

2002<sup>年</sup>


# 在职攻读硕士学位 全国联考英语考试高分指导

主编 白 洁

本书面向

公共管理硕士 (MPA)  
工商管理硕士 (MBA)  
法律硕士  
教育硕士  
工程硕士  
农业推广硕士  
兽医硕士  
公共卫生硕士  
军事硕士

另配磁带

 中国人民大学出版社

深度总结考试规则 全面提高应试能力

# 在职攻读硕士学位全国联考

## 英语考试高分指导

H310-42

B16

主 编	白 洁	
副主编	王珠英	
编 者	白 洁	王珠英
	李慧明	韩满玲

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试高分指导/白洁主编  
北京:中国人民大学出版社,2002

ISBN 7-300-04189-2/H·320

I. 在…

II. 白…

III. 英语-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 039634 号

**在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试  
高分指导**

主编 白 洁

---

出版发行:中国人民大学出版社

(北京中关村大街 31 号 邮编 100080)

邮购部:62515351 门市部:62514148

总编室:62511242 出版部:62511239

本社网址:www.cru-press.com.cn

人大教研网:www.ttrnet.com

经 销:新华书店

印 刷:中煤涿州制图印刷厂

---

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张:32.75

2002 年 8 月第 1 版 2002 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

字数:869 000

---

定价:45.00 元

(图书出现印装问题,本社负责调换)

# 目 录

<b>第一部分 听力理解</b> .....	(1)
第一章 听力理解考纲要求及应试指导.....	(1)
第二章 听力理解专项练习.....	(8)
第三章 听力理解专项练习答案及听力原文 .....	(25)
<b>第二部分 语法结构和词汇</b> .....	(48)
第一章 语法 .....	(48)
第一节 语法结构考纲要求、测试范围及命题重点分析.....	(48)
第二节 测试要点讲解 .....	(49)
第三节 语法结构专项练习及题解 .....	(86)
第二章 词汇.....	(101)
第一节 词汇考纲要求及考查要点分析.....	(101)
第二节 词汇专项练习及题解.....	(116)
<b>第三部分 阅读理解</b> .....	(130)
第一章 考查要点分析与应试指导.....	(130)
第一节 考查要点分析.....	(130)
第二节 阅读理解所需知识与技能.....	(132)
第三节 常用阅读方法的介绍与训练.....	(139)
第四节 阅读理解问题类型与应试技巧.....	(194)
第二章 阅读理解专项练习及题解.....	(248)
第一节 阅读理解专项练习.....	(248)
第二节 阅读理解专项练习答案及题解.....	(285)
<b>第四部分 完形填空</b> .....	(310)
第一章 完形填空考纲要求及应试指导.....	(310)
第二章 完形填空专项练习.....	(314)
第三章 完形填空专项练习题解.....	(334)
<b>第五部分 英译汉</b> .....	(361)
第一章 考纲要求及考查要点分析.....	(361)
第二章 英汉翻译基础知识与技能.....	(370)
第三章 翻译中常用的各种技巧.....	(377)
第四章 长句难句的翻译.....	(391)
第五章 翻译的基本程序和基本方法.....	(395)
第一节 翻译的基本程序.....	(395)
第二节 翻译的基本方法.....	(395)
第六章 英译汉短文翻译练习与答案.....	(398)

<b>第六部分 写作</b> .....	(424)
第一章 考纲要求及应试要点分析.....	(424)
第二章 英语写作基础知识和技巧.....	(430)
第三章 提纲作文.....	(447)
第四章 英语作文启、承、转、合常用词语 .....	(451)
第五章 写作练习与参考范文.....	(457)
<b>第七部分 模拟试卷</b> .....	(475)
模拟试卷一.....	(475)
模拟试卷二.....	(485)
<b>第八部分 模拟试卷答案及题解</b> .....	(495)
模拟试卷一答案及题解.....	(495)
模拟试卷二答案及题解.....	(504)

