

马得英语系列丛书



主编：江澄子

编写：大学英语4、6级考试研究中心

大学英语四级考试

# 全真题详解

(1995年6月—2002年12月)

(增补本)

世界图书出版公司

另配4盒磁带

# 大学英语四级考试全真题详解

## (增补本)

江澄子 主编

大学英语四、六级考试研究中心 编写

**世界图书出版公司**

上海·西安·北京·广州

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试全真题详解(增补本)/江澄子主编. —上海:  
上海世界图书出版公司, 2000. 5

ISBN 7-5062-4651-1

I. 大… II. 江… III. 英语-高等学校-水平考试-解题

IV. H310. 42-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 19613 号

## 大学英语四级考试全真题详解(增补本)

江澄子 主编

上海世界图书出版公司出版发行

(上海市尚文路 185 号 B 楼, 邮编: 200010)

常熟市大宏印刷有限公司印刷

各地新华书店经销

开本: 787 × 1092mm 1/16 印张: 17.25 字数: 435 200

2003 年 2 月第 4 版 2003 年 2 月第 1 次印刷

印数: 1 - 25 000

ISBN 7-5062-4651-1/H·231

定价: 18.00 元

# 前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》规定,语言测试要“着眼于考核学生的语言能力和交际能力,准确性和流利程度。”教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力和译的能力,以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此,大学英语考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

对于标准化考试来说,每次考试的试卷不同,但所考核的内容(语言知识和能力)总体保持不变,试卷形式相对稳定。主要包括以下几部分:

## 一、听力理解部分

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力,包括理解主旨大意、重要的事实细节、理解隐含的意义、语言的交际功能、理解谈话人的观点态度等。听力理解部分主要考核的是语言能力,避免了测验智力、记忆力或背景知识等语言外的能力。

听力理解部分目前分为对话和短篇听力材料两部分,所选材料是学生熟悉的对话、讲话、叙述、解说等,语言比较口语化,避免了采用书面语言太强的材料。所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表规定的范围。

## 二、阅读理解部分

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。包括掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系,理解文章的深层含义。阅读理解不但要求准确,而且要有一定的速度。

阅读材料的特点是:

- (1) 题材广泛,包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识都能为学生所理解;
- (2) 体裁多样,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等,体现了学术英语(English for Academic Purposes)的特点;
- (3) 语言难度及词汇量符合教学大纲规定的范围。

## 三、词语用法和语法结构部分

词语用法部分主要测试学生对词和短语的意义、搭配和用法的掌握程度,语法结构部分则主要测试正确使用语法结构的能力,词语用法和语法结构题在四、六级中各占有一定的比例。

## 四、完形填空部分

完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。完形填空部分的选材原则与阅读理解部分相同,要求学生在全面理解内容的基础上答题,填入的词项中虚词和实词各占一定比例。

## 五、综合改错部分

综合改错部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力,不但要求学生能够识别错误而且能够写出正确的语言形式,因此是一种对语言表达能力的测试。综合改错部分的选材是:题材熟悉,没有背景知识方面的困难,文章难度略浅于阅读理解材料,文章内容有一定的逻辑展开。短文中有 10 个错误(不含拼写错误或标点错误),要求学生改正。错误分三种类型,一种是需要改正某个词,一种是需要增添某个词,一种是需要删除某个词。需要改正的错误有的是局部性的,有的是全局性的,涉及篇章结构;两者有一定比例,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上改正错误,使短文的意思完整、语言正确。

## 六、短文写作部分

短文写作部分的目的是考核学生运用英语书面表达思想的能力,四级要求学生在 30 分钟内写出一篇短文,不少于 100 词,六级不少于 120 词[注:自 2002 年 6 月起,四级不少于 120 词;自 2002 年 12 月起,六级不少于 150 词]。试卷上可能给出题目、或要求看图作文、或根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写成摘要或大意、或给出关键词或提纲要求写成短文等等。

为了使学生熟悉四、六级考试题型,本书汇集了历年考试的全真题,并对其进行了详细的解释。四级、六级考试题各 16 套,并分别配有四盘磁带。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

