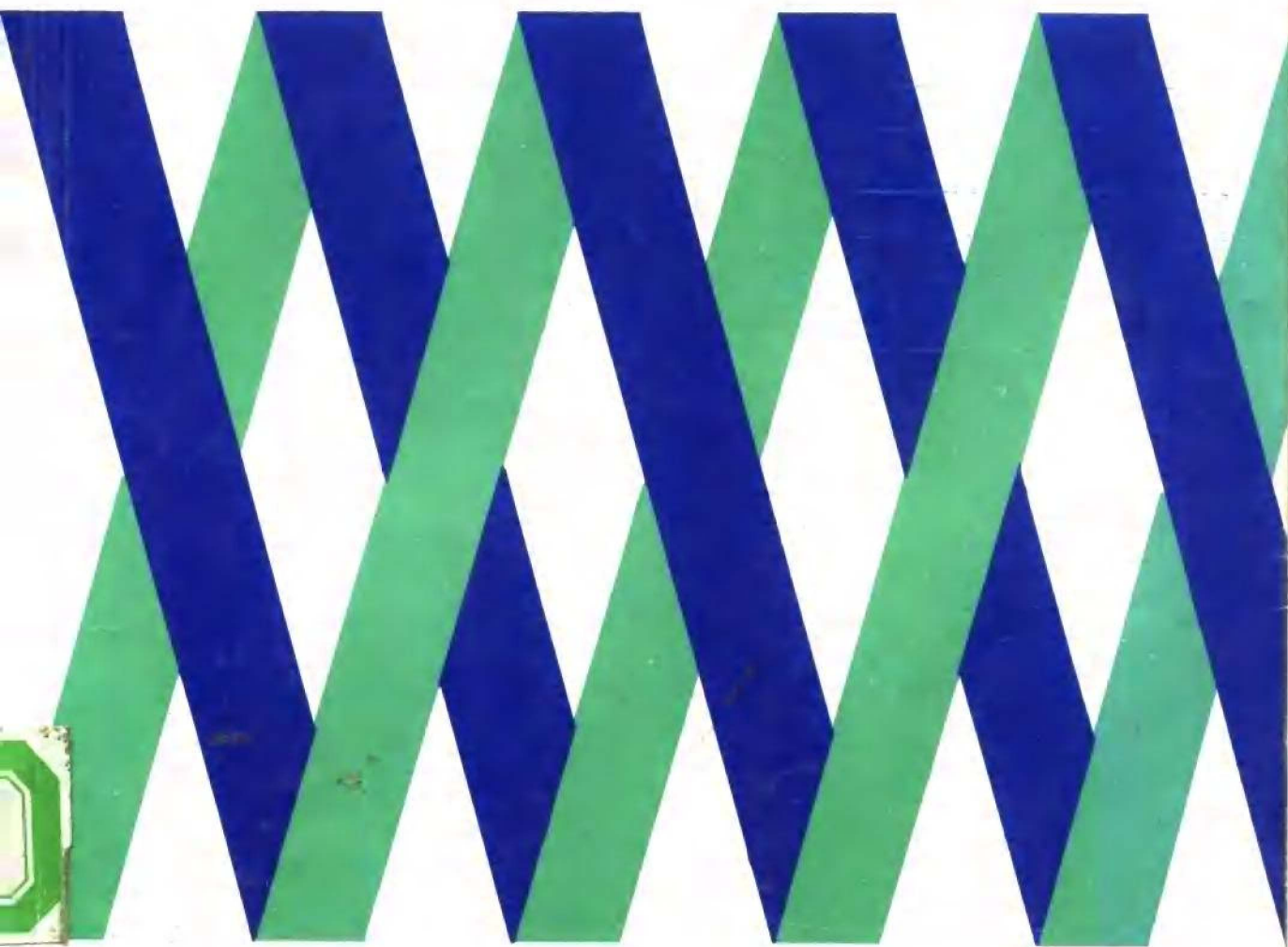


# 大学英语最新三级

## 考试模拟试题注释

主编 任惠珍 宋雪冬

主审 邢立君



大连理工大学出版社

# 大学英语最新三级考试 模拟试题注释

主 编	任惠珍	宋雪冬		
副主编	雒 丽	白妍苗	赵立光	朱晓云
	陈晓芳	张丽绯	孟 萍	吴立农
主 审	邢立君			

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主编 任惠珍 宋雪冬

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# 前 言

本书编者根据多年的英语教学经验,对《大学英语教学大纲》的标准及要求进行了细致的研究,并借鉴了有关分级考试资料,编写了这本《大学英语最新三级考试模拟试题注释》一书,旨在通过系统的练习,帮助学生较好地巩固所学的英语知识,提高其英语基本技能,适应各种题型,增强应试能力。

