



大学英语综合水平测试系列

大学英语

四级考试全真模拟训练与详解

最新版

齐丽霞 时真妹 主编

COLLEGE
ENGLISH

4级

大学英语教学与考试命题研究组 组编

每套模拟试卷附赠:

- 听力中最常见的核心短语、惯用表达88个
- 阅读理解中的长难句分析、核心应试技巧提示
- 写作锦囊: 写作套路 精彩句型 高分词汇



大连理工大学出版社 Dalian University of Technology Press

主 编 齐丽霞 时真妹

副主编 许守田



大学英语四级考试全真模拟与详解

Expounding Sample Tests for
CET Band Four

大连理工大学出版社

Dalian University of Technology Press

© 齐丽霞,时真妹 2004

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试全真模拟训练与详解 / 齐丽霞,时真妹主编.—3版.
大连:大连理工大学出版社,2004.3(2004.6重印)
(大学英语综合水平测试系列)
ISBN 7-5611-1238-6

I. 大… II. ①齐… ②时… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题
IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 057263 号

大连理工大学出版社出版

地址:大连市凌水河 邮政编码:116024

电话:0411-84708842 传真:0411-84701466 邮购:0411-84707961

E-mail: dulp@dulp.cn URL: <http://www.dulp.cn>

大连理工印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:185mm×260mm 印张:12.25 字数:379千字

印数:117 001 ~ 125 000

1999年8月第1版

2004年3月第3版

2004年6月第16次印刷

责任编辑:遆东敏

责任校对:安雪

封面设计:孙宝福

定 价:14.80元

前言

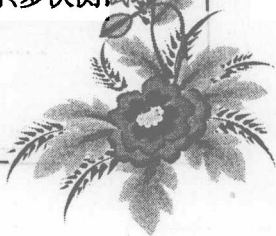
在今天的市场上,有关大学英语四级考试的书籍浩如烟海,令人目不暇接。而真正能够帮助考生一举夺魁的佳作是少之又少。笔者自认为:大学英语四级考试实质上就是展示考生语言能力的一次机会,四级考试要求考生能够运用所学的基本语言知识,对其语言的基本功进行考查。笔者就是根据考生在应试中所存在的薄弱环节,同时依据大学英语四级考试大纲对考生的要求,以及多年来进行四级辅导所积累的经验,设计了十套大学英语四级考试全真模拟试题。设计这本书的指导思想是:首先,让考生有足够的机会去进行语言实践,以磨练语言基本功为基础;其次,让考生能够真正体会到从此书中学到真正的语言知识,而不是为了模拟练习而去做题,忽视了从中领悟语言的真谛。基于此,这本书的最大亮点是语言基本知识的汇集和语言点的详细阐释。做了一套模拟题,能够举一反三,学到大量的语言知识。每做一套题后,都会从中踏踏实实地积累一些应试核心考点。而书海里大多数应试书籍只给考生提供了测试题,忽视了对考生的基本功的锤炼。

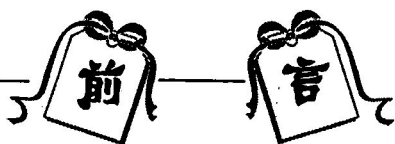
因此,笔者在设计本书的过程中采用了以下几大板块:

第一板块:语言提示板块。这一板块的宗旨是让考生能够抓住每一套题中的语言点,既节省了考生查阅语言难点的时间,同时又让考生掌握了哪一些语言点是重点。给考生以考点导向。

第二板块:做题提示板块。在这一部分,笔者给考生列出了在应试过程中所需要掌握的一些答题技巧以及命题的一些趋势,使考生在复习的过程中少走弯路。笔者在这一部分中重点介绍了当前出题方向的变化。在列出各类答题技巧时,为了避免考生产生乏味的心理,在每一套题中只给出一至两个套路,循序渐进,使考生能够轻松记忆,而不至于产生厌倦情绪。

第三板块:全真模拟试题板块。笔者在设计此书的过程中,严格参照大学英语四级考试大纲要求而编写,经过多次提炼、加工、审题、预测、多次测试





节才得以完成,具有很高的可信度。在编写此书时,笔者对 2003 年的两次试卷进行了认真推敲,完全按照全真试卷的体例编写。特点是试题中的词汇与语法结构部分,因为连续两次试卷中对语法的测试要求已经淡化,此部分只有 3 个到 4 个语法题,并且考察的重点是一些有关连接从句、虚拟语气的句子的关联词语,从某种意义上说也可以把这类词归到词汇测试中。因此,本书中的这部分内容完全是按照新的出题趋势而命题的。归纳起来,本套书共练习了大约 1200 个常用词汇,这些词汇都是需要考生强化记忆的重点词、难以辨析的词。每套题中按照题型分配比例,近义词辨析占 30%,这是考察词汇题的重中之重。

