



高等学校网络教育英语课程
全国统一考试辅导用书

大学英语

(B级)

高校网络教育英语考试用书编写组 编

Online Education

College English

Success



NEUPRESS
东北大学出版社



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高等学校网络教育英语课程全国统一考试辅导用书
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前 言

随着信息技术与现代远程教育的发展,高等教育已经从精英型教育向大众化教育发展,网络教育在高等教育的普及与发展方面起到了重要的促进作用。为进一步加强对网络教育的管理,提高网络教育的教学质量和教学水平,教育部于 2004 年决定对现代远程教育学生部分公共课实行全国统一考试。大学英语是现代远程教育试点高校网络教育课程全国统一考试的 4 门公共基础课程之一。

根据考试大纲,网络教育非英语专业学生均需参加统考并达到大学英语 B 级所要求的知识水平和应用能力。为帮助广大考生积极备考并顺利通过大学英语 B 级考试,东北大学出版社组织网络教育教学一线富有教学经验的教师认真研究考试大纲,精心策划,有针对性地编写出了这本备考用书,以满足广大考生的需求。

本书在编写上力求体现以下特色:

● 实战性强

本书的编写紧扣考纲,涵盖了课程考试大纲中规定的各个部分。模拟试题部分在形式(包括试题的结构和试卷的排版形式)上与大学英语 B 级考试的真题一致,以使考生有身临其境之感。

本书为考生提供了大量的实战训练机会,共 14 套大学英语 B 级考试模拟试题。考试模拟试题结构的设置与分值的匹配见下表。

项 目		内 容	题 型	考 点	题 量	分 数	总 分	时 间
听力 理解	Section A	简短对话	多项选择	获得主旨大意和具体信息的能力	10	10	20	20
	Section B	长对话			5	5		
	Section C	短文			5	5		
交 际 能 力		交际用 语对话	多项选择	日常情景交际能力	10	10	10	10
阅 读 理 解		3 篇短文	多项选择	理解主旨大意、具体信息的能力和根据上下文推测词义的能力	15	30	30	30
词汇 结构	Section A	单句	多项选择	语法和词汇	15	15	25	30
	Section B	短文	完型填空	词汇、句法和篇章	10	10		
写 作		作文	命题作文	写作能力	1	15	15	30
总 计							100	120

● 综合训练语言技能

本书采用多技能大纲，以培养学生获取知识的能力和实际应用英语的能力。本书的编写融语言知识和听、说、读、写四项技能于一体，同时在主题学习与词汇练习方面进行了扩展。各部分内容相对独立，可随机进行测试练习，也可按顺序进行学习。

● 必备词汇表

本书给出了现代远程教育英语考试基本词汇表，包括考生应该识记的 3000 余个词汇和词组，既方便了考生复习和备考，也便于教师的教学辅导与课堂讲解。

● 模块化结构

本书在内容结构上，分为考试模拟试题部分、答案部分和现代远程教育英语考试基本词汇表三大模块。各个模块相对独立，既可单独使用来增强考生的各项知识技能和应用能力，也可综合使用作为考生考前冲刺的实战训练材料。

考试模拟试题部分包括 5 个模块：听力理解，交际能力，阅读理解，词汇与结构，写作。答案部分包括 2 个模块：试题后面的答案部分以及听力原文和试题详解部分。

● 主题明晰

本书共包括 14 套考试模拟试题，全部按照主题进行选材。每套试题中各个模块均与同一主题密切相关。14 个主题如下表所示：

Test 1	Experiencing College Life
Test 2	Life-long Learning
Test 3	Meeting Famous People
Test 4	Discovery and Inventions
Test 5	Mass Media
Test 6	Nature
Test 7	Traveling
Test 8	Customs and Traditions
Test 9	Words and Stories
Test 10	Lifestyle
Test 11	Health and Medical Science
Test 12	Social Issues
Test 13	Feelings and Emotions
Test 14	Business World

这种内容的编排方式便于考生建构有关某一主题的知识结构，使考生很快地建立新、

旧信息之间的联系，并便于知识点的记忆、词汇的扩展与归类。

● 讲解详实

在讲解部分，编者解答详实，重点突出。对各个题型进行归类，以便考生掌握解答该题型的规律与策略。详尽的题解既便于教师的课堂讲解，也便于广大考生自学。

● 真实的语音训练

本书的听力理解部分全部由美籍教师 Anne Wing-Huen Lim (Carbondale, Illinois)和 Robert Knapp(Saint Cloud, Minnesota)阅读，语音语调纯正，语速与大学英语 B 级考试大纲的要求相当。录音内容以 CD 光盘形式呈现，以满足广大考生的不同需求。

