

西北工业大学现代远程教育

专升本入学考试复习大纲

《大学英语》

一、总体要求

学生应具备较好的英语知识和技能，具有一定的听、说、读、写等综合运用英语语言的能力。

要求考生掌握英语的语音知识，特别是元音字母（组合）及辅音字母（组合）的发音规律；掌握英语的基础词汇及基本语法规则；具有较强的阅读理解能力；具有一定的口语交际能力；具有较好的写作能力。

二、复习内容及要求

（一）语音

- 1.熟练掌握元音及辅音的发音特点。
- 2.熟练掌握元音字母（组合）及辅音字母（组合）的发音规律。

（二）词汇

熟练掌握约 3000 个基础英语单词和一定数量的短语及习惯用语，能正确使用；能熟练掌握一定数量的同义词及反义词及其用法；并能根据上下文或利用基本的构词法判断语篇中生词的含义。

（三）语法

1.词法

（1）名词

名词的分类、数和所有格；名词在句中的作用。

（2）冠词

冠词（定冠词、不定冠词）的基本用法；冠词的习惯用法及冠词的省略。

（3）代词

人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词、关系代词、不定代词的用法；“it”作引导词、非人称代词和在强调句型中的用法。

（4）数词

基数词、序数词、和分数词的构成及其用法；

(5) 形容词与副词

形容词与副词的基本用法及其比较级和最高级的用法。

(6) 介词

常用介词和介词短语的用法。

(7) 动词

- ①动词的分类：及物动词与不及物动词；连系动词；助动词；情态动词。
- ②动词的基本形式：规则动词和不规则动词的形式变化。
- ③动词主要时态的构成、用法及时态的呼应；谓语动词与主语的一致关系。
- ④情态动词的基本用法。
- ⑤非谓语动词：动词不定式；动名词；现在分词和过去分词。
- ⑥被动语态的构成及其基本用法。
- ⑦虚拟语气的常见形式及其基本用法。

(8) 连词

并列连词及其用法；从属连词及其用法。

2. 句法

(1) 句子的种类：

①陈述句（肯定式与否定式）

②疑问句

1) 一般疑问句

2) 特殊疑问句

3) 反义疑问句

4) 选择疑问句

③祈使句

④感叹句

⑤并列句

⑥复合句

1) 名词性从句：主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句、同位语从句

2) 定语从句

3) 状语从句

时间状语从句 地点状语从句 方式状语从句 目的状语从句

结果状语从句 原因状语从句 让步状语从句 条件状语从句

(2) 句子成分:

主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定于、状语、补足语

(3) 倒装结构

(4) 主谓一致

3.构词法

(1) 派生法: 常用前缀和后缀

(2) 合成法

(3) 转换法

(四) 阅读

短文材料包括日常生活、史地、文化、科技常识、人物传记等。体裁有记叙文、说明文和应用文等。生词量不超过所读材料 2%的中等难度的文字材料。阅读理解部分主要测试考生下列能力:

- 1.理解所读文章的主旨和大意, 理解事实和细节;
- 2.理解句子的意义以及上下文的逻辑关系;
- 3.根据文章进行一定的判断和推论;
- 4.根据上下文推测、判断生词的意思;
- 5.理解文章的写作意图, 作者的见解与态度。

三、考试形式及试卷结构

本试卷均为选择题, 共 40 小题。每小题给出的四个选项只有一个符合题目要求。

试卷内容比例:

语音	5%
词汇与语法结构	20%
完形填空	30%
阅读理解	45%

详细的考察内容和要求如下:

第一部分: 语音

共 5 个小题, 每小题 1 分, 共 5 分。要求从所给的四个单词的划线部分中选出一个与其他三个读音不同的选项。

第二部分：词汇与语法结构

共 10 个小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分。每小题留有空白处，要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案填入空白，使句子意思完整。

第三部分：完形填空

共 10 个小题，每小题 3 分，共 30 分。这部分包括一篇短文，短文中有 10 处空白，每个空白为一小题，每小题有四个选项，要求考生在阅读理解文章内容的基础上，选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构合理、完整。

