

根据最新考试大纲编写的专升本考试系列书

专升本全国统考英语模拟、 全真试题精解

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内 容 提 要

本书根据专科起点升本科全国统考的标准及其大纲对英语的要求编写而成。全书共由六套模拟试题和六套全真试题组成。每套试题都配有参考答案和精要解析。编者以自己多年来在该领域中的教学和辅导经验,精心编写了 6 套题型规范的模拟试题,其难度基本与统考试题相当,同时还收入了自 1997 年至 2002 年的历届专升本统考试题,因而本书具有很强的针对性和实用性,是广大应试生复习迎考的必备之书。

为了帮助专升本的考生快速、有效地复习英语,顺利通过全国英语统考,我们根据最新考试大纲的要求,精心编写了 6 套模拟试题,其难度基本与统考试题相当,同时还收入了 1997 年至 2002 年历届专科起点升本科英语统考试题。所有试题不仅给出参考答案,还进行确当、精要的解析,使广大考生在复习时能达到事半功倍的效果。

本书编者多年来一直从事于专升本英语辅导班的教学工作,有丰富的教学经验。

本书适用于专科起点升本科的考生以及广播电视大学注册视听生复习考试使用。

我们相信,如果考生在考前能认真学习此书,定会收到意想不到的效果,取得优异成绩。

本书在编写过程中,曾得到史晓云、付爱莲、郭永霞、张志江等同志的大力协助,马建强教授在百忙中,对全书进行了审校,我们在此一并表示衷心感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者和同行批评指正。

编 者

2002 年 11 月

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第一部分 模拟、全真试题

Test 1

I. Phonetics (10 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letters combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. A. <u>z</u> one | B. <u>j</u> oke | C. <u>s</u> mo <u>k</u> e | D. <u>m</u> ove |
| 2. A. <u>n</u> orth | B. <u>w</u> orld | C. <u>f</u> or <u>t</u> y | D. <u>f</u> or <u>m</u> al |
| 3. A. <u>e</u> mploy | B. <u>m</u> elt | C. <u>m</u> en <u>d</u> | D. <u>s</u> en <u>d</u> |
| 4. A. <u>p</u> ow <u>e</u> r | B. <u>g</u> row <u>u</u> | C. <u>f</u> low <u>e</u> r | D. <u>t</u> ow <u>e</u> l |
| 5. A. <u>b</u> oo <u>k</u> | B. <u>s</u> choo <u>l</u> | C. <u>ch</u> oo <u>s</u> e | D. <u>f</u> oo <u>d</u> |
| 6. A. <u>m</u> oun <u>t</u> | B. <u>g</u> roun <u>d</u> | C. <u>g</u> rou <u>p</u> | D. <u>f</u> oun <u>d</u> |
| 7. A. <u>l</u> augh | B. <u>f</u> au <u>l</u> t | C. <u>l</u> au <u>n</u> dry | D. <u>c</u> au <u>s</u> e |
| 8. A. <u>w</u> or <u>k</u> ed | B. <u>n</u> eed <u>e</u> d | C. <u>p</u> lay <u>e</u> d | D. <u>c</u> los <u>e</u> d |
| 9. A. <u>r</u> os <u>e</u> | B. <u>c</u> oars <u>e</u> | C. <u>c</u> as <u>e</u> | D. <u>s</u> igh <u>t</u> |
| 10. A. <u>ch</u> ec <u>k</u> | B. <u>ch</u> em <u>i</u> st | C. <u>ch</u> ic <u>k</u> en | D. <u>ch</u> ild <u>r</u> en |

II. Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

11. The newly recruited workers in that factory complained that they were not accustomed _____ a time-card.
A. to punching B. to punch C. by punching D. having punched
12. They moved the tables to a corner to make _____ for the platform.
A. space B. room C. place D. area
13. The Second World War _____ in September 1939.
A. turned out B. brought out C. broke out D. turned off
14. We hadn't met for about 20 years, but she recognized me _____ she saw me.
A. the moment B. for a moment C. at the moment D. at a moment
15. Mary must study hard to _____ the lost time.
A. keep up with B. come up with C. get rid of D. make up for

