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大学等普四级新干集

# 迎战英语四级考试 (全型模拟题库

金淑媛 柳枫林 主编

老界图出出版公司

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# 迎战英语四级考试全型模拟题库

主编 金淑媛 柳枫林 编著 金淑媛 柳枫林 丁 红 谢 婧

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本套丛书是以国家教育部 1999 年 8 月最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》为依据,参照大学英语教学目的与各项技能的最新要求而编写的一套系列考前训练丛书。《新大纲》要求培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听、说、写、译能力,使他们能以英语为工具交流信息;要求学校帮助学生掌握良好的语言学习方法,打下扎实的语言基础,提高文化修养,以适应社会发展和经济建设的需要。大纲同时指出,测试是检查教学大纲执行情况,评估教学质量的一种有效手段,是获取教学反馈信息的主要来源和改进教学工作的重要依据。全国高等院校在实施原国家教委的《大学英语教学大纲》的过程中,越来越重视英语学科的素质教育。学生们在全国大学英语四、六级考试的推动下,学习英语的热情越来越高涨,深知连接测试与教学之间的环节就是复习。本套丛书的编写目的,就是指导学生高效率地进行复习,把所学的知识进一步加深、巩固、运用起来更为熟练。正确。

本套丛书的特点在于它按照《新大纲》所要求的各项英语技能分册逐一进行讲解,量化了学习目标,精析了知识要点,精讲了提高各项技能的学习方法,对典型例题做出详细的分析,解答了学生们具有共性的疑难问题,并提供了大量的同步练习,使读者边学边练,达到深化知识、熟悉题型的作用,从而全面提高应考学生的复习效率和应试能力。

鉴于英语的语言应用能力是各种语言技能的综合反映,这些技能是相辅相成、互相促进的,所以本套系列丛书既对每一单项技能分册加以讲解、指导、训练;又专门就迎战四级考试编写了《迎战英语四级考试全型模拟题库》。《听力技能要求要点与训练》、《英语四级常考词汇速记与训练》、《阅读理解·翻译技巧点评与训练》、《简短回答问题与完形填空解答训练》、《词汇·语法知识要点与训练》、《应试写作技巧指导与范文》等各分册都提供了大量的、有针对性的同步练习。所选择的阅读、听力材料涵盖科普知识、天文地理、风上人情、名人轶事,既注意到了其思想性、科学性,又注意到了其实用性和趣味性。根据新修订的大纲要求,全书覆盖单词4200个,以及由这些问构成的常用短语1600条。其中与阅读速度、听力速度相关的内容和写作均相应地按照新大纲的要求,提高了训练的力度。旨在通过讲解与练习,既帮助读者提高掌握和应用语言知识的准确性,又使他们提高应用语言材料时的流利程度和得体性。

这套丛书的编者都是长期坚持在大学英语教学第一线勤奋耕耘的骨干教师,他们集中了自己教学中的经验以及对测试研究的成果,为广大读者编写了这套力求精益求精、有讲有练、准确可靠、方便适用的考前训练丛书。认真学习和运用本书,会大大增强你成功的自信心和提高你解题应试的能力。

金淑媛 2000年6月 本书是《大学英语四级新干线丛书》的最后一册。我们把这本书安排在这 套丛书的最后,目的是为读者在完成分项复习之后,进行综合自测检查。

全书包括 10 套全真模拟试题,涵盖了四级考试中可能出现的五种组合模式,既包括 1996 年 7 月 "全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会"公布的新题型,也包括原来的旧题型。试题的难易程度以国家教育部颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》为准,参照历年来考试中心公布的曝光试题,具有合乎要求的可信度和有效度。我们在本书的编写过程中,集体研究了《新大纲》,并将我们对新大纲的体会体现在各项命题和讲解中。

