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全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书

全国职称英语等级考试

真题试卷

全国职称英语等级考试命题研究组 编

理工类

中国石化出版社

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教·育·出·版·中·心

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地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010) 84271850

读者服务部电话: (010) 84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: press@sinopec.com.cn

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前 言

职称英语自从实行全国统一考试以来，以其独特的题型，较高的难度要求，使得许多考生不太适应。目前参加初级、中级和高级职称评定的同志由于种种原因，有的只是自学过一些英语，有的学的是俄语或日语，有的在实际工作中与英语接触甚少，这使得许多同志的英语基础较为薄弱。针对以上客观事实，我们组织工作在教学第一线的教师编写了这套《全国专业技术人员职称英语等级考试丛书》。本套丛书根据最新考试大纲编写，具体特点如下：

- ①详尽列举了常考的词汇和语法考点；
- ②剖析了各种题型的解题技巧；
- ③荟萃了历年优秀真题；
- ④列举了大量的专项练习题；
- ⑤由于初级、中级和高级考试内容没有太严格的区分，因此本套丛书适用于各个级别。

总之，这套丛书不仅是一套技巧讲解手册，更是一套词汇、语法等常考考点的记忆手册。

本套丛书包括：

- ①《全国职称英语等级考试词汇 30 天突破》
- ②《全国职称英语等级考试考点速记手册》
- ③《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·综合类》
- ④《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·理工类》
- ⑤《全国职称英语等级考试 30 天突破·卫生类》
- ⑥《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷·综合类》
- ⑦《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷·理工类》
- ⑧《全国职称英语等级考试押题试卷·卫生类》

由于时间仓促，书中错误或疏漏之处在所难免，诚请读者斧正。

编者

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全国职称英语等级考试

全真模拟试题(一)

第一部分:词汇选项 (第1~15题,每题1分,共15分)

下面共有15个句子,每个句子中均有1个词或短语划有底横线,请从每个句子后面所给的4个选项中选择1个与划线部分意义最相近的词或短语。答案一律涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

- 1 The cylindrical shape of a cactus reduces moisture loss.
A lessens B delays C redistributes D reverses
- 2 In temperate regions the growth rings on turtles' epidermal plates reflect seasonal variations in growth.
A indicate B stimulate C include D prevent
- 3 During the 1840's, Dorothea Dix was a leader in the movement for the reform of prison conditions.
A unification B creation C revival D betterment
- 4 The polar regions are generally covered with ice and snow.
A areas B rocks C mountains D seas
- 5 Against the advice of his accountants, Henry Ford regularly reduced the price of his early automobiles.
A recklessly B hesitantly C greatly D routinely
- 6 Proper exercise plays a significant role in the rehabilitation of patients with various back ailments.
A operation B recovery C casting D relaxation
- 7 It is not possible for people to remember everything that they have thought.
A recall B appreciate C repeat D discuss
- 8 A fossil is a remnant of a once-living organism.
A bone B solvent C picture D vestige
- 9 An expert in any field may be defined as a person who possesses specialized skills and is capable of rendering very competent services.
A obtaining B mastering C providing D financing
- 10 Among the men and women who reshaped the American working class during the early 1900s, there were many who were not members of labor unions.

- A challenged the rights of B criticized the views of
C interviewed the leaders of D changed the character of
- 11 Recent discoveries in Montana indicate that some dinosaurs may have resided in colonies.
A lived B died C hunted D fed
- 12 Over thirty cities around the world boast more than five million residents.
A jobs B dwellings C blocks D inhabitants
- 13 By 1900, many municipalities had begun to restrict the use of automobiles in order to ensure pedestrian safety.
A test B limit C standardize D prohibit
- 14 High wages and restrictive work practices are said to have created new nonunion competition.
A inefficient B recognized C limiting D dangerous
- 15 The most important result of the Lewis and Clark expedition was that it enabled the United States to claim the Oregon region.
A regret B problem C outcome D controversy

第二部分: 阅读判断 (第 16~22 题, 每题 1 分, 共 7 分)

阅读下面这篇短文, 短文后列出 7 个句子, 请根据短文的内容对每个句子做出判断。如果该句提供的是正确信息, 请在答题卡上把 A 涂黑; 如果该句提供的是错误信息, 请在答题卡上把 B 涂黑; 如果该句的信息在文章中没有提及, 请在答题卡上把 C 涂黑。

Sleeping

People who sleep for more than eight hours a night do not live as long as those who sleep for six hours, according to the biggest study yet into sleep patterns and mortality (死亡率).

Scientists have no explanation for the findings and do not know if they mean people who like a lie-in (睡懒觉) can extend their lives by sleeping less.