16. It is proved that too much _____ to the sun will be harmful to the body.
A. response B. exposure C. explosion D. expression
17. The little boy suddenly ran away as the policeman _____ him.
A. protected B. prevented C. approached D. stressed
18. Try to forget it; it isn't worth _____ about.
A. worrying B. to worry C. to be worried D. of worrying
19. A number of houses have been built, _____ small gardens are attached.
A. to which B. which C. for which D. for that
20. As soon as he _____ his head on the pillow, he fell asleep.
A. laid B. lied C. lay D. lain
21. Three policemen _____ the flag at 6 every morning.
A. arouse B. rise C. raise D. arise
22. The criminal _____ by the neck yesterday.
A. was hung B. was hanged
C. who was hanged D. hung
23. Mary and I _____ each other since our childhood.
A. knew B. are known C. have known D. would know
24. She seldom goes to the cinema, _____ ?
A. doesn't she B. does she C. is she D. will she
25. I'd just as soon you _____ rudely to me.
A. don't speak B. won't speak C. haven't spoken D. didn't speak
26. The doctor urged that he _____ an operation on his eye as soon as possible.
A. have B. has C. had D. would have
27. She left orders that nothing _____ until the police arrived.
A. was touched B. be touched C. touched D. touches
28. There is a lot of traffic but we managed _____ to the railway station in time.
A. to arrive B. to reach C. to get D. to getting
29. The clock doesn't work. It needs _____.
A. repairing B. to repair C. repair D. to be repairing
30. Mr. Smith persuaded his wife _____ for his candidate.
A. vote B. voting C. to voting D. to vote
31. Did you notice Tom _____ his desk-mate's papers during the English exam ?
A. to look at B. look at C. see D. to look on
32. Lucy had Mr. Black _____ the broken window before winter.
A. to fix B. fixed C. fix D. to be fixed
33. The experiment _____ at Fudan University was successful.
A. performed B. performing
C. that performed D. be performed
34. _____ much education, my friend wasn't able to find a well-paid job.

- A. Not having had B. Having not had
C. Not having been had D. Not ever have
35. Economics _____ among the college students.
A. is one of the basic courses B. is the basic courses
C. are the basic courses D. are one of the basic courses
36. As a safety precaution, all city taxi-drivers carry only enough money to make change for a _____ bill.
A. ten-dollars B. tens-dollar C. ten-dollar D. ten-dollar's
37. All the _____ in the hospital will get a raise next year.
A. woman doctors B. women doctor
C. women doctors D. doctors of women
38. This kind of bread is different _____ that one.
A. in B. from C. with D. for
39. These measures are designed to help _____ who are most in need of help.
A. the disabled B. a disabled C. disabled D. disabling
40. At first we couldn't see _____.
A. something suspicious B. suspicious something
C. suspicious anything D. anything suspicious
41. No one imagined that the apparently _____ old man is a criminal.
A. respectful B. respectable C. respective D. respecting
42. It's _____ a well-paid job but it's _____ hard work.
A. rather... quite B. pretty... rather C. quite... rather D. fairly... rather
43. There was a serious difference of opinions _____ him and me.
A. between B. among C. for D. both
44. She does nothing _____ watch TV all day.
A. but B. except for C. besides D. apart from
45. I was having trouble paying my rent, _____ I started looking for a roommate.
A. but B. in case C. because D. so
46. I had no sooner run out _____ I heard a sharp cry.
A. than B. when C. before D. that
47. I couldn't repair my bicycle, _____ I didn't have the right tools.
A. so B. for C. thus D. therefore
48. Poor as he was in health, he _____ in finishing the job.
A. insisted B. stuck C. persisted D. managed
49. The news _____ students were saying things behind her back didn't upset Miss Green.
A. which B. what C. when D. that
50. It was not _____ she saw her grandfather that she realized how old he had become.

A. since

B. when

C. until

D. before

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Great changes have been taking place in the manufacture of glass. Not long ago, when other substances, such as plastics, metal, and paper began to 51 of many glass products, glass bottles, glass containers and 52, the demand for glass was 53. Therefore manufacturers of glass tried to improve their products and find new uses for it. Up to now some new types of glass 54.

