

全新大学英语

四级考试模拟题

College English Model Test (Band 4) CET-4

精华本

黄雯琴 主编

全新
College

大学英语

English

模拟题

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

全新大学英语

四级考试模拟题精华本

College English Model Test (Band 4) CET - 4

主 编: 黄雯琴
副主编: 陆 燕 肖 飏 赵安平
编 者: 姬晓媛 田晓蕾 黄晓梅

外语教学与研究出版社
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS
北京 BEIJING

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新大学英语四级考试模拟题精华本/黄雯琴主编. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社, 2004. 5
ISBN 7-5600-4150-7

I. 全… II. 黄… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 042932 号

全新大学英语四级考试模拟题精华本

主编: 黄雯琴

* * *

责任编辑: 陈红杰

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 17.75

版 次: 2004 年 5 月第 1 版 2004 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-4150-7/G·2096

定 价: 19.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

前言

四级过了吗?

这也许是大学校园里同学之间使用频率最高的话题之一。

每年,都有数以百万计的莘莘学子在为顺利通过四级而想方设法,刻苦努力。不管作为辅导老师还是学生,选择一本真正有帮助的辅导书无疑会起到事半功倍的效果。

但是,当你面对书店里铺天盖地、眼花缭乱的辅导书时,你是否觉得更加一筹莫展了呢?

我们——长期奋斗在大学英语教学一线的骨干教师,在长期的教学辅导实践中,积累了丰富的辅导资料,并总结出了一套完整而独特的训练体系,所带班级四级通过率每次均超过95%,现郑重向您推荐本书,它有以下特点:

特点一:提供多年教学资料

本书是在参考和综合历年真题的基础上,对多年积累的、帮助一批批学生顺利过关的数百套教学资料,进行科学筛选,合理编排而成。本书既体现了我们完整而独特的训练体系,又紧密结合了四级考试最新的变化趋势。相信这些我们视为珍宝的多年教学资料,会使更多的学生受益。

特点二:力求精益求精

内容精 本书内容选材广泛,尤其是阅读理解的文章大多选自国内外最新书刊、报纸,使学生在学英语、提高英语水平的同时,还可了解当代社会生活各个领域的最新知识。本书选材注重新颖性和科学性,题型兼顾了四级考试大纲规定的四种固定题型和五种机动题型,试题难度略高于四级考察水平,题量也有相应加大。学好这本书再参加四级考试,定能得心应手,游刃有余。

注解精 本书注解部分体现了对试题的精细研究,每条注解从考察类型,考点精析,选项对比分析等方面对如何作答以及作答根据做了深刻的剖析,一目了然,学生通过学习定能触类旁通,举一反三。

附录精 本书附录精心挑选了100组四级考试高频词汇辨析、350条四级考试高频词组和常用习语、四级考试作文常用句型、词语、谚语和四级考试写作题型和套路精粹等,完全摆脱了众多辅导书附录仅仅为一种点缀的局限,使得附录也同样精彩,从而大大提高了本书的效用性。

录音精 本书所配磁带特邀外籍老师录音,完全按照四级考试大纲要求,采用标准语速,标准停顿,定能给学生提供一种完全的实战环境,从而大大提高学生的临场发挥水平。

特点三:把握变化趋势

最新大学英语改革精神要求提高学生的英语输出能力。根据这一精神,我们每套题的听力部分除10道小对话和3篇短文外,均编排了1道复合式听写题;同时,Part IV提高了英

译汉和简短问答的出现几率，以求对学生英语输出能力的提高提供有效的帮助。

工欲善其事，必先利其器。有效的武器对作战的胜利至关重要，一本好的辅导书，犹如无坚不摧的利器，会帮你顺利攻开四级大门。愿《全新大学英语四级考试模拟题精华本》成为你手中攻克四级的利器！

囿于时间仓促，书中难免有不尽之处，望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2004 年 4 月

目 录

Model Test 1	(1)
Key to Model Test 1	(12)
Notes to Model Test 1	(13)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(16)
Model Test 2	(19)
Key to Model Test 2	(30)
Notes to Model Test 2	(30)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(34)
Model Test 3	(37)
Key to Model Test 3	(48)
Notes to Model Test 3	(49)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(53)
Model Test 4	(56)
Key to Model Test 4	(67)
Notes to Model Test 4	(68)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(70)
Model Test 5	(74)
Key to Model Test 5	(85)
Notes to Model Test 5	(86)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(89)
Model Test 6	(93)
Key to Model Test 6	(104)
Notes to Model Test 6	(105)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(108)
Model Test 7	(111)
Key to Model Test 7	(122)
Notes to Model Test 7	(123)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(128)