本书共有 12 套模拟试题,为了使读者更好地掌握三级测试的难易程度,对自己的英语水平作出合理的评估,在模拟试题前附有《大学英语三级考试大纲》和一套三级考试样题。为了便于读者的自我检测,每套题后均附有各题答案、详细的注释(不含听力)、写作部分的参考样文及听力部分的文字材料。本书适用于各大、中专学校报考三级考试及相应考试的学生,有助于提高其应试能力,同时也适用于有志巩固英语基础知识、提高英语基本技能的读者自学自测。

本书听力部分由美籍英语教师录音,发音纯正、清晰,语速适中。

由于编者水平有限,敬请外语界的专家和同行不吝赐教。

编 者

1997 年 1 月

9.1.

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# 大学英语三级考试大纲

Syllabus for College English Test

——Band Three (CET—3)

国家教委在批转工科和文理科两份《大学英语教学大纲》时明确规定,对不同类型的学校在执行《大纲》时应有不同的要求。1987年又在《关于一九八七年试行大学英语四级标准考试的通知》((87)教一字010号)中进一步指出,由于各校在新生入学水平、办学条件等方面存在差别,“重点院校一般应达到基础阶段四级的教学要求,非重点院校应达到的级别由各校决定”。鉴于各省、自治区的实际情况差异较大,不少本、专科院校都以《大纲》三级作为教学目标,大学英语三级考试(CET—3)就是针对这一规定参照四、六级考试的模式而设计的,以适应各省、自治区的实际情况,解决四、六级统一考试无法解决的矛盾。

本考试是一种特殊类型的尺度参照性考试(Criterion—Referenced Test),即以教学大纲为考试的依据,考核已修完大学英语三级的学生是否达到教学大纲所确定的各项指标。

教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此,本考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对词语用法和语法结构的掌握程度。本考试是一种标准化考试。由于目前尚不具口试条件,暂只进行笔试。考试范围主要是教学大纲所规定的基础阶段一级至三级读与译的技能以外的全部内容。由于《大纲》词表中未划定一至三级的词汇,本考试暂以本大纲所附词表为命题依据。为便于考试的实施,大部分试题采用客观性的多项选择题形式。但是,为了较好地考核学生运用语言的能力,试卷中还包含段落写作部分。

## 考 试 内 容

本考试包括五个部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、综合填空、段落写作。前四部分包括85道多项选择题,第五部分为段落写作(1题)。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

**第一部分:听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension):**共20题,考试时间20分钟。这一部分包括两节:A节(Section A)有10题,每题含一组对话,对话后有一个问句。B节(Section B)有10题,分别安排在两篇或三篇听力材料之后,每篇后有三至四道题,每题为一个问句。

听力部分的每个问句后有约15秒钟的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择

中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟约 120 词,念两遍,第一遍与第二遍之间不增留间隙。选材的原则是:

1. 对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容比较简单;
2. 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等;
3. 所用词语不超出本考试大纲所附词汇表的范围;

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

**第二部分:阅读理解(Part II Reading Comprehension):**共 20 题,考试时间为 35 分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量 800 词左右。每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材的原则是:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生理解;

2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;

3. 文章的语言难度中等;无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出本考试大纲所附词汇表的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
3. 既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求一定的速度。

**第三部分:词语用法和语法结构(Part III Vocabulary and Structure):**共 30 题,考试时间 20 分钟。题目中 40% 为词和短语的用法,60% 为语法结构。要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。

**第四部分:完形填空(Part IV Cloze):**共 20 题,考试时间 15 分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约 150 词)中留有 20 个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构词和实义词。

完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

**第五部分:写作(Part V Writing):**共 1 题,考试时间 30 分钟。要求考生写出一篇 100 词左右的短文。试卷上可能给出题目,或规定情景,或要求看图作文,或给出关键词要求写成短文。要求考生能够正确表达思想,语义连贯,无重大语法错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。

段落写作部分的目的是测试学生英语写作的初步能力。



## 答题及计分办法

客观性试题用机器阅卷,要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并用铅笔在答题纸(Answer Sheet)上相应题号下的字母中部划一横线。试卷(Test Paper)上不能做任何记号。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。多项选择题记分只算答对的题数,答错不扣分。主观题按科学的评分标准评分。试卷各部分记分采用计权的办法,折算成百分制,以 60 分为及格标准。凡达到及格标准的发给大学英语三级考试合格证书,85 分以上(含 85 分)的证书上注明“成绩优秀”字样。

试卷五个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下

序号	题号	各部分名称	题目数	计分	考试时间
I	1~20	听力理解	20 题	20 分	20 分钟
II	21~40	阅读理解	20 题	40 分	35 分钟
III	41~70	词语用法和语法结构	30 题	15 分	20 分钟
IV	71~90	完形填空	20 题	10 分	15 分钟
V		段落写作	1 题	15 分	30 分钟
合 计			91 题	100 分	120 分钟

# 大学英语三级考试样题

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

### Section A

*Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Each conversation and the question will be spoken twice. 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) He reads the newspaper.