第四板块:解题思路及详注板块。在这部分板块中,根据学生的一大薄弱环节,即阅读成绩难以提高的问题,笔者在阅读理解部分分别设计了篇章大意、长难句分析、详细解析三大部分,使考生能够真正地从每一篇文章中学到语言知识,进行大量的语言知识的积累。在其他部分试题的注释中,也都是详细解释每一道题,而不是泛泛地给出答案了事。

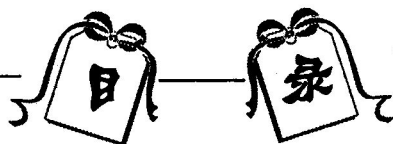
第五板块:自测得分板块。在每一套题的开篇的最上方,都有一个标志,提醒考生做题的时间的长短、得分情况,以及每一套题的难度系数。难度系数是以三个星号为起点,依次为难度一般、稍难、难度大三个层次。

祝考生借助这本模拟试题集,获得优异的四级考试成绩。

本书由齐丽霞、时真妹主编及统筹,许守田担任副主编,编写人员还有倪锡英、李明秋、陈忆忆、田素萍、栗红,马宏宇、林令霞、黄凌宇、韩雨、吴晓佳、刘雅静、刘宁、李彦等。

编者
2004 年 2 月





Test One

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

Test Two

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

Test Three

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

Test Four

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

Test Five

Section A 语言提示

Section B 做题技巧提示

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

1

2

12

19

22

22

31

37

39

40

50

55

58

59

68

75

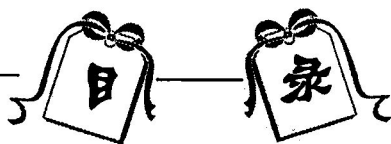
77

78

87

92





Test Six

95

Section A 语言提示

95

Section B 做题技巧提示

105

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

111

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

Test Seven

113

Section A 语言提示

113

Section B 做题技巧提示

124

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

129

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

Test Eight

132

Section A 语言提示

133

Section B 做题技巧提示

142

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

149

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

Test Nine

151

Section A 语言提示

152

Section B 做题技巧提示

162

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

168

Tapescripts 录音文字材料

Test Ten

171

Section A 语言提示

172

Section B 做题技巧提示

182

Key and Notes 参考答案与注释

188

Tapescripts 录音文字材料



□月□日

难度系数:☆☆☆

开始



结束



评分



Test One

Section A 语言提示

Listening Comprehension

1. add up 加起来
3. I couldn't agree with you more. 我再同意不过了。
5. proceed to sth. 继续做某事
7. by means of 用, 凭借
9. expressway 高速公路

Reading Comprehension Section

Passage One

1. be projected to do sth. 计划做某事
3. track 跟踪
5. account for 说明, 解释
7. demographer 人口学家

Passage Two

1. dietary 饮食的, 规定食物的
3. distinguish 区别, 辨认出
5. consumption 消耗(量); 消费(额)
7. hold up 举起; 继续下去; 仍然有效
9. carotene 胡萝卜素
11. correlation 相互关系

Passage Three

1. tempt 引诱, 吸引
3. deception 欺骗, 蒙骗; 诡计
5. delicate 纤细的; 微妙的; 精妙的
7. fraudulent 欺骗性的, 欺诈的
9. impostor 骗子

Passage Four

1. head for 朝……走去; 走向
3. exertion 尽力; 费力; 行使

2. feel quite (like) oneself 觉得身体情况正常; 沉着
4. keep from 隐瞒, 瞒住; 避开
6. enroll in 注册, 登记
8. cash register 收款机

enroll enroll enroll in
注册 登记

2. in contrast 对比
4. advocacy 倡导, 提倡
6. inflation 通货膨胀

2. sort out 分类, 区分
4. abundant 丰富的, 大量的
6. apparent 明显的; 表面的
8. dose 剂量; 一服(药)
10. intake 摄入