Model Test 8	(131)
Key to Model Test 8	(143)
Notes to Model Test 8	(144)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(147)
Model Test 9	(151)
Key to Model Test 9	(163)
Notes to Model Test 9	(164)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(167)
Model Test 10	(171)
Key to Model Test 10	(183)
Notes to Model Test 10	(184)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(187)
Model Test 11	(191)
Key to Model Test 11	(203)
Notes to Model Test 11	(204)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(208)
Model Test 12	(211)
Key to Model Test 12	(222)
Notes to Model Test 12	(223)
Tapescript for Listening Comprehension	(226)
附录 1 大学英语四级考试高频词汇辨析 (100 组)	(230)
附录 2 大学英语四级考试高频词组和常用习语 (350 条)	(252)
附录 3 大学英语四级考试写作的评分原则及标准	(261)
附录 4 大学英语四级考试作文常用句型、词语和谚语	(265)
附录 5 大学英语四级考试写作题型及套路精粹	(272)

Model Test 1

— Band Four —

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

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. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. 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.*

1. A) In the library. B) In the bank.
C) In the clinic. D) In the book store.
2. A) He enjoys reading letters.
B) He is offering the woman a job.
C) He has been job-hunting.
D) He is working for a company.
3. A) He will come to this Mexican restaurant again.
B) He thinks the smell there is good.
C) He loves the food there.
D) He will never come to the Mexican restaurant at any time.
4. A) She can never recall the title of the book.
B) The title is rather difficult to pronounce.
C) She has temporarily forgotten the title.
D) It's a bestseller of the year.
5. A) Borrow a dictionary from the library.
B) Have her teacher's permission first.
C) Use her own dictionary.
D) Buy a dictionary herself.
6. A) She wouldn't mind their cutting down the tree.
B) She would be glad if they cut down the tree.
C) She'd rather they not cut down the tree.
D) She thinks the tree is ugly.
7. A) She would go with him.
B) She would stay at home.
C) She would go with the kids.
D) She would visit their friends.

8. A) Jim will get well soon.
B) Jim doesn't like school.
C) The teacher is glad to hear that Jim can't come to school.
D) Jim won't go back to school any more.
9. A) She would type the letter first.
B) She would go back home at once.
C) She would help the man immediately.
D) She would meet Mr. Black at home.
10. A) She's studying for an accounting exam.
B) She's been working in the library a lot.
C) She'll be going to the library after her exams.
D) She has more exams than he does.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. 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 One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Because London is a modern city.
B) Because they are freer than before.
C) Because they are richer than young people used to be.
D) Because they are more fashionable.
12. A) About eight million.
B) Nearly five million.
C) More than three million.
D) Over eight million.
13. A) London is the most interesting city in the world.
B) London is an undeveloped city.
C) London is the most exciting city in the world.
D) London is a cosmopolitan city.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) 1981 B) 1891
C) 1819 D) 1919
15. A) 26 metres long by 14 metres wide.

- B) 14 metres long by 26 metres wide.
 C) 24 metres long by 16 metres wide.
 D) 16 metres long by 24 metres wide.
16. A) 20 B) 12
 C) 10 D) 5
17. A) Skill and cooperation.
 B) Speed and physical power.
 C) Speed and skill.
 D) Skill and wisdom.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) He attended a school in Ohio.
 B) His parents taught him.
 C) He taught himself.
 D) He had a home teacher.
19. A) 21 B) 38
 C) 18 D) 29
20. A) To popularize education.
 B) To tell children little stories.
 C) To teach children how to read.
 D) To teach children good behaviour.

Section C Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.

Society has always been competitive, but in this century life is perhaps more competitive than in any previous era. We are taught, almost from birth, to compare ourselves in mind and (S1) _____ with the people around us. Even as children we are (S2) _____ intent on showing that we are not merely (S3) _____ from our fellows but in some way (S4) _____ to them. School life is an eternal (S5) _____; every day each child tries to prove that he is more (S6) _____ than the next child, and every term marks are (S7) _____ up to find the best as well as the worst child in the class.

On the sports field the process continues; (S8) _____

Our jobs, our possessions and even the areas in which we live become a matter of competition. We make out that (S9) _____

_____ . We claim that our country, town or village is the best, (S10) _____ . Are we interested in proving our superiority?

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Men usually want to have their own way. They want to think and act as they like. No one, however, can have his own way all the time. A man cannot live in society without considering the interests of others as well as his own interests. "Society" means a group of people with the same laws and the same way of life. People in society may make their own decisions, but these decisions ought not to be unjust or harmful to others. One man's decisions may so easily harm another person. For example, a motorist may be in a hurry to get to a friend's house. He sets out, driving at full speed like a competitor in a motor race. There are other vehicles and also pedestrians on the road. Suddenly there is a crash. There are screams and confusion. One careless motorist has struck another car. The collision has injured two of the passengers and killed the third. Too many road accidents happen through the thoughtlessness of selfish drivers.