Although it is a common belief that sleeping for at least eight hours a night is vital for health and well-being, the six-year study involving more than 1.1 million Americans older than 30 found that those who slept for less than eight hours were far from doing themselves any long-term harm.

"Individuals who now average 6.5 hours of sleep a night can be reassured that this is a safe amount of sleep. From a health standpoint, there is no reason to sleep longer," said

Daniel Kripke, a professor of psychiatry (精神病学) at the University of California, San Diego.

Dr. Kripke said, "We don't know if long sleep periods lead to death. Additional studies are needed to determine if setting your alarm clock earlier will actually improve your health."

The scientists, who were funded by the American Cancer Society, found that the best survival rates were among the men and women who slept for seven hours a night. Those who slept for eight hours were 12 per cent more likely to die during the six-year period of the study, when other factors such as diet and smoking were taken into account.

Even those who spent a mere five hours a night in bed lived longer than those who slept for eight or more hours. However, an increasing death rate was found among those who slept for less than five hours.

Dr. Kripke said, "Previous sleep studies have indicated that both short and long duration (持续时间) sleep had higher mortality rates. However, none of those studies were large enough to distinguish the difference between seven and eight hours a night, until now."

16 More than 1.1 million Americans participated in the six-year study.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

17 All the participants were from the state of California.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

18 The study shows that the longer you sleep each night, the longer you'll live.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

19 The findings indicate that it is all right to sleep for 6.5 hours a night.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

20 Most of the participants slept for 7 hours a night during the study.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

21 Sleeping for less than 5 hours each night is better than sleeping for 5 hours.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

22 The study was the first to tell the difference between 7 and 8 hours of sleep a night.

A Right B Wrong C Not mentioned

第三部分:概括大意与完成句子 (第 23~30 题,每题 1 分,共 8 分)

阅读下面这篇短文,短文后有 2 项测试任务:(1)第 23~26 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中为第 1、3、4、6 段每段选择 1 个正确的小标题;(2)第 27~30 题要求从所给的 6 个选项中选择 4 个正确选项,分别完成每个句子。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Geology and Health

- 1 The importance of particular metals in the human diet has been realised within the past few decades, and the idea that geology might be related to health has been recognized for a number of elements such as iodine, zinc and selenium. For example, soils with low iodine contents produce crops and animals deficient in iodine. A lack of iodine in the human diet leads to some serious diseases.
- 2 The ultimate source of metals within the human body is rocks, which weather into soil, gaining or losing some of their chemical constituents. The crops we eat selectively remove from the soil the elements that they require for growth. The water we drink contains trace elements leached from rock and soil. Thus the geology and geochemistry of the environment have effects on the chemistry and health of plants, animals and people.
- 3 So far there is no data to suggest that people living on metal-rich soils experience a potential health hazard. The levels of metals within naturally contaminated soils are generally not high enough to cause serious health problems. Living on metal-rich soils does not represent a health risk unless large quantities of soil are digested or metal-rich dust is inhaled. However, small children are particularly exposed to metal-rich dust topsoil in playgrounds and gardens. They are also the most likely ones to eat potentially dangerous metal-rich soil.
- 4 Heavy metals are persistent; they do not break down to other chemicals in the environment. Industrially polluted sites usually undergo intensive clean-up and rehabilitation because heavy metals are a health concern once they enter the food chain. Some trace metals are alleged to cause cancer and are also known to cause poisoning.
- 5 In contrast naturally contaminated soils have not been subject to risk assessment studies and rehabilitation measures, despite the fact that they frequently possess metal concentrations well above those of such polluted by humans and above environmental quality criteria.
- 6 There is a vital need to understand the potential risks and long-term health effects of living on naturally contaminated soils. Future environmental investigations of naturally polluted soils should concentrate on the potential pathways of metals into the food chain and human body. Geologists should be part of such studies as they can provide the essential background information on rock and soil chemistry as well as the chemical forms of heavy metal pollution.

23 Paragraph 1 _____

24 Paragraph 3 _____

25 Paragraph 4 _____

26 Paragraph 6 _____

- A No evidence to indicate bad effects of naturally contaminated soil
- B Potential hazards of human contaminated soils
- C Research on channels of heavy metals getting into human food chain
- D Geology and health problems
- E Rocks—the ultimate source of soil pollution
- F Long-term health effects on children

27 Some serious diseases is connected with deficiency of _____.

28 It is extremely necessary to study the long-term effects caused by living on _____.

29 Geologists are indispensable in the research project on geology and health due to their knowledge on _____.

30 Industrially contaminated sites usually require a thorough clean up due to _____.

- A industrially polluted soils
- B rock and soil chemistry
- C naturally polluted soils
- D the pathways of metals into the food chain
- E the element of iodine
- F the persistence of heavy metals

第四部分: 阅读理解 (第 31~45 题, 每题 3 分, 共 45 分)

下面有 3 篇短文, 每篇短文后有 5 道题, 每题后面有 4 个选项。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题, 从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Motoring Technology

1.2 million road deaths worldwide occur each year, plus a further 50 million injuries. To reduce car crash rate, much research now is focused on safety and new fuels—though some electric vehicle and biofuel research aims at going faster.

