

浙江工商大学 2012 年研究生入学考试试卷 (A) 卷

招生专业: 外国语言学及应用语言学、英语语言文学

考试科目: 615 综合英语 总分: 150 分 考试时间: 180 分钟

题号	项目	分值
I	Vocabulary & Structure	30 分
II	Reading Comprehension	50 分
III	Rhetorical Knowledge	30 分
IV	Proofreading & Error Correction	20 分
V	Close	20 分

(所有答案请写在答题纸上, 写在本试卷上的无效!)

I. Vocabulary & Structure (30%)

Directions: There are 30 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one that best completes the sentence. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

- Government decided to help companies _____ the crisis by offering them a low-interest loan.
A. get through B. get round C. get off to D. get into
- He was annoyed with his girl friend for she had disposed _____ those old but valuable books his father left him.
A. out B. away C. in D. of
- To _____ further research is one important properties of a scientific theory.
A. arouse B. advocate C. stimulate D. renew
- A good education should offer a _____ among the branches of knowledge that contribute to effective thinking and wise judgment.
A. balance B. distribution C. combination D. spread
- Yingluck Shinawatra, the new premier in Thailand, won the political support for her great _____.
A. intention B. integrity C. instinct D. intensity
- The evidence was inadmissible on the grounds that it was _____ to the issue at hand.
A. unreasonable B. irrelevant C. invalid D. irrational
- Obama spoke so _____ that even his opponents were won over by his arguments.
A. frankly B. emphatically C. loudly D. convincingly
- Before purchasing the car, they gave it a thorough _____.
A. inspection B. observation C. reflection D. check-in
- Susan enthusiastically joined the drama society but didn't seem to _____, so she left.
A. fit up B. fit out C. fit in D. fit in with
- He couldn't tell _____ from a distance whether it was Sam or his brother.

- A. at large B. in name C. for sure D. in short
11. People should learn to use their sense freely and _____, and develop positive attitudes towards themselves.
A. creatively B. intellectually C. conductively D. productively
12. The government has to provide a very _____ explanation for the new medical care reform.
A. understanding B. sophisticated C. comprehensive D. compulsory
13. Richard Clayderman is a (n) _____ musician who learned from his father when he was five.
A. ancient B. gifted C. original D. uncivilized
14. The deal was finally made through the _____ of the local government.
A. convention B. insertion C. intervention D. interference
15. There is no perfect policies concerning the education reform, and each of the proposed ones has its own _____.
A. frontiers B. limits C. borders D. limitations
16. Ladies and gentlemen, the train to Xiamen will leave from _____ at 5:30 p.m.
A. Platform Four B. the Platform Four C. Fourth Platform D. the Four Platform
17. I didn't go to Susan's gallery, for I didn't like _____.
A. those paintings of hers B. those her paintings
C. her those paintings D. those paintings of her
18. The apartments John has looked at so far were so expensive that he is better off _____ where he is.
A. stay B. to stay C. staying D. stayed
19. No one would expect a 5-year-old boy to have walked _____ far, ten miles!
A. / B. such C. that D. as
20. Mary and her husband could hardly understand each other, _____?
A. could she B. could he C. couldn't they D. could they
21. _____, you would not have recovered so quickly.
A. Hadn't you taken the doctor's advice B. Had you not taken the doctor's advice
C. Had not you taken the doctor's advice D. Had you taken the doctor's advice
22. It was not until midnight _____ the assignment.
A. that students finished B. that students did not finish
C. did students finish D. did students not finish
23. The more we thought of the lost boy, _____ did we get worried.
A. the more B. the better C. the most D. the best
24. You should always stick to the principle, _____ obstacles you may meet.
A. whichever B. however C. whoever D. whatever
25. In ancient China, thunder was believed to be a manifestation of the _____ of the gods.
A. spirit B. power C. wrath D. sorrow
26. Nothing can _____ permanent happiness.
A. insure B. ensure C. assure D. reassure
27. Before the earthquake, many people may have an _____ feeling of impending disaster.
A. uncanny B. intangible C. ambiguous D. ambivalent
28. For the pressure from purchasing a house, I'm getting awfully _____.
A. economic B. thrifty C. stingy D. economical
29. You cannot rely on those who _____ back from any commitment.