在每套试题的后面,附有答案和详解。针对每一道题,指出试题的测试点及所要求的重要语言知识,清晰地说明了不同题型的解题思路,便于读者在测试后验证和校错。

本书的听力部分配有三盘磁带,其语音、语速和答题间隔都严格按照考试标准掌握。

因此,本书不但可帮助读者检查自己在分项训练中所掌握的知识能否在综合测试中熟练运用,认识考试全貌,熟知试卷结构和难易程度,预测自己的成绩,还能通过做题进一步巩固、加深、提高自己的英语语言知识。

本书的合作者均为大学英语教学一线的骨干。在收集、整理、筛选资料的过程中经多次集体研究,因此本书的讲解融入了经过交流的教学经验,本书是集体智慧的结晶。但由于时间和精力所限,错误、不妥之处,恳请读者、同行予以指正。

编 者 2000年6月

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试题十答案和详解

# 试题一 (Test One)

### 试卷一 Paper One

#### Part I

#### Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions**: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations, At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

#### Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

- C) At the airport.
- B) In the waiting room.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

#### Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

- 1. A) At an insurance company.
  - B) In a post office.
- 2. A) He may convert it and use it as a bar.
  - B) He may pull it down and build a new bar.
- 3. A) She has no desire to work in a company,
  - B) She will graduate after the man does.
  - C) She likes to work in a company.
  - D) She has no idea where graduation will be held.
- 4. A) She is grateful that he got her the book.
  - B) She appreciates his looking for the book.
  - C) She's annoyed he did not find the book.
  - D) She'll look for the book some other time.
- 5. A) He and his neighbours moved the bed.
  - B) The bed wasn't as heavy as it looks.
  - C) His neighbours found him another bed.
  - D) They had to get a moving company to help.

- C) On an airplane.
- D) In a moving company.
- C) He may sell it to the owner of the bar.
- D) He may rent it out for use as a bar.

- B) The game began some time ago.
- 7. A) Mary came to the party.
  - B) Mary planned the party.

- D) Now it's a good time to start playing.
- C) Mary hasn't turned up yet.
- D) Mary hasn't any imagination.
- 8. A) Hang on tightly on the telephone.
  - B) Find out for himself about the library's hours.
  - C) Wait while she looks for the book he wants.
  - D) Wait while she gets the information he wants.
- 9. A) Dr. Smith sells books on wildlife, too.
  - B) She can't tell whether the talk was good or not.
  - C) The weather has been bad for local wildlife.
  - D) Dr. Smith didn't present a talk after all.
- 10. A) She prefers listening to the radio.
- C) She needs a quieter place.
- B) The new apartment is cheaper.
- D) The present apartment is too expensive.

#### Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages, At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

#### Passage One

#### Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) Trees are not as useful now as they were in the past.
  - B) Man still depends on trees for his daily life.
  - C) Trees provide only food for man.
  - D) Trees were more useful in the past than they are now.
- 12. A) The sun doesn't shine at all.
- C) The sun shines only in summer.
- B) The sun shines only during the hot season.
- D) It is hot all the year round.
- 13. A) The land is covered by rivers.
- C) The land is turned into desert in the end.
- B) The land needs to be fertilized.
- D) The land is changed into low-lying fields.

#### Passage Two

#### Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A) The liberation of black people in the U.S.
- C) The black population in the United States.

B) The American Civil War.

- D) Slavery in America.
- 15. A) Slavery was finally done away with in 1940.
  - . 2 .

- C) Slavery was done away with before the civil war.
- D) There are nearly two million black people in New York.
- 16. A) About six million.

C) Nearly two million.

B) More than two million.

D) About six hundred thousand.

#### Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 17. A) They were used to storeing food in.
  - B) They were used as shelters.
  - C) They were used to catching wild animals.
  - D) They were used to keeping their herds of animals.
- 18. A) They had to find water.
  - B) They had to find grasslands for their animals.
  - C) They were often attacked by dangerous animals.
  - D) Their animals could not remain still.
- 19. A) They used wood and grass.
- C) They used animal skins and wood.
- B) They used stones and bricks.
- D) Tree leaves and branches were used.
- 20. A) They killed all their herds of animals.
  - B) They began making improvements to their homes.
  - C) They stopped raising animals.
  - D) They cleared forests.