第四部分：阅读理解

共 15 个小题，每小题 3 分，共 45 分。这部分有 3 篇文章组成，阅读量为 750 词左右。每篇文章后有 5 个问题，要求考生在理解全文的基础上，从题后给出的四个选项中选出一个最符合题意的答案。

西北工业大学现代远程教育

专升本入学考试辅导（一）

《大学英语》

一、语音知识

在下列各组单词中，有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同，找出该单词。

- | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. <u>gr</u> eat | B. <u>m</u> eal | C. <u>s</u> peak | D. <u>e</u> at |
| 2. A. <u>J</u> apanese | B. <u>l</u> antern | C. <u>g</u> r <u>a</u> ce | D. <u>h</u> ang |
| 3. A. <u>y</u> oung | B. <u>c</u> ousin | C. <u>c</u> oun <u>tr</u> y | D. <u>r</u> ound |
| 4. A. <u>th</u> irsty | B. <u>th</u> roat | C. <u>y</u> ou <u>th</u> | D. <u>th</u> ose |
| 5. A. <u>g</u> uess | B. <u>l</u> angu <u>a</u> ge | C. <u>d</u> ialog <u>ue</u> | D. <u>g</u> uard |

二、词汇和语法知识

从每小题的四个选项中，选出最佳的一项。

6. "Is she older than you?"
"Yes, she is older than _____ two years."
A. me B. I for C. I am by D. me by
7. He is _____ a writer as a reporter.
A. more B. rather C. not so much D. not such
8. I suppose that when I come back in ten years' time, all those old houses _____ down.
A. will have been pulled B. will have pulled
C. will be pulling D. will be pulled
9. Johnson hoped it would be _____ who would be called upon.
A. has B. him C. he D. himself
10. It is estimated that much of a teenager's time is spent _____ with friends.
A. to talk B. talking C. being talked D. having talked
11. Henry was deported for having an expired visa. He _____ his visa renewed.
A. should have had B. must have had
C. might have had D. would have had
12. The Caspian Sea, a salt lake, is _____ any other lake in the world.
A. largest B. the largest C. larger than D. the larger than
13. _____ bricks, workers press clay into blocks and bake them to the requisite hard.
A. Being made B. The making of C. To make D. Made
14. He will go to America next month, if he _____ ready then.
A. is B. will be C. shall be D. is going to be
15. Cars moved very slowly in the 1920s, but they _____ move more quickly than in 1910.
A. were B. did C. will D. can

三、完形填空

阅读下面的短文，从短文后各题的四个选项 A, B, C, D 中选出填入对应空白处最佳选项。

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in Georgia in 1929. When he was 16 a boy, Martin learned that

his people, the black Americans, were 17 treated differently from most of their fellow Americans. Many could not attend good schools, 18 good jobs, or live in nice houses because of the color of their 19. Martin knew that in a free country this was wrong. He wanted to help his black brothers, 20 he decided to go to school and become a minister. He became a pastor (牧师) in Montgomery, Alabama. This is 21. Martin Luther King's "peaceful fight" first began. Dr. King worked for equality in other cities. He knew that the 22 way people could win their rights was to remain peaceful, even in face of danger. Dr. King won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 for his achievements and 23. The whole nation rebelled the terrible event that happened on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee. Martin Luther King, Jr. was shot. The man who had preached (倡导) nonviolence died 24.

But Dr. King's dream can never die. Many Americans are still 25 to make that dream come true.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 16.A. already | B. still | C. such | D. not |
| 17.A. much | B. sometimes | C. seldom | D. often |
| 18.A. get | B. look for | C. having | D. to do |
| 19.A. faces | B. skin | C. bodies | D. people |
| 20.A. as | B. because | C. so | D. but |
| 21.A. where | B. why | C. how | D. because |
| 22.A. only | B. other | C. wrong | D. second |
| 23.A. honor | B. victory | C. courage | D. strength |
| 24.A. bravely | B. violently | C. quietly | D. nonviolently |
| 25.A. wanted | B. working | C. prepared | D. struggling |

四、阅读理解

阅读下列短文，从每小标题后所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Passage One

My father, at the death of his father, was six years old, and he grew up without education. He moved from Kentucky to Indiana when I was seven. We reached our new home about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild area, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. I grew up there. There were some so-called schools, but what was required of a teacher never went beyond "reading, writing, and adding." If a stranger supposed to understand Latin happened to live for a time in the area, he was looked on as wizard. There was simply nothing to excite a desire for education. Of course, when I grew up, I did not know much. Still, somehow, I could read, write and add, but that was all. The advance I have now made is on this store of education which I have picked up under the pressure of necessity.

