

ENGLISH TEST

根据新考试大纲编写

同等学力人员
申请硕士
学位英语
全国统一考
助考丛书

主编：胡刚毅
编者：贺云家
周维玲
施素青
余素青
曹航



上海译文出版社

书面文字分册

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前 言

在上海译文出版社的大力协助下,“同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考助考丛书”经过数年课堂使用后终于与读者见面了。全套丛书共有三本分册,分别是《听力分册》、《阅读分册》和《书面文字分册》。本丛书根据国务院学位委员会办公室订立的考试大纲编写,注重帮助和培养学生的英语语言能力,同时对考试也具有很强的针对性。

参加这类考试者一般以以下两类居多。第一类的考生虽然以前在高校就读期间曾读过四年英语,有的还曾通过英语四级考试。但工作后由于多种原因,其英语水平,尤其是应试的水平已大不如前,顺利地通过考试,对他们来说仍具有一定的难度。第二类的考生原有的英语水平就相对较低,拿到考试大纲和一本本厚重的助考巨著后手足无措,或心有余而力不足。有的经短暂的准备后仓促上阵,成绩自然不够理想,结果是学习的信心受到了极大的挫伤,英语成了他们通向成功道路上的一块绊脚石。

对于上述两类考生来说,设法在最短的时间内,以最快的速度有效地提高自身的英语水平,并尽快地通过考试成了他们的当务之急。诚然,英语水平的提高首先取决于自身的投入和努力,只有在“个人努力”这个前提下讲究正确的学习方法才会有效。通过考试需要具有一定的技巧,而技巧只有在你达到一定的水平后才会灵验。本丛书专为上述两类考生自学而写,三册的设计学习时间总共为一百八十天(大学英语一级以下的考生的学习时间为一年),每天的设计学习时间为两个小时左右。由于考生的具体情况差异,其学习时间和使用本丛书的学习顺序略有不同,现略作说明如下:

英语程度较好的第一类考生的学习顺序是阅读分册、听力分册、书面文字分册,并据此分为三个学习阶段。

第一个阶段的重点是阅读。阅读是英语学习的基础的基础。通过八十天左右持之以恒的强化阅读练习,使他们的词汇量达到三千至四千之间,同时熟悉英语行文的句式。为听力、翻译、写作、改错和综合填空打好基础。

第二个阶段所需时间为五十天,这一阶段的学习形式是将信息的输入渠道从眼睛改为耳朵,学习的任务是力图将英语单词、句子和段落的音、意、形结合为一,从而对英语语言的认识从平面上升到立体。同时将词汇量进一步扩大到四千五百左右。

第三个阶段是对第一和第二两个阶段学习内容的进一步细化和内化。通过大约五十天时间的刨根问底式的练习,使自己的英语语言能力更加牢固。

第二类考生的学习顺序是听力分册、阅读分册、书面文字分册。学习时间可相应延长到五百四十至七百二十个学时,即在一百八十个学习日中,每天学习三个小时,或每天坚持学习两个小时,整个学习阶段延长至一年。

由于程度较低,他们第一步可以先将听力分册中第一至第四部分的文字部分用作阅读材

料,通读后再跟着磁带朗读。这部分的文字较为简单,因而进入也较容易。这一部分学完后可以积累两千左右的基本词汇。第二步再使用阅读分册,继之于第三步的书面文字分册。

本丛书的编写由主编胡刚毅组织安排,曹航协助。具体编写者如下:

- 《听力分册》 第一部分、第二部分由曹航、贺云编写
第三部分由施玲编写
第四、第五部分由余素青编写
- 《阅读分册》 预备篇由曹航、周维家、朱强、金臣忠编写
实战篇由余素青编写
- 《书面文字分册》 第一章由施玲编写
第二章由周维家编写
第三章和第四章由贺云、曹航编写
第五章由余素青编写

本丛书的编写历时数年,其间曾作为上海财经大学等多个定点授学位大学学习班的授课教程,使用中收到了比较好的反馈。在本丛书的编写过程中,得到了上海财经大学证券期货学院冯明德先生、中国南方证券有限公司、沪东科技进修学院和上海外国语大学九三学社的大力支持,作者在此向他们表示衷心的感谢!