#### Part II

#### Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

#### Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

During the American War of Independence, women were involved in the active fighting in three ways. First as members of a distinct branch of the Continental Army, referred to as "Women of the Army", women staffed field hospitals and acted as military support in such roles as water carriers. In an emergency, women water carriers, who had plenty of opportunity to observe the firing of cannons, could replace a wounded comrade. The second way that women were involved in active fighting was as regular troop members who wore men's uniforms and fought side by side with their male counterparts. Theoretically women were not supposed to be recruited into the Continental Army, but if a woman was a good soldier no one made an issue of sex at a time when the army was so short of soldiers that boys not yet in their

with local militia companies or committees of safety formed to protect the local community.

- 21. What is the main idea expressed in the passage?
  - A) Women played an important role in military hospitals during the Revolutionary War.
  - B) The Continental Army was successful in teaching women to fire cannons.
  - C) The services of women on committees of safety were crucial in winning the war.
  - D) Women were active in combat during the Revolutionary War.
- 22. Women sometimes fired cannons in battle because
  - A) they had observed the procedure and could therefore substitute for disabled men
  - B) local militia companies had trained them very carefully for emergency fighting
  - C) they had a better sefety records than men for using weapons
  - D) it was against the law for young boys to fire weapons
- 23. What is probably the main reason that women were permitted to fight in the war even though their formal participation was discouraged?
  - A) Only women were successful as water carriers.
  - B) They were needed to make battle uniforms.
  - C) Colonial women were particularly healthy and strong.
  - D) The army desperately needed combat soldiers.
- 24. Women were involved in fighting the war for American independence in all of the following ways EX-CEPT as \_\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) members of committees of safety
- C) recruiters of soldiers for the Continental army
- B) support personnel at medical facilities
- D) combat troops in the regular army
- 25. This passage would most probably be assigned reading for a course in what subject?
  - A) Nursing.

C) Social Work.

B) History.

D) Labor Studies.

#### Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The science of meteorology (气象学) is concerned with the study of the structure, state, and behavior of the atmosphere. The subject may be approached from several directions, but the sceme cannot be fully appreciated from any one vantage point. Different views must be integrated to give perspective to the whole picture.

One may consider the condition of the atmosphere at a given moment and attempt to predict changes from that condition over a period of a few hours to a few days ahead. This approach is covered by the branch of the science called synoptic meteorology (气候学).

Synoptic meteorology is the scientific basis of the technique of weather forecasting by means of the preparation and analysis of weather maps aerological diagrams. The practical importance of the numerous applications of weather forecasting cannot be overestimated. In serving the needs of shipping, aviation, agriculture, industry and many other interests and fields of human activity with accurate weather warnings

property and in economic advantages of various kinds. One important purpose of the science of meteorology is constantly to strive, through advanced study and research, to increase our knowledge of the atmosphere with the aim of improving the accuracy of weather forecasts.

The tools needed to advance our knowledge in this way are the disciplines of mathematies and physics applied to solve meteorological problems. The use of these tools forms that branch of the science called dynamic meteorology.

26.	The predictions of synoptic meteorologists are di	rectly based on the	
	A) application of the physical sciences	C) anticipated needs of industry	
	B) preparation and study of weather maps	D) observation of commercial airline pilots	
27.		author as a field whose needs are served by weather	
	forecasting?	•	
	A) Transportation.	C) Farming.	
	B) Manufacturing.	D) Sports.	
28.	The auther implies that increased accuracy in we	eather forecasting will lead to	
	A) more funds allocated to meteorological resea		
	B) greater protection of human life		
	C) a higher number of professional forecasters		
	D) less-specialized forms of synoptic meteorology		
29.	Which of the following statements best describes	the organization of the third paragraph of the pas-	
	sage?		
	A) A procedure is explained and its importance	is emphasized.	
	B) Two contrasting views of a problem are prese	-	
	C) Recent scientific advancements are outlined	in order of importance.	
	D) A problem is examined and possible solutions are given.		
<b>3</b> 0.	In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase '		
		athematics and physics	
	-> -	conomic advantages	

#### Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

There are various ways in which individual economic units can interact with one another. Three basic ways may be described as the market system, the administered system, and the traditional system.