# 第一部分 听力理解

## 第一章 听力理解考纲要求及应试指导

在职攻读硕士学位入学考试全国英语联考的第一部分是听力理解。根据考试大纲的规定，考生应在两遍放音后听懂语速为每分钟 130 词左右的一般题材的英语对话和短文，能够理解所听材料的中心思想和意图及话语含义。本部分由 Section A 和 Section B 两节组成。Section A 有 9 道题，每题为一小段对话，在一男一女间进行。对话之后为提问，要求考生从所给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。Section B 为两篇长度约 120 词~150 词左右的短文。每篇短文后有三个问题，也要求考生根据录音的内容，从所给的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。两题的间隙时间为 14 秒，对话和短文的录音材料以及问题均读两遍，每题为 1 分，共计 15 分，考试时间为 30 分钟。

对于不少考生来说，听力理解可能是他们最没有把握的部分。由于平时训练少，考试时对朗读者的语速不适应，对语流中的词句听不懂，选择答案时理解判断上发生失误，这些都导致考生在这部分失分较多。另外，因为听力理解处于整个试卷的第一部分，考生心理压力可能较大。有的考生因为听力没有考好，情绪紧张而影响其他几部分应试的正常发挥。因此，要做好听力理解题，考生一方面要在平时多听多练，养成良好的听音习惯，提高听力技能和语言基本功，同时还要掌握应试的方法。

### 一、加强平时训练

了解和掌握一些听音的方法和技巧固然重要，但由于听力是多种能力的综合，不但与听者的基本听力技能有关，而且与听者的词汇量、语法等语言基本功以及知识面密切相关，因此要提高听力水平，平时多听是关键。只有反复地听，才能使大脑提高听觉反应的自动性，对语流中的音、词、句型结构和对话中的期待、推理、判断等形成自动的条件反射，建立直接的外语思维。可以说，没有一定的量的积累，就不可能有质的飞跃。在平时的训练中，要注意以下几个问题：

#### 1. 选择适当的听力材料

音像市场上销售的外语听力磁带种类繁多，有一类是专门根据考试的内容和形式而设计的模拟听力试题，这类试题旨在帮助考生熟悉考题的形式和特点，作为考前强化训练，对考生的应试能力有较强的实用性和针对性。考生可以充分利用这类模拟听力试题来训练听力。但同时需要指出的是，听力训练是自觉性很强的学习活动，特别依赖于所听材料的趣味性，如果反复地听同一种形式的试题录音，做同一种形式的选择题，可能会产生枯燥乏味的感觉，失去听力的兴趣，从而影响对所听材料的理解。因此模拟听力试题应和其他不同的听力材料结合起来用，比如可以利用广播电视、多媒体等媒介，学习一些新的表达方式以及新的词汇。而且这类听力材料题材广泛，内容丰富，语速有快有慢，声音也各不相同，是很好的学习材料。

#### 2. 精听与泛听兼顾

精听和泛听是听力训练的两种形式，精听要求能完全听懂所听的内容。通过反复认真地听，



达到对语篇中语义、句型结构等熟练掌握的目的。在训练方法上，精听要求扎扎实实，通常采用听后答题或听后复述等方法来训练。泛听的目的不是要求对所听内容能够全部理解，而是要求尽量去听能听懂的内容，强调从整体上培养自己捕捉信息的能力和逻辑思维能力。前面提到的广播、电视或 VCD 影碟等都是泛听的好渠道。在平时的训练中将两者结合起来，不但可以打好听力的基本功，同时还可扩大知识面。

### 3. 避免对照文字材料听录音

听力理解主要依赖考生听的能力，因此一定要避免一边看文字材料一边听录音的习惯。对照文字材料听录音，表面上是“听”懂了，但其实是“看”懂了，这样做不可能真正提高听力。因此考生在平时训练时，一定要抛开文字材料，养成通过听来获取信息的习惯，听不懂的地方可多听几遍，实在听不懂的地方再去对照原文。

## 二、Section A 解题思路

在 Section A 的 9 道题中，考试大纲要求考生在听完每一小段对话后，能够判断出对话的情景、场合、人物关系和讲话人的意图及话语含义。

听好对话可以从两方面着手：

### 1. 善于预测问题

听力测试中的信息是由音响信息和书面信息两部分组成的。音响信息是选择判断正确答案的依据，是听力考试的核心部分。书面信息是根据音响信息的内容设计编排的。对话的内容、提出的问题与书面四个选择项之间有着不可分割的联系。善于通过浏览书面选择项，预测对话的语题和可能提出的问题，有目的地去捕捉关键性的信息，从而更好地回答提出的问题，是听力测试的一个重要技巧。

