士生的培养已成为高等院校教学任务的一部分。为此, 我们编写了一本适应工程硕士生特点的英语教材, 即《工程硕士研究生英语教程》。继这本教材的编写之后, 我们感到有必要再编写一本与之匹配的测试习题集, 使学生更好地消化教材内容, 同时为工程硕士研究生英语结业考试作准备, 由此诞生了这本《工程硕士研究生英语教程——测试习题集》。

由于本书是与《工程硕士研究生英语教程》配套的测试习题集, 因此本书的编写也是基于《研究生英语教学大纲》和有关工程硕士的外语教学要求, 突出了实用性, 强调了语言运用能力的培养, 同时照顾了语言基础的训练及巩固。所有练习, 尤其是词汇部分的练习, 尽可能做到与该教程的正副课文内容密切相关。同时, 为了使大家使用起来更方便, 更有趣味性, 也为结业考试作准备, 我们把练习编为测试题的形式, 该形式参照了清华大学工程硕士研究生英语入学考试及结业考试的测试形式, 测试内容包括五部分, 即词汇和语法、阅读理解、综合填空、英译汉及短文写作。

本书的特点是:

- (1) 练习内容, 尤其是词汇部分练习内容与《工程硕士研究生英语教程》内容密切相关;
- (2) 练习采取测试形式, 测试题型参照了清华大学 1997 年及 1998 年的工程硕士研究生英语入学及结业考试试题题型;
- (3) 每套测试题都附有答案及注释, 使用者可在做完题后, 参照答案分析自己答题中存在的问题;
- (4) 测试材料主要从国内外近一、两年的有关图书、报刊及杂志中选编而成, 以求题材广泛, 内容新颖。

本书主要适用于工程硕士在读研究生及考生, 同时也可供同等水平的其他英语爱好者学习。另外还可供报考同类学制以及参加 EPT、在职人员申请硕士学位英语统考、大学英语四、六级等中高级英语水平考试的考生参考。

此书在编写过程中, 得到了清华大学出版社及外语系公外研究生英语教研组的大力支持与帮助, 在此表示衷心的感谢。因时间匆忙, 作者水平有限, 不妥之处在所难免, 恳请读者批评指正。

编者  
1999 年 3 月



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# 目 录

## CONTENTS

TEST 1 .....	1
Test Paper.....	1
Key and Tapescript.....	15
Notes .....	18
TEST 2 .....	24
Test Paper.....	24
Key and Tapescript.....	37
Notes .....	41
TEST 3 .....	46
Test Paper.....	46
Key and Tapescript.....	61
Notes .....	64
TEST 4 .....	70
Test Paper.....	70
Key and Tapescript.....	84
Notes .....	88
TEST 5 .....	93
Test Paper.....	93
Key and Tapescript.....	107
Notes .....	110
TEST 6 .....	114
Test Paper.....	114
Key and Tapescript.....	128
Notes .....	131
TEST 7 .....	136
Test Paper.....	136



VI                      CONTENTS 目录

Key and Tapescript.....	150
Notes .....	154
TEST 8 .....	158
Test Paper.....	158
Key and Tapescript.....	172
Notes .....	176
TEST 9 .....	181
Test Paper.....	181
Key and Tapescript.....	195
Notes .....	199
TEST 10 .....	204
Test Paper.....	204
Key and Tapescript.....	219
Notes .....	222

# TEST 1

## TEST PAPER

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 20 points, 1 for each)

#### Section A

**Directions:** You will hear a conversation. A customer is checking in at a hotel. Listen to the recording and fill out the table below with the information you've heard for questions 1~10. Write no more than 5 words in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice.

Information about checking in at a hotel		
Single room or double one?		1
Length of staying		2
Which floor?		3
Customer's problem at night		4
Condition of the room		5
Rate of the room per night		6
Service	a color television, a telephone and _____	7
Discount for one week		8
Discount for two weeks		9
Number of restaurants		10

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section you will hear a passage or a talk twice. The passage or talk is incomplete with some words or phrases missing. Before you listen to the recording, you should try to guess the missing words or phrases. When the passage or talk is read for the first time, you should listen carefully and fill in the blanks numbered from 11 to 20 with the exact words or phrases you have just heard. When the passage is read for the second time, you should check your answers.