We have governments, the police and the law courts to prevent or to punish such criminal acts. But in addition, all men ought to observe certain rules of conduct. Every man ought to behave with consideration for other men. He ought not to steal, cheat, or destroy the property of others. There is no place of this sort of behaviour in a civilized society.

21. A man cannot have his own way all the time because _____.
A) he may have no interest in other people
B) he has to share the same interest with the people in the same society
C) his decisions are always unjust ✓
D) his decisions always harm other people ✕
22. According to the passage, people in a civilized society should usually _____.
A) be honest to each other
B) be cautious in doing everything
C) behave in a responsible way ✓
D) punish criminal acts

- 17/10
A 23. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
☒ A) tell people how to behave in society
☐ B) illustrate the importance of laws
☐ C) teach people how to prevent criminal acts
☐ D) persuade people not to make their own decisions
- A 24. It is implied that there will be fewer road accidents if _____.
☒ A) the drivers are more considerate of other people
☐ B) there are fewer cars or walkers in the street
☐ C) the motorists are not always in a hurry
☐ D) the passengers are calm but not confused before the accidents
25. We can draw a conclusion that _____. 推导
☐ A) the government should contribute more efforts
☐ B) the criminals should be more severely punished
☒ C) man should be more strict with himself
☐ D) man should have more and more similar interests

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Is there a "success personality" – some winning combination of qualities that leads almost inevitably to achievement? If so, exactly what is that secret success formula, and can anyone develop it?

At the Gallop Organization we recently focused in depth on success, probing the attitudes of 1,500 prominent people selected at random from Who's Who in America. Our research finds out a number of qualities that occur regularly among top achievers. Here is one of the most important, that is common sense. 这个的

Common sense is the most prevailing quality possessed by our respondents. Seventy-nine percent award themselves a top score in this quality. And 61 percent say that common sense was very important in contributing to their success. 79

To most, common sense means the ability to present sound, practical judgments on everyday affairs. To do this, one has to sweep aside extra ideas and get right to the core of what matters. A Texas oil and gas businessman puts it this way: "The key ability for success is simplifying. In conduction of meeting and dealing with industry reducing a complex problem to the simplest term is highly important."

Is common sense a quality a person is born with, or can you do something to increase it? The oil man's answer is that common sense can definitely be developed. He attributes his to learning how to debate in school. Another way to increase your store of common sense is to observe it in others, learning from their – and your own – mistakes.

Besides common sense, there are many other factors that influence success: knowing your field, self-reliance, intelligence, the ability to get things done, leadership, creativity, relationships with others, and of course, luck. But common sense stands out. If you develop these qualities,

you'll succeed. And you might even find yourself listed in *Who's Who* someday.

26. Who's Who in the passage is _____.
A) a book providing us with the information about the family life of some famous people
B) a very useful book telling us how to succeed
C) a book providing us with the names and brief biographies of the top successful people
D) a book from which we can find out the names of different peoples in the world
27. According to the passage, common sense is _____.
A) something that common people like best
B) a popular quality a person is born with
C) something that enables one to form correct opinions
D) a quality that is possessed by common people
28. It can be inferred from the passage that a successful businessman _____.
A) tries to get experience through practice
B) pays attention to the essence of a problem when he tries to solve it
C) keeps on learning in order to be successful
D) has strong willpower, extensive interest and intelligence
29. The primary idea of the passage is _____.
A) organizational ability and good work habits
B) the way to obtain big profits and achieve fame and success
C) knowledge and interest which are primary to success
D) what successful people have in common
30. According to the author, to develop one's common sense is _____.
A) to become a businessman
B) to learn how to debate and learn from mistakes
C) to become famous
D) to be simplifying

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Between 1977 and 1981 three groups of American women, numbering 27 in all, between the ages of 35 and 65, were given month-long test to determine how they would respond to conditions resembling those aboard the space shuttle.

Though carefully selected from among many applicants, the women were volunteers and pay was barely above the minimum wage. They were not allowed to smoke or drink alcohol during the tests, and they were expected to tolerate each other's company at close quarters for the entire period. Among other things, they had to stand pressure three times the force of gravity and carry out both physical and mental tasks while exhausted from strenuous physical exercise. At the end of ten days, they had to spend a further twenty days absolutely confined to bed, during which time they suffered backaches and other discomforts, and when they were finally allowed up, the more physically active women were especially subject to pains due to a slight calcium loss.