预测问题必须学会把握时机。正式考试之前，往往先播放考场指令，考生在按要求填完答题卡上的各项内容后，就应抓紧时间打开试卷，阅读听力部分的书面选择项。考试前对书面选择项浏览一遍，可以对试题的内容有一个粗略的印象。在播放每道题的录音之前，如能将注意力再次集中到该题的书面选择项中，进行具体的预测，可能会有更好的效果。这里要求考生控制、安排好答题的时间。每个对话都能听两遍，这样考生在听第一遍之前先预测，然后带着问题去听关键性的信息，根据听到的问题选择正确答案。听第二遍时主要是检查所选的答案，这时在该题的答案上不可多停留，应很快用剩余的时间快速浏览下一道题的书面选择项，预测试题内容和问题，做好听音准备，这样依次类推，直到听力考试结束。

预测可以通过以下方法进行：

#### (1) 根据交际语言的特点预测

对话属于交际语言，离不开一定的语言环境和在这种环境下必然要交流的信息。例如：在医院，医生与病人之间一般谈论治病或健康问题；在商店，售货员与顾客之间一般会谈论货物与价格问题。知道了对话的环境，一般就能期待和预知要交流的信息；反之，知道了交流的信息，也可以推断对话者之间的关系和对话的环境，这就是根据交际语言的特点进行预测。考试大纲中提到的判断对话的情景、场合和人物关系的对话题，往往是根据以上原则设置的。

#### 例 1

A. In a restaurant.

B. In a library.

C. In a post office.

D. At the airport.

很明显，这是一个问及对话发生地点的试题，提问的形式常常是：Where does the conversa-

tion most probably take place? 考生可把期待的范围缩小到以上四种环境下可能要交流的信息上, 在听的过程中将精力集中在最能反映该环境特征的关键词上, 判断出对话的环境, 并选出正确答案。例如, 要是对话发生在图书馆, 对话中可能就会出现像 due, overdue, renew, check out books 之类的关键词; 假如对话发生在邮局, 则可能会听到像 stamps, registered letter, parcel, postage, airmail 这样一些关键词。

## 例 2

A. Secretary and boss.

B. Client and lawyer.

C. Student and teacher.

D. Patient and doctor.

以上的选择项排列着四组从事不同职业与身份的人, 从这些选择项可以预知, 试题的提问几乎永远都是同一种方式, 即: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? 要做好这类题, 关键也是抓住与说话人身份相关的关键词。

### (2) 根据书面选择项的语言结构预测

听音之前虽然很难确定对话的确切内容, 但从书面选择项的语言结构中, 还是可以预测到一些与听力原文相关的内容, 如对话的题型、涉及哪些方面的内容、可能会出现什么问题等。如听力样题 A 节第 4 题:

A. See the movie before eating.

B. Leave for home at once.

C. Eat before seeing the movie.

D. Start to work right now.

四个选项都是以动词词组的形式出现, 可知这个对话涉及动作, 问题一般问已做了什么, 或要做什么? 问题可能会是: What is sb. going to do? /What does the man /woman want to do?

又如第 5 题:

A. She'd better live on campus.

B. She'd better get up early.

C. She'd better take a bus to school.

D. She'd better ride a bike to school.

四个选择项都是句型相同的句子。选择项中句子的主语和助动词词组都相同, 不同之处在于谓语动词本身, 可以推断出对话中男方对女方提出了建议, 问题可能会是: What does the man suggest that the woman do? 或 What does the man advise the woman to do?

### (3) 根据选择项的异同预测

有些选择项的句子结构差别较大, 这时可根据单词 (词组) 在选择项中出现的频率来预测听力原文的有关内容。一般来说, 选择项中出现频率比较高的单词 (词组), 它们在听力原文中出现的可能性也就比较大。如样题 A 节第 1 题:

A. He prefers to use the stairs.

B. He doesn't know where the elevator is.

C. He is in a great hurry.

D. He uses elevators all the time.

选择项中 use, elevator (电梯) 等出现了两次, 同时也出现了与电梯对应的 stairs (楼梯), 可以推知, 对话可能是有关男方是用电梯还是用楼梯的内容。录音中的听力原文如下:

W: Let's take the elevator. It's over there.