2. represent 代表; 象征
4. prestigious 有声望的, 受尊敬的
6. outright 彻底的
8. flunk out 退学

2. favorably 有利地; 赞成地; 讨人喜欢地
4. repetitive 重复的; 反复的



5. sustain 支撑,经受,供养

6. circulation 循环;流通

7. utilization 利用

8. session 会议;一段时间

9. pharmacology 药理学, 药理学

10. tranquilizer 镇静剂

11. aerobic 增氧健身的

Section B 做题技巧提示

Listening Comprehension

一、对话部分出题形式

常见的题型有:时间与数字,地点与方向,职业与身份,观点、态度,原因与结果,综合推理,情景类题型。

二、如何利用播放 DIRECTIONS 进行浏览对话及短文部分

第一,要充分了解考试中可能出现的三大题型及 DIRECTIONS 播放时间的长短,充分利用播放 DIRECTIONS 的时间,迅速浏览每个试题的干扰项,并快速做出合理的推测。

第二,要根据各部分指令所占时间的不同,要进行合理的分配。各部分指令所用的时间如下:

对话:105秒(加上试前音乐则为125秒)。该部分有10道试题,时间应有剩余。短文理解:40秒。三篇短文10个问题猜题时间过短,可适当把用于浏览对话的时间用在第一篇和第二篇上。

三、如何就对话部分进行猜题

第一,每道题中的四个选项多少与对话有关,由此判断问题的正确选项。

第二,根据每道题的四个选项的形式判断所提问题的类型和内容。

第三,根据四个选项的相似程度推测正确答案。

Reading Comprehension

一、大学英语四级阅读的体裁和题材

记叙文、议论文和说明文,其中说明文和议论文占主要篇幅。

题材包罗万象:历史、文化、人物传记、科技、地理、生物、化学、医学、电子、一般常识、文学等。

二、大学英语四级阅读理解测试的目标

第一,掌握所读材料的主旨大意。

第二,读懂篇章的事实和细节。

第三,既能理解篇章的字面意思又能进行一定的判断和推理。

三、大学英语四级阅读常见的考题题型

第一,主观性题型。主要包括主旨大意型、推理型、作者语气、态度型、结论型等。

第二,客观性题型。主要有事实细节型、推测词义型、指代关系型、常识题型、是非题型等。

Vocabulary and Structure

一、大学英语四级考试词汇与结构部分最新出题动向

第一,从2003年6月开始,大学英语四级考试词汇与结构部分发生了变化,即语法在这个部分逐渐淡化,从以往的语法的测试重点(虚拟语气、非谓语动词、时态与语态、从句、情态动词的完成形式等)过渡为只考察考生的从属连词、连接复合句的一些短语法等。因此,语法已悄然隐退。但是,语法的考察在四级考试的其他部分中仍然以各种面貌出现。

第二,考察语法内容的题量的减少,意味着词汇内容考核的增加。因此,除了2003年6月及9月试题(Vocabulary and Structure)部分中的分别2个题和5个题与语法有关外,其余试题均是对各种词汇的考察。

由此可以确定复习的目标为词汇而非语法项目内容。

二、大学英语四级词汇出题的题型(以 2003 年 6 月试题为例)

第一,近义词辨析(10个)。

第二,短语动词及词组搭配(5个)。

第三,词义辨析(9个)(在词义辨析中也包括一些词组搭配)。

第四,从属连词及短语用法(2个)。

第五,形近词辨析(4个)。

从所列出的数据可以看出,复习和考试的重点应放在前三项上。

Cloze

一、完形填空测试的目的

测试考生语言的综合运用能力,即理解篇章及运用词汇和语法的能力。尤其侧重于对文章篇章结构的综合理解能力,还有对语法、句型结构、短语搭配、习惯用法和近义词辨析等能力的测试。

二、完形填空考题的体裁及题材

社会、文化、科普知识、人物传记、日常生活等题材,尤其是社会文化与教育的短文居多。体裁包括记叙文、说明文、议论文和描写文等。

短文的难度略低于阅读理解部分的文章。

三、完形填空出题重点(以 2002 年 12 月试题为例)

完形填空重点是词汇、部分语法题不多。在词汇的考查中,重点在词汇辨异,固定搭配较少。语法 3 个题(62、73、75),词汇题达 14 个,连接篇章的词有 3 个(67、74、78)。

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 third voice will ask a question 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 suggested answers 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 center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A. At the office.