The American patent system, provided for in the Constitution, was designed to encourage the creation and use of new technology. An inventor would 11 an invention, both in writing and with drawings, and submit the description with a model to the government office. This was a big improvement from the past when patents were submitted 12 to the secretary of state! Now, if the invention was judged to be new and useful, the official would give the inventor a patent. The patent meant that for 14 years, later changed to 13 years, the inventor owned the new invention. Inventors could 14 their ideas to manufacturers or just use them themselves. The government would not 15 any other patent for the same idea, and the inventor could sue anyone who used the patented idea without 16 the owner of the patent for permission to use it! A useful patent meant that the inventor could make a lot of money. 17 this governmental protection, the government 18 the patent specifications, which had to provide enough information so that other people could understand the invention—thus adding to the general 19 technological knowledge. And at the end of the 14 years, anyone could use the invention for free. The idea behind the patent system was twofold: it would increase the amount of technology, by providing a way for people to make money 20 new ideas; and it would make new technology widely available, by publicizing ideas that might otherwise be kept as trade secrets.

## Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points, half for each)

### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section there are 10 sentences. Each of the sentences has an underlined part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best keeps the meaning of the underlined part. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

21. He refused to acknowledge that he was defeated.  
A. acquaint                  B. acquire                  C. admit                  D. accumulate
22. That book is the authentic story of a doctor's life.  
A. joyful                  B. genuine                  C. authorized                  D. fearless
23. The pilot really knows how to handle an airplane.  
A. steer                  B. hold                  C. treat                  D. deal with

24. He was in town to promote his new book.  
A. raise                  B. sell                  C. elevate                  D. publicize
25. The police pursued the bank robber.  
A. caught                  B. freed                  C. charged                  D. chased
26. Bridges over railroad tracks eliminate danger in crossing.  
A. get rid of                  B. increase                  C. bring about                  D. reduce
27. The hospital is supported by voluntary contributors.  
A. generous                  B. volunteered                  C. kind-hearted                  D. different
28. You are wasting your potential on this job.  
A. money                  B. time                  C. capability                  D. energy
29. He has a substantial understanding of economics.  
A. a large                  B. a solid                  C. an abundant                  D. a massive
30. The Chamber of Commerce boosts local business.  
A. restrains                  B. controls                  C. advances                  D. oversees

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

31. He is so clever, and he makes me feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. superior      B. inferior      C. subordinate      D. subjective
32. The king was so much under the influence of his wife that she was the \_\_\_\_\_ ruler of the country.  
A. virtual      B. vigorous      C. verbal      D. versatile
33. The decision was made in \_\_\_\_\_ with the local police.  
A. consultation      B. commission      C. consumption      D. constitution
34. The \_\_\_\_\_ owner of the house was the Duke of Wellington.  
A. offensive      B. orient      C. overwhelming      D. original
35. He views everything from a political \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. potential      B. perspective      C. preview      D. priority
36. Your work is \_\_\_\_\_ all praise.  
A. out of      B. above      C. beyond      D. over

37. After being defeated they \_\_\_\_\_ to the enemy.  
A. fell                      B. submitted              C. took                      D. kept
38. They traveled from London to Paris \_\_\_\_\_ Dover.  
A. via                      B. through              C. across                      D. by
39. They have \_\_\_\_\_ to the files.  
A. way                      B. means                      C. path                      D. access
40. Don't waste energy \_\_\_\_\_ over such a minor matter.  
A. fussing                      B. looking                      C. running                      D. handing

### Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points, 1 for each)

**Directions:** *In this section there are 6 passages. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your choice on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

#### Passage 1

Did you know that you could be sitting on a fortune without even realizing it? If you're like most people, you have no idea that you probably have items of value put away that could put dollars in your pocket.