本书在编写过程中得到了东北大学网络教育学院和辽宁广播电视大学各级领导的大力支持以及东北大学出版社的通力合作，出版社郭爱民总编参与了本书的全程策划；本书也得到了东北大学出版社孟颖、牛连功编辑的支持，是他们牺牲了许多休息时间精心编辑、悉心润色，才使得本书能及时与广大考生见面。此外，黑龙江省广播电视大学林春阳同志审阅了全部书稿。这里，谨向上述领导和同志一并表示感谢。由于作者水平所限，不妥之处在所难免，恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 9 月

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大学英语 (B级) 模拟试题

Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, you should read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide on the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. A. Asking for directions. | B. Buying a piece of furniture. |
| C. Looking for an apartment. | D. Selling the flat. |
| 2. A. Eating something good for breakfast. | |
| B. Not reading so many times a day. | |
| C. Not reading in the morning. | |
| D. Doing morning reading right after getting up. | |
| 3. A. Chinese. | B. English. |
| C. Math. | D. Chemistry. |
| 4. A. He has bad study habits. | B. He sleeps too much. |
| C. He wakes up early. | D. He's an excellent student. |
| 5. A. The class usually began at 3 o'clock. | |
| B. Professor Smith didn't have classes today. | |
| C. The woman's class ended ahead of time. | |
| D. The woman wasn't with her classmates. | |
| 6. A. He was quite happy. | B. He felt upset. |
| C. He didn't care. | D. He seemed pleased. |
| 7. A. Right now. | B. This week. |
| C. Next week. | D. Two weeks later. |
| 8. A. He'd rather not go to the lecture. | |
| B. He doesn't mind if the woman goes to the lecture. | |
| C. He wants to attend the lecture. | |
| D. He's heard the lecture before. | |
| 9. A. 8 am to 9 pm. | B. 5 am to 9 pm. |
| C. 9 am to 5 pm. | D. Closed. |
| 10. A. Sympathetic. | B. Encouraging. |
| C. Suspicious. | D. Pitiless. |

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear a conversation. The conversation will be spoken twice. There are five questions about the conversation. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the

Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

11. What do the two speakers talk about?
A. Vacation. B. Politics. C. Paper. D. Professor.
12. Why does the man think it's difficult for the woman to write her paper?
A. There's too much to talk about politics.
B. There're not enough books about politics.
C. There's not enough information on politics.
D. There's great resource material of politics.
13. How do the two speakers get on with their papers?
A. The woman has finished her paper.
B. The man has finished his paper.
C. Both the woman and the man have finished their papers.
D. Neither the woman nor the man has finished the paper.
14. Could the two speakers hand in their papers late?
A. Yes. They could hand in their papers after the term ends.
B. No. They should hand in their papers before the term ends.
C. Yes. They could hand in their papers as soon as the next term begins.
D. No. They should hand in their papers before the next term begins.
15. When will the term end?
A. After June 2nd. B. After July 2nd.
C. After June 22nd. D. After July 22nd.

Section C

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage. The passage will be read twice. There are five questions about the passage. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

16. Why do students feel homesick at school according to the speaker?
A. Because they had never traveled far away.
B. Because they are not old enough.
C. Because they are not ready to live alone.
D. Because they had never left home for a long time.
17. Which of the following is **NOT** the advice the speaker gives to the students who are homesick?
A. Talk to old friends. B. Keep in touch with family.
C. Go back home. D. Make new friends.
18. Why do we say going home again may be difficult for the students?
A. Because the students' homes are far away.
B. Because the students don't have enough money.
C. Because there are changes in students and their family.
D. Because the students don't have a family.
19. If homesickness does not get better, what may a student do?
A. Go to an advisor for help.
B. Go to play with friends.

- C. Go traveling alone.
D. Go on missing his family.
20. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
A. Traveling. B. Homesickness.
C. College. D. Living Alone.