胡刚毅

2002年1月30日

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引 言

《书面文字分册》共分为五个部分,分别是辨错改错、综合填空、写作、翻译和词汇。笔者在此将这五个部分的学习特点和方法作一个总的论述。

作为一种测试手段(而不是学习手段),辨错改错藉考查学生对于英语词法和句法的掌握程度以考查学生的语言分析能力。辨错改错的前提,是学生必须已经具备了相当的语言知识和语言能力。具体而言,是要求读者先按要求学完《阅读分册》和《听力分册》。反之,缺乏足够的语言知识和语言能力,尤其是在阅读尚未熟练之前就贸然介入辨错改错,非但不可能真正地提高英语水平,还会阻碍学习进程,甚至养成不良的语言习惯。换言之,通过辨错改错学习英文,不是一种值得推荐的方法。

综合填空测试学生对于英语语言单位掌握的完整性。许多中国学生采用学习自然科学的方法学习英语,将完整的语言形式任意分割,其结果是只见树木不见森林。这一单项提醒学习者:不管是学习语法还是学习语言的表述形式,都必须将语言单位视为一个整体;学习过程中对于语言现象所作的细化和分析服务于对语言的总体认识。

写作是一种创造性的活动。根据考试要求,写作是以书面形式,在规定的时间内,就某一题目发表自己的想法;或根据特定的要求,写一篇 120 个左右英语单词的文章。一篇好的文章必须具备两个条件:第一是要有思想,也就是所言要有内容;第二是要有好的表述形式。中国学生写作时最大的问题,不是内容的缺乏,而是表述不力。因而怎样学习和提高表达自己思想的语言形式,便成了学习写作者的主要任务。学习者应当持之以恒,一步一个脚印,不断地开拓、不断地发现新的表现形式,并在阅读中细心体会,努力调动学过的一切语言手段为自己服务。同时,还须注意各种表现手段之间不同的侧重。练习中的句子合并部分选自美国出版的 *Writer's Option*; 重写句子部分选自英国出版的 *Practicing First Certificate*。这些练习有助于扩展写作手法,使所言更具有英文特点。

翻译是所考项目中最难的部分。有鉴于此,作者在这一部分中安排了两个小节:单句翻译和段落翻译。单句翻译是成段翻译的基础。通过对精选自《大学英语教材》中 100 个句子的翻译,读者可望藉此窥得汉译英的一般规律,进而积累一些汉译英的基本句型;成段翻译的材料选自国内外出版的各种书刊,虽内容涵盖较广,自然不能包括一切。希望读者能够通过这些练习取得举一反三的学习效果,同时,也应广泛地阅读,多看各类英文报纸,尽可能地涉猎各类书籍,以不断地熟悉各种鲜活的语言表达手段。

词汇测试作为一个单项,是与阅读联系在一起的。考试要求的词汇量在 5 000 个左右。这么大的词汇量,自然不可能一蹴而就。词汇的积累需要较长的时间,而学习和积累词汇最好的方法莫过于通过积极的阅读。自觉词汇不够的读者可以重新通读一遍《阅读分册》和《听力分册》,并按要求做所附的练习。词汇部分设计了同义词练习和选择题练习各 300 题,供读者参考。

本套丛书的三本分册由浅入深,相辅相成,构成一个有机的整体。其中有些材料交替使用,从而体现出重点突出的效果。同等学力人员都是职业人士,不可能像全日制大学的学生那样花得起大量的时间。作者编写时的一个重要原则,是不搞题海战术,去除多余的重复,尽量减少篇幅,使读者通过对典型内容的学习和研究,收到明显的实际效果。

第一章 辨错改错 (Error Identification and Correction)

I. 考试要求和题型介绍

1. 考试要求

辨错改错由辨认错误和改正错误两部分组成,在考试中占 10%。该单项共十道题,每题一分,其中辨错与改错各占 0.5 分,考试时间为十分钟。根据考试大纲,试题可以采用单句的形式,也可以采用短文的形式。到目前为止,形式多以单句出现。

以单句形式出现的试题形式与 TOEFL 试题相似,但测试要求更高了一步。不过,由于错误肯定出在所给出的一个单句的四个划线部分之中,所以,具备了一定语法知识的考生只消将注意力集中于这四个部分,在对它们一一进行分析之后,即有可能找出答案,并对其做出改正。