B. In the waiting room.

C. At the airport.

D. In the restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about something they have 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 answer A on the Answer Sheet and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

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

1. A. Check the figures later today.

B. Do the calculations again tomorrow.

C. Bring a calculator tomorrow.

D. Calculate the number right now.

2. A. He feels unhappy.

B. He feels very tired.

- C. He is not feeling well. D. He hates to talk with the woman.
3. A. 8 dollars. B. 16 dollars. C. 15 dollars. D. 30 dollars.
4. A. The man wants to meet the woman's parents. B. The man didn't know the woman's plan.
C. The woman is happy to go with the man. D. The woman won't be able to take a vacation.
5. A. In the office. B. In the library. C. At home. D. In the lab.
6. A. Workers. B. Teachers. C. Students. D. Doctors.
7. A. The house catches fire. B. They are bothered by the smoke.
C. There is no breeze in the room. D. They are not allowed to stay in the room.
8. A. John has got a Master's degree. B. John should continue his studies.
C. John is a genius. D. John should go home and begin to work.
9. A. He finds the result unbelievable.
B. He doesn't believe Paul got the award.
C. He doesn't know who made the wrong decision.
D. He thinks the woman is telling him a lie.
10. A. The student's parents have had an accident.
B. The student is in a serious condition.
C. The parents know about the student's condition.
D. The parents have learned about the accident.

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 passages 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. A new student. B. A physical education teacher.
C. A professional photographer. D. A university administrator.
12. A. Enter the gymnasium. B. Attend class officially.
C. See a counselor. D. Participate in the gymnastics meet.
13. A. To answer questions. B. To collect tickets.
C. To collect money. D. To direct the meet.

Passage Two

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

14. A. In our daily life. B. In business and universities.
C. In government and industry. D. Both A and B.
15. A. To allow students to take tests through computers.
B. To store statistics about students.
C. To help professors do research work.
D. To aid in registration.
16. A. By computerized traffic control and personal computers at home.
B. By computerized cash registers in the stores.

- C. By computerized billing of credit card companies.
D. All of above.

Passage Three

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

17. A. Because it isn't closed.
B. Because the students have to pass all examinations before entering it.
C. Because there is no examination before they are accepted as students.
D. Because its door is open.
18. A. At the airport. B. By plane. C. Taking the air. D. On radio and TV.
19. A. Three. B. Four. C. Eight. D. Five.
20. A. In 4 or 5 years. B. In one year. C. In 3 or 4 years. D. In 36 weeks.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are four 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

A Census Bureau survey released on Thursday shows a college graduate can expect to earn \$2.1 million working full-time between ages 25 and 64, which demographers call a typical work-life period. A master's degree-holder is projected to earn \$2.5 million, while someone with a professional degree, such as a doctor or lawyer, could make even more — \$4.4 million. In contrast, a high school graduate can expect to make \$1.2 million during the working years, according to the bureau report that tracked the influence of education on life-time earnings.

Not all students look at college as an investment, "but I'm sure parents do," said Jacqueline King, a policy analyst with the American Council Education, a higher education advocacy group. "The challenge is to convince those high school students on the margins that it is really worth their time to go to college." Kevin Malecek, a graduate student in American politics at American University in Washington, said most of his classmates find higher education to be worth the time and financial promise. "They go to every single class, and they are trying to get the most out of their own dollars," he said. The survey was conducted between March 1998 and March 2000. "All estimates are based on 1999 salaries and probably will increase as salaries rise over time", Census Bureau analyst Jennifer Day said. The estimates do not account for inflation or for differences in the earning potential of various fields of study. For example, people with computer science degrees tend to earn more than those with social work degrees.

21. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. Higher education is the only factor of high income.
B. The survey between 1998—2000 implies that higher education merits the time and the expense.
C. High diploma holders should get more money because they spend too much time and money on their study.

- D. High school graduates seldom regard college as an investment.
22. The phrase "students on the margins" (Line 3, Para 2) most probably means _____.
 A. students standing on the spare place
 B. students who can't go to school without money
 C. students who can't pass the national entrance exam
 D. students who fail to make clear the relationship between higher education and rewards
23. Most of Malecek's classmates go to every single class because _____.
 A. they get to know higher education is an important factor for higher earnings
 B. they are trying to get the most out of their own dollars
 C. they are forced by their parents to do that
 D. few of them think that higher education is worth the time and financial promise
24. The Census Bureau's conclusion is most probably based on _____.
 A. a questionnaire
 B. an investigation of everyone's savings accounts
 C. the written account according to the importance of education on lifetime income
 D. a survey of the official documents
25. It is implied in the passage that _____.
 A. during the inflation people can get high income
 B. it is easier for people to get jobs
 C. the same degrees in different fields get the same salary
 D. the same degrees in different fields sometimes show difference in earning

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Among all cancers, lung cancer is the biggest killer: more than 10,000 Americans die of the disease each year. Giving up smoking is one way to reduce the risk, but another answer may lie in the kitchen, according to a report in British medical journal *The Lancet*.