Part II Use of English (10 points)

Directions: In this part there are 10 incomplete dialogues. For each dialogue there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

21. — How did you feel about your interview with Admissions at University of Michigan?
— _____. I think the interviewer was impressed.
A. It's too bad B. No, I didn't have an interview
C. I didn't feel anything D. Couldn't feel any better
22. — Hello, may I talk to the headmaster now?
— _____.
A. Sorry, he is busy at the moment B. No, you can't
C. Sorry, you can't D. I don't know
23. — I was worried about chemistry, but Mr. Brown gave me an A!
— _____. That's a difficult course.
A. Don't worry about it. B. Congratulations!
C. Mr. Brown is very good. D. Good luck to you!
24. — Would you mind changing seats with me?
— _____.
A. Yes, you can B. Of course, I like to
C. No, I don't mind D. Certainly, please do
25. — Good morning, Dr. Johnson's office. Can I help you?
— _____.
A. Speaking, please B. I'd like to make an appointment, please
C. Yes, go on D. No, you can't
26. — Could you help me with my homework, please?
— _____. I have to go to a meeting right now.
A. No, no way B. No, I couldn't
C. No, I can't D. Sorry, I can't
27. — Congratulations! You won the first prize in today's speech contest.
— _____.
A. Yes. I beat the others B. No, no, I didn't do it well
C. Thank you D. It's a pleasure
28. — Sorry to interrupt, but can you give me another copy of the handout?
— _____.
A. No, of course not B. Certainly
C. I'm sorry to hear that D. By no means, but it's impossible
29. — Do you mind if I join you?

- _____.
- A. I'm very happy to do so B. Never mind
C. Please do D. Oh, I can't
30. — Sorry, I must be leaving now, because there's a meeting.
— _____ Couldn't you at least stay for another cup of tea?
A. Oh, no, you can't. B. Yes, you can leave if you like.
C. Do you really have to go? D. Oh, no. I don't understand.

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

There once was an eager student who wanted to gain wisdom and insight. He went to the wisest of the town, Socrates, to seek his advice as Socrates was a very wise and knowledgeable man. Being a man of few words, Socrates chose not to speak, but to illustrate.

He took the child to the beach and, with all of his clothes still on, walked straight out into the water. He loved to do curious things like that, especially when he was trying to prove a point. The pupil followed him into the sea, joining Socrates where the water was just below their chins. Without saying a word, Socrates reached out and put his hands on the boy's shoulders. Looking deep into his student's eyes, Socrates pushed the student's head under the water with all his strength.

Socrates let go of his hands just before the boy's life was taken away. The boy raced to the surface and looked around for Socrates. To the student's surprise, the old man was already patiently waiting on the beach. When the student arrived on the sand, he angrily shouted, "Why did you try to kill me?" The wise man calmly retorted, "Boy, when you were underneath the water, not sure if you would live to see another day, what did you want more than anything in the world?"

The student thought for a few moments, then softly answered, "I wanted to breathe." Socrates now looked at the boy comfortingly with a big smile and said, "Ah! When you want wisdom and insight as badly as you wanted to breathe, it is then you shall have it."

31. The student went to Socrates for wisdom and insight, because _____.
A. Socrates was eager to teach
B. Socrates was a man of wisdom
C. Socrates knew a lot
D. Both B and C
32. What was the way that Socrates used to illustrate his points?
A. By explaining to him.
B. By showing him some old sayings.
C. By use of examples or comparisons.
D. By taking him to the seaside to swim.
33. Which of the following is **TRUE**, according to the passage?

- A. It was rather unusual for Socrates to prove a point without saying a word.
 B. The pupil refused to follow Socrates into the sea.
 C. Socrates tried to kill the pupil by pushing him underneath the water.
 D. The student was so angry that he shouted to Socrates.
34. The part of the sentence "... not sure if you would live to see another day, ..." (Line 5, Para 3) means _____.
 A. uncertain whether you would survive or not
 B. doubting whether you could live forever
 C. not sure if you would see your family tomorrow
 D. not certain if tomorrow was another day
35. What do you learn from the passage?
 A. Wisdom and insight can be gained through swimming.
 B. Only when you are eager to learn can you gain wisdom and insight.
 C. To gain wisdom and insight, you have to ask some advice from a wise man.
 D. If you are a man of few words but good at taking actions, you can gain wisdom and insight.

Passage 2

Dear Tim,

I have thought over very seriously the questions you raised about going to university. With regard to all the factors concerning (关于) your personal difficulties, I am nevertheless convinced that you should try to make it.