在许多考生看来,短文形式的改错题在难度上远远大于单句形式。原因是考生的注意力相对分散。他们在有限的时间内既要通读并理解全文,又要对所读作出判断,因而容易顾此失彼,很多人甚至认为其难度要超过阅读理解和写作。其实,这种恐惧心理来自于薄弱的阅读习惯和对于新题型的不够适应。一个已经习惯于单句题型的考生做一套难度相当的模拟考题后自然会发现自己的得分不够满意,但只要对这类题型多加练习,很快他就会发现:其总的表现水平理应不相上下。

2. 题型介绍

A. 单句辨错改错

从历年考试的情况来看,这一单项考生得分相对较低,其中辨错的得分要好于改错的得分。从中可以看出考生主动运用英文的能力比较薄弱。辨错改错题中的语病和语误都可以笼统地归纳为语法错误,具体可归纳为词法、句法和篇章三个层次。再往下细分,则可分为主谓一致、时态、语态、词性、比较级、虚拟语气、倒装句、固定搭配、固定句型、指代、关联词错用等。词法和句法多见于单句,而篇章错误则多见于短文。

请看下列六例及其讲解:

The scientists who are probably mostly interested in flights to the moon are geologists.

A B C D

mostly 作为副词时,它指的是“主要地”,“大部分”,而 most 作为副词可置于多音节的形容词或副词之前,表示“最”的意思。答案是将 C 项改为 most。

Health experts say that a brief, spirited walk is a good way for people fight midday fatigue and re-

A B C D

store their energy.

for 在句中是介词,不是并列连词,答案是将 D 项改为 for people to fight。

History and geography have been separate branches of study since a long time.

A B C D

since 在表示有关时间的概念时意为“从……以来”,“自从”,它的宾语必须是某一特定的时间

点,而 for 表示的是“一段时间”的概念,应后接时间段。因而答案是将 D 项改为 for。

Reptiles are widely distributed all over the world, but are much abundant in warm regions and are virtually absent beyond the tree-line in the Arctic.

修饰形容词的原级通常用 very,但在修饰表语形容词时须用 much、very much 或其他,修饰形容词的比较级时可用 much、far、rather、a lot 和 lots 等。答案是将 B 项改为 very。

No banks keeps enough cash paying all its depositors in full at one time.

答案是将 C 项的 paying 改为不定式结构 to pay,表示目的。

Beneath the deep oceans that cover two-thirds of the Earth, tantalizing secret of the planet are concealed.

根据其谓语部分 are concealed 可以断定主语应为复数。所以答案应是将 C 项的 secret 改成复数形式 secrets。

B. 短文辨错改错

短文辨错改错占总分的 10%。这种题型能更有效地反映出考生的英语综合能力、语篇分析能力、逻辑思维能力和不同语体的分辨能力。按照考试大纲的要求,考生必须在十分钟内从所给的一篇短文中找出十处错误,并加以改正。错误的类型基本与单句的相同,只是还偶尔包括语篇层次上的错误。虽然语篇层次上的错误仍可以归结为用词不当,但这类错误不一定能在语句层次上被辨认出来。也就是说,单就某一个句子而言,很难说错在哪里,因为句子结构依然完整,句意也可以是清楚的,只是某一个用词与整篇文章的中心思想产生偏离、矛盾或文章的意义前后在逻辑上不相连贯。

题样及其讲解

例 1

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are ten mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to add a word, cross out a word or change a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blank provided. If you cross out a word, put a slash (/) in the blank.

There are 500000 villages in India and I don't claim that mine is typical. But I decided to write my village column because it gradually dawned on me that three-quarter of the world's people live in conditions of rural poverty that are not understood by the rest of us. Only a minute fraction of press reporting is devoted to describe how this overwhelming majority of the world's population lives. My own column can do little to correct this unbalance, even if already the letters I have had from readers and editors show that the interest is there. Some of my correspondents urge

1. & 2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

me to move to another area to show different aspects of village life. I am in two minds about them and must welcome reader's views. I have had bouts of depression, too, brought on by some of the sufferings I have seen. Reader's letters have helped me over the hump. The most heartening has been letters from young journalists who want to embark on a similar adventure. If they do manage to persuade their own editors to let them to write a column of this kind, if they convince their readers that it deserves a permanent place in their newspaper, my talk will have accomplished. That readers do with this information is their own business.