That's exactly why Tony Hyman, Ed. D., one of America's top authorities on collectibles and the host of the #1 radio antiques and collectibles call-in Q & A show, wrote his book *Trash (废物) or Treasure*. "This book has only one purpose: to make money for its readers," says Hyman, who has authored 11 other books on selling collectibles, and has appeared on every major TV talk show.

"*Trash or Treasure* can make you rich," says Anita Gold, one of the country's foremost columnists on collectibles. "It's better than buying a lottery ticket (彩票, 奖券) — you can't lose with this book."

Elsie Gordon, from Florida, made \$250 by going through the trash after her husband had cleaned out the garage. She originally thought that the old car parts and oily manuals she'd rescued might be worth \$10.

There's only one way to know if what you have is trash or treasure. You have to ask a qualified expert. That's why Dr. Hyman's book is invaluable: It leads you straight to 1 200 specialty buyers who are actively looking for your dust-gatherers.

*Trash or Treasure*, which has sold nearly 250 000 copies, is the only book of its kind. For it not only tells you what you have that could be of value, it tells you who to sell it to, where they're located, and how to handle the transaction. All you have to do is fill out the Sell-A-Gram included with the book.

*Trash or Treasure* gives you all the information you need to trade in your trash for cash. Let's face it. You can't afford to pass up that opportunity.

41. What does "authored" (Par. 2, last sentence) mean?
- A. Authorized.
  - B. Written.
  - C. Given up the right to.
  - D. Been an authority on.
42. From what Anita Gold said we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you may lose a lottery ticket but you won't lose this book
  - B. you may not do as well as others when you buy a lottery ticket but you will be as good as anybody else when you buy this book
  - C. you may spend money and get nothing back when you buy a lottery ticket but you can always get something back when you buy this book
  - D. you may be late for getting money from a lottery ticket but you can't when you buy this book
43. What does "dust-gatherers" (Par. 5, last sentence) mean?
- A. Things one collects when gathering up trash.
  - B. People employed to empty the dustbin.
  - C. Things on which dust gathers.
  - D. People hired to help clear away the trash.
44. Which of the following is NOT included in the book?
- A. What might be of value.
  - B. Who would buy valuable collectibles.
  - C. Where the specialty buyers are located.
  - D. When the specialty buyers handle transactions.
45. This text is likely to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a book review
  - B. an advertisement
  - C. advice provided by the social services
  - D. a preface to a book

*Passage 2*

As anyone who uses them knows, there is a Way of Palms, those hand-held organizers favored by the digitally intelligent. Laugh if you want, but compared with big, complicated PCs (and with Palm's bulky competitors, Windows CE devices), the Palm has always been disarmingly clear. It does just a few things—managing contacts, dates, and to-do lists—but does them well. But those minimalist days are over now: Palm is going color.

That could make things more complicated. The recently announced Palm IIIc (\$450) is the company's first color-screen Palm, and not only is it slightly longer than its predecessors (前身) but it promises many more functions. With the help of add-on modules (模块) made by other companies, the Palm IIIc supposedly will transform into a color digital camera or a global positioning device, capable of showing you where you are in the world via color-coded maps. Indeed, it seems all hand-held digital organizers are becoming colorful and complicated. Handspring, a rival company run by former Palm executives, is expected to announce a color version of its Visor, a device that runs on Palm's operating system. The selling point of that device will be add-ons modules such as cameras, cell phones, and games. And makers of Windows CE organizers, several of which introduced expensive color models early last year, are doing it again. This time, though, the WinCE machines have been renamed "Pocket PCs" and for good reason: They're almost as feature loaded as a typical PC.

Though there are no wireless services available for it now, the Pocket PC is the clear winner for people who are particular about readability, because its resolution (分辨率) is much sharper than the Palm IIIc's. And for electronic books and some publications, Pocket PC uses the new Clear Type technology, which makes digital words look almost printed. Barnes & Noble will be porting selected bestsellers into Clear Type for Pocket PC readers. Does that rule out the Palm? Not at all. The IIIc is far from unreadable, and, moreover, it will be offering electronic books and other publications in Adobe's PDF format. This is not only admirably lively but also already very popular on the Web. And that means Palm will be able to offer a wider range of content.

