

北京大学现代远程教育指定辅导教材

ENGLISH

成人本科学士学位英语统一考试

(成人英语三级统一考试)

| 指 | 导 | 丛 | 书 |

历年真题解析
和模拟分册

• 修 订 版 •

北京大学英语系 于 莹 ⊙ 主编

中 国 出 版 集 团
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序 言

北京地区成人高等教育学士学位英语水平考试（简称成人英语三级统一考试）是成人高等教育本科（非外语专业）学生获得学士学位的必要条件之一。北京市自1991年实施此项考试，已经连续举行了14次；由于考生人数逐年增加，北京市教委于2003年决定考试由过去的一年一次改为一年两次，分别于每年的4月和11月举行。

为了满足考生的需求，现已出版了为数不多的相关辅导书籍，有的书内容过于单薄，或略显陈旧，无法满足日益增多的广大考生的备考需求。而对于大部分考生而言，通过学士学位英语水平考试并非易事，他们急切需要一套全面系统的针对考试的辅导丛书帮助他们全面提高词汇、语法、阅读、翻译等能力。北京大学英语系于莹老师主编的《学士学位英语水平考试指导丛书》应时而生。本套指导丛书是编者兢兢业业从事学士学位英语水平考试的辅导工作的总结。它不仅内容全面充实，解析详尽，特色突出，而且效果显著，确实是献给读者的一套好书。

这套书根据2003年的新大纲要求编写，内容编排巧妙新颖，在最大程度上贴近了考生的需要。譬如，语法部分的内容“精而详”，不仅全面涵盖了考试中常测试的语法项目，而且从全新的角度对每个项目进行了精辟的阐释，有别于一般“大而全”的语法书；在词汇部分，作者没有沿用旧的编写体例，而是按照词类，把考试中出现频率最高的词汇编排成记忆群组，方便考生通过意近、形近的联想方式攻克词汇难关。

另外，很多辅导教材中只给出练习答案，没有练习解析，而这套书中所有练习的解析都力求详尽、透彻、准确；不仅便于考生自学自测，而且能帮助考生达到“触类旁通”、“举一反三”的学习效果。

更值得一提的是，本套丛书体现了编者对学位英语考试中语法题、挑错题、阅读题、翻译题等题型的独到的解题方法和技巧，是编者多年教学与考试辅导的经验结晶，恰似一本精彩的“课堂讲义”。考生如果能透彻掌握本书要点，考试成绩定会大幅度提高。在这套丛书付梓在即的时刻，我十分高兴为之作序。

最后，祝考生们能从本套丛书中多多受益。

北京大学英语系教授
北京市大学英语研究会副理事长
沙露茵

2005年1月于北京

编写说明

北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试（简称：成人英语三级统一考试）是成人高等教育本科（非外语专业）学生获得学士学位的必要条件之一。北京市自 1991 年实施此项考试以来，考生人数逐年递增。为适应形势的需要，北京市教委于 2003 年 2 月组织有关专家对考试大纲进行重新修订，增加了英汉互译这一新的题型，同时决定考试由过去的一年一次改为一年两次，分别于每年的 4 月和 11 月举行。自 2003 年 11 月起，考试开始依据新大纲的要求命题。2004 年 11 月，考试名称由原来的北京地区成人高等教育本科英语统一考试更改为北京地区成人本科学士学位英语统一考试。为了帮助和指导广大考生顺利通过成人英语三级统一考试，我们根据最新修订的考试大纲，编写了本辅导教材。

本套辅导教材包括以下三本分册：第一分册为《专项集训》，针对英语三级考试每种题型的出题规律和解题技巧进行了全面的分析，并配有精选练习。第二分册为《历年真题解析及模拟题》，涵盖了 1992—2004 年所有的成人英语三级统一考试真题，并配有 5 套全真模拟试卷和试题解析。第三分册为《词汇分册》，编者精心挑选了成人英语三级统一考试中出现频率最高的词汇，说明用法，并配有练习与练习解析。