- A. shrink B. shorten C. decrease D. lessen
30. Employers should _____ their workmen for injuries.
- A. compose B. compensate C. comprise D. enclose

II. Reading Comprehension (50%)

Directions: Read the following 5 passages carefully, and choose the best answer to each question from the four choices given. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Passage A

“Humans should not try to avoid stress any more than they would shun food, love or exercise,” said Dr. Hans Selye, the first physician to document the effects of stress on the body. While there’s no question that continuous stress is harmful, several studies suggest that challenging situations in which you’re able to rise to the occasion can be good for you.

In a 2001 study of 158 hospital nurses, those who faced considerable work demands but coped with the challenge were more likely to say they were in good health than those who felt they couldn’t get the job done.

Stress that you can manage may also boost immune function. In a study at the Academic center for Dentistry in Amsterdam, researchers put volunteers through two stressful experiences. In the first, a timed task that required memorizing a list followed by a short test, subjects believed they had control over the outcome. In the second, they weren’t in control: They had to sit through a gory video on surgical procedures. Those who did well on the memory test had an increase in levels of immunoglobulin A, an antibody that’s the body’s first line of defense against germs. The video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody.

Stress prompts the body to produce certain stress hormones. In short bursts these hormones have a positive effect, including improved memory function. “They can help nerve cells handle information and put it into storage,” says Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University in New York. But in the long run these hormones can have a harmful effect on the body and brain.

“Sustained stress is not good for you,” says Richard Morimoto, a researcher at Northwestern University in Illinois studying the effects of stress on Longevity, “It’s the occasional burst of stress or brief exposure to stress that could be protective.”

31. The passage is mainly about_____.
- A. the benefits of manageable stress
B. how to avoid stressful situations
C. how to cope with stress effectively
D. the effects of stress hormones on memory
32. The word “shun” most probably means_____.
- A. cut down on
B. stay away from
C. run out of
D. put up with
33. We can conclude from the study of the 158 nurses in 2001 that _____.
- A. people under stress tend to have a poor memory
B. people who can’t get their job done experience most stress
C. doing challenging work may be good for one’s health

- D. stress will weaken the body's defense against germs
34. In the experiment described in Paragraph 3, the video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody because_____.
- A. the video was not enjoyable at all
B. the outcome was beyond their control
C. they knew little about surgical procedures
D. they felt no pressure while watching the video
35. Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University believes that_____.
- A. a person's memory is determined by the level of hormones in his body
B. stress hormones have lasting positive effects on the brain
C. short bursts of stress hormones enhance memory function
D. a person's memory improves with continued experience of stress

Passage B

In sixteenth-century Italy and eighteenth-century France, wanting prosperity and increasing social unrest led to the ruling families to try to preserve their superiority by withdrawing from the lower and middle classes behind barriers of etiquette. In a prosperous community, on the other hand, polite society soon absorbs the newly rich, and in England there has never been any shortage of books on etiquette for teaching them the manners appropriate to their new way of life.

Every code of etiquette has contained three elements: basic moral duties; practical rules which promote efficiency; and artificial, optional graces such as formal compliments to, say, women on their beauty or superiors on their generosity and importance.

In the first category are consideration for the weak and respect for age. Among the ancient Egyptians the young always stood in the presence of older people. Among the Mponguwe of Tanzania, the young men bow as they pass the huts of the elders. In England, until about a century ago, young children did not sit in their parents' presence without asking permission.

Practical rules are helpful in such ordinary occurrences of social life as making proper introductions at parties or other functions so that people can be brought to know each other. Before the invention of the fork, etiquette directed that the fingers should be kept as clean as possible; before the handkerchief came into common use, etiquette suggested that, after spitting, a person should rub the spit inconspicuously underfoot.

Extremely refined behavior, however, cultivated as an art of gracious living, has been characteristic only of societies with wealth and leisure, which admitted women as the social equals of men. After the fall of Rome, the first European society to regular behavior in private life in accordance with a complicated code of etiquette was twelfth-century Provence, in France.