26. When the writer was a child _____.

- A. his grandfather died in the state of Kentucky
- B. his family settled down in the countryside of Indiana
- C. Kentucky joined the Union as a member state
- D. his family had to move from place to place

27. When the writer was seven, his family moved to an area where _____.

- A. educated people were greatly respected
- B. only a few had a knowledge of Latin
- C. people were often killed by wild animals
- D. the land had yet to be farmed

28. The schools in the area _____.
 A. were of poor quality
 B. offered all kinds of subjects
 C. respected those who knew Latin
 D. had teachers good at reading, writing, and adding
29. How did the writer look at his early education?
 A. He believed he met the school requirements.
 B. He thought he was well-educated.
 C. He thought it was not satisfactory.
 D. He believed he was poorly educated.
30. At the time he wrote, the writer _____.
 A. had to learn to read, write and add
 B. found it necessary to receive advanced education
 C. was probably fairly well-educated
 D. was dissatisfied with his level of education

Passage Two

Knowledge is power. But there is another thing we must remember. An intelligent mind needs a strong body to make it most useful.

There are a great many good exercises for building up our bodies. Many of them may be done indoors in rainy weather. Indoor exercises, however, are never as helpful as those taken out of doors because in the open air there is more oxygen. The air in the home is not fresh. But out of doors it is very fresh, especially in the morning.

But what shall we play? There are a number of games such as football, basketball, races and so on. Any game with plenty of exercises is good.

Do not neglect your health. It is of as much importance as your mind. Our country now needs people with creative minds, good judgment, and healthy bodies.

31. One who has an intelligent mind is _____.
 A. very strong B. very healthy C. very clever D. very stupid
32. "An intelligent mind needs a strong body to make it useful." means _____.
 A. if you want to make your strong body useful, you must have an intelligent mind
 B. in order to make your intelligent mind useful, you must have a strong body
 C. to make your strong mind and strong body most useful, you need a strong body
 D. if you have a strong body, you will have a strong mind
33. Which of the following statements is true?
 A. Indoor exercises are as helpful as outdoor ones.
 B. Indoor exercises are no more helpful than outdoor exercises.
 C. Neither indoor exercises nor outdoor exercises are helpful.
 D. Outdoor exercises are more helpful than indoor ones.
34. The air in the house does not remain fresh very long. It's because _____.
 A. the fresh air can't come into the house
 B. there is only a little fresh air coming in and a little waste going out
 C. the air in the house can't move at all
 D. the house gives off wastes

35. Our country now _____ with creative minds, good judgment and healthy bodies.

- A. needs men and women
- B. only needs men
- C. only needs scientists
- D. does not need women but men

Passage Three

In order to learn a foreign language well, it is necessary to overcome the fear of making mistakes. If the primary goal of language use is communication, then mistakes are secondary considerations that may be dealt with gradually as awareness of those mistakes increases. On the other hand, students should not ignore their mistakes. The language learner may observe how native speakers express themselves, and how native expressions differ from the way the learner might say them. For example, a Spanish speaker who has been saying "I do it" to express willingness to do something in the immediate future, could, by interacting with native speakers of English, observe that native speakers actually say "I'll do it". The resulting difference can serve as a basis for the student to modify his way of using the present tense in English. But a student who is unwilling to interact in the first place would lose this opportunity to learn by trial of an error.