Given the choice of two young people to hire for the same salary, ninety-nine out of one hundred employers will pick a college graduate. In the long run, a university education is an investment (投资) with great potentials (潜力). If you fail to enter university this year, it is likely that you will regret in the future that every university graduate has a big advantage over you.

The financial difficulties are very real, Tim. I don't want to ignore them. But such difficulties have been overcome by a great many young people, some of whom have gone on to win national prominence (卓越, 重要). It isn't at all unusual for a boy to work his way through university full-time during the vacations and part-time during term. The biggest sacrifice is being made by Mother, who has a right to expect you to help support the family at your age. Mother is, I am sure, more than willing to make that sacrifice.

I am not going to tell you that working your way through university is easy. It means that you will have to work hard for at least four years, perhaps even five or six, if you want to further your study. You will have to miss some of the fun that other boys get out of university life. But I think that the fun you will miss will be rewarded by the practical advantages you get from a university life. And what you do in these next few years will determine just what kind of person you will be and what kind of life you will be able to live. It is up to you to decide whether it is worth some years of hard work and sacrifice to make yourself a better educated and more successful person.

Another way to get high education is to go to a university where you can do on-line learning while still keeping your job. In this way, you might be able to work full time and attend

lectures at any time and in any place. This, of course, may mean that you'll have to work even harder and longer hours.

I hope you will make the kind of decision that you won't ever regret.

Affectionately yours,
John

36. From the letter, we can see that _____.
 A. Tim wants to go to university very much
 B. Tim has some financial difficulty to go to university
 C. Tim does not want to go to university
 D. Tim's mother is eager for him to go to university
37. According to John, if Tim fails to enter university this year, he will probably _____.
 A. manage to overcome his difficulties and go to university later
 B. feel he will never get any advantages over a university student
 C. make some sacrifice for his mother
 D. never get another chance to go to university
38. What is **NOT** one of the advantages of a university education that John mentions in this letter?
 A. A college graduate will pay a lifetime dividend (红利, 股息).
 B. A university education will satisfy a person's pursuit of self-fulfillment.
 C. A university education will make one a better educated and more successful person.
 D. A university education will enable a graduate to earn more money.
39. Working one's way through university is not easy because _____.
 A. one will miss some of the fun that other boys get out of university life
 B. one will have to make up some practical advantages over other people
 C. one will have to work hard for at least four years
 D. one must ask his mother to make the biggest sacrifice
40. John suggests that Tim should _____.
 A. help Mother with household expenses while going to university
 B. overcome difficulties to win national prominence
 C. determine what university he will go
 D. work full-time and do on-line learning in a university accessible (可使用的) to the Internet

Passage 3

Your Public Affairs Studies Course requires that you understand a major investigation on any topic of interest and it also requires you draw together all the areas of your study. However, you do not need to give equal emphasis to each area. With this in mind, you can now start planning your project for investigation. Your course of study will bring you in contact with many issues; some of these will be of more interest to you than others. Your teacher or classmates may be able to make suggestions. Newspapers and magazines that you read carry issues of relevance (关联) to your studies; look at these carefully. You are sure to find sources of ideas from them, which you can adapt to form the basis of your report. Career interests are also a source for inspiration (灵感), as you may have in mind a career which you wish to enter.

Whatever you choose, it must be something that you are interested in. It should have some meaning to you, either now or in the future. Interest is of great importance because it helps to keep motivation (动力) or concentration.

41. What is the course in the passage about?
 - A. Investigation.
 - B. Career interested.
 - C. Public relation.
 - D. Public affair.
42. The course can help you to _____.
 - A. select your career interests
 - B. make suggestions to your friend
 - C. design your investigation
 - D. find solutions to many issues
43. To get information related to your study, you'd better pay close attention to _____.
 - A. newspapers and magazines
 - B. the problems and solutions
 - C. all the areas of your study
 - D. the suggestions of the teachers
44. The topic of your investigation must be one _____.
 - A. from which you can form your report
 - B. that you are interested in
 - C. that your teacher approves
 - D. that you already have in your mind
45. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?
 - A. If you like your career, you will be motivated to do it well.
 - B. If you have chosen a good career, you will be interested in it.
 - C. If you like your career, you must do it well.
 - D. If you find it difficult to enter a good career, you must wait.

Part IV Vocabulary and Structure (25 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are 15 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.