Provence had become wealthy. The lords had returned to their castles from the crusades, and there the ideals of chivalry grew up, which emphasized the virtue and gentleness of women and demanded that a knight should profess pure and dedicated love to a lady who should be his inspiration, and to whom he would dedicate his valiant deeds, though he would never come physically close to her. This was the introduction of the concept of romantic love, which was to influence literature for many hundreds of years and which still lives on in a debased form in simple popular songs and cheap novels today.

In Renaissance Italy too, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, a wealthy and leisured society developed an extremely complex code of manners, but the rules of behavior of fashionable society had little influence on the daily life of the lower classes. Indeed many of the rules, such as

how to enter a banquet room, or how to use a sword or handkerchief for ceremonial purposes, were irrelevant to the way of life of the average working man, who spent most of his life outdoors or in his own poor hut and most probably did not have a handkerchief, certainly not a sword, to his name.

Yet the essential basis of all good manners does not vary. Consideration for the old and weak and the avoidance of harming or giving unnecessary offence to others is a feature of all societies everywhere and at all levels from the highest to the lowest. You can easily think of dozens of examples of customs and habits in your own daily life which come under this heading.

36. In sixteenth-century Italy and eighteenth-century France, the ruling families _____.
A. tried to destroy the lower and middle classes using etiquette
B. discriminated against the lower classes using etiquette
C. tried to teach etiquette to the lower and middle classes
D. put the middle and working classes into fenced enclosures
37. In England, the upper classes _____.
A. have always followed the French attitude to the lower classes
B. accept the newly rich in spite of their lower-class manners
C. publish books on etiquette for the newly rich
D. seem to accept a newly rich person provided he makes some attempt to adjust to upper-class life
38. Every code of etiquette has contained three elements: _____.
A. practical rules, optional moral duties and formal compliments
B. formal compliments, basic moral duties and practical rules
C. optional moral duties, optional practical rules and artificial graces
D. rules, regulations and requirements
39. The customs of young men bowing to show respect when passing the dwellings of their elders was cited as a characteristic of _____.
A. the ancient Egyptians
B. parts of Tanzania
C. England, about a century ago
D. all societies
40. The practical rules of etiquette, for example those governing table manners _____.
A. are the same all over the world
B. sometimes vary according to time and circumstance
C. became unnecessary with the invention of the knife and fork
D. are not liable to change

Passage C

A new policy on public rental housing is allowing more low- and middle-income families to apply for homes. But people without Beijing hukou --- permanent residence permits --- must wait for more details to be released before they can take advantage of the change.

The policy, which took effect on Thursday, also pertains to larger local families with three or four members and allows residents without hukou to apply for those documents if they have worked in the city for an as yet undetermined number of years.

“In addition to the amount of years they have been working in Beijing, a limit on annual income will be set later,” said an official from the Beijing Municipal Committee of Housing and Urban-Rural Development, who declined to be named, “because some residents said it’s only fair that they should have the same restrictions as local families.”

The precise restrictions on migrant people will vary by district depending on an applicant’s situation and the number of candidates and public rental units in the district. The districts will later release detailed guidelines.

Some migrant workers had lost hope of being able to get government-subsidized housing because they feared they would not be eligible for it or that they would have to wait too long. “It’s too complicated and most of these units are far from the downtown, which means spending more time on the road, so I gave up,” said Zhang Lifeng, a technician renting an apartment near Zhongguancun with a friend.

Yin Bocheng, director of the real estate research center at Fudan University, supports restricting applications according to the amount of time an applicant has spent on the job. “Because of the limited supply of these units, it’s necessary to narrow down the number of the applicants,” he said on Thursday. But the restrictions should be flexible and change according to different situations, Yin said. He added that although applicants might at first become eligible after three years, for instance, as the supply later gets larger and applicants fewer, that time could be shortened.

