

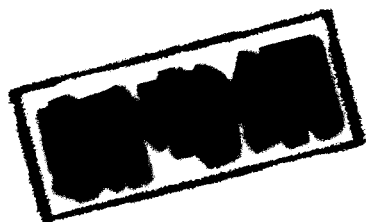
新考纲

同等学力申请硕士学位 英语全国统考快速过关丛书 模拟试题

总主编 梁为祥 肖辉

It won't matter where you came from,
or on what side of the tracks you lived.
It won't matter whether you were beautiful
or brilliant. Your gender, skin color, ethnicity
will be irrelevant.
So what will matter? How will the value of your
days be measured?
What will matter is not what you bought, but
what you built; not what you got, but what you gave.
What will matter is not your success, but your
significance.
What will matter is not what you learned, but
what you taught.
What will matter is every act of integrity,
compassion, courage, and sacrifice that enriched,
empowered or encouraged others to simply be human.

南京大学出版社



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

同等学力申请硕士学位英语全国统考快速过关丛书·模拟试题/梁为祥,肖辉总主编. —南京:南京大学出版社,2005.3

ISBN 7-305-04428-8

I. 同... II. ①梁... ②肖... III. 英语-研究生-统一考试-习题 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 016452 号

丛 书 名 同等学力申请硕士学位英语全国统考快速过关丛书
书 名 模拟试题
编 著 者 梁为祥 肖辉 总主编
出版发行 南京大学出版社
社 址 南京市汉口路 22 号 邮编 210093
电 话 025-83596923 025-83592317 传真 025-83328362
网 址 <http://press.nju.edu.cn>
电子邮件 nupress1@public1.ptt.js.cn
sales@press.nju.edu.cn (销售部)
经 销 全国各地新华书店
照 排 南京展望文化发展有限公司
印 刷 扬州鑫华印刷有限公司
开 本 787×1092 1/16 印张 13 字数 316 千
版 次 2005 年 3 月第 1 版 2005 年 3 月第 1 次印刷
ISBN 7-305-04428-8/H·390
定 价 21.00 元

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前 言

国务院学位委员会办公室于 2004 年底对《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲》进行了修订。此大纲为第四版,将对自 2005 年起以后几年的考试适用。新大纲更注重考生的实际情况,在题型、题量、分值的设置和选择上都有所调整,对考生的英语综合应用能力提出了新的要求。此外新大纲取消了听力理解部分,增加了口语交际这一新题型,在综合填空及辨析错误等部分也有所变化。根据最新修订的考试大纲的要求,结合《非英语专业研究生英语〈第一外语〉教学大纲》,针对在职人员学习外语的特点,我们专门编写了《同等学力申请硕士学位英语全国统考快速过关丛书》,共分三册:《应试综合指导》、《阅读精选 60 篇》和《模拟试题》。

其中,《应试综合指导》严格按照口语交际、词汇、阅读理解、综合填空、辨析错误、翻译和写作七大题型独立成章,并附有最新修订考试大纲(第四版)和全真题试卷。《阅读精选 60 篇》除了撷取近年英美报刊、杂志上的各类文章 60 篇,还列出了新的大纲词汇表。《模拟试题》根据大纲的规定和要求以及考试的内容,共编写了 12 套应试模拟题,并附有答案。全书按照标准试卷的七大部分编写,各部分都严格根据考试的题型、题量、难度设计。本套丛书选材新颖,难易度适中,便于在职人员复习、自测、掌握,旨在为广大考生提供更多的复习内容和练习的机会,帮助考生在此过程中把握各题型的要点,加深对试题特点的认识,正确理解各题型的重点难点,提高综合运用语言的能力,以便在考试中取得好成绩。

本套丛书具有以下几大特色:

- 讲解透彻,对每项题型的考查范围、要点和难点都进行了详尽的分析;
- 所选的内容都是全新材料,富有时代感和知识性;
- 各部分的模拟练习和试题贴近真题难度;
- 模拟练习的形式基本上与真题相吻合,而且大都增加了题量,尤其是增大了阅读量,这有利于考生扩大复习面和知识面,促进应试能力的提高;
- 模拟练习都附有答案和解析,便于考生复习和自测。

本套书由东南大学外语系梁为祥教授和肖辉博士担任总主编。主要参编学校有东南大学、中国药科大学、南京国际关系学院、南京财经大学、江苏工业学院等院校。编者来自于以上院校的非英语专业研究生英语教研室,富有多年的教学经验和应试技巧。郑州大学外国语学院郭英剑院长和南京大学的侯宁海教授对全套书进行了校阅,在此由衷地感谢。