M: I know, but I'd like to walk up.

Q: What does the man mean?

听力原文与预测的方向基本上是一致的, 因此只要注意男方的谈话, 正确答案 A 就不难选择。

## 2. 学会捕捉主要信息

主要信息是指最能满足答题要求的信息。在对书面选择项进行快速浏览后, 考生就应该结合所预测的对话题的题型、可能涉及的内容、会出现的问题有重点地去听与答题有关的信息。不同的题型也要求有不同的重点, 例如, 对于那些问及对话发生的地点、对话者的职业或者对话者之间关系的试题, 最基本的办法就是把握对话中最能反映某种场所特征或职业特征的关键词, 这类词听出来了, 即使没有完全听懂整个对话, 也可以选对正确答案。如 open an account (开户头) 一个词组或 menu (菜单) 一个单词就能帮助考生判断对话发生在银行或餐厅。

对话中的某些连词、副词或词组起着信号词的作用, 它出现在句子开头或句子与句子之间, 听时不能忽略这些词或词组, 它们连接的句子或句子成分往往是说话人要强调的内容, 例如, 像 yes, sure, certainly, sorry, no 等词往往表明说话人的态度与反应。一般说来, 如果在句子开头听到 yes, certainly, sure 等词, 则表明说话人对某人或某事的肯定或赞许; 如果是 no, sorry 等词, 则表明说话人反对或不同意某人或某事。这样, 根据这些信号词, 可以推断说话人的基本态度。另一类词如 but, yet, however 是表示转折关系的信号词, 其中以 but 出现的频率最高。当话语中出现 but 一词时, 不要被 but 前的词语所迷惑, 而要十分注意 but 后的内容。因为 but 之前的往往是客套话, 而后面的才是真正的心里话。

## 3. 领会对话的内在含义

在听力测试中, 有时说话人表达思想的方式比较含蓄, 不能为选择书面答案提供直接的信息。有时采用的语言形式与期望传递的信息不一致, 如第一人提出问题或话题后, 第二人不直接正面回答, 而是拐弯抹角, 给人答非所问的感觉。因此考生在听力过程中还要学会利用语调和逻辑推理的思维过程来判断对话的内在含义, 领会说话人的真实意图。

语调是人们表达思想感情的重要手段之一。相同的词句, 采用的语调不同, 表达的含义也不一样。在听力测试中也常用不同的语调来表示说话人的怀疑、否定、不耐烦或肯定等。一般说来, 用降调 (特别是在一般疑问句或反意疑问句中用降调), 表示对事物的肯定, 而用升调 (特别是在陈述句或特殊疑问句中用升调) 表示对事物的怀疑和否定。考生在听力测试时, 不但要听懂录音的内容, 而且还要注意说话人的语调及其表示的内在意义。

在那些要求判断出讲话人的意图或话语含义的对话中, 一些句子的真实含义不是直截了当地摆在我们面前, 而是要考生根据对话中揭示的内容去寻找与其有关的其他事物以及它们之间的关系, 例如:

W: Did you meet the new teacher yesterday?

M: I've been sick for two days.

Q: What does the man mean?

备选项为:

A. The new teacher is sick.

B. There are two new teachers.

C. He hasn't met the teacher yet.

D. He didn't like the teacher.

女方问男方昨天是否见到了新老师，男方回答说病了两天。表面上他的回答似乎与问题无关，但既然是对话，两者之间就必然存在逻辑联系。可以推断，生病一般是在家休息，不可能上学，也就不可能见到新老师。书面选择项中能够回答女方提问的只有 C，其他都是答非所问。

### 三、Section B 解题思路

短文相对要对话的难度大，这是因为短文的信息量大，每篇短文长约 120 词至 150 词，是对话的几倍。另外，短文的内容广泛，题材丰富，考生要在听完两遍后从中获取解题的信息，不但要有较高的耳听意会的能力和记忆力，而且要有较宽的知识面，但这并不是说短文比对话难很多。其实短文有自己的规律和特点。首先，短文主要考查对文章大意及重要细节的理解。第二，每篇短文之后的几个问题有一定的联系，它们往往是某一主题的几个方面。第三，短文主要考听和记，虽然有时需要概括全文的中心思想，但只要听懂大意，记住主要细节，就可以选择正确答案。此外，短文中暗示题比较少，答题时不太需要经过推理、联想。例如 Where 问句要求直接回答短文中出现的地点，而不必通过关键词来判断。因此除了对话部分的某些听力方法也适用于短文外，根据短文的特点，考生还要注意以下几个方面：