B) He watches TV.

C) He reviews his lessons.

D) He listens to the radio.

*From the conversation, you know the best answer is D. Therefore, you should mark D on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

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

1. A) In a shoe store. B) In a drug store. C) In a doctor's office. D) In a bakery.
2. A) At four-thirty. B) At five-thirty. C) At five o'clock. D) At four o'clock.
3. A) Secretary—Boss. B) Client—Lawyer. C) Student—Teacher. D) Patient—Nurse.
4. A) He went to see the foreign student advisor. B) He went to Washington.  
C) He went to the Passport Office. D) He reported it to the Passport Office.
5. A) He uses a new machine. B) His union went on strike.  
C) His job is now done by a machine. D) His job was given to another worker.
6. A) At 6:30. B) At 7:00. C) At 7:30. D) At 8:00.
7. A) He doesn't care for that brand. B) He has just finished a cigarette.  
C) He isn't seated in the smoking section. D) He doesn't like to smoke cigarettes.
8. A) Frank's car was accidentally lost. B) Frank was killed in a car accident.  
C) Frank fell out of a car. D) Frank survived a car accident.
9. A) They are faded. B) They are dirty. C) They dyed. D) They are blue.
10. A) They have two children already.

- B) Mrs. Taylor wishes to have children, but her husband doesn't.
- C) They will start a family as soon as they get married.
- D) They don't want children for the time being.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. 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 1

- 11. A) A funny story about a pig.                      B) For ladies and gentlemen only.  
C) A show about life on the farm.                      D) A family show on the television.
- 12. A) An important pig and his animal friends.  
B) A proud pig who thinks he is very important.  
C) A pig who is the most important animal on the farm.  
D) Important animals on the farm.
- 13. A) Gave him the answer that he wanted.  
B) Went up to him and answered him.  
C) Said that the master was more important.  
D) Said that the pig was as important as the chickens.
- 14. A) Answered in the same way as the chicken.  
B) Did not understand the question.  
C) Asked the very same question as the pig.  
D) Received the same reply as the chicken.
- 15. A) The cow showed her teeth.  
B) The cow did not give the right answer straight away.  
C) The cow gave him the wrong answer.  
D) The pig had to tell the cow the right answer.

### Passage 2

- 16. A) Careless digging in the street over a gas pipe.  
B) A crack in a gas pipe.  
C) A gas explosion.  
D) Leakage of heavy volume of gas from the gas station.
- 17. A) Poisonous gas killed and injured many people.  
B) There was a shortage of gas supply in central Fujieda.  
C) An explosion happened after a fire in the district.  
D) Both A and B.

18. A) The local authority. B) A doctor's family.  
C) Some residents in the district. D) The local gas company.
19. A) To evacuate(疏散)all the people from that place.  
B) To take immediate measures after the warning call.  
C) To send the victims to a better hospital.  
D) To warn the local residents of gas poisoning.
20. A) The use of gas should be controlled in a densely populated district.  
B) Employees in the local gas company should be better trained.  
C) Defective(有缺陷的)pipes should be fixed immediately.  
D) Both B and C.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

*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.*

### I

Volcanoes(火山)have been erupting(爆发)on the earth for millions of years. More than five hundred still erupt today. These are called active volcanoes. Volcanoes are located in belts or chains. They are found where the earth's crust(外壳)is weak. The weak spots let the hot rock escape when the volcano erupts.

Many volcano belts are mountain ranges along the edges of continent. One belt runs along the western coast of South America up through the western part of the United States. Other volcanoes are found in ocean basins.

About three-fifths of all active volcanoes in the world are in the Pacific Ocean. Many of these volcanoes erupt under the water. The Hawaiian Islands were built by volcanoes that began erupting under water and finally reached the surface of the ocean.