36. According to the passage, the present tense in English is _____.

- A. not used to express a desire to do something in the immediate future
- B. used with some verbs but not with others to express future intension
- C. basically the same in English as it is in Spanish
- D. speaking without regard for native speakers

37. According to the passage, language learners can reduce the number of their mistakes by _____.

- A. asking native speakers for explanations
- B. reading good books in the foreign language
- C. comparing their speech with that of native speakers
- D. learning through trial of an error

38. According to the passage, foreign language students who do not interact with native speakers will NOT _____.

- A. learn very much about the foreign culture
- B. learn about the history of the foreign language
- C. have to worry about making mistakes
- D. take advantage of available language models

39. According to the passage, foreign language students should not worry too much about making mistakes because _____.

- A. native speakers like foreign students who try to learn their language
- B. communication is the primary goal of language learning
- C. native speakers will ignore their mistakes
- D. everyone makes mistakes when trying to communicate in a strange language

40. The author's major conclusion about the function of mistakes in foreign language learning is that _____.

- A. mistakes are not important in the process of learning a language
- B. learners are often very afraid of making mistakes
- C. making mistakes can help the learner discover the rules of the language
- D. native speakers often do not tell foreign language learners about their mistakes

辅导（一）参考答案

《大学英语》

题号	答案	题号	答案	题号	答案	题号	答案	题号	答案
1.	A	2.	C	3.	D	4.	D	5.	B
6.	C	7.	C	8.	A	9.	C	10.	B
11.	C	12.	C	13.	A	14.	B	15.	A
16.	B	17.	D	18.	A	19.	B	20.	C
21.	A	22.	A	23.	C	24.	B	25.	D
26.	B	27.	D	28.	A	29.	C	30.	C
31.	C	32.	B	33.	D	34.	B	35.	A
36.	A	37.	C	38.	D	39.	B	40.	C

西北工业大学现代远程教育

专升本入学考试辅导（二）

《大学英语》

一、语音知识

在下列各组单词中，有一个单词的划线部分与其他单词的划线部分的读音不同，找出该单词。

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1.A. <u>enough</u> | B. <u>tough</u> | C. <u>laugh</u> | D. <u>suffer</u> |
| 2.A. <u>live</u> | B. <u>give</u> | C. <u>hive</u> | D. <u>aggressive</u> |
| 3.A. <u>Friday</u> | B. <u>stay</u> | C. <u>thirsty</u> | D. <u>money</u> |
| 4.A. <u>service</u> | B. <u>dirty</u> | C. <u>work</u> | D. <u>visitor</u> |
| 5.A. <u>food</u> | B. <u>soup</u> | C. <u>juice</u> | D. <u>should</u> |

二、词汇和语法知识

从每小题的四个选项中，选出最佳的一项。

6. Tom was disappointed that most of the guests _____ when he _____ at the party.
A. had left, arrived B. left, had arrived
C. had left, had arrived D. left, arrived
7. Sir Denis, who is 78, has made it known that much of his collection _____ to the nation.
A. has left B. is to leave C. leaves D. is to be left
8. The work _____ by the time you get here.
A. will have been done B. is done
C. had been done D. would have done
9. Sorry, but we cannot go to San Diego. Our cousins _____ to see us next Sunday.
A. come B. are coming C. have come D. came
10. All of us think it difficult to _____ the difference between the two things.
A. talk B. speak C. lecture D. tell
11. George is so _____ in debt that he is afraid to show up in the pub in case he meets his six creditors.
A. involved B. concentrated C. devoted D. concerned
12. Be quiet! It's rude to _____ people when they are speaking.
A. interfere B. introduce C. interrupt D. prevent
13. Rapid reading means reading something fast just to _____ the general idea.
A. master B. seize C. grasp D. imagine
14. They built a strong wall round the town as a _____ against the enemy.
A. depend B. defend C. defeat D. defense
15. The students were not _____ to leave the classroom without an adequate reason.
A. permitted B. remitted C. admitted D. emitted

三、完形填空

阅读下面的短文，从短文后各题的四个选项 A, B, C, D 中选出填入对应空白处最佳选项。

Soon it would be the holidays, but before that, there were year exams. All the students had been working hard for some time, reviewing their lessons for the exams. If they didn't 16, they would

have to retake them in September. There were usually a few who 17, but Jane didn't want to be one of them. She had worked hard all year, 18ust before the exams she was working so hard that her sister Barbara was worried about her. She went to bed too late. The night before the first exam, Barbara 19 that she have an early night and take a 20 pill. She promised to wake her up in the morning.