Travelling at speed has always been risky. One cutting edge area of research in motoring

safety is the use of digital in-car assistants. They can ensure you don't miss crucial road signs or fall asleep. The use of artificial intelligence software allows these assistants to monitor your driving and makes sure your phone or radio doesn't distract you at a vital moment. Most crashes result from human and not mechanical faults.

Some safety developments aim to improve your vision. Radar can spot obstacles in fog, while other technology "sees through" high-sided vehicles blocking your view.

And improvements to seat belts, pedal controls and tyres are making driving smoother and safer. The colour of a car has been found to be linked with safety, as have, less surprisingly, size and shape.

And alternatives to fossil-fuel based petrol, such as plant oils, are a hot area of research. Fuel cells based on hydrogen burn cleanly, and are the subject of a serious research effort.

But whatever is in the fuel tank, you don't want a thief in the driving seat and there have been many innovations, some using satellite tracking and remote communications, to fight against car theft. These communication systems can also come into play if you crash, automatically calling for help.

Accidents cause many traffic jams, but there are more subtle interplays between vehicles that can cause jams even on a clear but busy road. Such jams can be analysed using statistical tools. Robotic drivers could be programmed to make traffic flow smoothly and will perhaps one day be everyone's personal chauffeur, but their latest efforts suggest that won't be soon.

- 31 What are researchers interested in doing as the road accidents worldwide increase to a shocking rate? _____
- A They are developing faster electric vehicles.
 - B They are analyzing road deaths occurring worldwide every year.
 - C They focus their research on safety and new fuels.
 - D They are designing fully automatic cars.
- 32 According to the second paragraph, most road accidents happen _____.
- A because drivers fall asleep
 - B because drivers make mistakes
 - C because of engine failure
 - D because of speeding
- 33 Which of the safety developments is NOT mentioned in the passage? _____
- A Radars that can help drivers to see obstacles in fog.
 - B Devices that can help drivers to see through big vehicles.
 - C Improvements in seat belts, pedal controls and tyres.

- D Windscreens that can help drivers to improve their vision.
- 34 What is NOT the purpose of innovations that use satellite tracking and remote communications? _____
- A To prevent car thieves from getting into your car.
- B To call for help when one's car crashes.
- C To call for help when the car gets jammed in the traffic.
- D To track the car down when it is being stolen.
- 35 What is true of robotic drivers? _____
- A It will take some time before robotic drivers can be put to practical use.
- B Robotic drivers are not allowed to drive on busy roads.
- C Robotic drivers can never replace human drivers.
- D Robotic drives are too expensive to use.

第二篇

How to Forgive

To forgive may be divine, but no one ever said it was easy. When someone has deeply hurt you, it can be extremely difficult to let go of your grudge. But forgiveness is possible—and it can be surprisingly beneficial to your physical and mental health. “People who forgive show less depression, anger and stress and more hopefulness,” says Frederic Luskin, Ph. D. , author of *Forgive for Good* (Harper Collins, 2002). “So it can help save on the wear and tear on our organs, reduce the wearing out of the immune system and allow people to feel more vital.”

So how do you start the healing? Try following these steps: Calm yourself. To defuse your anger, try a simple stress-management technique. “Take a couple of breaths and think of something that gives you pleasure: a beautiful scene in nature, someone you love,” Luskin says. Don't wait for an apology. “Many times the person who hurt you has no intention of apologizing,” Luskin says. “They may have wanted to hurt you or they just don't see things the same way. So if you wait for people to apologize, you could be waiting an awfully long time.” Keep in mind that forgiveness does not necessarily mean reconciliation with the person who upset you or condoning of his or her action. Take the control away from your offender. Mentally replaying your hurt gives power to the person who caused you pain. “Instead of focusing on your wounded feelings, learn to look for the love, beauty and kindness around you,” Luskin says. Try to see things from the other person's perspective. If you empathize with that person, you may realize that he or she was acting out of ignorance, fear—even love. To gain perspective, you may want to write a letter to yourself from your offender's point of view. Recognize the benefits of forgiveness. Research has shown that people who forgive report more energy, better appetite and better

sleep patterns. Don't forget to forgive yourself. "For people, forgiving themselves is the biggest challenge," Luskin says. "But it can rob you of your self-confidence if you don't."

