



硕士研究生入学考试 英语答卷典型错误精析 及模拟训练(1999)

下 册

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第一部分

研究生入学考试 英语全真模拟训练

模拟训练 (一)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

1. He thought the fire in the stove was out, but unfortunately it wasn't, and the house burned down _____.
[A] as a result [B] as that result
[C] at a result [D] just this result
2. When you return home you feel as if you _____ for hours, even though you have not stirred from your armchair.
[A] will have been wandering about [B] have been wandering about
[C] are wandering about [D] would be wandering about
3. You climb a hill, and as the contours of the map fall away before you, you trace the shapes of grassy slopes and valleys _____ horizon.
[A] as long as [B] as black as
[C] as far as [D] as white as
4. We can never be _____ as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs _____ "For white only".
[A] satisfying, stating [B] satisfied, stated
[C] satisfying, stated [D] satisfied, stating
5. Before a picture can broadcast, or telecast, it must _____ a series of tiny pieces.
[A] be broken down into [B] break down into
[C] be broken away with [D] break away with
6. The liquid fuel rocket, _____ is continually being improved, is used in aircraft as well as for research in the upper air and putting earth satellites into orbits.
[A] that [B] which
[C] where [D] what
7. _____ greetings with the eminent members, Dr. Warner sat in a corner and quietly refused a highball, a cocktail and a slug of brandy.
[A] Have exchanged [B] Being exchanging
[C] Having exchanged [D] To exchange

8. "Poverty is a psychological process which destroys the young before _____ can live and the aged before _____ can die," says Yale psychologist Ira Goleenbergl.
- [A] he, he [B] he, thay
[C] they, he [D] they, they
9. While remaining accountable to the administration as well as to _____ who submit complaints, an arbitrator must decide each case on his own merits.
- [A] that individual [B] those individuals
[C] which individual [D] which individuals
10. The World Wildlife Fund supports scientific research and conservation projects designed _____ endangered animals and preserve their natural habitats.
- [A] to saving [B] to save
[C] for save [D] at save

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

11. We are equally aware that they might caught between the real and the ideal worlds, between good and danger.
- [A] [B] [C] [D]
12. Patricia did not let her lack of money become a barrier to be got a good education; she borrowed 10, 000 dollars from the bank to pay her tuition.
- [A] [B] [C] [D]
13. The choices customers made in the marketplace determine which business will be successful, and ones will not be able to survive.
- [A] [B] [C] [D]
14. When an actor does something unconventional, people find it interesting, however, when an ordinary person do the same thing, people tend to look down upon him.
- [A] [B] [C] [D]
15. The laws of reading apply to a foreign language just like they do to one's own language.
- [A] [B] [C] [D]
16. Despite of how crudely the houses are constructed, they are able to stand up against the severest weather conditions.
- [A] [B] [C] [D]
17. The scales make no distinction between the similar number of calories of a can of low-nutrition soda and two eggs, but body chemistry did.
- [A] [B] [C] [D]

18. The argument between my two friends was getting such heated like I had to intervene
 (A) (B) (C)
to keep them from hitting each other.
 (D)
19. A principle must be a good organizer and must be able to get along with the teachers in his
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 school.
20. "Fast Service" and "24—Hour Service" advertise speed, a services customers will buy if, for
 (A) (B) (C)
 example, they need their clothes cleaned.
 (D)

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

21. The international situation has been growing _____ difficult for the past five years.
 [A] simply [B] mainly [C] potentially [D] increasingly
22. Often parents must make decision _____ their children when they are too young to make decision for themselves.
 [A] on behalf of [B] against of [C] in honour of [D] for want of
23. Through worldly loss he came to an insight into spiritual truth to which he might _____ have been a stranger.
 [A] no more [B] no less [C] neither [D] otherwise
24. Teaching can _____ a lot of time—a teacher must plan lessons, write materials for class and correct homework.
 [A] take in [B] take after [C] take up [D] take apart
25. If you take good care of most equipment, it should last a long time and not _____.
 [A] set down [B] break down [C] turn down [D] rub down
26. My biology teacher's handwriting is _____ to read—I can never make out what he writes on the board.
 [A] impossible [B] possible [C] impossibly [D] possibly
27. When the banks failed during the Great Depression, many formerly successful businessmen committed suicide rather than live poorly as _____.
 [A] defenders [B] tutors [C] co—workers [D] paupers
28. During the week we spent camping and mountain—climbing in Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, we got up at 5: 00 and always _____ around 8: 00 in the evening.
 [A] turned on [B] turned away [C] turned in [D] turned off
29. Last _____ almost 150 people turned out for the international dinner held by the foreign students at the university.
 [A] semester [B] senator [C] sesame [D] seizor
30. Someone must stick up for endangered animals who cannot protect themselves from being