本（套）书的特色

本（套）书完全是依据 2003 年的新大纲编写；同时采用了全新的编排方式和体例。主要体现在以下方面：

词汇

1. 在词汇的编写方面，编者把庞杂的词汇按照词性分成了三类：动词、形容词和名词。在此基础上，又依据单词的词义或词形把单词分成若干个记忆群组；这样不仅方便学生通过联想的方法记忆单词，而且便于在记住词义的基础上进行辨析（成人英语三级统一考试中词汇题的出题方式就是把词义或词形相近的词放在一起，作为选项；如果学生能在背单词的同时区分词义，就等于“预测出了考试时很可能出现的选项”，从而最大程度上贴近了考试中的出题形式）。

2. 在一些重要的记忆群组后，备有练习，使考生能边记边练，随时检验学习的效果。

3. 在每类词的最后，都有一个综合练习，便于学生巩固记忆的效果。

4. 本书中所列的词汇都是成人英语三级统一考试中最可能出现的核心词汇。编者经过精心挑选，已经筛选掉了一些生僻词和过于简单的词。

语法

语法是令考生们最为头疼的问题。为此，编者精心编排了三个部分来解析语法。

1. 一是重要考点归纳；在这一部分，作者没有像传统的语法书那样罗列庞杂的语法规则，而是从各个全新的角度去诠释语法现象；在讲述中，重要的内容全部用了特殊字体，考生一目了然。讲解详细透彻，好似一位颇有经验的老师在向考生讲授语法，考生读后肯定会茅塞顿开，以前一直弄不明白的东西，一下子就能掌握。这部分包含的语法要点，都是考试中的考点，其余不经常考的内容，本书没有涉及，目的是使考生能用最短的时间，掌握最关键的内容。

2. 二是例题解析，即通过典型的例子来进一步说明语法规则的运用。

3. 三是精选练习，目的是方便考生在掌握语法规则的基础上，自我测验，巩固所学知识，同时获得自信。

挑错和翻译

1. 挑错题是考试的另一个难点。题目要求考生能在细微的语言层面上发现错误。为此，作者在精心研究历年考题的基础上，总结出错误的几大规律，目的是使考生能



在考试时做到“心中有数”，迅速命中错误的地方。

2. 翻译题是 2003 年秋季考试中新出现的题型，属于主观性试题，也是很多考生惧怕的地方。为此，作者总结出答好翻译题的几大要点，并给出了关键的句型，考生只要记住这些句型，就能做到“事半功倍”。

历年真题解析和模拟

1. 通过练习历年的考题，考生可以了解出题的规律，找到做题的“感觉”和积累临场的实战经验。

2. 本书中，编者不仅给出了历年的考题，而且也对考题作了详细的解析，使考生能够“无师自通”。

3. 模拟题是对考试的预测，考生通过做模拟题，可以预测在真实考试中的得分，增强自信。

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北京地区 成人高等教育本科学士英语统一考试试题

1992. 6
(考试时间 120 分钟)

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are three 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 center.

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. At a speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third-floor window. Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Therefore drivers or front passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to 50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing (倒开) your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have valid (有效的) medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt. Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

1. This passage is most probably taken from _____.
 - A. a medical magazine
 - B. a legal document
 - C. the Federal Laws
 - D. a police report
2. Wearing a seat belt in a vehicle _____.
 - A. reduces road accidents by more than half.
 - B. saves lives while driving at a speed up to 30 miles per hour
 - C. reduces the death rate in traffic accidents
 - D. saves more than 15,000 lives each year
3. It is the driver's responsibility to _____.
 - A. make the front seat passenger wear a seat belt
 - B. make the front seat children under 14 wear a seat belt

- C. stop children riding in the front seat
- D. wear a seat belt each time he drives
- 4. According to the passage, who, riding in the front, does not have to wear a seat belt?
 - A. Someone who is backing into a packing space.
 - B. Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.
 - C. Someone who is delivering invitation letters.
 - D. Someone who is under 14.
- 5. For some people, it may be better _____.
 - A. to wear a seat belt for health reasons
 - B. not to wear a seat belt for health reasons
 - C. to get a valid medical certificate before wearing a seatbelt
 - D. to pay a fine rather than wear a seat belt

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

If you are like most people, your intelligence varies from season to season. You are probably a lot sharper in the spring than you are at any other time of the year. A noted scientist, Ellsworth Huntington (1876-1974), concluded, from other men's work and his own among peoples in different climates that climate and temperature have a definite effect on our mental abilities.

He found that cool weather is much more favorable for creative thinking than is summer heat. This does not mean that all people are less intelligent in the summer than they are during the rest of the year. It does mean, however, that the mental abilities of large numbers of people tend to be lowest in the summer.