In a market system individual economic units are free to interact among each other in the market-place. It is possible to buy commodities from other economic units or sell commodities to them. In a market, transactions may take place via barter or money exchange. In a barter economy, real goods such as automobiles, shorts, and pizzas are traded against each other. Obviously, finding somebody who wants to trade my old car in exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. Hence the introduction of money as a medium of exchange eases transactions considerably. In the modern market

An alternative to the market system is administrative control by some agency over all transactions. This agency will issue edicts or commands as to how much of each good and service should be produced, exchanged, and consumed by each economic unit. Central planning may be one way of administering such an economy. The central plan, drawn up by the government, shows the amounts of each commodity produced by the various firms and allocated to different householes for consumption. This is an example of complete planning of production consumption and exchange for the whole economy.

In a traditional society, production and consumption patterns are governed by tradition: every person's place within the economic system is fixed by parentage, religion and custom. Transactions take place on the basis of tradition, too. People belonging to a certain group or caste may have an obligation to care for other persons, provide them with food and shelter, care for their health and provide for their education. Clearly, in a system where every decision is made on the basis of tradition alone, progress may be difficult to achieve. A stagnant society may result.

- 31. What is the main purpose of the passage?
  - A) To outline contrasting types of economic systems.
  - B) To explain the science of economics.
  - C) To argue for the superiority of one economic system.
  - D) To compare barter and money exchange markets.
- 32. In the second paragraph, the word "real" in "real goods" could best be replaced by which of the following?
  - A) high quality

C) utter

B) concrete

- D) authentic
- 33. According to the passage, a barter economy can lead to
  - A) rapid speed of transactions

C) inflation

B) misunderstandings

- D) difficulties
- 34. According to the passage, who has the greatest degree of control in an administered system?
  - A) Individual households.

C) Major corporations.

B) Small businesses.

- D) The government.
- 35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a criterion for determining a person's place in a traditional society?
  - A) Family background.

C) Religious beliefs.

B) Age.

D) Custom.

#### Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The Montessori(意大利教育家)method of educating children is guided by perhaps a half-dozen major principles of education. The first affirms the biological programming of child development, the child's capacity for self-realization, for "auto-education". The second calls for "scientific pedagogy", a science or childhood based on observation. The third demands a natural environment in which self-de-

тегоритет ч	cui se expresseu una osservea. montessor	i policycu mai uic school could be made mio such			
an environi	ment, thus becoming a laboratory for scien	tific pedagogy. This environment should be deter-			
mined scientifically. In order to expand, children, left at liberty to exercise their activities, ought t					
find in thei	and in their surroundings something organized in direct relation to the children's internal organization				
All of these	All of these principles imply the next, which Montessori calls the "biological concept of liberty in peda gogy": the child be free to act spontaneously (自发地) and to interact with the prepared environment				
gogy": the					
The entire	The entire program is concerned with the individual child; the spontaneity, the needs, the observation				
the freedom are always those of the individual. Finally, the modus operand of the method is senso					
training.		•			
36. Which	of the following is the best title for the pa	ssage?			
A) Pr	rinciples of the Montessori Method.	C) Results of the Montessori Method.			
B) M	odern Principles of Education.	D) Stages of Child Development.			
37. In line	e 5-6, the phrase "such an enviornment"	refers to which of the following kinds of environ-			
ment?		•			
A) Bi	iological, accompanied by specimens.				
B) Sc	cientific, accompanied by experiments.				
C) Pe	edagogical, in which ideology prevails.				
D) Na	atural, in which self-expression prevails.	•			
38. Accord	ling to the passage, the Montessori method	focuses on			
	e individual child	C) small groups of children			
B) pa	irs of children	D) large groups of children			
39. It can	. It can be inferred from the passage that the Montessori method was named after a				
A) sc		C) person			
B) tov	wn	D) book			
40. Which	of the following would NOT be advocated	·			
	ghtly controlling children's group activities				
B) Ca	refully teaching children to listen and obse	rve.			
	emitting children to work at their own pace				
	lowing children to speak out at will during				
Part III	Vocabulary and Stru	cture (20 miuntes)			
Directions :	There are 30 incomplete sentences in th	is part. For each sentence there are four choices			
marked $A$ ), $B$ ), $C$ ) and $D$ ). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.					
		Answer Sheet with a single line throuh the centre.			
41. The sta	dium in the heart of the city is co	mpletion this year.			
A) du		C) ahead			
B) beł	nind	D) just			
12. Every c	culture has its own ideal of behavior, and t	he United States is no			
	•	C) expectancy			