- killed on a large _____ by man.
 (A) source (B) scale (C) range (D) degree
31. Many of the old building are eroding because their stone walls cannot _____ the severe weather.
 (A) protect (B) fight (C) withstand (D) safeguard
32. To _____ the fields, they chopped the trees down and then chopped them up into sections that were easy to carry away.
 (A) clean (B) clear (C) cleanse (D) cleave
33. I accidentally opened the camera and _____ all the film, our pictures were ruined.
 (A) revealed (B) disclosed (C) exposed (D) showed
34. Daniel's business lost money the first year; nevertheless, he _____ and said he knew the second year would be a success.
 (A) brushed it up (B) brushed it off (C) brushed it with (D) brushed it for
35. It was a strange coincidence that Emma and Joan bought the same dress to _____ on their trip together.
 (A) wear (B) put on (C) dress up (D) decorate
36. Children will pass through a phase during which they are afraid to talk to people they do not know very _____.
 (A) good (B) better (C) well (D) best
37. A newspaper editorial is not _____ account of the news, each editorial reflects the political opinions of the paper's editors about a particular issue.
 (A) a subjective (B) a subjunctive (C) an objective (D) an objectionable
38. Some insects have endured for a million years with their _____ shape and structure.
 (A) originated (B) organ (C) original (D) organic
39. In order to find out your _____ expenses, you need to add up what you spend for food, heat, electricity and housing.
 (A) mouthy (B) monthly (C) mouthful (D) monthly
40. That illness is characterized by a high temperature _____ acute stomach pains.
 (A) followed by (B) gone by (C) tailed by (D) tracked by

Part I Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 point)

It is reported that children whose mothers smoke during pregnancy 41 almost twice as likely to have eye defects as the children of 42 women.

A Canadian doctor studied the children of more than 8000 mothers and found that the children of those 43 used tobacco during pregnancy were 1.7 times as likely to suffer 44

far-sightedness, blurred vision, squints, crossed eyes and other eye problems.

The study also showed that 23 per cent of children whose mothers had smoked during pregnancy had correctible eye defects, 45 the figure was only 10.4 per cent among the children of non-smoking mothers.

According 46 Canadian press reports, the 47 study, which 48 98 per cent of the first grade pupils in a province in 1992-1993, also found that 49 more cigarettes a pregnant woman smokes a day, the greater will be the 50 on her child's vision.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 41. [A] are | [B] is | [C] were | [D] was |
| 42. [A] smoking | [B] smoked | [C] non-smoked | [D] non-smoking |
| 43. [A] that | [B] whose | [C] which | [D] who |
| 44. [A] at | [B] with | [C] from | [D] for |
| 45. [A] as | [B] while | [C] during | [D] because |
| 46. [A] to | [B] at | [C] for | [D] of |
| 47. [A] two-years | [B] one-year | [C] one of year | [D] two of years |
| 48. [A] examined | [B] searched | [C] looked up | [D] went into |
| 49. [A] a | [B] an | [C] \ | [D] the |
| 50. [A] impression | [B] effect | [C] affect | [D] pressure |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

Passage 1

From Eisenhower to Reagan — it is a span of only 20 years, yet a period of change so dramatic that it has left many Americans both dazzled and bewildered.

In virtually no aspect of life does the U. S. of the early 1980s resemble what it was in the relatively simple days of the late 1950s. What's more, the pace of change will quicken as the turn of the century approaches.

Already, family life has been turned inside out by the rush of women into the work force. The youth cult of the '60s is fast giving way to an older and more settled lifestyle. Once powerless minorities, aided by strides in education and a flurry of door-opening laws, are demanding a bigger role in business, politics and community life.

People from every age and racial group are staggered and challenged by rapid technological advancements, especially the computer. Cancer, heart disease and other killers are less of a threat as medical breakthroughs extend life spans.

On the national scene, the traditional pacesetters in commerce and politics — the Northeast and Midwest — are losing ground to the booming sun belt. Increasingly, too, big government is

viewed with suspicion, prompting more people to look for local solutions to problems.

Old friends, new attitudes. In dealings with other nations, the U. S. no longer gets its way as it did when it engineered the rebuilding of war — torn Europe and Japan. In fact, brisk competition from many of those same nations is spurring sweeping changes in factories and offices.