Spring appears to be the best period of the year for thinking. One reason may be that in spring man's mental abilities are affected by the same factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

Fall is the next-best season, then winter. As for summer, it seems to be good time to take a long vacation from thinking.

- 6. According to this passage, your intelligence probably _____.
 - A. stays the same throughout the year
 - B. varies from day to day
 - C. changes with the seasons
 - D. changes from year to year
- 7. Huntington based his conclusions on _____.
 - A. records of changes in his own intelligence
 - B. work with peoples in different climates
 - C. records of temperature changes
 - D. all of the above
- 8. It seems that the cold of winter _____.
 - A. increases the ability to think
 - B. is the best time for thinking
 - C. is better for thinking than is very warm weather
 - D. decreases the ability to think
- 9. One possible reason why spring is the best season for thinking is that _____.
 - A. all nature, including man, is growing then
 - B. it lasts longer than the other seasons

- C. it is not too warm and not too cold
 - D. both B and C
10. The two best seasons for thinking seem to be
- A. spring and fall
 - B. winter and summer
 - C. summer and spring
 - D. fall and winter

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

I came to India a year ago to find a village in which I could live and write but it was many months before I settled down happily in this Himalayan community.

I wasted a lot of time looking for the 'typical' village. Yet no such thing exists. Conditions vary too widely. But the villages I stayed in had much in common—poverty, dirt, ignorance. Often the villagers themselves were puzzled, suspicious. Why had I come? I had put aside my work as a political journalist because my ideas had changed. I had come to believe that what was happening in the Third World was more important than anything else. But to understand how three-quarters of the world's people live, and how their future might affect ours, I felt that I first had to try and share their way of life.

In the end I chose a mountain village because it was a little cooler than those in the plains. I took the bus from town along a bumpy road. Then came a rough walk down a steep path to the river. After this I began the climb into the hills. Whenever I stopped to catch my breath, there was a magnificent view. After several hours' walk the village came into view.

11. After the writer had arrived in India ____.
- A. he spent a year writing about the place he lived in
 - B. he took quite a long time finding a suitable place to live
 - C. he spent years looking for a certain village
 - D. he lived in a Himalayan community for many months
12. While looking for a 'typical' village the writer found ____.
- A. he was searching for the impossible
 - B. all the villages were exactly the same
 - C. the villagers made him feel confused
 - D. the villagers asked him a lot of questions
13. Before coming to India the writer ____.
- A. had been a successful politician.
 - B. had made a decision to do no more work.
 - C. had been dismissed from his job.
 - D. had written articles for publication.
14. The writer decided to change his way of life because ____.
- A. he no longer found his work interesting
 - B. he wanted to live a peaceful life in the countryside
 - C. he wanted to find out more about the Third World
 - D. he thought living in a small community would be rewarding
15. The village the writer finally chose to live in ____.
- A. was situated at the end of a bumpy road
 - B. had a better climate than those in the plains

- C. was a short walk from the river
- D. had a magnificent view of the river

Passage 4

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Large companies need a way to reach the savings of the public at large. The same problem, on a smaller scale, faces practically every company trying to develop new products and create new jobs. There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed from friends and people we know, and while banks may agree to provide short-term finance, they are generally unwilling to provide money on a permanent basis for long-term projects. So companies turn to the public, inviting people to lend them money, or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they do by issuing stocks and shares in the business through The Stock Exchange. By doing so they can put into circulation the savings of individuals and institutions, both at home and overseas.

When the saver needs his money back, he does not have to go to the company with whom he originally placed it. Instead, he sells his shares through a stockbroker to some other saver who is seeking to invest (投资) his money.

Many of the services needed both by industry and by each of us are provided by the Government or by local authorities. Without hospitals, roads, electricity, telephones, railways, this country could not function. All these require continuous spending on new equipment and new development if they are to serve us properly, requiring more money than is raised through taxes alone. The Government, local authorities, and nationalized industries therefore frequently need to borrow money to finance major capital spending, and they, too, come to The Stock Exchange.

There is hardly a man or woman in this country whose job or whose standard of living does not depend on the ability of his or her employers to raise money to finance new development. In one way or another this new money must come from the savings of the country. The Stock Exchange exists to provide a channel through which these savings can reach those who need finance.