One type of glass is 55 strong that it is being used for the walls of large buildings. 56 type of glass becomes stronger when 57 on it increases, making it possible for explorers to go down to the floor of the ocean in glass vessels. Windshields in cars are made 58 glass that "stretches" instead of 59 pieces when it is patted. These improved windshields have saved many people's lives. 60 glass is proving to be a very valuable substance in the modern world.

51. A. make use

B. consist

C. be made up

D. take the place

52. A. so as

B. so forth

C. so far

D. or so

53. A. cut off

B. cut out

C. cut down

D. cut in

54. A. are developed

B. have been developed

C. has been developed

D. developing

55. A. much

B. very

C. too

D. so

56. A. Another

B. The other

C. Other

D. One

57. A. shock

B. weight

C. pressure

D. strike

58. A. up

B. from

C. of

D. into

59. A. breaking out

B. breaking into

C. breaking up

D. breaking through

60. A. So

B. Though

C. Then

D. However

IV. Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose one best answer and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Most dog owners feel that their dogs are their best friends. Almost everyone likes dogs because they try hard to please their owners. One of my favorite stories is about a dog who wanted his owner to please him.

One of my best friends has a large German shepherd named Jack. These dogs

are often very intelligent. Every Sunday afternoon, my friend takes Jack for a walk in the park. Jack likes these long walks very much.

One Sunday afternoon, a young man came to visit my friend. He stayed a long time, and he talked and talked. Soon it was time for my friend to take Jack for his walk, but the visitor didn't leave. Jack became very worried about his walk in the park. He walked around the room several times and then sat down directly in front of the visitor and looked at him. But the visitor paid no attention. He continued talking. Finally, Jack couldn't stand it any longer. He went out of the room and came back a few minutes later. He sat down again in front of the visitor, but this time he held the man's hat in his mouth.

German shepherds aren't the only intelligent dogs. Another intelligent dog is a Seeing Eye dog. This is a special dog which helps blind people walk along the streets and do many other things. We call these dogs Seeing Eye dogs because they are the "eyes" of the blind people and they help them to "see". Seeing Eye dogs generally go to special schools for several years to learn to help blind people.

61. The writer tells the story about the dog Jack to show that _____.
 - A. it, like many other dogs, always tried to please its master
 - B. it, unlike many other dogs, always wanted its master to please it
 - C. it was more intelligent than many other dogs
 - D. it was the most faithful dog of his friend's
62. Jack came to sit in front of the visitor in order to _____.
 - A. please him
 - B. be pleased
 - C. ask him to leave immediately
 - D. invite him for a walk
63. "Finally, Jack couldn't stand it any longer." This means that Jack _____.
 - A. could no longer put up with the visitor
 - B. could no longer stand but he might sit down
 - C. was very tired and wanted a rest
 - D. was very angry with the visitor
64. Seeing Eye dogs _____.
 - A. are more intelligent than German shepherds
 - B. have only one eye
 - C. help blind people go to special schools
 - D. help and see for blind people
65. Which of the following titles would be the most suitable for this passage?
 - A. Dogs — A Great Help to People
 - B. Dogs — Our Faithful Companions
 - C. An Introduction
 - D. Famous Dogs in Germany

Passage Two

In everyday usage “hot” means “having a lot of heat.” Many people think that “cold” is something completely separated from heat. But this is not true. “Cold” simply means “having very little heat.”

Your life depends on heat. In fact, every little thing depends on it. Without heat, every living thing would be frozen to death. All living things get their heat from the sun, which provides the conditions in which life is possible.

Since before the dawn of history, man has been able to make his own heat. He has been able to release the sun’s heat that is trapped in things such as wood, coal, and oil. And he has been able to use this heat.

Heat has made civilization possible. With heat, man could melt metals. As man learned to use metals and fuels, industries grew. As a result, engines were invented. These are machines that change heat energy into mechanical energy. Engine can do the work of many men. Without engines industrial civilization is impossible.

Yet when the first engines were built in the late 17th century, men were still wondering about the nature of heat. “What is it?” they asked. Not until the early years of the 19th century did they find the right answer.