Together, these forces not only have made life more exciting but also have created stresses and aftershocks that show up in higher divorce rates, the loss of whole categories of jobs and, some would say, a leadership crisis. For support and comfort, many have turned to religion — sparking a spiritual revival in the United States—or to small selfhelp groups.

Indeed, what surprises many observers is that Americans are coping so well. "There's a tremendous resilience in our society," says social historian Leon Botstein, the president of Bard College. "Despite all the change, there has been more continuity than one would expect."

Yet the indelible marks of change are everywhere, and the seeds for future twists and turns are sprouting.

Given projections that 75 percent of women will be on the job by the year 2000, there will be a rising need for products and services ranging from day — care centers and household help to convenience foods and restaurants.

The postwar baby — boom generation that strained the resources of schools and colleges for so many years now is moving into the prime buying years, a prospect that pleases home builders, furniture producers and auto makers.

An aging population poses problems, too. On a practical plane, the country faces enormous health bills for senior citizens. An older society also could mean less tolerance for new ideas. Says Botstein: "It is no accident that there is more interest in nostalgia than in fads emanating from the young."

Like it or not, change will be even swifter in the future, predicts Marvin Cetron, president of Forecasting International in Arlington, Va. People will be pressed as never before to update their education. An expansion of leisure will prompt renewed interest in recreation, voluntary activities, self — improvement.

Meanwhile, on the international front, the gap between rich and poor will widen, adding to world tensions. Other challenges, says Theodore Gordon, president of the Futures Group, include terrorism and the nuclear buildup.

Even so, Gordon's view of the future contains more positive than negative developments: improved communications, medical breakthroughs, an agricultural boom from genetic research. A proven ability to adapt, he believes, will keep Americans from being paralyzed by the even greater technical revolution that lies ahead. "People talk about future shock, but it hasn't happened," he says.

Following, in more detail, are some of the major forces that are shaping the way Americans live — forces so strong and so widespread that they will dominate U. S. society well into the next century.

51. Which of the following is not true about the dramatic change?

- (A) Many women went into work force.
 - (B) Medical breakthroughs shortened life spans.
 - (C) The youth cult of the '60s gave way to an older and more settled lifestyle.
 - (D) More people looked for local solutions to their problems.
52. People are challenged by _____.
(A) rapid development in technology and computers
(B) rapid advancement in science and art
(C) great medical breakthroughs and door-opening laws
(D) unemployment because so many women have been working
53. By the year 2000 there will be an increasing demand for products and day-care or household help services because _____.
(A) 75 percent of people will be at work
(B) 75 percent of the population will be out of work
(C) 75 percent of men will give up their jobs
(D) 75 percent of women will take up their occupations
54. The main idea about the passage is _____.
(A) Americans are dazzled and puzzled to see the changes during the past 20 years
(B) The American society is growing mature
(C) Family life, the economy, health and education—all in America have been transformed in little more than a generation and will have a faster change in the future
(D) Americans will not face even faster change in the future

Passage 2

In the U. S. , teachers in all public elementary and secondary schools are required by the government to be certified. The exact requirements for certification are determined by the state in which a teacher is working, but they always include an undergraduate degree. In addition, teachers must usually get through several semesters of courses in educational methods and child psychology. Many states also require that teachers go back to the university regularly, even after they have joined the faculty of a school. They consider this to be necessary vocational training for teachers to keep up with developments in education.

While most people approve of this system, there are some problems with it. Teachers are not generally required to have comprehensive knowledge of the subject they teach; in fact, some know little more than the rudiments. On the other hand, someone who has an outstanding intellectual reputation will not be allowed to teach in public schools simply because he is not certified. In general, however, the system works, and it will probably not be amended in the near future.

55. Who determines the requirements for certification?
(A) The state in which the teacher is working
(B) The public elementary and secondary schools
(C) The local government
(D) The people living near the schools

56. What courses are part of a teacher's vocational training?
- (A) music and art
 - (B) comprehensive knowledge of the subject he teaches
 - (C) educational methods and child psychology
 - (D) skills and methods for playing games
57. Which of the following is not true?
- (A) All teachers in public elementary schools must have a university degree.
 - (B) An outstanding intellectual reputation guarantees a person a teacher post in the public schools.
 - (C) Teachers may be ignorant of advanced ideas in their subject area.
 - (D) Many states require that teachers go back to the university regularly, even after they have joined the faculty of a school.
58. The problems listed here are _____.
- (A) some teachers lack comprehensive knowledge of the subject they teach
 - (B) some teachers have no good intellectual reputation
 - (C) some outstanding intellectuals without certifications are not allowed to teach in public schools
 - (D) both (A) and (C)

Passage 3

In much of East Africa in 1984 there was no rain. Because of that lack of rain, complicated by bad government management of scarce resources, there was a famine. By the end of the year, more than 300,000 people had starved or had perished from disease related to undernourishment. At first, the rest of the world knew little about the problem, but finally reports of the disaster began to spread. The governments involved protested that many of the reports were exaggerated, but both journalists and medical personnel confirmed their validity.