16. Almost all companies involved in new production and development must _____.
 - A. rely on their own financial resources
 - B. persuade the banks to provide long-term finance
 - C. borrow large sums of money from friends and people they know
 - D. depend on the population as a whole for finance
17. The money which enables these companies to go ahead with their projects is _____.
 - A. repaid to its original owners as soon as possible
 - B. raised by the selling of shares in the companies
 - C. exchanged for part ownership in The Stock Exchange
 - D. invested in different companies on The Stock Exchange
18. When the savers want their money back they _____.
 - A. ask another company to obtain their money for them
 - B. look for other people to borrow money from
 - C. put their shares in the company back on the market
 - D. transfer their money to a more successful company
19. All the essential services on which we depend are _____.
 - A. run by the Government or our local authorities
 - B. financed wholly by rates and taxes
 - C. unable to provide for the needs of the population

D. in constant need of financial support

20. The Stock Exchange makes it possible for the Government, local authorities and nationalized industries ____.

- A. to borrow as much money as they wish
- B. to make certain everybody saves money
- C. to raise money to finance new developments
- D. to make certain everybody lends money to them

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (40%)

Directions: In this part, there are 40 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. The problem has ____ simply because you didn't follow my instruction.
A. raised B. risen C. arisen D. aroused
22. I hope there is ____ for the doctor in your car.
A. seat B. room C. place D. corner
23. As I am sure Jenny is very honest, I ____ she stole the money.
A. guess B. believe C. suspect D. doubt
24. He spoke so quickly that I didn't ____ that what he said.
A. receive B. accept C. listen D. catch
25. You ____ read that article if you don't want to.
A. haven't B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't
26. Do what you think is right ____ they say.
A. however B. whatever C. whichever D. if only
27. The size of the audience, ____ we had expected was well over one thousand.
A. whom B. who C. as D. that
28. I recognized John ____ he entered the room.
A. hardly B. the minute C. no sooner D. at once
29. Constant showers are characteristic ____ the summer here.
A. for B. to C. of D. with
30. There is no ____ in applying for that job as you are not properly qualified.
A. reason B. result C. point D. chance
31. A new Minister for Agriculture has been ____.
A. determined B. appointed C. admitted D. assumed
32. In some parks visitors are requested to keep ____ the grass.
A. aside B. away C. out D. off
33. I don't think you've heard of him before, ____?
A. don't I B. do I C. have you D. haven't you
34. "How ____ will you finish your homework?" "In half an hour."
A. soon B. long C. often D. fast
35. There are many kinds of metals, ____.
A. each having its special properties B. having its special properties
C. one has its special properties D. each has its special properties
36. Our society has changed and ____ in it.

- A. so the people have B. the people have so
C. so have the people D. have the people so
37. We're late. I expect the film ____ by the time we get to the cinema.
A. had already started B. have already started
C. will already have started D. have already been started
38. The man said he would hit me ____ I told him where the money was.
A. until B. unless C. soon after D. as
39. I took someone else's umbrella ____ mistake.
A. in B. for C. with D. by
40. We don't like it, but we have to ____ up with it.
A. stand B. put C. take D. pick
41. He remembered ____ to the zoo by his father when he was little.
A. being taken B. taking C. have been taken D. to have taken
42. The team really looks good tonight because the coach had them ____ every night this week.
A. practice B. to practice C. practiced D. practicing
43. That's the reason ____ Ann could not do her part of the job.
A. that B. of C. because D. why
44. The snow fell ____ fast that our footsteps were covered up in a few minutes.
A. so B. much C. little D. very
45. I always take it for granted that I am ____ than she is.
A. very B. too C. far more D. far better
46. No sooner ____ got to the station than it began to rain heavily.
A. had I B. have I C. I had D. I have
47. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the plan ten days ahead of schedule, ____ was something we had not expected.
A. that B. this C. it D. which
48. Plastics is a kind of ____ which is widely used in industry.
A. mass B. substance C. matter D. material
49. The sudden change of weather made the temperature ____ a lot.
A. fall B. sink C. drop D. lower
50. The food industry in our country is developing ____.
A. quickly B. fast C. swiftly D. rapidly
51. In order to look at sea life closely, people have ____ some kinds of special equipment.
A. to work in B. to work over C. to work out D. to work off
52. It ____ that the jewels had been stolen by a traveler.
A. turned out B. turned up C. turned on D. turned over
53. When she does something, Mrs. Brown feels that her little child is always ____.
A. under way B. in the way C. on the way D. by the way
54. ____ the umbrella with you in case it rains.
A. Bring B. Get C. Carry D. Take
55. ____ in the air, fuels give off heat.
A. To burn B. Burned C. To be burned D. Being burned
56. Mary ____ in the garden when it began to rain.
A. was walking B. walked C. walking D. had walked
57. It is necessary that we ____ have a good command of English at college.