大学英语四、六级考试研究中心

2003 年 2 月

# 目 录

1995 年 6 月四级试题 .....	( 1 )
1995 年 6 月听力理解原文 .....	( 12 )
1995 年 6 月四级试题注解 .....	( 15 )
1996 年 1 月四级试题 .....	( 20 )
1996 年 1 月听力理解原文 .....	( 31 )
1996 年 1 月四级试题注解 .....	( 34 )
1996 年 6 月四级试题 .....	( 38 )
1996 年 6 月听力理解原文 .....	( 48 )
1996 年 6 月四级试题注解 .....	( 51 )
1997 年 1 月四级试题 .....	( 54 )
1997 年 1 月听力理解原文 .....	( 64 )
1997 年 1 月四级试题注解 .....	( 67 )
1997 年 6 月四级试题 .....	( 71 )
1997 年 6 月听力理解原文 .....	( 81 )
1997 年 6 月四级试题注解 .....	( 83 )
1998 年 1 月四级试题 .....	( 88 )
1998 年 1 月听力理解原文 .....	( 99 )
1998 年 1 月四级试题注解 .....	( 101 )
1998 年 6 月四级试题 .....	( 105 )
1998 年 6 月听力理解原文 .....	( 115 )
1998 年 6 月四级试题注解 .....	( 118 )
1999 年 1 月四级试题 .....	( 122 )
1999 年 1 月听力理解原文 .....	( 133 )
1999 年 1 月四级试题注解 .....	( 136 )

1999 年 6 月四级试题 .....	(139)
1999 年 6 月听力理解原文 .....	(150)
1999 年 6 月四级试题注解 .....	(153)
2000 年 1 月四级试题 .....	(156)
2000 年 1 月听力理解原文 .....	(167)
2000 年 1 月四级试题注解 .....	(170)
2000 年 6 月四级试题 .....	(174)
2000 年 6 月听力理解原文 .....	(184)
2000 年 6 月四级试题注解 .....	(187)
2001 年 1 月四级试题 .....	(189)
2001 年 1 月听力理解原文 .....	(200)
2001 年 1 月四级试题注解 .....	(203)
2001 年 6 月四级试题 .....	(206)
2001 年 6 月听力理解原文 .....	(216)
2001 年 6 月四级试题注解 .....	(218)
2002 年 1 月四级试题 .....	(221)
2002 年 1 月听力理解原文 .....	(232)
2002 年 1 月四级试题注解 .....	(235)
2002 年 6 月四级试题 .....	(238)
2002 年 6 月听力理解原文 .....	(249)
2002 年 6 月四级试题注解 .....	(252)
2002 年 12 月四级试题 .....	(255)
2002 年 12 月听力理解原文 .....	(266)
2002 年 12 月四级试题注解 .....	(268)

# 1995 年 6 月四级试题

## 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.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:*

- |                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| A) At the office.       | C) At the airport.  |
| B) In the waiting room. | D) In a restaurant. |

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A) Librarian and student.                        | C) Boss and secretary.                         |
| B) Operator and caller.                             | D) Customer and repairman.                     |
| 2. A) Look for the key.                             | C) Fix a shelf.                                |
| B) Repair the car.                                  | D) Paint a shelf.                              |
| 3. A) To make the woman angry.                      | C) David is the man's good friend              |
| B) To please the man's mother.                      | D) David is good at carrying on conversations. |
| 4. A) He must meet his teacher.                     |  |
| B) He must attend a class.                          |  |
| C) He must go out with his girlfriend.              |  |
| D) He must stay at school to finish his homework.   |  |
| 5. A) he wants to pay.                              | C) He wants to eat somewhere else.             |
| B) he doesn't want to eat out.                      | D) He doesn't like Japanese food.              |
| 6. A) he didn't work as hard as he was supposed to. |  |
| B) He didn't pass the physics exam.                 |  |
| C) He did better in an earlier exam.                |  |
| D) he found something wrong with the exam.          |  |
| 7. A) He is attending his sick mother at home.      | C) He is at home on sick leave.                |
| B) He is on a European tour with his mother.        | D) He is in Europe to see his mother.          |



8. A) They don't know how to get to Mike's home.  
 B) They are discussing when to meet again.  
 C) They went to the same party some time ago.  
 D) They will go to Mike's birthday party.
9. A) Five lessons.  
 B) Three lessons.  
 C) Twelve lessons.  
 D) Fifteen lessons.
10. A) Find a larger room.  
 B) Sell the old table.  
 C) Buy two bookshelves.  
 D) Rearrange some furniture.

### 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) Courses in British history.  
 B) Language courses.  
 C) Courses in sports.  
 D) Teacher training courses.
12. A) To attract more students.  
 B) To make the courses suitable for students of all levels.  
 C) To let the students have a good rest.  
 D) To make the summer school more like a holiday.
13. A) Because they all work very hard.  
 B) Because their teachers are all native speakers of English.  
 C) Because they learn not only in but also out of class.  
 D) Because they are all advanced students.

#### Passage Two

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) Because it takes too long to process all the applications.  
 B) Because its resources are limited.  
 C) Because it is a library for special purposes.  
 D) Because there is a shortage of staff.
15. A) Discard his application form.  
 B) Forbid him to borrow any items.  
 C) Cancel his video card.  
 D) Ask him to apply again.
16. A) One month.  
 B) One week.  
 C) Two weeks.  
 D) Two months.