As she was falling asleep, Jane was afraid that she might oversleep. Her 21 kept jumping from subject to subject. At last, with the help of 22, she went to sleep. In no time at all, she was sitting in the examination hall, looking at the examination paper, but she couldn't answer any of the questions. Everyone around her was writing pages and gages. 23 she thought hard, she couldn't find anything to write about. She kept looking at her 24. Time was running out. There was only one hour to go. She started one question, wrote two sentences, gave up, and tried another one. With only half an hour left she wrote another two sentences. By this time she was so worried that she started crying. Her whole body shook. It shook so much that she 25 up. She was still in bed and it had all been a terrible dream. A minute later, Barbara called her name.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 16.A. prepare | B. miss | C. join | D. pass |
| 17.A. succeeded | B. failed | C. ended | D. called |
| 18.A. but | B. so | C. and | D. because |
| 19.A. insisted | B. hoped | C. ordered | D. wished |
| 20.A. sleeping | B. resting | C. exciting | D. breathing |
| 21.A. hand | B. eye | C. mind | D. body |
| 22.A. her sister | B. her parents | C. the lessons | D. the medicine |
| 23.A. If | B. Though | C. So | D. How |
| 24.watch | B. textbook | C. sister | D. subject |
| 25.raised | B. woke | C. stood | D. cheered |

四、阅读理解

阅读下列短文，从每小题后所给的 A, B, C, D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

Passage One

In 1909 an English newspaper offered £ 1,000 to the first man to fly across the English Channel in an aeroplane. Today, modern jets cross it in minutes. But at that time it still seemed a good distance. The race to win the money soon became a race between two men. Both were very colorful.

One was Louis Bleriot. He owned a factory in France that made motor car lamps. He was already well known as a pilot because he had had accidents several times. Some people laughed at him. One man said, "He may not be the first to fly across the Channel but he will certainly be the first to die in an accident!" but Bleriot was really a good and brave pilot. He also had many good ideas about aeroplane design.

The other man was Hubert Latham. He was half French and half English. He took up flying when his doctors told him he had only a year to live. "Oh, well," he said, "if I'm going to die soon, I think I shall have a dangerous and interesting life now." Latham was the first to try the flight across the Channel. Ten kilometers from the French coast, his plane had some trouble. It fell down into the water and began to sink under the water. A boat reached Latham just in time. He was sitting calmly on the wing and was coolly lighting a cigarette. Bleriot took off six days later. He flew into some very bad weather and very low cloud. He somehow got to the English side and landed in a farmer's field. When he did so, a customs officer rushed up to his plane. Planes have changed since then, but customs officers have not. "Have you anything to declare?" the officer demanded.

26. Bleriot was well known as a pilot because _____.
A. he was unusually brave
B. he was quite rich
C. he had many good ideas about aeroplane design
D. he had had a few accidents
27. Why did Hubert Latham want to fly across the Channel?
A. He thought he could manage it easily.
B. He wanted to be the first one to cross the Channel.
C. He knew he only had a year to live.
D. He had always been interested in flying.
28. Which of the following is NOT true?
A. Latham became a pilot on the doctor's advice.
B. He was told he could live another year.
C. His plane had some trouble.
D. He was saved by a boat when his plane was sinking.
29. Why did the customs officer rush to the plane?
A. To see if everything was all right with the plane.
B. To make sure that the pilot was not hurt.
C. to ask why the plane had landed in a farmer's field.
D. None of the above.
30. "Do you have anything to declare?" means _____.
A. "Do you want any help?"
B. "Is there anything wrong?"
C. "Have you brought anything on which custom duties must be paid?"
D. "Do you have anything to say to the public?"

Passage Two

Attending your first Freshers' Fair can be a confusing and overwhelming experience. First of all, you are still trying to become accustomed to your new environment and living away from home. You are probably already feeling pressure to make new friends, study for class, and make your family proud. Deciding which club to join in is just an added layer of pressure and might be the last thing you want to think about.

Have no fear! The Freshers' Fair is actually a fun and exciting place, if you manage to forget your worries, kick back, and enjoy yourself. Just follow this simple advice for a pleasant and productive day.