36 According to the passage, which of the following statements of forgiveness is NOT true?

- _____
- A Forgiveness is easy.
 - B Forgiveness is possible.
 - C Forgiveness can benefit your physical and mental health.
 - D Forgiveness is great.

37 The underlined word "grudge" (Para. 1) most probably means "_____".

- A understanding
- B forgiveness
- C anger
- D jealousy

38 "Take a couple of breaths and think of... someone you love" is a good way to _____.

- A take the control away from your offender
- B see things from the other person's perspective
- C recognize the benefits of forgiveness
- D calm yourself

39 According to Luskin, you should not wait for an apology. There are several reasons EXCEPT that _____.

- A the person who hurt you may have no intention of apologizing
- B forgiveness means reconciliation with the person who hurt you
- C the person who hurt you may have wanted to hurt you
- D people just don't see things the same way

40 What is the biggest challenge? _____

- A To have better appetite and better sleep when you are hurt by others.
- B To stop replaying your hurt.
- C To remember to forgive yourself.
- D To write a letter to yourself from your offender's point of view.

第三篇

Hawaii

Hawaii's native minority is demanding a greater degree of sovereignty over its own affairs. But much of the archipelago's political establishment, which includes the White Americans who dominated until the Second World War and people of Japanese, Chinese and Filipino origin, is

opposed to the idea.

The islands were annexed by the US in 1898 and since then Hawaii's native peoples have fared worse than any of its other ethnic groups. They make up over 60 percent of the state's homeless, suffer levels of unemployment and their life span is five years less than the average Hawaiians. They are the only major US native group without some degree of autonomy.

But a sovereignty advisory committee set up by Hawaii's first native governor, John Waihee, has given the natives' cause a major boost by recommending that the Hawaiian natives decide by themselves whether to re-establish a sovereign Hawaiian nation.

However, the Hawaiian natives are not united in their demands. Some just want greater autonomy with the state—as enjoyed by many American Indian natives over matters such as education. This is a position supported by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), a state agency set up in 1978 to represent to natives' interests and which has now become the moderate face of the native sovereignty movement. More ambitious is the Ka Lahui group, which declared itself a new nation in 1987 and wants full, official independence from the US.

But if Hawaiian natives are given greater autonomy, it is far from clear how many people this will apply to. The state authorities only count as native those people with more than 50 percent Hawaiian blood.

Native demands are not just based on political grievances, though. They also want their claim on 660,000 hectares of Hawaiian crown land to be accepted. It is on this issue that native groups are facing most opposition from the state authorities. In 1933, the state government paid the OHA US\$ 136 million in back rent on the crown land and many officials say that by accepting this payment the agency has given up its claims to legally own the land. The OHA has vigorously disputed this.

- 41 Hawaii's native minority refers to _____.
A people of Filipino origin
B the Ka Lahui group
C people with 50% Hawaiian blood
D Hawaii's ethnic groups
- 42 Which of the following statement is true of the Hawaiian natives? _____.
A They are the only native group without sovereignty.
B Their life span is 5 years shorter than average Americans.
C Sixty percent of them are homeless or unemployed.
D Their life is worse than that of other ethnic groups in Hawaii.
- 43 Which of the following is NOT true of John Waihee? _____

- A He suggested that the native people decide for themselves.
B He is leading the local independence movement.
C He is Hawaii's first native governor.
D He has set up a sovereignty advisory committee.
- 44 Which of the following groups holds a less radical attitude on the matter of sovereignty?

- A The Hawaiian natives.
B American Indian natives.
C Office of Hawaiian Affairs.
D The Ka Lahui group.
- 45 Various native Hawaiians demand all the following EXCEPT _____.
A more back rent on the crown land
B full independence from the US
C a greater autonomy within the state
D a claim on the Hawaiian crown land

第五部分:补全短文 (第 46~50 题,每题 2 分,共 10 分)

阅读下面的短文,文章中有 5 处空白,文章后面有 6 组文字,请根据文章的内容选择 5 组文字,将其分别放回文章原有位置,以恢复文章原貌。请将答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

High Dive

Cheryl Sterns aims to go boldly where no human has ever gone before in a balloon: 40 kilometers up into the atmosphere. 46 No one has ever leapt from such a height or gone supersonic without an airplane or a spacecraft. Yet Sterns, an airline pilot, is not the only person who wants to be the first to accomplish those feats. Two other brave people, an Australian man and a Frenchman, are also planning to make similar leaps.