#### 1. 听懂短文的大意

听懂大意是指听完短文后要对其中的大意、所述事情的来龙去脉等有一个总体的印象。理解了短文的大意，才能对细节有更好的认识。如果听完一篇短文后只记得几个支离破碎的词句，对文章的整体却一无所知，那只能靠猜测来解题，答对率必然会很低，有时还会陷入选择项中故意设置的陷阱。

听懂短文的大意，首先要注意听好短文的开场白。按照西方人的思维习惯，常常采用演绎的方法，把主题句放在文章的开头，然后再陈述具体的内容。即使是主题句不在开头部分的开场白，也含有对理解全文有指导意义的重要信息。因此考生要注意听清楚开场白，这对于了解短文的主题、听懂大意，并顺利地听完和理解全文起着导向作用，如考试大纲样题 Section B 两篇短文的开场白：

#### Passage 1

In order to present your paper well at a conference, you may take the following simple steps. (为了在大会上把论文宣读好，你可以采取以下简单的步骤。)

这一开场白不但点明了主题，即如何在大会上宣读好论文，而且还暗示了短文展开陈述的方式，即用列举法阐述每一步骤。

#### Passage 2

Today I'd like to talk about using computers in education. (今天，我想谈谈在教育中使用计算机的问题。)

这一开场白点明了谈话的主题，即 using computers in education。

又如：

James Anthony, who is considered to be the greatest living dramatist of the American theater, was born in Bangor, Maine in 1921.

这句较长的开场白不仅告诉我们短文的体裁是人物传记，而且对人物的姓名、职业、出生年代、出生地点和社会对他的评价都一一作了交待。

看了以上的几个开场白，考生尽管还不知道短文的详细内容，但对短文的题材、大概内容和将要展开的陈述有了一个初步的印象，从而对理解全文的大意起指导作用。有些短文的开场白已经和问题挂上钩，它们正是提问的内容。如样题 passage 1 的第一个问题：What is the main idea about this speech?

除了听好短文的开场白外，考生还应利用话语提示去理解短文的意义。语篇中经常出现的话语提示能预先告诉下文将谈论的话题，以便考生作好答题准备。这些话语提示可以是句子，也可以是单词或短语，如：The first thing we're trying to do is...

One reason why people smoke is that...

While you present your paper, the most important thing is that...

这些话语提示句表示以下的话题是说话人强调的重点，它往往是作者的主要观点，也常常是考查的重点。针对上述第三个话语提示句，录音中提出的问题是：What is the most important thing mentioned by the speaker while you are presenting a paper?

另有一类话语提示预示语意的改变，如 but, however, yet, nevertheless, on the contrary, instead of 等等，考生在听到这类词或词组时，就要做好期待相反观点出现的准备。如：To investigate human behavior in a more natural setting is difficult, I admit, nevertheless, there are at least two ways to carry out such a task.

有些话语提示表示因果关系，如 because, as a result, therefore, consequently 等，这些话语提示预示说话人将对某件事的原因或结果作出阐述。

其他话语提示还有 then, finally, besides (表示继续某一话题); Another thing I want to say is, on the other hand (表示过渡到另一想法)，等等。听清这些话语提示，不但能对下文的内容做出符合逻辑的推测，保持思维的连贯性，而且有助于抓住短文的主要论点和论据，更好地理解短文的大意。

## 2. 利用书面选择项预测短文的要点

利用书面选择项预测试题可能涉及的内容与范围，这一听力技巧同样适用于短文。在短文中书面选择项的正确答案往往与听力原文的内容相同，或者是内容的释义。因此在听音前快速阅读书面选择项，可以获取与答题有关的信息（也就是短文的测试要点），从而在听音中有目的、有意识地注意听取有关信息，这是听好短文的诀窍之一。请看样题中 Section B 第一篇短文的书面选择项：

10. A. How to present a paper orally.  
B. How to write a paper.  
C. How to attend a conference.  
D. How to make an ending for the speech.
11. A. Show your respect to the audience.  
B. Repeat your main points briefly.  
C. Make a careful preparation.  
D. Speak loudly.
12. A. Invite questions or comments.  
B. Speak clearly and loudly.  
C. Follow your outline notes closely.  
D. Look at your audience frequently.