46. The word "disarmingly" (Par. 1, sentence 2) is closest in meaning to "\_\_\_\_\_."

- A. conveniently    B. extremely    C. unbelievably    D. irresistibly

47. Compared with its predecessors, Palm IIIc has all of the following features EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. it is less expensive | B. it is slightly longer |
| C. it is colorful       | D. it is more functional |
48. How many brands of colorful hand-held organizers are mentioned in the passage?
- |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| A. 2. | B. 3. | C. 4. | D. 5. |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
49. All of the following features EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ can be used to promote the sale of Visor.
- |   |
|---|
| A. it can be used as a color digital camera |
| B. it can be used as a cell phone           |
| C. it can be used for global positioning    |
| D. it can be used for playing games         |
50. Which of the following gives Palm IIIc advantages over Pocket PC?
- |   |
|---|
| A. It has more features.                                    |
| B. It is far from unreadable.                               |
| C. The new technology it uses for publications is superior. |
| D. The format in which it offers publications is popular.   |

### Passage 3

Since publishing his first novel in 1989, John Grisham has established himself as one of the top novelists of the late 20th century. In fact, it was Grisham's second novel, *The Firm* (1991), that launched his rise to stardom. In *The Firm*, a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate named Mitch McDeere accepts a job with a Memphis-based law firm, where he discovers mystery, deceit, and murder. The novel is truly worthy of the oft-used critical phrases "gripping" and "compelling," as evidenced by its long-time status as a *New York Times* bestseller. Grisham keenly keeps the reader one jump ahead of the main character, but a few steps behind the generally unpredictable plot that gradually swallows him up. *The Firm* showcases Grisham's talent for quickly developing fascinating, though uncomplicated, characters, and for spinning a fast-unfolding, exciting tale. Those skills make up for what Bill Brashler, in his review in the *Chicago Tribune*, refers to as a "delicious diet of coincidence (巧合)" that dilutes the novel's believability.

The marvelous success of *The Firm* sparked interest in Grisham's first novel, *A Time to Kill* (1989), which was soon cheered by critics as exciting and thought provoking. In the novel, Grisham explores the uncomfortable relationship between whites and



blacks in the rural south. Noted for deeper character development, the book provides insight into Mississippi's backwoods culture.

Grisham excels at the basic task of charming his readers. Much of his success, though, can be attributed to his ability to weave into his novels parts of his past that make his sensational plots seem more believable. He grew up in the southern United States, earned his law degree at the University of Mississippi, worked as a defense attorney, and was elected to the Mississippi House of Representatives. Elements of the legal profession and the southern lifestyle form the foundation upon which he builds the plot in his books.

Most criticism of Grisham's work centers around shallow character development and simplistic plots. Grisham isn't swayed by such commentary: "I write to grab readers. This isn't serious literature," he has said.

51. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A. *The Firm* made Grisham one of the top novelists of the late 20th century.
  - B. *A Time to Kill* was a *New York Times* bestseller for a long time.
  - C. Readers know more than the main character about what will happen.
  - D. The main character knows more than readers about what will happen.
52. What is "dilute" (Par. 1, last sentence) most likely to mean?
- A. Spoil.
  - B. Increase.
  - C. Question.
  - D. Decrease.
53. All of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ is true of Grisham.
- A. he was familiar with Mississippi's backwoods culture
  - B. he was a brilliant Harvard Law School graduate
  - C. he was once a lawyer
  - D. he was once a congressman
54. All of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_ are used to describe plots in Grisham's novels.
- A. fascinating
  - B. unpredictable
  - C. sensational
  - D. simplistic
55. What is Grisham's attitude toward most criticism?
- A. Unconcerned.
  - B. Interested.
  - C. Unhappy.
  - D. Disappointed.

#### Passage 4

Close upon the hour of noon the whole village was suddenly electrified with the horrible news. No need of the as yet undreamed-of telegraph; the tale flew from man to