47 First, she'll climb into a cabin hanging from a balloon the size of a football field. Then balloon will take her high into the stratosphere—the layer of Earth's atmosphere 12 to 50 kilometers above the planet. “The ascent will take two and a half to three hours,” said Sterns. “I'll be wearing a fully pressurized, temperature-controlled space suit.”

At 40 kilometers, Sterns will be able to see the gentle curve of Earth and the blackness of

space over head. Then she'll unclip herself from the cabin and dive headfirst, like a bullet, into the atmosphere. 48

For high dive, astronaut escape suits are a key to success. Current pilot and astronaut escape suite are guaranteed only a maximum altitude of 21 kilometers. Del Rosso, a NASA engineer of spacesuits and life-support systems, said the suit designed for Stern's jump could serve as a model for the lethal environment of higher climbs. 49 The first hazard is oxygen-deficient air. Any person without an additional oxygen supply at 40 kilometers would die within three to five seconds. The second hazard is low atmospheric pressure. Atmospheric pressure is much lower at high altitudes than it is at sea level. The low atmospheric pressure of the upper stratosphere causes the gases in body fluids to fizz out of solution like soda bubbles. 50 Other hazards include temperatures as low as -55 degrees Celsius, flying debris, and solar radiation.

For Sterns to survive, her spacesuit will have to protect her from all of these hazards. "A spacesuit is like a one-person spaceship," Del Rosso explained. "You have to take everything you need in a package that's light enough, mobile enough, and tough enough to do the job. You can't exist without it."

- A It will handle several major hazards.
- B Escape suits are tough enough to stand the atmospheric pressure of the upper stratosphere.
- C From there, she'll take a death-defying leap back to Earth at supersonic speed.
- D "In 30 seconds, I'll be going Mach (马赫) speed," said Sterns.
- E How will Sterns make her giant jump?
- F In short, blood boils.

第六部分:完型填空 (第 51~65 题,每题 1 分,共 15 分)

阅读下面的短文,文中有 15 处空白,每处空白给出了 4 个选项,请根据短文的内容从 4 个选项中选择 1 个最佳答案,涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

Captain Cook Arrow Legend

It was a great legend while it lasted, but DNA testing has 51 ended a two-century-old story of the Hawaiian arrow carved from the bone of British explorer Captain James Cook 52 died in the Sandwich Islands in 1779.

"There is 53 Cook in the Australian Museum," museum collection manager Jude Philip said not long ago in announcing the DNA evidence that the arrow was not made of Cook's bone.

But that will not stop the museum from continuing to display the arrow in its 54, “Uncovered: Treasures of the Australian Museum,” which 55 include a feather cape presented to Cook by Hawaiian King Kalani’opu’u in 1778.

Cook was one of Britain’s great explorers and is credited with 56 the “Great South Land,” 57 Australia, in 1770. He was clubbed to death in the Sandwich Islands, now Hawaii.

The legend of Cook’s arrow began in 1824 58 Hawaiian King Kamehameha on his deathbed gave the arrow to William Adams, a London surgeon and relative of Cook’s wife, saying it was made of Cook’s bone after the fatal 59 with islanders.

In the 1890s the arrow was given to the Australian Museum and the legend continued 60 it came face-to-face with science.

DNA testing by laboratories in Australia and New Zealand revealed the arrow was not made of Cook’s bone but was more 61 made of animal bone, said Philp.

However, Cook’s fans 62 to give up hope that one Cook legend will prove true and that part of his remains will still be uncovered, as they say there is evidence not all of Cook’s body was 63 at sea in 1779. “On this occasion technology has won,” said Cliff Thornton, president of the Captain Cook Society, in a 64 from Britain. “But I am 65 that one of these days... one of the Cook legends will prove to be true and it will happen one day.”

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 51 A finally | B firstly | C lately | D usually |
| 52 A whose | B who | C which | D what |
| 53 A some | B none | C neither | D no |
| 54 A cinema | B exhibition | C shop | D market |
| 55 A must | B did | C has to | D does |
| 56 A discovering | B visiting | C travelling | D using |
| 57 A then | B now | C past | D previously |
| 58 A how | B where | C when | D that |
| 59 A conversation | B fight | C meal | D dance |
| 60 A however | B until | C after | D whenever |
| 61 A helpfully | B usefully | C likely | D readily |
| 62 A refuse | B return | C regain | D reply |
| 63 A collected | B washed | C stored | D buried |
| 64 A statement | B suggestion | C proposal | D guess |
| 65 A safe | B weak | C sure | D lucky |