限于水平和时间,疏漏和失误之处在所难免,欢迎广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 3 月

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模拟试卷

Test One

Paper One 试卷一

(90 minutes)

Part I Dialogue Communication (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 for each)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue by marking the corresponding letter with a single line across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

1. A: Sunshine Motel. May I help you?

B: _____

A. All right. My name is David Jones and my room number is 103.

B. Yes. We need a double room for this weekend.

C. Thank you. I'd like to make a long distance call to New Zealand.

D. Sorry. I don't think you can help us. Thank you anyway.

2. A: May I see your driving license and vehicle registration card, please?

B: _____

A. OK. But I was driving at 60 miles per hour.

B. Sorry, please don't write me a ticket.

C. Sure. Did I do anything wrong?

D. Yes. But I don't think I'm a bad driver.

3. A: Could you please make up this prescription for me?

B: _____

A. No. You need to see a doctor first.

B. Yes. You can buy the medicine from the drugstore at the corner.

C. Well. It is prescribed clearly in that book.

D. Certainly. I'll do it for you right away.

4. A: Do you know that the hot dog did not originate in the United States, but in Germany?

B: _____

- A. Yes. They even have something similar to it in Finland. It is made out of reindeer meat.
 - B. Yes. The hot dog in United States was originally transferred from Germany.
 - C. Yes. The hot dog in Germany was the original one.
 - D. Yes. People in Germany don't quite like hot dogs as people in United States.
5. A: How was the job interview? I think you make a good journalist.
 B: _____
- A. Well. My application was turned down. They were looking for people with experience.
 - B. Well. I gave it up as I was a journalist.
 - C. Well. The interview is OK, but I want to be a journalist.
 - D. Well. The people interviewed were not very cooperative.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: *In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single line across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

6. **Man:** I had a quarrel with Mary. She said that she hated me coming back home late.
Woman: You need to put your cards on the table.

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. The man should go home earlier.
- B. The man shouldn't quarrel with Mary.
- C. The man shouldn't play cards in the evening.
- D. The man should talk about the problem openly.

7. **Man:** Did you tell Sally that she failed the exam again?

Woman: No. I didn't have the heart to tell her.

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. She thinks the topic is too serious for her.
- B. She doesn't like to have a heart to heart talk with Sally.
- C. She thinks the news is too bad for Sally.
- D. She dares not to tell Sally the bad news.

8. **Man:** How did your interview go?

Woman: I couldn't feel better about it.

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. The woman is sick.

- B. The woman is confident.
- C. The woman is worried about her interview.
- D. The woman is feeling better.

9. **Man:** Henry says Professor Bush is very strict.

Woman: I used to believe that, too.

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. She thinks Professor Bush is strict with himself.
- B. She doesn't think Professor Bush is strict.
- C. She agrees with Henry.
- D. She believes Henry is right.

10. **Man:** Do you have Tom's telephone number in New York?

Woman: Not yet. But he promised to send it to me as soon as he had a phone installed.

Question: What can you learn from the conversation?

- A. The man has lost Tom's phone number.
- B. The woman wants to install a phone.
- C. Tom will keep his promise.
- D. Tom hasn't sent the woman his phone number yet.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points, 0.5 for each)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, there are 10 sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the underlined part. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

11. In spite of circumstantial evidence pointing to his guilt, the accused asserted that he was innocent.
A. appealed B. maintained C. confessed D. denounced
12. If they had had a flash-bulb accessory, they would have taken pictures at the candle-light party.
A. attachment B. commitment C. assessment D. ornament
13. The solution Professor Yang hit on is not necessarily appropriate to my knotty problem.
A. appreciable B. favorable C. accessible D. applicable
14. The company specializes in fabricating parts for do-it-yourself furniture-making kits.
A. fracturing B. manufacturing C. providing D. regulating

15. The manager rebuked Tom, whose clumsiness was responsible for the complete break-down of operations in his department.
A. comforted B. assaulted C. reproached D. enforced
16. According to the latest demographic survey the population of France remains stationary.
A. perpetual B. unchanged C. permanent D. parallel
17. He enjoys great prestige both at home and abroad for he has won grand prizes in some international contests.
A. privilege B. appraisal C. reputation D. priority
18. Most policemen consider it prudent to wear bullet-proof vest when they are on the beat.
A. conspicuous B. considerate C. coward D. cautious
19. The escaped convict kidnapped a 3-year-old boy and then ruthlessly suffocated him.
A. infamously B. mercilessly C. indignantly D. terrifically
20. Little Mary hasn't really answered the question, for what she said is not pertinent.
A. proper B. relevant C. profound D. reflective