	D) UNUXUUAUN	,
43.	The pedlar tried to persuade the man that the wa	atch he sold was a Swiss make.
	A) genia!	C) genuine
	B) ingenious	D) generous
44.	The three university graduates were given work a	accoraing to their ablity.
	A) respectful	C) respected
	B) respective	D) respectable
<b>45</b> .	Although the mother was pretty, her daughter w	as agirl.
	A) beautiful	C) homely
	B) plainly	D) simply
46.	In the ancient times it was difficult to s	peaking to each other when they were miles away.
	A) dispose of	C) remind of
	B) conceive of	D) relieve of
47.	that life was not worth living after a bro	oken love affair.
	A) Many a people have felt	C) Many a person have felt
	B) Many a person has felt	D) Many a people has felt
48.	She saved she could out of her slim sal	ary to help her brother go to school.
	A) how little money	C) so little money
	B) such little money	D) what little money
49.	came up to her and asked her if she wa	as right in thinking she was dean of the department.
	A) Hardly she had started than a man	C) Hardly had she started when a man
	B) She had hardly started before a man	D) She had hardly started that
<b>5</b> 0.	They might live quite comfortly a quarre	el with their next door neighbour.
	A) if it is not for	C) weren't it for
	B) were it not for	D) if it has not been for
51.	He resigned rather than such a dishoner	st transaction.
	A) took part in	C) taking part in
	B) take part in	D) to take part in
52.	"Will you be able to get back for the conference	?" " I"
	A) am not afraid so	C) fear not
	B) don't hope so	D) am afraid so
53.	She tried in vain to the blame on to any	ybody else.
	A) move	C) transfer
	B) remove	D) shift
54.	The plan is only a draft; it is to the ap	proval of the board.
	A) yielded	C) submitted
	B) subordinated	D) corresponded
55.	I you that the secret documents will be	safely protected.
	A) insure	C) assure
	B) ensure	D) guarantee
	_	

	A) their watching	C) them watching	
	B) that they watch	D) them to watch	
57.	If I there, I certainly would have taken	care of the problem in a hurry.	
	A) would have been	C) should have been	
	B) was	D) had been	
58.	Very few foreigners travel in Sweden in winter	the intense cold.	
	A) on account of	C) since	
	B) thanks to	D) for the sake of	
59.	My doctor says I must not eat meat, but I do not	have to take his advice	
•	A) if I don't want	C) if don't want	
	B) if I don't want to	D) if want	
60.	exhausted, in fact—I was prevented fr	om sleeping by the pain in my knees.	
	A) Since I was tired	C) Tired although I was	
	B) Tired as I was	D) I was tired	
61.	Before they could start, the mist		
	A) arose	C) raised	
	B) rose	D) aroused	
62.	The parents their daughter to marry the p	poor young man.	
	A) banned	C) prevented	
	B) prohibited	D) forbade	
63.	I can help her with that work but I don't	_:	
	A) feel like it	C) feel like	
	B) feel liking it	D) feel like to	
64.	The two boys are the only students I kno	w have passed the entrance examination to college.	
	A) whom	C) what	
	B) whose	D) who	
65.	We all have different views of in the futu	re, but no one can be certain about his prediction.	
	A) which will happen	C) what will happen	
	B) that happens	D) whichever happens	
66.	To avoid making a silly mistake,		
	A) it is necessary to look before one leaps	C) it must be looked before leap	
	B) one must look before one leaps	D) must look before one leaps	
67.	My dress was too large, so I went to the tailor's and have it		
	A) adjusted	C) altered	
	B) changed	D) turned	
68.	A book which is at all is likely to be rea		
	A) worthwhile to read	C) worth to read	
	B) worth being read	D) worthy of read	
69.	His speech was very eloquent last night,		