#### Passage Three

**Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

17. A) Chemicals.  
 C) Water.

- B) Vapor. D) Gas.
18. A) By passing steam over dry ice. C) By heating dry ice.  
B) By turning ordinary ice into steam. D) By mixing dry ice with ordinary ice.
19. A) It takes a longer time to melt. C) It is cleaner to use than ordinary ice.  
B) It is lighter to carry. D) It is not so cold as ordinary ice.
20. A) In the 1920's. C) In the 1940's.  
B) In the 1930's. D) In the 1950's.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in *cognitive* (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be *alert* (警觉的) and *receptive* (接受能力强的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind. 健康

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the national Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness." Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skill, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work. 例子

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says. "Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size."

21. People who are cognitively healthy are those C.  
A) who can remember large amounts of information  
B) who are highly intelligent  
C) whose minds are alert and receptive  
D) who are good at recognizing different sounds

22. According to Fozard's argument people can make their brains work more efficiently by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) constantly doing memory work C) going through specific training  
B) taking part in various mental activities D) making frequent adjustments
23. The findings of James and other scientists in their work \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) remain a theory to further proved  
C) have been generally accepted  
B) have been challenged by many other experts  
D) are practiced by the researchers themselves
24. Older people are generally advised to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) keep fit by going in for physical activities  
B) keep mentally active by challenging their brains  
C) maintain mental alertness through specific training  
D) maintain a balance between individual and group activities
25. What is the passage mainly about?  
A) How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.  
B) Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.  
C) How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.  
D) Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do—especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

Resume (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate, "Crossley concludes." if they cannot take of these details. "Why should we trust them with a job?" 快得

Can we pay too much attention to detail? Absolutely. (Perfectionists) struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward, "To keep from losing the forest for the trees", says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else". 丢下

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time." says Garfield, "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky break (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

26. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume  
 B) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume  
 C) because they failed to give detailed description of their background in their applications  
 D) because they eliminated their names from the applicants' list themselves
27. The word perfectionists (Para. 3, Line 1) refers to those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) demand others to get everything absolutely right  
 B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances  
 C) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives  
 D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
28. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader? A  
 A) Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.  
 B) Don't forget details when drawing pictures.  
 C) Be ware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.  
 D) Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
29. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_. D  
 A) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives  
 B) failure is the mother of success  
 C) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work  
 D) keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
30. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Don't Be a Perfectionist  
 B) Importance of Adjustments  
 C) Details and Major Objectives  
 D) Hard Work Plus Good Luck

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say, of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the English man objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important *notwithstanding* (然而), as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages in the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats *versus* (对, 对坑) individual houses will continue to rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the *assumption* (设想) that everyone prefers an individual home and garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

31. We can infer from the passage that B.
- A) English people, like most people in other countries, dislike living in flats
  - B) people in most countries of the world today are not opposed to living in flats
  - C) people in Britain are forced to move into high blocks of flats
  - D) modern flats still fail to provide the necessary facilities for living
32. What is said about blocks of flats built in the past in Britain? D
- A) They were mostly inhabited by people who did not earn much.
  - B) They were usually not large enough to accommodate big families.
  - C) They were sold to people before necessary facilities were installed.
  - D) They provided playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings.
33. The word "rage" (Line 11) means B.
- A) be ignored
  - B) develop with great force
  - C) encourage people greatly
  - D) be in fashion
34. Some people oppose the building of flats because C.
- A) the living expenses for each individual family are higher
  - B) it involves higher cost compared with the building of houses
  - C) they believe people like to live in houses with gardens
  - D) the disposal of rubbish remains a problem for those living in flats
35. The author mentions that people who live in suburban houses D.
- A) do not have access to easy facilities because they live away from the city
  - B) have to pay a lot of money to employ people to do service work
  - C) take longer time to know each other because they are a scattered community
  - D) have to spend more money and time travelling to work every day

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

Where do *pesticides* (杀虫剂) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. (Man, however much he may like to pretend ~~the contrary~~, is part of nature.) Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farmworkers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are *cumulative* (累积) over long periods of time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician,

35

Dr Rene Dubos, "yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

36. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "Man... is part of nature" (Para. 1, Lines 3-4)? A
- A) Man appears indifferent to what happens in nature.
  - B) Man acts as if he does not belong to nature.
  - C) Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.
  - D) Man can escape his responsibilities for environmental protection.
37. What is the author's attitude toward the environmental effects of pesticides? D
- A) Pessimistic.
  - B) Indifferent.
  - C) Defensive.
  - D) Concerned.
38. In the author's view, the sudden death caused by exposure to large amounts of pesticides \_\_\_\_\_. A
- A) is not the worst of the negative consequences resulting from the use of pesticides
  - B) now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths
  - C) has sharply increased so as to become the center of public attention
  - D) is unavoidable because people can't do without pesticides in farming
39. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of exposure to chemical because \_\_\_\_\_. C
- A) limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health
  - B) the present is more important for them than the future
  - C) the danger does not become apparent immediately
  - D) humans are capable of withstanding small amounts of poisoning
40. It can be concluded from Dr. Dubos remarks that \_\_\_\_\_. D
- A) people find invisible diseases difficult to deal with
  - B) attacks by hidden enemies tend to be fatal
  - C) diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure
  - D) people tend to overlook hidden dangers caused by pesticides