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. Then mark the corresponding letter with a single line across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

21. To make the house more comfortable, we decided to have central heating _____.
A. installed B. established C. settled D. built
22. Classroom routines are an important factor in keeping children constructively busy in encouraging self-discipline, and in _____ learning.
A. fabricating B. fascinating C. facilitating D. lubricating
23. Businessmen quite generally look upon rising prices as a _____ of prosperity.
A. symptom B. preparation C. precaution D. symposium
24. By manipulating those mathematical terms according to the relevant conventions, new and sometimes unexpected relations are _____.
A. appeared B. reproduced C. revealed D. recognized
25. Since everyone would like to find an apartment _____ the university, there are very few vacancies in the area.
A. on top of B. ahead of C. prior to D. next to
26. Although many people have doubts about new technology, _____ it will probably

benefit mankind.

A. in the long run B. in the event C. in good time D. as a result

27. The car _____, but we managed to get there in time for the speeches.
A. broke down B. broke up C. laid down D. laid out
28. To understand the current situation, which is _____ by rapid increases in population, it is necessary to understand the history of population trends.
A. charged B. characterized C. dominated D. discontented
29. The employment situation has led many Britons to _____ to Australia.
A. migrate B. emigrate C. immigrate D. deport
30. David Moorcroft is the current holder of world 5, 000 meters record. But there is no _____ that he will win in the Olympic Games.
A. necessity B. obligation C. guarantee D. promise

Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 25 points, 1 for each)

Directions: *There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark the corresponding letter with a single line across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.*

Passage One

Judging from recent surveys, most experts in sleep behavior agree that there is virtually an epidemic (流行病) of sleepiness in the nation. "I can't think of a single study that hasn't found Americans getting less sleep than they ought to," says Dr. David. Even people who think they are sleeping enough would probably be better off with more rest.

The beginning of our sleep-deficit (睡眠不足) crisis can be traced to the invention of the light bulb a century ago. From diary entries and other personal accounts from the 18th and 19th centuries, sleep scientists have reached the conclusion that the average person used to sleep about 9.5 hours a night. "The best sleep habits once were forced on us, when we had nothing to do in the evening down on the farm, and it was dark." By the 1950s and 1960s, that sleep schedule had been reduced dramatically to between 7.5 and eight hours, and most people had to wake to an alarm clock. "People cheat on their sleep, and they don't even realize they're doing it," says Dr. David. "They think they're OK because they can get by on 6.5 hours, when they really need 7.5, eight or even more to feel ideally vigorous."

Perhaps the most merciless robber of sleep, researchers say, is the complexity of the day. Whenever pressures from work, family, friends and community mount many people consider sleep the least expensive item on his program. "In our society, you're considered

dynamic if you say you only need 5.5 hours' sleep. If you've got to get 8.5 hours, people think you lack drive and ambition."

To determine the consequences of sleep deficit researchers have put subjects through a set of psychological and performance tests requiring them, for instance, to add columns of numbers or recall a passage read to them only minutes earlier. "We've found that if you're in sleep deficit, performance suffers," says Dr. David. "Short-term memory is weakened, as are abilities to make decisions and to concentrate."

31. People in the 18th and 19th centuries used to sleep about 9.5 hours a night because they had _____.
A. no drive and ambition B. no electric lighting
C. the best sleep habits D. nothing to do in the evening
32. According to David, Americans _____.
A. are ideally vigorous even under the pressure of life
B. often neglect the consequences of sleep deficit
C. do not know how to relax themselves properly
D. can get by on 6.5 hours of sleep
33. Many Americans believe that _____.
A. sleep is the first thing that can be sacrificed when one is busy
B. they need more sleep to cope with the complexities of everyday life
C. to sleep is something one can do at any time of the day
D. enough sleep promotes people's drive and ambition
34. The word "subjects" (Paragraph 4, Line 1) refers to _____.
A. the performance tests used in the study of sleep deficit
B. special branches of knowledge that are being studied
C. people whose behavior or reactions are being studied
D. the psychological consequences of sleep deficit
35. It can be concluded from the passage that one should sleep as many hours as necessary to _____.
A. improve one's memory dramatically
B. be considered dynamic by other people
C. maintain one's daily schedule
D. feel energetic and perform adequately

Passage Two

"There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they're 18, and the truth is far from that," says sociologist Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today, unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents. "There

is a major shift in the middle class," declares sociologist Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after an absence of eight months.