5. & 6. _____
 7. _____
 8. _____
 9. _____
 10. _____

讲解:

与单句形式不同的是,短文改错没有将可能错的具体位置直接标出,而是指出有错的那一行,其范围因而要大得多。这就相应地要求考生具有更加扎实的语言基础。

改错时,先找出错误,在所错的地方划一个斜杠,然后将正确的形式写在用数字标明的空格中。

1. 在 gradually 之前加上 had, 构成过去完成时... it had gradually dawned on me..., 以表示该动作发生在“决定”这一动作之前。
2. 将 quarter 改为复数形式, three quarters 表示 3/4。
3. 将 describe 改为 describing, 作 (devote) to 的宾语。
4. 将 even if 改成 but, 从上下文的逻辑意义上看, 这里应该是转折关系, 而非让步。
5. 将 them 改成 that, 指代前文提及的事。
6. 将 must 改成 would, 表示意愿和客气的口吻, 而并非义务职责。
7. 主语为 letters, 是复数, 因而将 has 改为 have。此句为倒装句结构。
8. 动词 let 后接不带 to 的不定式, 所以, 应去掉不定式符号 to。
9. 将 will have accomplished 改为被动语态 will have been accomplished。
10. 将 That 改为 What, What 此处为关系代词, 引导名词性从句, 作 is 的主语, 同时又在从句中作 do 的宾语。

例 2

Many Americans speak that the United States as a “society founded on free enterprise” or as a “capitalistic nation”. In a society that is so self-conscious about its economic life, it is not hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that any ongoing social organization must make some provision for the production and distribution of goods and services. In a society without economic specialization, each individual would work to satisfy with his or her own wants, and no one would work to produce anything for anyone else. No such society exists. The fact that newborn members of a society are at first unable to provide for their own needs would in itself make such an arrangement possible. Everywhere

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____

in the world, people have established some set of norms ordered their activities so that the functions of producing goods and services and distributing will be performed. In even the most favorable environment, such social arrangements are necessary. Even there socially defined needs are minimal and natural resources are abundant, someone must be assigned with the responsibility of picking the coconuts or berries for those who are unable to pick their own. The price of failure in economic organization is clearly in the history of famine. The weakened Eskimo family, exhausted and freezing and without food, or the whitening bones of an unsuccessful Bushman hunter and his family in the South African desert are mute evidence of the necessary of production and distribution for survival.

5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

讲解：

1. speak 常用作不及物动词,故将 speak that ... 改成 speak of ..., 语句就完整了。像 speak, say, tell 这类及其常用的词的用法,应熟记于胸。
2. ..., it is not hardly necessary to emphasize the fact that any ongoing social organization must make some provision for the production and distribution of goods and services.
句子意义不明,原因出在句中有两个并置的 not 和 hardly。这两个词都带有否定意义,连用后产生了肯定的意义,与文章的中心意思向背,故应去掉一个。若去掉 not, 句子就成了 it is hardly necessary to ..., 句法上和意义上都过得去;另一种改法是去掉 hardly, 句子的走向是 it is not necessary to ..., 语法上过得去,但语气就显得过于强硬,意义的倾向性上与原文探讨性的语调有出入。
3. 删除及物动词 satisfy 后面的介词 with。
4. The fact that newborn members of a society are at first unable to provide for their own needs would in itself make such an arrangement possible.
这一句的中心结构可简化为 The fact would make... possible, 结构上没有问题,单句的意义也无可挑剔。但从逻辑的角度看,这句的意义则与文章的中心正好相反,因而可将最后一个词 possible 改成其反义词 impossible。
5. 和 6. 这一句中有两个错误,故将第六个错误连带着一起解释。

Everywhere in the world, people have established some set of norms ordered their activities so that the functions of producing goods and services and distributing will be performed.
先检查一下句子结构,其核心结构为:

People have established some set of norms so that the functions will be performed.
这个结构经得起检查,不存在语法错误。接着再进一步检查一下两个细节:

第一个细节是修饰宾语 some set of norms 的 ordered their activities,从结构上看,ordered their activities 等于 which were ordered by their activities,意为“(规范)受人们活动的制约”。这个意思与通篇的主旨相矛盾,应该将它改为“人们的活动受到规范的制约,”要表达这个意思,只需将 ordered 改为 ordering, 即 some set of norms ordering their activities 等于 some set of norms which order their activities。

第二个细节是(so that the functions) of producing goods and services and distributing will be preformed。produce 和 distribute 均为及物动词,produce 后面所跟的宾语也应是 distribute 的宾语。为了避免重复,不妨可以改为:

..., (so that the functions) of producing and distribute goods and services will be performed.