66. In everyday usage, “hot” means _____.
 - A. the weather is fine and it is in summer
 - B. one has a temperature
 - C. having a great deal of heat
 - D. having very little heat
67. Your life depends on heat. The sentence means _____.
 - A. in the cold season human beings will die
 - B. one usually builds his life on fire
 - C. the more heat one has, the better
 - D. it is impossible for man to live without heat
68. He has been able to release the sun’s heat that is trapped in things such as wood, coal and oil. From this sentence we know _____.
 - A. man can get heat from things like wood, coal and oil
 - B. man cannot get the heat directly from the sun
 - C. only wood, coal and oil have heat
 - D. all the sun’s heat is trapped in things
69. Which of the following is TRUE?
 - A. Without engines civilization is impossible.
 - B. Without engines we have no industrial revolution.
 - C. Engines came before civilization.
 - D. Engines came before man knew how to use heat.

70. From the last two sentences, we can see _____.
 A. men have never found the nature of heat
 B. men found the nature of heat in the 17th century
 C. men found the nature of heat in the 19th century
 D. men found the nature of heat before the 19th century

Passage Three

Once upon a time there was a powerful Persian king who, in spite of his uncertain birth, wished to act powerfully so that no one would doubt his present high position.

Having heard that a certain Greek, who was in prison, was wise, he sent for him and asked him his opinion about a beautiful horse he had received as a present from one of his men. Pleased with the clever replies the Greek had made, he gave him a piece of bread as a reward.

A second time the king sent for him because he wished to learn the value of some wonderful stones he had just received. The Greek's reply and the reasons he was able to give were again so admirable that the king gave him two pieces of bread.

As the king could learn nothing of his own birth, he sent for the learned man a third time and wanted to know whose son he was. The Greek, after thinking some time, dared to reply that he must have been a baker's son; because, if he had been a king's son, he would have given cities instead of bread as a reward for such services.

71. Why did the Persian king send for the Greek? Because _____.
 A. the king wanted to set him free B. the king wished to show him kindness
 C. the Greek knew a lot of secrets D. the Greek often gave clever advice
72. Once the king had a beautiful horse, which was _____.
 A. given by a friend of his B. offered by one of his officers
 C. bought from the market D. sent from far away
73. The king didn't seem to be satisfied with the answer to the question about _____.
 A. his beautiful horse B. his wonderful stones
 C. his birth D. his son
74. What kind of family was the king from according to the Greek?
 A. A rich family. B. A noble family.
 C. A lower-class family. D. An upper-class family.
75. From this passage we can know that _____.
 A. the Greek was learned and humorous
 B. the king was kind and generous
 C. the king often received the presents but refused to accept them
 D. the Greek often received rewards but didn't accept them

Passage Four

Our surroundings are being polluted faster than nature and man's present efforts cannot prevent it. Time is bringing us more people, and more people will bring us more industry, more cars, large cities and the growing use of man-made materials.

What can explain and solve this problem? The fact is that pollution is caused by man — by his desire for a modern way of life. We make “increasing industrialization” our chief aim. So we are often ready to offer everything: clean air, pure water, good food, our health and the future of our children. There is a constant flow of people from countryside into the cities, eager for the benefits of our modern society. But as our technological achievements have grown in the last twenty years, pollution has become a serious problem.

Isn't it time we stopped to ask ourselves where we are going, and why? It makes one think of the story about the airline pilot who told his passengers over the loudspeaker: “I've some good news and some bad news. The good news is that we're making rapid progress at 530 miles per hour. The bad news is that we're lost and don't know where we're going.” The sad fact is that this becomes a true story when spoken of our modern society.

76. Man cannot prevent the world from being polluted because _____.
 - A. the population of the world is increasing fast
 - B. people use too many man-made materials
 - C. we have more and more industry
 - D. we are producing more cars, trucks and buses
77. People crowd into the cities for _____.
 - A. they want very much to find well-paid jobs
 - B. they are anxious to enjoy the achievements of our society
 - C. they have become tired of their homeland
 - D. they have a strong wish to become industrial workers
78. According to the passage, what does man value most among the following?
 - A. Industry.
 - B. Health.
 - C. Clean air.
 - D. The future of the children.
79. The story about the airline pilot tells us that _____.
 - A. man knows where the society is going
 - B. people do not welcome the rapid development of modern society
 - C. man can do little about the problem of pollution
 - D. the speaker is worried about the future of our society
80. What does the writer really want to say in this passage?
 - A. With the development of technology pollution has become a serious problem.