Analysts cite a variety of reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce rate, and a declining remarriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters. For some, the expense of an away-from-home college education has become so excessively great that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs.

Living at home, says Knighton, a school teacher, continues to give her security and moral support. Her mother agreed, "It's ridiculous for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home." But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy. Some families, however, manage the delicate balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times — and left three times. "What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem," she explains. "He never liked anyone I dated (约会), so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends' houses."

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Children, struggling to establish separate identities, can end up with "a sense of inadequacy defeat and failure." And aging parents, who should be enjoying some financial and personal freedom, find themselves stuck with responsibilities. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially.

36. According to the author, there was once a trend in the US _____.
A. for young adults to leave their parents and live independently
B. for middle class young adults to stay with their parents
C. for married young adults to move back home after a lengthy absence
D. for young adults to get jobs nearby in order to live with their parents
37. Which of the following does not account for young adults returning to the nest?
A. Young adults find housing costs too high.
B. Young adults are psychologically and intellectually immature.
C. Young adults seek parental comfort and moral support.
D. Quite a number of young adults attend local schools.
38. One of the disadvantages of young adults returning to stay with their parents is that _____.
A. there will inevitably be inconveniences in everyday life
B. most parents find it difficult to keep a bigger family going
C. the young adults tend to be overprotected by their parents

- D. public opinion is against young adults staying with their parents
39. The word "hassles" in the passage (Paragraph 3, Line 4) probably means _____.
A. agreements B. disadvantages C. worries D. quarrels
40. According to the passage what is the best for both parents and children?
A. They should adjust themselves to sharing the family expenses.
B. Children should leave their parents when they are grown up.
C. Adult children should visit their parents from time to time.
D. Parents should support their adult children when they are in trouble.

Passage Three

"High tech" and "state of the art" are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology, and high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980's. Because of improvements in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computer, micro-wave ovens, etc.

"State of the art" is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is "state of the art" is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

"State of the art" is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years to describe the best and most modern way of doing something.

Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970's. The reason was the computer revolution.

Every computer company claimed that its computers were "state of the art."

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression "state of the art" became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be "state of the art."

41. What is the purpose of the passage?
A. To tell how "high tech" and "state of the art" have developed.
B. To give examples of high tech.
C. To tell what "high tech" and "state of the art" are.
D. To describe very modern technology.
42. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. American stores could provide new kinds of products to people.
 - B. High tech describes a technology that is not traditional.
 - C. "State of the art" is not as popular as "high tech".
 - D. A wooden plough pulled by oxen is "state of the art".
43. All the following examples are high tech EXCEPT _____.
- A. a micro-wave oven
 - B. a home computer
 - C. a hand pump
 - D. a satellite
44. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Since the computer revolution, the expression "state of the art" has become popular.
 - B. "State of the art" means something that is the best one can buy.
 - C. With the rapid development of computer technology, a state of the art computer may easily become out of date.
 - D. All kinds of products are "state of the art" nowadays.
45. The best title for the passage is _____.
- A. Computer Technology
 - B. High Tech and State of the Art
 - C. Most Advanced Technology
 - D. Two New Expressions

Passage Four

As a boy, Sanders was much influenced by books about the sea, but in fact by the age of fifteen he had decided to become a doctor rather than a sailor. His father was a dentist and as a result Sanders had the opportunity of meeting doctors socially. When he was fourteen he was already hanging around the dispensary of the local doctor where he was supposed to be helping to wrap up medicine bottles, but was actually trying to listen to the conversations with patients taking place in the next room.

During the war Sanders served in the Navy as a surgeon. "That was the happiest time of my life, doing major surgery. I was dealing with very real suffering and on the whole making a success of it." In Rhodes he taught the country people simple facts about medicine. He saw himself as a life-saver. He had proved his skill to himself and his ability to take decisions. With this proof came the firm belief that those who lived simply, those who were dependent upon him, possessed qualities and a secret of living which he lacked. Thus, whilst in a position to tell them what to do, he could feel he was serving them.

After the war, he married and chose a practice deep in the English countryside, working under an old doctor who was much liked in the district, but who hated the sight of blood and believed that the secret of medicine was faith. This gave the younger man plenty of opportunity to go on working as a life-saver.