从选择项中多次出现的重复词汇如 speak, speech, audience, paper, loudly 等, 可以知道短文的内容与演讲有关。第 10 题的书面选择项都是疑问词 how 接动词不定式结构, 由此可以推知, 本题的提问一定是如何做某件事。第 11 题和第 12 题的书面选择项都是谓语动词接宾语, 可以推测两个问题都涉及做什么。确切地说, 根据第 10 题的选择项, 这两个问题可能涉及类似应该做什么的忠告。这样, 在听短文的时候, 考生对要注意听取的重点信息心里有数, 答题也就更有把握。

本短文的录音原文是:

In order to present your paper well at a conference, you may take the following simple steps. First, prepare your oral presentation carefully and try to make it interesting and lively. Second, when you introduce your paper, you should not just read the whole paper aloud. Try to speak from the outline notes. This will help you to get more attention from the audience. Third, while you present your paper, the most important thing is that you should look at your audience from time to time just to show your respect. From the eye contact, you may find out if the audience can follow you or not. Finally, you should make a strong ending. One good way of doing this is to repeat your main points briefly and invite questions or comments. These steps will help you to make a successful oral presentation.

问题是:

10. What is the main idea about this speech?

问题与预测虽然不完全一致, 但考生如果注意听开场白的話, 会发现段首句 In order to present your paper well at a conference, you may take the following simple steps 的内容与选项 A 是相吻合的。

11. What is the first step mentioned in the speech?

问题问的是第一步做什么, 这与预测的“应该做什么”比较一致, 原文中的 first 是话语提示词, 接下来的句子 prepare your oral presentation carefully 与 C 项相吻合。

12. What is the most important thing mentioned by the speaker while you are presenting a paper?

这一问题也是作者认为应该做什么的忠告。文中的原句为: while you present your paper, the most important thing is that you should look at your audience from time to time just to show your respect, 这一句子与 D 项也完全一致。

### 3. 听记结合

短文在很大程度上考查对主要细节是否听懂和记住。选择项的正确答案往往与听力原文基本一致。另外, 每篇短文后的 3 个问题一般是按照短文叙述的先后顺序提出来的。不按短文叙述的顺序出题的情况是有的, 但比较少。因此, 根据短文出题的这一特点, 考生还可以采用边听录音边看答案的办法, 在某个与听力原文相一致的选择项旁边或做记号或做简短的笔记, 提醒自己这个选择项有可能是正确答案。听完全文后根据问题对这一选择项进一步审核, 看答案与提问是否一致。

录音内容放两遍给考生检查答案是否正确提供了方便。考生在听完第一遍后, 还应注意力高度集中, 对照选择项和答案把对话和短文的内容及问题再听一遍。总之, 考生在平时多听多练习的基础上, 掌握一些应试的方法和技巧, 在听力部分拿高分是完全可以做到的。

## 第二章 听力理解专项练习

### Section A Short Conversations

1. A. She is not interested in the article.  
B. She has given the man much trouble.  
C. She would like to have a copy of the article.  
D. She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.
2. A. He saw the big tower he visited on TV.  
B. He has visited the TV Tower twice.  
C. He has visited the TV Tower once.  
D. He will visit the TV Tower in June.
3. A. The woman has trouble getting along with the professor.  
B. The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.  
C. The woman knows the professor has been busy.  
D. The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.
4. A. He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.  
B. He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.  
C. He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.  
D. He wants to spend more time with his family.
5. A. The man thought the essay was easy.  
B. They both had a hard time writing the essay.  
C. The woman thought the essay was easy.  
D. Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.
6. A. In the park.  
C. In his apartment.  
B. Between two buildings.  
D. Under a huge tree.
7. A. It's awfully dull.  
C. It's very exhausting.  
B. It's really exciting.  
D. It's quite challenging.
8. A. A movie.  
C. A play.  
B. A lecture.  
D. A speech.
9. A. The weather is mild compared to the past year's.  
B. They are having the coldest winter ever.  
C. The weather will soon get warmer.  
D. The weather may get even colder.
10. A. A mystery story.  
C. The search for a reliable witness.  
B. The hiring of a shop assistant.  
D. An unsolved case of robbery.