或: ..., (so that the functions) of producing goods and services and distributing them will be performed.

7. 和 8. Even there socially defined needs are minimal and natural resources are abundant, someone must be assigned with the responsibility of picking the coconuts or berries for those who are unable to pick their own.

先看前半句,从意义上分析,there 究竟指的是何处,读者无法判断,若是特指,即指上文所提及的 the most favorable environment,那么句子应该是这样的:Even there, the socially defined needs are minimal and natural resources are abundant.

但这样改了,句子走不下去不说,后面的内容也无法接上,意义的表述更不合逻辑。所以,此路不通。再从上下文判断,作者在这里是意在泛指,因而应将 there 改成 where,即 Even where socially defined needs are minimal and natural resources are abundant。再看后半句:

..., someone must be assigned with the responsibility of picking the coconuts or berries for those who are unable to pick their own.

assign 是及物动词,后面的介词 with 应删除。

9. The price of failure in economic organization is clearly in the history of famine.

对主语作补充说明的表语应由形容词担当,故 clearly 应改成 clear。

10. The weakened Eskimo family, exhausted and freezing and without food, or the whitening bones of an unsuccessful Bushman hunter and his family in the South African desert are mute evidence of the necessary of production and distribution for survival.

这一句中应将形容词性的 necessary 改成名词性的 necessity。

II. 学习方法和应试技巧

辨错改错是标准化英语考试中难度较大的一个测试项目,广大考生对这一单项普遍缺乏足够的信心,很多人对它感到没有把握。针对这种普遍存在的现象,笔者提供一些以往成功的经验,以期帮助广大考生更好地做好这一单项,并在考试中取得好的成绩。

1. 首先应致力于迅速准确地看懂句意和文章的内容。正确理解取决于正确的阅读习惯和阅读能力(详见《阅读分册》)。单纯技术层面上的分析固然有用,但是,在缺乏对句子中心意思精确的理解的基础上匆匆作出的判断往往极不可靠。与之相反,一个真正能够看懂内容的人一定能够在看过之后就能发现问题的所在,并能作出修改。所以,平时训练时,应多多注重阅读能力的有效提高。
2. 看懂句意后,应对句子进行语法分析。尽管错误的类型有各种各样,但从这几年考试的情况来看,试题设置的错误类型多着重于主谓一致、时态、语态、词性、比较级、虚拟语气、倒装句、固定搭配、固定句型、指代、关联词错用等方面。训练时应对这几个方面的语法现象多加重视。
3. 平时多做多练,熟悉这一单项的出题特点。训练应循序渐进,从简到难逐渐加码。先做单句,较为熟练后再做短文。
4. 考试中对于较为隐晦的句子,可采用排除法,将疑点的范围逐渐缩小,这样做的准确率相对要大得多。

这一单项测试的是语言掌握的精确性。多数考生都已在中学和大学期间系统地学过英语语法,因而他们对语法条例不陌生。建议大家在时间允许的前提下,有系统地看一本语法书,或在平时的训练中当做题发现错误时翻开语法书,认真地阅读有关章节。这种带着问题的学习方法对个人具有更大的针对性。最为重要的是,练习中暴露出的问题应引起重视,并及时加以解决。

III. 练习

Exercise 1

1. Maria looked everywhere for her fountain pen but in the end had to return to home without it.
A B C D
2. The reform of the socialist market economic system covers actually many dimensions, and all of whom have different time horizons.
A B C D
3. I intend to move that we'll have a general cleaning after class this afternoon.
A B C D
4. But some doctors believe that Robin today is so weak to be operated on for his liver tumor.
A B C D
5. No bank may keep enough cash paying all its depositors in full at once.
A B C D
6. The tea pot I bought yesterday was of so inferior quality that I took it back to the shopkeeper and asked for a better one.
A B C D
7. To be able to appreciate such paintings requires more thoughts than has given so far.
A B C D
8. The reason I'm planning to pay a visit to Tibet is because I want to gain a real access to nature.
A B C D
9. The restaurant has opened up a beautiful recreational area and a conference hall on the top floor in which we can have a splendid view of the city.
A B C D
10. My friend John was reported to be accused of cheating in a stock-change deal.
A B C D