- A. must B. have to C. should D. ought to
58. If a better material ____, the strength of the part would have been increased.
A. had been used B. had been using C. being used D. using
59. When the mixture ____, it will give off a powerful force.
A. will heat B. will be heated C. is heated D. has heated
60. English ____ in a new way at my college in the past few years.
A. has been teaching B. was being taught
C. has been taught D. had been taught

Part III Identification (10%)

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked A, B, C and D. Identify the one that is not correct. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

61. I didn't mind their coming late to the lecture, but I objected their making so much noise.
A C D
62. Students who take the examination will receive their score reports in six week.
A B C D
63. On her way to the supermarket yesterday morning Mary met an old friend and stopped talking with him for quite a while.
A B C D
64. It is extremely important for an engineer to know to use a computer.
A B C D
65. Sarah said she hear someone in the classroom, but when we looked we didn't find someone.
A B C D
66. Paula doesn't want to attend the meeting and Sheila doesn't too.
A B C D
67. If you will buy one box at the regular price, you would receive after one at no extra cost.
A B C D
68. I didn't enjoy him singing so softly, though I generally enjoy quiet songs.
A B C D
69. Yellow stone National Park is one of the older parks in the V. S. It was established by Congress in 1872.
A B C D
70. The examiner did not know whether to report the student for cheating or warning him first.
A B C D

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage, and for each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D at the end of the passage. You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Smoking is considered dangerous to the health. Our tobacco-seller, Mr. Johnson, therefore, always asked his customers, if they are very young, whom the cigarettes are bought 71.

One day, a little girl whom he had never seen before walked 72 into his shop and demanded

twenty cigarettes. She had the 73 amount of money in her hand and seemed very 74 of herself. Mr. Johnson was so 75 by her confident manner that he 76 to ask this usual question. 77, he asked her what kind of cigarettes she wanted. The girl replied 78 and handed him the money. While he was giving her the 79, Mr. Johnson said laughingly that 80 she was so young she should 81 the packet in her pocket in 82 a policeman saw it. 83, the little girl did not seem to find this very funny. Without 84 smiling she took the 85 and walked towards the door. Suddenly she stopped, turned 86, and looked steadily at Mr. Johnson. 87 was a moment of silence and the tobacco-seller 88 what she was going to say. All at once, in a clear, 89 voice, the girl declared, "90 dad is a policeman," and with that she walked quickly out of the shop.

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|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 71. A. with | B. to | C. for | D. by |
| 72. A. nervously | B. heavily | C. hesitatingly | D. boldly |
| 73. A. exact | B. some | C. large | D. enough |
| 74. A. ashamed | B. sure | C. fond | D. glad |
| 75. A. worried | B. annoyed | C. surprised | D. pleased |
| 76. A. forgot | B. came | C. feared | D. remembered |
| 77. A. Therefore | B. Instead | C. Anyway | D. Somehow |
| 78. A. readily | B. patiently | C. angrily | D. rudely |
| 79. A. change | B. warning | C. cheque | D. cigarettes |
| 80. A. as | B. for | C. while | D. though |
| 81. A. cover | B. hide | C. dip | D. take |
| 82. A. time | B. case | C. fear | D. consequence |
| 83. A. Nevertheless | B. Moreover | C. Therefore | D. Then |
| 84. A. ever | B. little | C. some | D. even |
| 85. A. packet | B. money | C. advice | D. bill |
| 86. A. away | B. over | C. round | D. aside |
| 87. A. It | B. There | C. She | D. Here |
| 88. A. wondered | B. considered | C. doubted | D. expected |
| 89. A. weak | B. firm | C. joking | D. humble |
| 90. A. The | B. For | C. My | D. As |