11. A. Buy some traveller's checks. B. Borrow some money from a friend.  
C. Check the brakes and tires. D. Spend some time travelling.
12. A. He is very forgiving and tolerant. B. He probably has a poor memory.  
C. He is well liked by his customers. D. He has been introduced to the staff.
13. A. He thinks the book should include more information.  
B. He doesn't think it necessary to provide the answers.  
C. The answers will be added in a later edition.  
D. The book does include the answers.
14. A. Announce appeals for public service. B. Hold a charity concert to raise money.  
C. Ask the school radio station for help. D. Pool money to fund the radio station.
15. A. She talked with the consultant about the new program until two.  
B. She couldn't talk to the consultant before two.  
C. She would talk to the consultant during lunch.  
D. She couldn't contact the consultant's secretary.
16. A. They are equally competent for the job.  
B. They both graduated from art schools.  
C. They majored in different areas of art.  
D. They are both willing to draw the posters.
17. A. At a book store. B. At an art museum.  
C. At a newspaper office. D. At a gymnasium.
18. A. The woman received a phone call from Mark yesterday.  
B. The man injured Mark in a traffic accident yesterday.  
C. The man met a friend by chance.  
D. The woman contacted Mark on business.
19. A. The man should stay up and watch the program.  
B. The man should read something exciting instead.  
C. The man should go to bed at eleven.  
D. The man should give up watching the movie.
20. A. Students with a library card can check any book out.  
B. Reference books are not allowed to be checked out.  
C. Only students with a library card can check out reference books.  
D. The number of books a student can check out is unlimited.
21. A. Dinner is going to be late.  
B. The ice cream won't be ready in time for dinner.  
C. There isn't enough ice cream for dinner.  
D. There's just enough ice cream for dinner.
22. A. Go to a fast-food place with the man. B. Eat after her class.  
C. Join some friends for a quick meal. D. Get to her class quickly.
23. A. In a bank. B. At a discount shop.  
C. In a college. D. At a ball game.



24. A. Go to the dance alone.  
C. Stand in line for tickets for the dance.
25. A. The woman likes to wear gloves.  
C. The dress suits her very well.
26. A. At home.  
C. At the health center.
27. A. Having an interview.  
C. Talking with his friend.
28. A. She made a mistake by taking too few courses in the first term.  
B. The courses she took were too difficult for her.  
C. She took too many courses during her first term.  
D. She found it difficult dealing with college courses.
29. A. Worried and frightened.  
C. Quite unhappy.
30. A. He enjoys reading letters.  
C. He is offering the woman a job.
31. A. She lost her way.  
C. She lost her car.
32. A. More than an hour and a half.  
C. More than two hours.
33. A. She is sure who is going to win.  
B. Now it is good time to start the game.  
C. The game has been going on for a long time.  
D. The same team always wins.
34. A. The ideas of the paper are not convincing.  
B. Some parts of the paper are not well written.  
C. The handwriting of the paper is not good.  
D. The paper is not complete.
35. A. Looking for a young lady.  
C. Looking for a young gentleman.
36. A. The flight has been canceled.  
C. The plane is on time.
37. A. He is not to blame.  
C. He will accept all responsibility.
38. A. The man is a forgetful person.  
C. The man can have the typewriter later.
39. A. There will be heavy fog in all areas.  
C. There will be heavy fog in the east.
40. A. She's scornful.  
C. She's sympathetic.
- B. Take someone else to the dance.  
D. Not go to the dance at all.
- B. She has beautiful eyes.  
D. Her eyes and gloves are the same color.
- B. At the riverside.  
D. At his office.
- B. Filling out a form.  
D. Asking for information.
- B. Very relaxed.  
D. Angry with the professor.
- B. He has been job-hunting.  
D. He is working for a company.
- B. She lost her keys.  
D. She lost her handbag.
- B. Not more than half an hour.  
D. Less than an hour and a half.
- B. Looking for her wrist watch.  
D. Looking for a man wearing a wrist watch.
- B. The plane is late.  
D. The tickets for this flight have been sold out.
- B. It was his fault.  
D. He will be more careful next time.
- B. The typewriter is not new.  
D. The man misunderstood her.
- B. There will be heavy rain by midnight.  
D. There will be fog in all areas by midnight.
- B. She's angry.  
D. She's worried.