21. The selection says that about five hundred volcanoes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) will erupt this year B) are still active  
C) are located under water D) are all that have ever been discovered
22. Volcanoes are found \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) where the earth's crust is weak B) in belts or chains  
C) in the ocean basins of the world D) all of the above
23. Most of the active volcanoes are located in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) South America B) the Pacific Ocean

- C) the western United States                      D) the Atlantic Ocean
24. The Hawaiian Islands were built by volcanoes that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) began erupting under water                      B) formed a mountain range under water  
 C) finally reached the surface of the ocean      D) both A and C
25. The best title for this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) How the Hawaiian Islands Were Built      B) At the Bottom of the Ocean  
 C) Why Volcanoes Erupt                              D) The Earth's Volcanoes

## II

In the United States, educational television for college students is at least fourteen years old. I remember seeing a professor of chemistry watching a daily 7:00 a. m. programme that taught the fundamentals of chemistry and illustrated each phrase of the instruction with appropriate and up-to-date experiments.

I also recall a famous Shakespearean scholar who gave a weekly lecture in so fascinating a manner that he commanded a wide audience of viewers during a late afternoon programme—if my memory doesn't deceive(欺骗)me.

Recently, two professors of the University of Nebraska conducted a weekly broadcast during which they discussed worthwhile books, of both recent and older period. Even primary school graduates watched, listened and learned.

Consequently, it is not accurate to say that ETV has not been taught in the United States. I doubt the statement that “programmes which inform and enrich the mind in a general manner ... are wasted in schools”. There is a need to teach directly by television even if “we take teaching in the broad sense of the term.”

Direct teaching by television has been explained as “a series of television lessons directly related to a specific classroom syllabus(教学大纲), addressed to the specific needs of pupils and teachers in a specific subject”. Each lesson will be prepared by a teacher specialist who also knows television production techniques. In a television studio(播音室)the teacher will use all the audio-visual aids(音像教具)of modern technology to explain his subject well.

26. The writer shows the popularity of ETV in the United States by the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it is more than fourteen years old  
 B) the fundamentals of chemistry that were taught were up-to-date  
 C) lectures on Shakespearean plays have a small number of viewers  
 D) even a professor watched the programme on chemistry early in the morning
27. Which of the following can be best substitute for the phrase “if my memory doesn't deceive me”?  
 A) If someone doesn't cheat me.                      B) If I am not wrong.

- C) If I remember well.                      D) If it is beyond my comprehension.
28. The writer feels ETV programmes which bring enrichment and information into the classroom are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) not wasted    B) wasted    C) necessary luxuries    D) used to the best advantage
29. According to the writer, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) ETV is made by teachers and intended for teachers and student  
B) ETV meets much of the needs of both teachers and students  
C) ETV covers only one part of the classroom syllabus  
D) ETV is made only to meet the demand of some students
30. According to the writer, ETV programmes are produced in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the classroom by the teacher                      B) the theatre by TV producers  
C) the TV studio by famous actors                      D) the TV studio by specially-trained teachers

### III

Today the game reserves of East Africa are facing a number of threats. Although they earn considerable revenue (收入) by attracting tourists, they take up land which is increasingly sought by the local people. While these reserves feed and protect animals, they are in danger of turning into barren (贫瘠的) areas or deserts. Trees, shrubs (灌木) and grass are gradually being eaten by grazing (吃草的) herds.

Another problem is to be found in the changing attitudes of the animals themselves. Many of them are losing their hereditary (世袭的) fear of man. In this way they may become a danger to visitors and thus to themselves. Attacks on vehicles are beginning to increase, and it is possible that the problem will become serious in a few years' time.

The problem of shortage of land is not a simple one. As the population increases, more and more people look hungrily at the land set aside for game reserves. They claim that a Government's first duty is to its inhabitants and not to tourists or to wild animals. Despite the income obtained from tourism, this is an argument which is difficult to answer satisfactorily.

31. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?  
A) Problems Facing East African Tourists.  
B) African Wild Animals Becoming More Dangerous.  
C) Some Problems of East African Game Reserves.  
D) Soil Erosion (侵蚀) in East Africa.
32. Why may local people look hungrily at the game reserves?  
A) They may wish to visit them frequently.  
B) They may seek land for their own cultivation.  
C) The animals may be a danger to them and their villages.