### 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. I would appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ it a secret.
- A) your keeping
  - B) you to keep
  - C) that you keep
  - D) that you will keep
42. Mark often attempts to escape \_\_\_\_\_ whenever he breaks traffic regulations.
- A) having been fined
  - B) to be fined
  - C) to have been fined
  - D) being fined
43. No matter how frequently \_\_\_\_\_, the works of Beethoven always attract large audiences.

- A) performing C) to be performed  
B) performed D) being performed
44. It is recommended that the project \_\_\_\_\_ until all the preparations have been made.  
A) is not started C) not be started  
B) will not be started D) is not to be started
45. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.  
A) could have slept C) might have slept  
B) slept D) have slept
46. We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A) would have telephoned C) would telephone  
B) must have telephoned D) had telephoned
47. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements showing happy, balanced families.  
A) are often seeing C) will often see  
B) often see D) have often seen
48. While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper completely.  
A) replaced C) replace  
B) have replaced D) will replace
49. An Olympic Marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, \_\_\_\_\_ approximately from Marathon to Athen.  
A) distance C) the distance  
B) is the distance D) the distance is
50. You will want two trees about ten feet apart, from \_\_\_\_\_ to suspend your tent.  
A) there C) which  
B) them D) where
51. As I was just getting familiar with this job, I had \_\_\_\_\_ to ask my boss.  
A) many C) more  
B) most D) much
52. \_\_\_\_\_ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home.  
A) Before C) From  
B) Until D) Since
53. The survival of civilization as we know it is \_\_\_\_\_ threat.  
A) within C) towards  
B) under D) upon
54. Scientists say it may be five or ten years \_\_\_\_\_ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.  
A) Since C) after  
B) before D) when
55. In some countries, \_\_\_\_\_ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.

- A) which C) that  
 B) what D) one
56. I walked too much yesterday and \_\_\_\_\_ are still aching now.  
 A) my leg's muscles C) my leg muscles  
 B) my muscles of leg D) my muscles of the leg
57. Radio, television and press \_\_\_\_\_ of conveying news and information.  
 A) are the most three common means C) are the three most common means  
 B) are the most common three means D) are three the most common means
58. Liquids are like solids \_\_\_\_\_ they have a definite volume.  
 A) in that C) with that  
 B) for that D) at that
59. When a fire \_\_\_\_\_ at the National Exhibition in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.  
 A) broke off C) broke down  
 B) broke out D) broke up
60. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) stand up to C) come up with  
 B) make up for D) put up with
61. Then the speaker \_\_\_\_\_ the various factors leading to the present economic crisis.  
 A) went after C) went into  
 B) went for D) went on
62. The student was just about to \_\_\_\_\_ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.  
 A) arrive at C) work out  
 B) submit to D) give up
63. When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) reach C) hold  
 B) hand D) place
64. The \_\_\_\_\_ of blood always makes him feel sick.  
 A) sight C) look  
 B) view D) form
65. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably \_\_\_\_\_ spring.  
 A) later C) latter  
 B) last D) late
66. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as \_\_\_\_\_ sicknesses.  
 A) normal C) average  
 B) regular D) ordinary
67. This hotel \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 60 for a single room with bath.  
 A) claims C) prices



- B) demands D) charges
68. Although he had looked through all the reference material on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only \_\_\_\_\_ to his confusion.  
A) extended C) added  
B) amounted D) turned
69. A completely new situation will \_\_\_\_\_ when the examination system comes into existence.  
A) arise C) raise  
B) rise D) arouse
70. It took him several months to \_\_\_\_\_ the wild horse.  
A) tend C) breed  
B) cultivate D) tame

## 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) on the right side of the paper. 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.*

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important 71 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. 72 they were not enough. Something 73 was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men—74 individuals who could invent machines, find new 75 of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who 76 the machines of the Industrial Revolution 77 from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 78 inventors than scientists. A man who is a 79 scientist is primarily interested in doing his research 80. He is not necessarily working 81 that his findings can be used.

An inventor or one interested in applied science is 82 trying to make something that has a concrete 83. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories 84 science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a 85 result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of 86 other objectives.

Most of the people who 87 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had 88 or no training in science might not have made their inventions 89 a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years 90.

- |              |            |            |               |
|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 71. A) cases | B) reasons | C) factors | D) situations |
| 72. A) But   | B) And     | C) Besides | D) Even       |
| 73. A) else  | B) near    | C) extra   | D) similar    |