- B. Lower the speed of development to stop pollution.
- C. It's time we did something to reduce pollution.
- D. As industry is growing fast, pollution is the natural result.

V. Writing (20 points)

Directions: For this part, write a letter in about 80 words based on the following situation. Remember to write it clearly on ANSWER SHEET II.

你是李军, 复旦大学四年级学生, 给美国纽约大学写一封出国学习的询问信。

Test 2

I . Phonetics (10 points)

Directions: In each of the following groups of words, there are four underlined letters or letters combinations marked A, B, C and D. Compare the underlined parts and identify the one that is different from the others in pronunciation. Mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. <u>h</u> ead | B. <u>r</u> eady | C. <u>g</u> reat | D. <u>p</u> asant |
| 2. A. <u>m</u> ake | B. <u>h</u> ave | C. <u>n</u> ame | D. <u>l</u> ate |
| 3. A. <u>d</u> ear | B. <u>n</u> early | C. <u>w</u> ear | D. <u>h</u> ear |
| 4. A. <u>t</u> oo | B. <u>z</u> oo | C. <u>p</u> ool | D. <u>g</u> ood |
| 5. A. <u>e</u> njoy | B. <u>t</u> end | C. <u>s</u> pend | D. <u>b</u> ench |
| 6. A. <u>t</u> hought | B. <u>t</u> ogether | C. <u>t</u> hose | D. <u>w</u> ithout |
| 7. A. <u>d</u> elay | B. <u>s</u> tay | C. <u>M</u> onday | D. <u>p</u> ay |
| 8. A. <u>s</u> hort | B. <u>f</u> orm | C. <u>w</u> orst | D. <u>n</u> ormal |
| 9. A. <u>p</u> hysics | B. <u>m</u> edicine | C. <u>p</u> hysicist | D. <u>s</u> ociety |
| 10. A. <u>b</u> rought | B. <u>c</u> ough | C. <u>b</u> ought | D. <u>f</u> ought |

II . Vocabulary and Structure (40 points)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one answer that best completes the sentence and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

11. "Do you know her?" "I remember _____. "
- A. somewhere having seen her B. having somewhere seen her
C. having seen her somewhere D. having seen somewhere her
12. Only in this way _____ your writing.
- A. you can improve B. you will improve
C. would you improve D. can you improve
13. If you had rung up the TV repairman, you _____ the sports program.
- A. could watch B. could be watching
C. could have watched D. could not watch
14. By the end of next year, they _____ three modern hotels there.
- A. will build B. will be building
C. will have been built D. will have built
15. It is said that John's two daughters or his wife _____ to the city where he had an accident.

- A. going B. are going C. were going D. was going
16. _____ the whole story, Jane decided not to see the film.
A. Having been told B. Having told
C. Been told D. Telling
17. _____ in all parts of the state, pines are the most common trees in Georgia.
A. Found B. Finding them C. To find them D. Find them
18. The woman _____ we gave the check has left.
A. whoever B. to whom C. with whom D. whether
19. It wasn't such a desirable air conditioner _____ the advertisement had promised us.
A. as B. when C. what D. which
20. We're looking forward _____ them next year again.
A. to seeing B. seeing C. to see D. see
21. It is _____ of you to turn down the radio while your sister is still in bed.
A. considerable B. considerate C. concerned D. careful
22. Although the accident did very little _____ to the car, I still suggest that you drive more carefully next time.
A. demolition B. ruin C. destruction D. damage
23. He offered to _____ her a hand as the suitcase was too heavy for her to carry.
A. help B. show C. lend D. borrow
24. He _____ interrupted me by asking many irrelevant questions.
A. carelessly B. carefully C. continually D. consequently
25. If you don't _____ smoking, you'll never get better.
A. give off B. give out C. give over D. give up
26. Scientists have discovered a close _____ between smoking and several serious diseases.
A. action B. connection C. union D. combination
27. Despite his occasional fondness for gambling, he is still considered as a good boy _____.
A. as the whole B. for the whole C. by the whole D. on the whole
28. We've _____ sugar. Ask Mrs. Jones to lend us some.
A. run away with B. run out of C. run off D. run down
29. I can't _____ him from his brother. They look very much alike.
A. keep B. separate C. distinguish D. prevent
30. _____ David loves his daughters, he is strict with them.
A. If B. Although C. When D. For
31. He's only got one shirt because all the rest _____ being washed.
A. is to be B. is C. will be D. are