The shortage of food was only the beginning of the problem. When other countries began to contribute food, it could not always be used up fast enough. Doctors discovered that some children had forgotten how to eat because they had done without food so long. Both children and adults had problems digesting food after so much time without it. In addition, some African government delayed or prohibited shipment of food to needy areas for political reasons. Some ethnic groups received less food, for example, because of conflicts with their country's rulers. In some places, the management was so poor that wheat rotted on boats while people did without even one daily meal.

59. Why did 300, 000 Africans die?
- (A) Because they were seriously ill and in poor living conditions.
 - (B) Because they were too weak to work and shy to beg.
 - (C) Because they were very backward and poor.
 - (D) Because there was a famine, and they were undernourished.
60. What did the journalists think about the reports of the suffering?
- (A) The reports were true.

- (B) The reports were false.
 - (C) The reports were exaggerated.
 - (D) The reports were subjective.
61. The problems that hungry people had after more food arrived are as follows:
- (A) Some people had forgotten how to eat
 - (B) People could not digest the food
 - (C) Some people became too weak to eat anything
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
62. What happened in some places?
- (A) People had conflicts with each other in getting food.
 - (B) Wheat rotted on boats because of the poor management.
 - (C) Some people began to contribute food for others.
 - (D) Some people had only one meal a day for there was less food.

Passage 4

A child at five is friendly, competent and obedient, although he may be bossy with other children and is sometimes sufficiently independent to call his mother's name. He is still dependent on adult approval and praise, and so orientated to the grown-up that he tells lies without seeing the other child's point of view. There is no real discussion yet—fives talking together indulge in a "collective monologue"; quarrelling with words often begins towards the end of the year. Group play is often disrupted because everyone wants to be the mother of the bride or the captain of the fire brigade. Each child has an urgent need for constantly recurring contact with an adult in spite of all his efforts to be independent. In his unsureness he may make statements about his own cleverness and beauty, hoping that the adult will praise him; this is not conceit but a cry for reassurance. He loves to say "Watch what I can do." Reality and fantasy are still intermingled and this confusion may lead him to elaborate on facts.

63. It is implied in the passage that a competent child ____.
- (A) can perform certain games
 - (B) plays with the adults
 - (C) tells other children what to do
 - (D) imitates other children
64. The passage points out that when everyone wants to be the mother of the bride, group play is often ____.
- (A) spoiled
 - (B) interrupted
 - (C) paused
 - (D) broken up
65. Which of the following is not conceit but a cry for reassurance?
- (A) A child's uncertainties
 - (B) A child's making statements about his own cleverness
 - (C) A child's efforts to be successful

- (D) A demand for communication with the adults
66. The last sentence of the passage tells us that _____.
(A) the five-year old child sometimes mixes up what is real with what is unreal
(B) the five-year old child are often afraid of telling lies
(C) the five-year old child likes to repeat the facts
(D) the five-year old child occasionally makes mistakes

Passage 5

When early humans hunted and gathered food, they were not in control of their environment. They could only interact with their surroundings as lower organisms did. When humans learned to make fire, however, they became capable of altering their environment. To provide themselves with fuel, they stripped bark from trees, causing the trees to die. Clearings were burned in forests to increase the growth of grass and to provide a greater grazing area for the wild animals that humans fed upon. This development led to farming and the domestication of animals. Fire also provided the means for cooking plants which had previously been inedible. Only when the process of meeting the basic need for food reached a certain level of sophistication was it possible for humans to follow other pursuits such as the founding of cities.

67. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
(A) The Development of Civilization
(B) The Evolution of Farming Skills
(C) Hunting as a Source of Clothing
(D) Basic Food Supplies
68. It can be inferred from the passage that before the development of agriculture people were _____.
(A) afraid of flood
(B) strictly predatory
(C) hungry most of the time
(D) fond of meat
69. The paragraph following this passage would most likely be about _____.
(A) hunting
(B) farming
(C) urbanization
(D) modernization
70. This passage would most probably be required reading for a course in _____.
(A) biology
(B) chemistry
(C) literature
(D) anthropology

Part IV English—Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

America's suburban shopping malls (供散步用的林荫路) ply (不断供应) visitors with convenience and comfort—spacious walkways, piped-in music, a vast cornucopia of goods for every taste, and all under one roof.