46. When he was a small boy, Sanders wanted to be a _____.
- A. writer of books about the sea
 - B. sailor

C. dentist like his father

D. doctor

47. As Sanders grew up _____.

- A. the doctors he met were very friendly
- B. he met doctors with strong political opinions
- C. the doctors he met ran social services
- D. he was often in the company of doctors

48. His experience in the Navy taught him that _____.

- A. surgeons had the happiest lives
- B. he was good at relieving those in pain
- C. surgeons on ships could be very successful
- D. he was successful at making people suffer

49. When Sanders was working in Rhodes during the war, he _____.

- A. discovered the virtue of a simple life
- B. wanted to live like a countryman
- C. wanted to be able to take decisions
- D. taught life-saving to his patients

50. After the war, he _____.

- A. married an older doctor working in a country town
- B. chose a junior partner who was very popular
- C. decided to marry someone living deep in the country
- D. joined an old country doctor who needed someone to help him

Passage Five

The heritage of English law brought with it the seeds of American liberty not the flower and the fruit, which were to be produced after long labor and painful struggle. Nevertheless, the seeds were there and they sprouted, took root, and have continued to grow.

To this extent, the inheritance was valuable, but it is not to be denied that even though English law gave us the seeds of liberty, it also inflicted upon us a vast amount of useless lumber (无用杂物) that we have not swept away entirely after three hundred years of unremitting (不放松的) effort.

Even the system of trial by jury, in spite of its enormous value, came to us with burdensome, outworn ideas and unnecessary precautions, on one hand, and with no adequate means of adaptation to changing conditions, on the other.

For one thing, in the early days it was assumed that ignorance of the facts was a guarantee of a juror's impartiality. At that time, when means of communication were few and slow, there was something to be said for the idea; but today, when literacy is almost universal and means of communication abundant and almost instantaneous, ignorance of the facts is evidence, not of impartiality, but of extraordinary stupidity, or of extraordinary

indifference, neither of which is a proof that a juror is, in fact, a peer of the man on trial.

The rule that a juror must be ignorant of the facts is, therefore, a rule that operates against, not for, the effort to fill the jury box (陪审席) with honest men of ordinary intelligence. It has become so hopeless, indeed, that the courts literally ceased long ago trying to enforce it. It is, nevertheless, still a theoretical part of the system.

51. The author says that "the seeds of American liberty" (Para. 1, Line 1) were _____.
A. imbedded in English law
B. produced only through hard work by Americans
C. uprooted by the painful struggle
D. none of these
52. The author says that the inheritance of English law brought with it _____.
A. procedures and systems which have hopelessly confounded (使混乱) our legal institutions
B. perfection in lawmaking
C. some procedures and systems which were not perfect
D. both A and C
53. According to the passage, ignorance of the facts on the part of a juror today is evidence of _____.
A. impartiality
B. stupidity or indifference
C. a bias
D. a strong sense of justice
54. This selection is mainly about _____.
A. the seeds of American liberty
B. general weaknesses in English law
C. the complete inefficiency of trial by jury
D. a notable theoretical weakness in the jury system
55. It is implied but not stated that _____.
A. today literacy is almost universal
B. we should rid ourselves completely of all inherited legal concepts
C. changing conditions in our legal system call for more flexible rules
D. "what is good enough for my father is good enough for me"

Part IV Cloze (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 for each)

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with 10 blanks. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer for each blank and mark the corresponding letter with a single line across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

But it is the consumers' demand for such things as automobiles that creates the producers' demand for steel. This demand 65 creates a demand for pig iron, limestone and other raw materials needed to make steel. All these demands are derived from the demand created by the ultimate purchasers of final products.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 56. A. producer | B. manager | C. human | D. consumer |
| 57. A. reflect | B. reflects | C. reflecting | D. reflected |
| 58. A. ask | B. search | C. seek | D. demand |
| 59. A. shall | B. will | C. can | D. must |
| 60. A. unless | B. till | C. until | D. when |
| 61. A. initial | B. original | C. reasonable | D. final |
| 62. A. Anyway | B. However | C. Moreover | D. Therefore |
| 63. A. because | B. until | C. unless | D. for |
| 64. A. as such | B. so as | C. like | D. such as |
| 65. A. by turns | B. in turn | C. by turn | D. in turns |

Directions: In this section, there are 10 sentences. Each sentence has 4 underlined words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Identify the underlined one that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. Mark the corresponding letter with a single line across the square brackets on your machine-scoring ANSWER SHEET.

66. A creative person_A will be emotionally receptive_B to new and unconventional ideas and will be least interested_C in facts than_D in their implications.