1. Shop around. Take your time, walk around, and check out everything that's available. It's a little like shopping for a good bargain. The first pair of pants you see might not be the best fit.

2. Ask questions. The whole point of the Freshers' Fair is to let you know what clubs and activities are available. Representatives are there to answer your questions. Take advantage of them.

3. Take notes. Write down all important information you want to remember. How often are meetings? What are the requirements of membership? What is the time commitment and will it interfere with your class schedule?

4. Don't be shy. Many groups will have sign-up sheets. They will use these to send out more information or let you know about upcoming events. There is often no commitment to join, so even if you have a passing interest, sign up and stay in touch.

Now that you've got a leg-up and have a plan for your first Freshers' Fair, get out there and start taking advantage of the many opportunities your school provides. You won't regret it!

31. Which of the following is NOT the advice that is given for a first Freshers' Fair?

- A. Write down club meeting schedules.
- B. Ask for more information about interesting groups.
- C. Look for a great pair of pants.
- D. Try to forget the pressure you're feeling at a new school.

32. According to this passage, what is the point of a Freshers' Fair?

- A. To make new friends.
- B. To feel less pressure.
- C. To ask questions about membership requirements.
- D. To learn about available opportunities at school.

33. Which of the following most accurately describes "a leg-up" (Para. 7, Line 1)?

- A. A plan.
- B. An advantage.
- C. An opportunity.
- D. A disadvantage.

34. This type of writing would best be described as ____.

- A. Persuasive
- B. Entertaining
- C. Informative
- D. Analytical

35. A proper title for this passage might be ____.

- A. Helpful Advice for a First Freshers' Fair
- B. Dealing with Pressure at University
- C. Shop Around at the Freshers' Fair
- D. Get a Leg-Up at University

Passage Three

I found my father a very hard man to understand when I was young. He was very short and thin and had large blue eyes. I could have loved him as I did my mother, but he seemed to hold us off so that we could not approach him or sit on his knee as love to do. I believe he had a hard life as a child, and I know that he left school at the age of ten and started to work. This made him an unsociable man, unfriendly even to the people closest to him. I never knew him to have a close friend as the other men did.

Everything he did had to be precise. If he chopped the sticks for the fire, each stick would be the same length and thickness as all the others, and they would all be stacked without one out of place. His motto was "If a thing is worth doing, it is worth doing well." In our household his word was law and nobody dared dispute it.

He worked hard when in a job and saw to it that we children learned the meaning of work. My mother did not have much pleasure but I do not remember her ever complaining ---except on Sunday afternoon when father would take off his clothes and get into bed, leaving her to mend his working clothes while he had his rest. This she disliked very much, for the clothes were dirty from the work he had been doing and she hated handling anything that was not clean.

36. The writer found it difficult to understand her father because he ____.

- A. looked distant
- B. rejected affection
- C. ill-treated the family
- D. hated keeping company with children

37. What did the writer think made her father unsociable?

- A. An unhappy childhood
- B. A lack of friends

- C. No interest in hobbies D. Not smoking or drinking
38. What was particular about the sticks for the fire?
- A. They were arranged in a pattern B. They were chopped in only one place.
C. They were similar in length. D. They all weighed the same.
39. The writer's father believed that _____.
- A. you should only do things for which you have the ability
B. only important jobs are worth doing well
C. you should only attempt worthwhile jobs
D. anything you do should be done to your best ability
40. What did the writer's mother dislike about Sunday afternoon?
- A. Working while her husband rested.
B. Repairing her husband's clothes
C. Not being able to derive any pleasure from what she herself found delightful.
D. Touching unclean clothes.

辅导（二）参考答案

《大学英语》

题号	答案	题号	答案	题号	答案	题号	答案	题号	答案
1.	C	2.	C	3.	B	4.	D	5.	B
6.	A	7.	D	8.	A	9.	B	10.	D
11.	A	12.	C	13.	C	14.	D	15.	A
16.	D	17.	B	18.	A	19.	A	20.	A
21.	C	22.	D	23.	B	24.	A	25.	B
26.	D	27.	C	28.	A	29.	D	30.	C
31.	C	32.	D	33.	B	34.	C	35.	A
36.	A	37.	A	38.	C	39.	D	40.	D