32. _____ it left to me to decide, I would never hesitate to choose the former.
A. If B. Were C. Had D. Should
33. He _____ with Mr. Smith at least four times in the past three years.
A. has been sent to meet B. was sent to meet
C. had been sent meeting D. is sent meeting
34. _____ that some guests were coming, they got the rooms ready.
A. Having told B. To tell
C. Having been told D. Telling
35. No one can understand _____ a decision until it is too late to do so.
A. him to postpone to make B. him to postpone making
C. his postponing to make D. his postponing making
36. Such _____ the case, there are no grounds to justify your complaints.
A. is B. being C. was D. would be
37. Nowhere else in China _____ more beautiful scenery than that in Kunming.
A. you can find B. you have found
C. can you find D. have you found
38. He is an hour late. He _____ by fog. Of course, that's only a possibility.
A. may have been delayed B. should have been delayed
C. can have been delayed D. must have been delayed
39. She is pleased with what you have given him and _____ you have told him.
A. that B. which C. all what D. all that
40. It is because she is too inexperienced _____ she does not know how to deal with the situation.
A. so B. that C. so that D. which
41. "Do you want to see my ID card or my driver's license?" "_____ will do."
A. Every B. Each C. Either D. Both
42. Their profits have grown rapidly in recent years, and this upward _____ is expected to continue.
A. action B. increase C. tendency D. movement
43. My brother likes eating very much but he isn't very _____ about the food he eats.
A. special B. peculiar C. unusual D. particular
44. Dinner will be ready _____, but we still have time for a drink.
A. presently B. currently C. lately D. finally
45. Scholars maintain that social development can easily _____ language changes.
A. bring up B. bring about C. bring out D. bring forward
46. Let's not _____ over such a trifle!
A. fall out B. fall through C. fall to D. fall behind
47. The question of salary increase will _____ at the next general meeting.

- A. come off B. come up C. come to D. come through
48. He was a brilliant musician as a boy, but he never _____ his early promise.
A. completed B. performed C. concluded D. fulfilled
49. The gloves were really too small, and it was only by _____ them that I managed to get them on.
A. stretching B. spreading C. extending D. squeezing
50. We accept anybody regardless _____ nationality.
A. to B. for C. of D. in

III. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that is most suitable and mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Some creatures exist because they are strong and can fight against their enemies. Their 51 depends on their strength. They 52 few young ones because few of these animals are killed. Lions, tigers, eagles are strong, and they give birth to few young ones. A lion has only two 53 three young ones each year.

Creatures which are 54 and unable to defend themselves bring forth many young ones. Many of them are 55 every year, but the race continues to exist because so many young ones are produced. The race continues to exist 56 of the numbers killed. Mice, rabbits, pigeons are creatures of this kind.

One pair of pigeons gives birth to thirty young ones in one year. 57 fifteen of these are females they will create fifteen multiplied (乘) by thirty, or four hundred and fifty pigeons in the second year. If they continues to multiply in this 58, they will bring out 6,750 pigeons in the third year. If they go one the same rate, how many pigeons will be in the fourth year? — Do the multiplication yourself. If pigeons went on reproducing at this rate, within a few years the whole world 59 be full of pigeons. All the crops would be eaten; all the fruit would be destroyed. But they do multiply so fast. Each year so many pigeons are killed 60 the total number of pigeons in the world remains about the same. It neither increases nor decreases.

51. A. existence B. movement C. living D. behavior
52. A. make B. give C. bring D. produce
53. A. either B. or C. but D. and
54. A. thin B. sick C. weak D. stupid
55. A. eaten B. killed C. injured D. caught
56. A. in spite B. instead C. by way D. consisting
57. A. As B. If C. Since D. Because