41. Which one is TRUE in the following statements?
- A. Only a limited number of people can apply for public rental housing.
 - B. Only low- and middle-income families can apply for public rental housing.
 - C. All the migrant people can apply for public rental housing.
 - D. All the residence in Beijing can apply for public rental housing.
42. The restrictions on the migrant people for public rental housing are _____.
A. a limit on annual income
B. the number of the family member
C. the amount of time they have been working in Beijing
D. A and C
43. “Eligible” in Paragraph 5 means _____.
A. to be legal
B. to have enough money
C. to have the qualification
D. to have permanent residence permits
44. According to the passage, which one is TRUE concerning the new policy?
A. The new policy took effect all around Beijing in the same way.
B. The new policy varied according to the district’s condition.
C. The new policy varied according to the identity of the applicants.
D. The new policy varied according to the applicants’ income.
45. The purpose of setting the limitations is _____.
A. to decrease the population of Beijing
B. to solve the problem of supply limitation
C. to decrease the population of applicants
D. to solve the problem of the migrants’ housing

Passage D

Every year dozens of companies publish their lists of the world's top universities, compiling masses of data from the universities as they go. The most influential are the Times Higher Education World Top 400, the QS World University Rankings, and the US News & World Report World's Best Universities.

One critic of the ranking system recently described them as "a high-stakes beauty contest." Universities, especially those in developing countries, were told recently to avoid trying to keep up with Joneses. The comment came at a forum organized by UNESCO, the Institutional Management of Higher Education and the World Bank.

"Instead of trying to conform to the prevailing monoculture approach to higher education by funneling scarce public funds to create flagship universities, governments should ignore rankings altogether," forum participants were told. Sandro Calvani of the Asian Institute of Technology in Bangkok agrees.

"Asian universities manage knowledge on Asia better than the West and they do it in a way the West cannot see or does not wish to see," Calvani said. He is an education expert and director of the institute's ASEAN Regional Center of Excellence on Millennium Development Goals. In his view, many Western elite universities lack Asian expertise on sustainable development, global public good and human security concerns. "The Times and QS university rankings ... do not take into consideration the relevant direct outreach work done in Asia by Asian universities to facilitate policy innovation and problem solving."

46. What does it mean by saying that the ranking system is "a high-stakes beauty contest" (in Paragraph 2)?
- A. Because its results are beautiful.
 - B. There is always a beauty contest when some universities become top ones.
 - C. It looks beautiful, but actually dangerous.
 - D. The contest for top universities costs much money on the one hand and gets more on the other.
47. "Keep up with Joneses" (in Paragraph 2) means ____.
- A. to maintain the same standards as others
 - B. to be at the same level with the person named Joneses
 - C. to be at the same level with the university named Joneses
 - D. to be at the same level with the ranking system named Joneses
48. Which one is TRUE about the Asia universities?
- A. Governments pay no attention to the ranking.
 - B. Governments pay no money for the ranking.
 - C. Governments pay limited money for education.
 - D. Governments pay sufficient money for education.
49. According to Sandro Calvani, governments should ignore rankings altogether, because ____.
- A. Western ranking is not fit for Asia universities who know more about Asia's education
 - B. Western education is not worthy of attention
 - C. Western ranking is poor, for they cannot see the advantages of Asia universities
 - D. Asia rankings are much better than western ones

50. Western ranking systems, according to Calvani, are _____.

- A. biased in judging Asia universities
- B. insufficient in judging Asia universities
- C. proud when they look at Asia universities in a western way
- D. content to judge Asia universities

Passage E

Auctions are public sales of goods, conducted by an officially approved auctioneer. He asked the crowd to gather in the auction room to bid for various items on sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called “knocking down” the goods, for the bidding ends when the auctioneer bangs a small hammer on a raised platform.

The ancient Romans probably invented sales by auction and the English word comes from the Latin “autic”, meaning “increase”. The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in war; these sales were called “sub hasta”, meaning “under the spear”, a spear being stuck in the ground as a signal for a crowd to gather. In England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries goods were often sold “by the candle”: a short candle was lit by the auctioneer and bids could be made while it was burning.

Practically all goods can be sold by auction. Among these are coffee, skins, wool, tea, cocoa, furs, fruit, vegetables and wines. Auction sales are also usual for land and property, antique furniture, pictures, rare books, old china and works of art. The auction rooms at Christie’s and Sotheby’s in London and New York are world famous.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by the buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a “lot”, is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with lot one and continue the numerical order; he may wait until he notices the fact that certain buyers are in the room and then produce the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer’s services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding.

51. Auctioned goods are sold _____.

- A. for the highest price offered
- B. at fixed prices
- C. at prices lower than their true value
- D. at prices offered by the auctioneer

52. The end of bidding is called “knocking down” because _____.

- A. the auctioneer knocks on the table
- B. the auctioneer names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods
- C. the goods are knocked down onto the table
- D. the auctioneer bangs the table with a hammer

53. In the sentence “The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in war”, the word “spoils” most probably means _____.