B) to say nothing of significant		
C) not to speak of its significant		
D) not to mention had been significant		
70. The expert recommended that the two function	ns physically and financi	ally separated by set-
ting up research institutes.	F/	, ,
A) are to be	C) will be	
B) are	D) be	
2, 2	2, 20	
Part IV Cloz	e (15 minutes)	
Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following	passage. For each blank there a	re four choices marked
(A), (B), (C)  and  (D)  on the right	ht side of the paper. You should	choose the ONE that
best fits into the passage. Then mark	the corresponding letter on the An	swer Sheet with a sin-
gle line through the centre.		
What is the ultimate purpose of science? The	is	
question has challenged some of the most profoun	ıd	
scholars of the past. It is of increasing71		C) attention
today, not only to practicing research scientists bu	ut B) care	D) worry
to nonscientists 72 . The two groups often	72. A) beside	C) by far
	B) as far	D) as well
73 very different answers. This is not	73. A) respond to	C) arrive at
	B) come at	D) bring about
surprising, 74 the average person is 75		on condition that
by the marvellous consequences that science itse	lf B) owing to	D) in case
can bring forth: the launching of a manned space	e 75. A) effected	C) influenced
vehicle, or the creation of a nuclear weapo	n B) affected	D) interfered
76 completely 77 only decades ago.	76. A) was believed	C) believed
	B) believing	D) belief
	77. A) improbable	C) probably
	B) improbably	D) probable
78 gigantic efforts, involving an entire	78. A) Such	C) As
	B) So	D) With
nation's economic and technological79_ and	d 79. A) sources	C) resources
utilizing the skills of thousands of scientists and en	- B) origins	D) materials
gineers, are widely publicized and become 80	_ 80. A) identified with	C) identical with
	B) identified as	D) identity as
the real purpose of scientific investigation. 81	81. A) But	C) Therefore
	B) And	D) Since
any one-sided view 82 be misleading, and 10 ·	82. A) is apt to	C) objected to
••		

this one is no 83 .

How do scientists themselves regard their professional aims? A great majority of scientists 84 that they are motivated by a desire to search for truth.

Science is a structure of many interlocking disciplines, its growth 85 man's imagination and his compelling desire to understand his environment and himself. The basic compulsion (鞭策力) to learn may reveal vast new horizons, end 86 , or produce agreeable or terrifying by-

products, but <u>87</u> science will fulfil its purpose. For we can say that nothing happens in nature without a reason and the basic reason is 88

of the species, <u>89</u> implies continuing evolution and improvement. Man's destiny (命运) is control of his environment, and the methods he employs are ultimately only 90 to an end.

- 83. A) expectation
- C) expectant
- B) exception
- D) exclusion
- 84. A) will agree
- C) agree
- B) shall agree
- D) haved agreed
- 85. A) depends on
- C) dependent on
- B) is independent of D) independent of
- 86. A) with seemingly fruitless failures
  - B) with seemly fruitless failures
  - C) in seemingly fruitless failues
  - D) in seemly fruitless failure
- 87. A) in the long run C) so far as
  - B) on a large scale D) at large
- 88. A) survival
- C) live
- B) living
- D) life
- 89. A) that
- C) all
- B) which
- D) what
- 90. A) a means
- C) a meaning
- B) a mean
- D) a meaningness