Exercise 2

1. The duties of the new secretary are to answer the telephone, to type letters, and bookkeeping.
A B C D
2. Until he came to the United States to study, he didn't know to cook.
A B C D
3. The price was very reasonable, I would gladly have paid three times much as he asked.
A B C D
4. Mexican jumping beans are actually seeds in which contain moth larvae whose activity causes the seed to "jump".
A B C D
5. A thorough study of mythology requires familiarity for the properties of plants and trees, and the habits of wild birds and beasts.
A B C D
6. A microphone enables a soft tone to be amplified, thus making it possible the gentle renditions of
A B C

romantic love songs in a large hall.

D

7. Certain types of computers work properly only in environments with controlled precisely temperatures.
A B C D
8. Ensuring an adequate water supply have been a concern ever since people began to live in towns and cities.
A B C D
9. Due to sophisticated transportation networks, people can now buy the same types of perishable goods in Toronto like in New York City.
A B C D
10. As inevitably as human culture has changed with the passing of time, so does the environment.
A B C D

Exercise 3

1. Our teacher has just recently bought a green new car made in Japan to replace his old one.
A B C D
2. Not until a baby kangaroo is four months old it begins to live outside its mother's pouch.
A B C D
3. The graduate, if he is eighteen or nineteen, has these alternatives: attending college, finding a job, or to join the army.
A B C D
4. The expansion of adult training programs has resulted partially from the feminist movement, which encouraging women to improve their skills for the job market.
A B C D
5. If a atom loses any of its electrons, it becomes positively charged and can combine chemically with other atoms.
A B C D
6. It is either similar or different from each of the preceding prepositions.
A B C D
7. The first paper money looked more like a note from one person to another as the paper used today.
A B C D
8. Astronauts can be affected by loneliness. They may have to sit in the spacecraft for weeks with very little to do and no one to talk.
A B C D
9. Living as though she was rich, Margaret has bought overly expensive clothes.
A B C D
10. At the beginning of each term a list is published shown all the lectures to be given during the term.
A B C D

Exercise 4

1. By studying geometry, students can learn what to develop logical arguments through deductive reasoning.
A B C D

2. They believe that their duty to look after the morals of those who live on their poverty.
A B C D
3. Every trait can be considered separately with regarding to its generalization or specialization.
A B C D
4. The doctor's records must be kept thorough and neatly, so as to insure good book keeping.
A B C D
5. The man was seen run away with something black under his arm.
A B C D
6. The concept of natural selection is thought on as a process involving gene ratios in populations.
A B C D
7. Ants have an elaborate structure social and enjoy a longevity far greater than that of most insects.
A B C D
8. A metropolitan region is defined as a central city and the territory where surrounds it.
A B C D
9. Wetlands are areas that soils are saturated with water for indefinite periods of time.
A B C D
10. Standing by the driveway, the house appeared to be much smaller than it had seemed
A B C
to us as children many years ago.
D

Exercise 5

1. To be the best boxer of his time, Sugar Ray Robinson lost only 3 out of 137 fights.
A B C D
2. Electric motors range in size from the tiny mechanisms that operate sewing machine to the great en-
A B C
gines in heavy locomotives.
D
3. In the wild, tea plants become trees of approximately thirty feet in high.
A B C D
4. Bells are frequently made from bronze, an alloy of approximately three part copper and one part tin.
A B C D
5. Mathematic and logic depend extensively on the deductive method of reasoning.
A B C D
6. These televisions are quite popular in Europe, but those ones are not.
A B C D
7. When an university formulates new regulations, it must relay its decision to the students and faculty.
A B C D
8. A number of those who study engineering is increasing steadily.
A B C D
9. Magazines provide the wide variety of information and entertainment.
A B C D
10. A good exercise program helps teach people to avoid the habits that might shorten the lives.
A B C D

Exercise 6

1. Her dress was spotlessly clean and well made, but it was the kind of a dress which the daughter of a
A B C