- A. useless goods
- B. spears
- C. various kind of food
- D. property taken from the enemy

54. In England a candle was used to burn at auction sales ____.

- A. because the auction sales took place at night
- B. as a signal for the crowd to gather
- C. to keep the auction room warm
- D. to limit the time when offers of prices could be made

55. An auction catalogue gives buyers ____.

- A. the current market values of the goods
- B. details of the goods to be sold
- C. the orders in which goods are to be sold
- D. free admission to the auction sale

III. Rhetorical Knowledge (30%)

Directions: *There are 15 sentences, each of which has a figure of speech, and there are four kinds of figure marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

56. I am sorry, I am so sorry, I am so extremely sorry.

- A. anti-climax B. climax C. pun D. hyperbole

57. She opened the door and her heart to the homeless boy.

- A. zeugma B. simile C. epigram D. metaphor

58. The mother is undergoing the joyful pain, and the painful joy of childbirth.

- A. alliteration B. antithesis C. oxymoron D. synecdoche

59. --- I hope you'll be reasonable in your terms.

--- If you allow me, I will call your carriage for you.

- A. allusion B. assonance C. euphemism D. zeugma

60. One day I was packing for my trip, but I couldn't fit everything into my suitcase; I bet my suitcase would start crying if I stuff it anymore.

- A. pun B. personification C. epigraph D. analogy

61. When she heard the bad news, a river of tears poured out.

- A. hyperbole B. simile C. metonymy D. paradox

62. A few hundred pounds of twenty dollar bills ought to solve that problem nicely.

- A. contrast B. understatement C. alliteration D. synecdoche

63. She was, to be sure, a girl who excited the emotions, but I was not one to let my heart rule my head.

- A. parody B. metonymy C. irony D. euphemism

64. Where there is a will, there is a lawsuit.

- A. assonance B. personification C. parody D. oxymoron

65. It was another one of those Catch-22 situations, you're damned if you do, and you are damned if you don't.

- A. allusion B. simile C. repetition D. hyperbole

66. The rain fell pitter-patter on the window the whole night.

- A. parallelism B. zeugma C. irony D. onomatopoeia

67. The old man put a reassuring hand on my shoulder.

- A. understatement B. transferred epithet C. euphemism D. allusion

68. My money and goods are as dear to me as life itself.
A. simile B. metonymy C. hyperbole D. anti-climax
69. The case snowballed into one of the most famous trials in U.S. history.
A. antithesis B. onomatopoeia C. metaphor D. zeugma
70. That's one small step for a man; one giant leap for mankind.
A. repetition B. antithesis C. alliteration D. assonance

IV. Proofreading & Error Correction (20%)

Directions: *The following passage contains TEN errors. Each indicated line contains a maximum of ONE ERROR ONLY. You should proofread the passage and correct it in the following way. Copy the relevant part (a word, a phrase or a sentence where an error is) on the ANSWER SHEET at first, and for a wrong word, underline it and write the correct one; for a missing word, mark the position of the missing word with a “^” sign and write the word you believe to be missing; for an unnecessary word, cross it with a slash “/”.*

These days, Coca Cola is one of the symbol of America. But it's come 71. _____
a long way from its humble start. The drink was discovered by John 72. _____
Pemberton, who lived in the southern state of Georgia. Pemberton was a
retired US civil war officer who owned a drugstore and believed the 73. _____
healing potential of various plants. Coca Cola evolved from a product
calling French Wine Cola. This was a mixture of Peruvian coca leaves, the 74. _____
purest wine and the kola nut. Pemberton said that the native South
American Indians used the coca leaf frequently and they believed in its
beneficial effects in the mind and body. This drink was very successful in 75. _____
the south of the US, particular in Pemberton's home state of Georgia. 76. _____

However, in 1886, alcohol was banned in Atlanta. So, Pemberton has
to replace the wine in the French Wine Cola for sugar syrup. He used the 77. _____
name Coca Cola to describe this new “sweet” recipe. The new Coca Cola
drink was immediately so successful as French Wine Cola. And very soon, 78. _____
local business men were selling Coca Cola commercially around the
country, giving Pemberton royalties of five cents for each gallon. Not until 79. _____
1903, Coca Cola contained an estimated 9 milligrams of cocaine per glass.
However, later, manufacturers started using coca leaves with the cocaine
removing. Nowadays, Coca Cola uses a specially-grown, non-narcotic coca 80. _____
leaf.