Results of the tests suggest that women will have significant advantages over men in space. They need less food and less oxygen and they stand up to radiation better. Men's advantages in terms of strength and stamina, meanwhile, are virtually wiped out by the zero-gravity condition in space.

31. How long was each woman test?
 A) Four days. C) Twenty-seven months.
 B) Twenty days. D) ☒ One month.
32. The average number of women in each group tested was _____.
 A) ☒ 9 B) 27 C) 33 D) 50
33. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 A) The tests were not carried out aboard the space shuttle.
 B) The women involved had had previous physical fitness training. X
 C) The women were tested once a year from 1977 to 1981. X
 D) The tests were carried out on women of all ages.
34. The most suitable title for the passage would be _____.
 A) Older Women, Too, Can Travel in Space
 B) Space Testing Causes Backaches in Women
 C) ☒ Poor Wages for Women Space-test Volunteers
 D) Tests Show Women Suited for Space Travel
35. What can be said about the women who applied?
 A) They were 27 in all.
 B) They were anxious to give up either smoking or drinking. X
 C) They had previously earned the minimum wage.
 D) ☒ They chose to participate in the tests.

illustrate

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Most large companies send people to colleges to interview graduating students with the required academic training. A large university may have more than 500 companies a year knocking on its doors. Big firms are your best place for a job because their normal growth, employee retirement, and turnover (人员流动率) create thousands of jobs nationwide each year.

Corporations, however, illustrate the rule that the biggest isn't always the best. Many small firms with just a few hundred employees have positions that may correspond with your profession goals, too. Such firms may not have the time, money, or need to send people around to your college; you'll probably have to contact them yourself either directly or through an employment agency. Don't ignore these little companies. Their salaries are usually competitive and the chances for advancement and recognition even stronger than those of a big firm. You could become a fish in a small pond, reaching a high-level position more quickly than you would if you had climbed the more competitive ladder of a corporate giant.

For example, a small company may need a bright engineering, accounting or management

graduate who would report directly to the senior vice-president of engineering, the company controller, or the general manager. In larger firms it may take years to reach that level and accumulate similar in-depth experience. In addition, responsibilities may become faster in a small firm with less specialization and fewer lower-level employees to receive delegated (授予的) authority.

36. The purpose of the passage is _____.
 A) to define corporations and firms
 B) to show the relation between firms and colleges
 C) to inform the job-seeker of the employment requirements
 D) to give a description of corporations for college students

37. Which of the following is TRUE of large corporations?
 A) They only employ college graduates.
 B) They can offer many job opportunities.
 C) They have many sub-companies (分公司) nationwide.
 D) Their requirements are very competitive.

38. The word "Their" (Sentence 5, Para. 2) refers to _____.
 A) corporations B) graduating students
 C) small firms D) employers

39. Which of the following is NOT true of small firms?
 A) It may be unnecessary for them to send people to colleges.
 B) They cannot afford to send people to colleges.
 C) Their employees may be promoted more quickly.
 D) They may offer positions which you demand.

40. With whom is the passage most probably concerned?
 A) Students. B) Employers. C) Employees. D) Engineers.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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. Never _____ till tomorrow what you can do today.
 A) put off 推迟 B) put up 举起, 张贴 C) put out 熄灭, 扑灭 D) put on 穿上, 上演
42. We would contact your relative _____ any accident occurs.
 A) in place of 取代 B) in the event 万一 C) in spite of 尽管 D) on account of 因为
43. Our English professor is a man of Italian _____.
 A) birth 出生 B) origin 出身 C) source 来源 D) breed 饲养, 品种
44. My telephone has rung so often today that it is becoming a(n) _____.
 A) interruption 中断 B) trouble 麻烦 C) distress 痛苦 D) nuisance 令人讨厌的人(或物)