Little wonder that affluent shoppers come in droves. Little wonder that others come as well. Mugger. Car thieves. Child molesters. Drug peddlers. Pickpockets. Shoplifters.

Criminals are finding a lucrative stamping ground in the sprawling emporiums (商业中心) that dot U. S. suburbs.

"Malls are like great big jars of honey," says Police Chief Joseph Delaney of Paramus. "Lots of bees come buzzing in, stingers at the ready." (71) Paramus, a New York City suburb of 26,000 whose six malls draw nearly 200,000 people on a typical Saturday, reported 8.9 million dollars in shopping-center crime losses last year.

(72) It is crimes of violence that are causing the most alarm.

Vast parking lots and mazes of stores offer good working conditons for criminals. Victims and booty (赃物) are readily accessible, escape routes plentiful.

(73) Just how many victims are claimed by shopping-center crime, no one knows. But many business people are taking the threat seriously.

Whether offense are big or small, it is clear that merchants have little interest in publicizing the trend. Comments Anthony Potter, a security consultant: "(74) If shopping centers started reporting all the crimes that take place, nobody would shop there."

Hamilton, Ohio, lawyer David Green, who won 2 million dollars on behalf of a woman abducted from a mall parking lot and shot in the head, found that 43 serious crimes had occurred at the same site. (75) "Bad guys know this is where to find women with money—vulnerable and alone." he says.

Indeed most violence happens in parking areas, where shoppers can easily be taken by surprise. Reports Albert Sussman of the International Council of Shopping Centers: "People park their cars and are robbed by muggers, who can quickly find a place to hide."

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions:

[A] Title: CHINESE CHOPSTICKS

[B] Time limit: 40 minutes

[C] Word limit: 120—150 words (not including the given opening sentence)

[D] Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the

given opening sentence: "We Chinese have been using chopsticks for over 2, 000 years. "

[E] Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Outline:

1. Your reasonable story about the origin of chopsticks
2. Your introduction for the features and usage for chopsticks
3. Your opinion about the influence of the chopsticks on Chinese culture

模拟训练 (二)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

1. A number is an abstraction _____ no physical existence.
[A] has [B] that has [C] to have [D] which it has
2. Although many colonial scholars consider Jonathan Edwards an important writer, _____ anymore.
[A] though few people read his works [B] but few people read his works
[C] and his works are not widely read [D] his works are not widely read
3. They _____ at least ten minutes ago.
[A] ought to leave [B] must have left [C] might leave [D] should leave
4. Clarence must do _____ than simply look.
[A] near less [B] some more [C] much less [D] far more
5. A spokesman said the deal may lead to negotiations that _____ larger quantities.
[A] have supplied [B] are supplying [C] would supply [D] supply with
6. Molds cannot produce their own food _____ their nourishment from living on dead organic matter or on other living matter.
[A] obtain [B] obtaining [C] but obtain [D] is obtained
7. Xenon has a number of applications, _____ may be mentioned its use in flash lamps for highspeed photography.
[A] among which [B] which [C] and which [D] each of which
8. Recent archeological studies indicate that Acoma was established by A. D. 1100, _____ making it the oldest continuously occupied village in the United States.
[A] however [B] and [C] thus [D] when
9. The F16, which can fly at _____ the speed of sound, is produced by this company.
[A] twice [B] twice as [C] twice as much [D] twice as fast
10. Commercial banks make most of their income from interest _____ on loans and investments in stocks and bonds.
[A] earn [B] earned [C] to earn [D] was earned

Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

11. Comparing with the corresponding period of last year, the output of chemical fibres in the first quarter rose by 15%.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
12. Although assemblage has been a part of art for centuries, its appearance in the West as a serious art form is quite fairly recent.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
13. For each mountaineering expedition, base camps have to be established in severally separate locations to assure supplies and support.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
14. With a history of more than four thousand years ago the drum is one of the oldest and most widely used musical instruments.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
15. The latest indications are that the government will be forced to clarify its attitude toward utility charges at a much early date.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
16. The first object which catches our eye as we go into the room is a large framed picture hang on the wall.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
17. The climate here is said to be like one of Canada.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
18. Some antibiotics used in the treatment of human disease are like only in that they are obtained from fungi and bacteria.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
19. In general, newspapers emphasize current news, whereas magazines dealt more with background materials.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
20. Manufacturers product a wide range of different types of clothing to meet almost every consumer's desire.
[A] [B] [C] [D]

Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

21. You can do it if you want to, but in my opinion it's not worth the _____ it involves.