V. Close (20%)

Directions: *In the following passage, there are 20 blanks. Choose one from the four choices A, B, C, and D, and make the meaning complete. Write the answers on the ANSWER SHEET.*

At the heart of the debate over illegal immigration lies one key question: are immigrants good or bad for the economy? The American public overwhelmingly thinks they're bad. Yet the consensus among most economists is that immigration, both legal and illegal, provides a small net
___81___ to the economy. Immigrants provide cheap labor, ___82___ the prices of everything
from farm produce to new homes, and leave consumers with a little more money in their pockets.

So why is there such a discrepancy between the perception of immigrants' impact on the economy and the 83?

There are a number of familiar theories. Some argue that people are anxious and feel threatened by an 84 of new workers. Others highlight the strain that undocumented immigrants place on public services, like schools, hospitals, and jails. Still others emphasize the role of race, arguing that foreigners 85 the nation's fears and insecurities. There's some truth to all these explanations, but they aren't quite sufficient.

To get a better understanding of what's going on, consider the way immigration's impact is felt. Though its overall effect may be 86, its costs and benefits are distributed unevenly. David Card, an economist at UC Berkeley, notes that the ones who profit most directly from immigrants' low-cost 87 are businesses and employers --- meatpacking plants in Nebraska, for instance, or agricultural businesses in California. Granted, these producers' savings probably translate into lower prices at the grocery store, 88 how many consumers make that mental connection at the checkout counter? 89 the drawbacks of illegal immigration, these, too, are concentrated. Native 90 workers suffer most from the competition of foreign labor. According to a study by George Borjas, a Harvard economist, immigration 91 the wages of American high-school dropouts by 9% between 1980 to 2000.

Among high-skilled, better-educated employees, however, 92 was strongest in states with both high numbers of immigrants and relatively generous social services. What 93 them most, in other words, was the fiscal burden of immigration. That conclusion was 94 by another finding: that their opposition appeared to soften when that fiscal burden decreased, as occurred with welfare reform in the 1990s, which curbed immigrants' 95 to certain benefits.

The irony is that 96 the overexcited debate, the net 97 of immigration is minimal. Even for those most 98 affected -- say, low-skilled workers, or California residents -- the impact isn't all that dramatic. "The unpleasant voices have tended to dominate our 99," says Daniel Tichenor, a political science professor at the University of Oregon. "But when all those factors are put together and the economists calculate the numbers, it ends up being a net positive, but a small one." Too bad most people don't 100 it.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 81. A. reduction | B. experience | C. weight | D. boost |
| 82. A. lower | B. low | C. raise | D. rise |
| 83. A. hope | B. feeling | C. consciousness | D. reality |
| 84. A. outflow | B. inflow | C. output | D. input |
| 85. A. take away | B. add to | C. make up of | D. get rid of |
| 86. A. positive | B. negative | C. active | D. passive |
| 87. A. consumption | B. travelling | C. migration | D. labor |
| 88. A. and | B. so | C. but | D. for |
| 89. A. Because of | B. Now that | C. As for | D. Due to |
| 90. A. high-skilled | B. low-skilled | C. professional | D. scientific |
| 91. A. reduced | B. raised | C. complicated | D. simplified |
| 92. A. opposition | B. support | C. encouragement | D. independence |
| 93. A. comforted | B. hurried | C. intrigued | D. worried |

-
- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 94. A. lightened | B. downplayed | C. reinforced | D. neutralized |
| 95. A. entrance | B. access | C. legality | D. law |
| 96. A. without | B. within | C. with all | D. for all |
| 97. A. success | B. victory | C. effect | D. result |
| 98. A. acutely | B. slightly | C. mildly | D. accidentally |
| 99. A. unity | B. organization | C. perceptions | D. intentions |
| 100. A. criticize | B. idealize | C. socialize | D. realize |