41. A. He likes the job of a dish-washer because it pays well.  
 B. He thinks it's important to have a good job from the beginning.  
 C. He hates to be a dish-washer because it's boring.  
 D. He would work as a dish-washer in summer if he has to.
42. A. She must learn to understand John's humor better.  
 B. She enjoys John's humor a great deal.  
 C. She doesn't appreciate John's humor.  
 D. She thinks John is not funny enough.
43. A. Joan may have taken a wrong train.                      B. Joan won't come to the conference.  
 C. Joan will miss the next conference.                      D. Joan may be late for the opening speech.
44. A. She has been dismissed for her poor performance.  
 B. She has been fired by the company.  
 C. She has been granted leave for one month  
 D. She has been offered a new job.
45. A. It will last for two weeks.                      B. It has come to a halt.  
 C. It will end before long.                      D. It will probably continue.
46. A. He doesn't need an umbrella.  
 B. He left his umbrella in school.  
 C. He doesn't want to take it because the bus is crowded.  
 D. He is the only one who doesn't have an umbrella.
47. A. He thought the questions were somewhat easy.  
 B. He wanted to know what the woman thought.  
 C. He had difficulties with the exam.  
 D. He didn't want to think about the exam
48. A. The term paper was perfect.  
 B. He was not sure if the paper was good enough.  
 C. The woman received the best score.  
 D. Nobody got a good mark for the paper.
49. A. It won't be different from the others.  
 B. It will be unusually mild.  
 C. It will be quite different from other places.  
 D. It will probably be cold.
50. A. He is going to buy some art work in New York.  
 B. He may have difficulty working and studying at the same time.  
 C. He should work hard so that he can afford to go to New York.  
 D. He is teaching school this summer.
51. A. Skating.                      B. Swimming.  
 C. Boating and swimming.                      D. Boating and skating.
52. A. Put her report on his desk.                      B. Read some papers he recommended.  
 C. Improve some parts of her paper.                      D. Mail her report to the publisher.

53. A. She takes it as a kind of exercise. B. She wants to save money.  
C. She loves doing anything that is new. D. Her office isn't very far.
54. A. A shop assistant. B. A telephone operator.  
C. A waitress. D. A clerk.
55. A. A railway porter. B. A bus conductor.  
C. A taxi driver. D. A postal clerk.
56. A. Most people killed in traffic accidents are heavy drinkers.  
B. She does not agree with the man.  
C. Drunk drivers are not guilty.  
D. People should pay more attention to the danger of drunk driving.
57. A. \$ 1.40 B. \$ 4.30 C. \$ 6.40 D. \$ 8.60
58. A. Collect papers for the man. B. Do the typing once again.  
C. Check the paper for typing errors. D. Read the whole newspaper.
59. A. The woman does not want to go to the movies.  
B. The man is too tired to go to the movies.  
C. The woman wants to go to the movies.  
D. The man wants to go out for dinner.
60. A. By bus. B. By bike. C. By taxi. D. On foot.
61. A. The man thinks travelling by air is quite safe.  
B. The woman never travels by plane.  
C. Both speakers feel nervous when flying.  
D. The speakers feel sad about the serious loss of life.
62. A. At the information desk. B. In an office.  
C. In a restaurant. D. At a railway station.
63. A. Write the letter. B. Paint the shelf.  
C. Fix the shelf. D. Look for the pen.
64. A. It gives a 30% discount to all customers.  
B. It is run by Mrs. Winter's husband.  
C. It hires Mrs. Winter as an adviser.  
D. It encourages husbands to shop on their own.
65. A. Long exposure to the sun. B. Lack of sleep.  
C. Too tight a hat. D. Long working hours.
66. A. His English is still poor after ten years in America.  
B. He doesn't mind speaking English with an accent.  
C. He doesn't like the way Americans speak.  
D. He speaks English as if he were a native speaker.
67. A. An auto mechanic. B. An electrician.  
C. A carpenter. D. A telephone repairman.
68. A. They both enjoyed watching the game.  
B. The man thought the results were beyond their expectations.