- D) They may dislike living in a deserted place.
33. What is causing soil erosion in the game reserves?
- A) The tropical(热带的)heat.                      B) The disappearance of vegetation.
- C) The violent storms which are caused by grazing herds.
- D) The animals are losing their hereditary fear of man.
34. As far as we can tell from the passage, why does the Government bother to maintain game reserves?
- A) To stop the people from using the land.
- B) Perhaps the land is reserved for building development.
- C) To obtain income from tourism.                      D) To keep the vegetation under control.
35. What may be the attitude of the animals (in these reserves) to visitors in a few years' time?
- A) They may become so shy that they are never seen.
- B) There may be so many visitors that it is difficult to find a wild animal.
- C) They may attack every visitor who enters a game reserve.
- D) They may start to leave the reserves and attack the local people.

#### IV

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 (1876~1947), 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 favourable for creative thinking than 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 the spring man's mental abilities are affected by some factors that bring about great changes in all nature.

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

36. 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
37. Ellsworth Huntington decided that climate and temperature have \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a great effect on everyone's intelligence  
 B) some effects on most people's intelligence  
 C) effect on only a few people's intelligence  
 D) no effect on people's intelligence
38. 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 neither too warm nor too cold     D) both B and C
39. The best seasons for thinking seem to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) spring and fall     B) winter and summer  
 C) summer and spring     D) fall and winter
40. According to the selection, vacation from thinking should be taken \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) several times throughout the year     B) during the spring and fall  
 C) during the summer     D) as seldom as possible

### Part III                      Vocabulary and Structure

*Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. 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 centre.*

41. When friends insist on \_\_\_\_\_ expensive gifts, it makes most Americans uncomfortable.  
 A) them to accept     ☒ B) their accepting     C) they accepting     D) they accept
42. —Have you traveled much?  
 —No. I have done \_\_\_\_\_ traveling.  
 A) few     ☒ B) little     C) small     D) less
43. She regrets \_\_\_\_\_ idle(闲着) when young.  
 A) to have been     ☒ B) having been     C) her being     D) to her having
44. The world's supplies of copper \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) having been gradually being exhausted     B) have gradually exhausted  
 C) are gradually exhausted     ☒ D) are being gradually exhausted
45. We want him to retire, but he won't \_\_\_\_\_ to it.  
 A) accept     B) admit     C) allow     ☒ D) agree
46. Let's go swimming, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A) will we     B) don't we     C) are we     ☒ D) shall we
47. \_\_\_\_\_ Englishmen like beer.  
 A) Most     ☒ B) Most of the     C) Most of     D) The most
48. Mr. Johnison was carrying a small box and \_\_\_\_\_ of other things.



- A) some                      B) many                      C) a lot                      D) a few
49. — Why was the special meeting called?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ the new officers.  
A) Electing                      B) For electing                      C) Elect                      D) To elect
50. He got to the airport, \_\_\_\_\_ to find that the plane had left two minutes ago.  
A) in order                      B) almost                      C) just                      D) only
51. A professional training program must keep \_\_\_\_\_ advances in the field.  
A) up to                      B) up with                      C) on about                      D) on at
52. Hello. Is that 21035? Please put me \_\_\_\_\_ to the manager.  
A) across                      B) up                      C) through                      D) over
53. — Is Dave about ready?  
— Yes, he's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) finished dressing nearly                      B) finishing nearly dressing  
C) nearly finished dressing                      D) finished nearly dressing
54. It is necessary to warm up \_\_\_\_\_ food.  
A) freezing                      B) freeze                      C) froze                      D) frozen
55. That young man still denies \_\_\_\_\_ the fire behind the store.  
A) to start                      B) having started                      C) to starting                      D) having been started
56. Only when we have wiped out the enemy, \_\_\_\_\_ real peace.  
A) we will have                      B) will have we                      C) have will we                      D) will we have
57. The family never agrees about \_\_\_\_\_ shares of the property.  
A) her                      B) is                      C) their                      D) his
58. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their thanks to Professor Davis by presenting him with a parting gift.  
A) revealed                      B) expressed                      C) showed                      D) said
59. Mrs. Brown's children have very good manners because they have been \_\_\_\_\_ well.  
A) brought on                      B) brought out                      C) brought up                      D) brought together
60. A bad habit, once is formed, is by \_\_\_\_\_ means easy to get rid of.  
A) every                      B) all                      C) any                      D) no
61. He sold his car \_\_\_\_\_ a thousand dollars.  
A) by                      B) for                      C) to                      D) in
62. \_\_\_\_\_ a hot day, I decided to go for a swim.  
A) What                      B) It being                      C) Being                      D) Having been
63. \_\_\_\_\_ of the students has finished the experiment.  
A) Several                      B) Both                      C) Neither                      D) Most
64. His request \_\_\_\_\_ me completely by surprise.  
A) shook                      B) left                      C) made                      D) took
65. The city is said \_\_\_\_\_ into an industrial centre.