46. have access to 有机会得到, 有机会进入

Model Test 1

45. We like him for his _____ as well as for his merits. 优点.
A) mistakes 错误 B) errors 差错 C) faults 过失, 缺点, 毛病 D) flaws 疵, 缺陷
46. The only thing that really bothers the students is whether they will have _____ to the resource room of the department. 打扰, 扰乱, 麻烦, 状态
A) access B) means C) way D) method
47. Mrs. Brown is so _____ about her housework that her servants will not work for her.
A) peculiar 独特的 B) specific 明确的 C) unusual 异常的 D) particular 挑剔的
48. The girl's _____ to become a film star was never realized.
A) desire 欲望, 愿望 B) ambition 雄心, 野心 C) intention 意向, 意图 D) motive 动机
49. He seemed to be in no _____ to work.
A) mind 精神 B) emotion 情感 C) mood 情绪 D) feeling 感觉
50. The flashing light was a _____ that a train was coming.
A) sign 符号, 标记 B) symbol 象征 C) signal 信号, 讯号 D) symptom 症状
51. She is very pretty but that kind of face doesn't _____ to me.
A) attract B) appeal 投合 C) amuse D) charm appeal 吸引, 迷住
52. I'd like to _____ a special seat for the concert next week. attract, amuse, charm 为2个动词
A) serve 服务, 招待 B) preserve 保存, 保持 C) reserve 预订, 预订 D) conserve 节约, 节省
53. Quite a lot of people watch TV only to _____ time.
A) waste B) spend C) kill time D) pass
54. She saw him coming but she _____ him.
A) overlooked B) ignored 忽视, 忽略 C) omitted 省略, 遗漏 D) neglected 忽视, 没有照顾
55. Most people in the town _____ their house against robbery. 抢劫, 盗取.
A) assured B) insured 保险 C) ensured 确保, 保证 D) reassured
56. Prices _____ with the seasons and the qualities. 变化, 改变.
A) vary 变化, 有区别 B) change 变化 C) alter 局部改变 D) transform 使...改变
57. Please _____ yourself to the topic; don't include extraneous material. 使...集中, 使...专一, 使...集中
A) confront 面对 B) conform to 遵守 C) confirm 证实, 证实 D) confine 限制
58. The boy, wanting to be independent, _____ his father's offer of help.
A) turned in 上交 B) turned down 拒绝 C) turned off 关掉 D) turned out 结果是, 生产
59. She paid me a very charming _____ on my paintings. 迷人的, 有魅力的
A) compliment 赞美 B) complement 补充物 C) compartment 隔间 D) completion 完成
60. How can I have any self-confidence when you are always so critical _____ me?
A) on B) to C) of D) with
61. Mass media may influence people's _____ to the government.
A) opinion B) view C) attitude 态度 D) comment 评论
62. His description of the event is very _____.
A) living 活着的 B) alive 活着的 C) lively 活泼的, 生动的 D) live 实况转播的
63. I will let you drive on condition that you have a _____ license.
A) indispensable 必不可少的 B) valid 有效的 C) necessary 必要的 D) competent 胜任的
64. I did not do it _____ purpose to annoy you.
on condition that 以...为条件, 条件是

- A) at B) with C) on D) for

65. The open college is based on a new _____ on education which emphasizes the use of modern air media to get messages across. 重点

- A) possession 拥有 B) perspective 观点, 见解 C) prediction 预言 D) proportion 比例

66. _____ you won't help me, I must do the job myself.

- A) Seeing that 既然 B) That C) Provided that 只要 D) In order that 为了

67. _____ he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.

- A) As soon as 一...就 B) As well as 也 C) So far as 远 D) So long as 只要

68. Did you see the traffic accident involving the _____ between a truck and two cars the other day?

- A) comparison 比较 B) commission 委托, 委托 C) collision 碰撞 D) combination 结合, 合并

69. We should work hard to _____ the expectations of our Party.

- A) live up to 不辜负 B) live through 经历 C) live with 与...在一起 D) live by 靠...生活

70. The actual cost of printing the book was much higher than his _____ estimate.

- A) essential 必不可少的 B) potential 潜在的 C) primary 首要的 D) initial 最初的

6.5 Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Did you ever have someone's name on the tip of your tongue and yet you were unable to recall it? ^{when} this happens again, do not ^{try} to recall it. Do something ^{else} for a couple of minutes, ^{and} the name may come into your head. The name is there, since you have met ^{this} person and learned his name. It ^{only} has to be dug out. The initial effort to recall ^{prepares} the mind for operation, but it is the subconscious (下意识的) ^{activities} that go to work to dig up a ^{dim} memory. Forcing yourself to recall ^{almost} never helps because it doesn't ^{loosen} your memory; it only tightens it. Students find the preparatory method helpful ⁱⁿ examinations. They read over the questions ^{before} trying to answer any of them. ^{then} they answer first the ones ^{of} which they are most confident. Meanwhile, deeper mental activities in the subconscious mind are taking ^{place}; work is being done on the ^{more} difficult question. By the time the easier questions are answered, answers ^{to} the more difficult ones will usually begin to ^{come} into consciousness. It is often ^{just} a question of waiting for recall to come to the memory.

71. A) As B) When C) While D) Whether
72. A) try B) want C) hesitate D) wait
73. A) simple B) apart C) else D) similar
74. A) unless B) and C) or D) until
75. A) some B) certain C) a D) this