46. Mr. William spoke at the meeting on _____ of the Labor Party.
 - A. behalf
 - B. interest
 - C. profit
 - D. benefit
47. The doctor refused to accept any pay from the poor woman for _____ medical visits.
 - A. ridiculous
 - B. enormous
 - C. numerous
 - D. obvious
48. The men who are the sole wage earners for their families _____ a lot of stresses.
 - A. deserve
 - B. afford
 - C. offer
 - D. suffer
49. One of her _____ features was her willingness to take personal responsibility for her health.
 - A. normal
 - B. common
 - C. unique
 - D. usual
50. A great number of African countries are facing the _____ problem of poverty.
 - A. spare
 - B. severe
 - C. sharp
 - D. shallow
51. I'm willing to admit that I have hurt her, but that's not my real _____.
 - A. intention
 - B. meaning
 - C. plan
 - D. attempt
52. It is discouraging to think how many people are shocked by honesty and how few by

- _____ .
 A. receipt B. deceit C. except D. conceal
53. She cooked the meat for a long time so as to make it _____ enough to eat.
 A. soft B. thin C. tender D. mild
54. Fashion is a form of ugliness so intolerable that we have to _____ it every six months.
 A. vary B. turn C. alter D. differ
55. The teacher has no right to _____ his own views on the children.
 A. engage B. encourage C. ensure D. enforce
56. _____ how little I had been able to accomplish, my fears of failure grew rapidly.
 A. Realizing B. Having realized C. When I realized D. To realize
57. _____ we have achieved is attributed to the guidance of our parents.
 A. Whoever B. Whatever C. However D. Whichever
58. Doctors have recently _____ cancer-producing substance in cigarettes has been demonstrated.
 A. made clear that B. made it clear that
 C. made that clear D. made which clear
59. We desire that the tour leader _____ us immediately of any changes in plans.
 A. inform B. informs C. informed D. has informed
60. This article deals with the natural phenomenon which _____ most interesting to everyone.
 A. are B. is C. they are D. it is

Section B

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE answer that best completes the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

You will find that college classes are very different from high school classes. You will have more work and responsibilities without being pushed as much. 61, you will have more freedom — freedom to choose what to study, when to study, or 62 to study. You will need to exercise maximum self-discipline. This is the hardest kind of discipline because it is self-imposed (自我加强的, 自愿接受的), and you have only yourself to 63. The decisions you make 64 your study habits will be a 65 factor in your success, or lack of success in college.

66, you will discover that your instructors 67 the ones you have had previously. They will expect you to 68 more 68 in your study habits and time management. Remember that much of your learning takes place outside the classroom. Your instructor will give you additional help outside of class if there is evidence that you are putting maximum effort into the course.

69 your abilities and skill mastery, you will need to manage your time effectively in order to succeed in college. A schedule 70 efficient use of time will enable you to include both work and play. When you get a job, you will soon discover that you do not work only when you wish and as you wish.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 61. A. On the other hand | B. On the one hand |
| C. Nevertheless | D. Therefore |
| 62. A. if | B. whether |
| C. why | D. who |
| 63. A. turn to | B. answer to |
| C. respond to | D. act as |
| 64. A. of | B. to |
| C. towards | D. concerning |
| 65. A. decisive | B. demanding |
| C. deciding | D. depending |
| 66. A. However | B. Nevertheless |
| C. In addition | D. Except that |
| 67. A. differ from | B. are similar to |
| C. differ in | D. are alike |
| 68. A. take...part | B. throw...yourself |
| C. plunge...yourself | D. take...initiative |
| 69. A. In spite of | B. Concerning |
| C. Regardless of | D. On the condition of |
| 70. A. related to | B. carried on |
| C. relied on | D. based on |

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an e-mail to one of your former classmates. You should write at least 80 words, and base your e-mail on the Chinese outline below:

- (1) 了解对方最近的学习情况。
- (2) 你的学习情况。
- (3) 请对方说说提高英语水平的经验。

Key to Test 1

1—5	CDCAC	6—10	BCCCD
11—15	CADBC	16—20	DCCAB
21—25	DABCB	26—30	DCBCC
31—35	DCDAB	36—40	BDACD
41—45	ACABA	46—50	ACDCB
51—55	ABCCD	56—60	CBBAB
61—65	ABBCA	66—70	CADCD