Since 1957, a team of researchers has monitored the dietary habits and medical histories of 2,000 middle-aged men employed by the Western Electric Co. in Chicago. Led by Dr. Pritchard Shekelle of a Chicago's medical center, the team recently began to sort out the links between the subjects' dietary patterns and cancer. Other animal and human studies have suggested that vitamin A might offer some protection against lung cancer, but did not distinguish vitamin A made in the body from that in carotene, which is abundant in a variety of vegetables and fruits, including carrots, spinach, broccoli, squash, tomatoes and apples.

The Western Electric study showed little correlation between the incidence of lung cancer and the consumption of foods containing performed vitamin A. But the data on carotene intake revealed a significant relationship. Among the 488 men who had the lowest carotene consumption, there were 14 cases of lung cancer; in a group of the same size that ate the most carotene, only two cases developed. The apparent protective effect of carotene held up even for longtime smokers.

Further studies will be necessary before the link between lung cancer and carotene can be firmly established. Meanwhile, researchers warn against taking large amounts of vitamin A supplements, which can be extremely poisonous in high doses. Instead, they advise a well-balanced diet that includes foods rich in carotene.

26. The researchers carried out their studies _____.
A. in the kitchen
B. in Britain
C. by investigating people's habits and their medical history
D. by working together with the Western Electric Co.
27. Dr. Pritchard Shekelle was _____.
A. a journalist of *The Lancet*
B. the head of the research team
C. the director of the Medical Center
D. a British scientist
28. According to the passage, which of the following contains less carotene?
A. Milk
B. Carrots
C. Tomatoes
D. Broccoli
29. The study revealed that if a person eats more food containing carotene, he _____.
A. is more likely to get lung cancer
B. has the least possibility of getting lung cancer
C. should take large amount of vitamin A supplements
D. is advised to have a well-balanced diet
30. The passage makes it clear that _____.
A. the study has established the relationship of vitamin A and cancer
B. high doses of vitamin A supplements can greatly reduce danger
C. a lung cancer patient should eat more foods rich in carotene
D. the study has shown the protective effect of carotene

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

You are busy filling out the application form for a position you really need. Let's assume you once actually completed a couple of years of college work or even that you obtained your degree. Isn't it tempting to lie just a little, to claim on the form that your diploma represents a Harvard degree? Or that you finished an extra couple of years back at State University? More and more people are resorting to outright deception like this to land their first job or to move ahead in their careers, for personnel officers, like most Americans, value degrees from prestigious schools. A job applicant may have a good education anyway, but he or she assumes that chances of being hired are better with a diploma from a well-known university. Registrars at most well-known colleges say they deal with fraudulent claims like these at the rate of about one case per week.

Personnel officers do check up on degrees listed on application forms. Then, if it turns out that an applicant is lying, most colleges are reluctant to accuse the applicant directly. One Ivy League School calls them "impostors"; another refers to them as "special cases". One well-known West Coast School, in perhaps the most delicate phrase of all, says that these claims are made by "no such people".

To avoid outright lies, some job seekers claim that they "attended" or "were associated with" a college or university. After carefully checking, a personnel officer may discover that "attending," means flunking out after one semester. It may be that "being associated with" a college means that the job seeker visited his younger brother for a football weekend. One school that keeps records of false claims says that the practice dates back at least to the turn of the century—that's when they began keeping records, anyhow.

31. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
A. employers are checking more closely on application forms now

- B. lying about college credentials has become a wide spread problem
 C. college degrees can now be purchased through the mail
 D. employers are no longer impressed by college degrees because they cannot be sure that they are authentic
32. According to the passage, the "special cases" refers to _____.
 A. students who attended school only part-time
 B. students who had never attended a school they listed on their application
 C. students who attended a prestigious school as transient students
 D. students who purchased degrees from commercial firms
33. We can come to the conclusion that _____.
 A. performance is a better judge of ability than a college degree
 B. experience is the best teacher
 C. a degree from a prestigious school gives an applicant the "edge" in job competition
 D. past work histories influence personnel officers more than degrees do
34. The passage proposes that _____.
 A. buying a degree is immoral
 B. personnel officers only consider applicants from prestigious schools
 C. most people lie on applications because they failed out of college
 D. society is largely responsible for the practice of lying in applications
35. As used in the passage, the underlined word "fraudulent" means _____.
 A. deceptive B. up-and-coming C. actual D. liberal

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Moods, say the experts, are emotions that tend to become fixed, influencing one's outlook for hours, days or even weeks. That's great if your mood is a pleasant one, but a problem if you are sad, anxious, angry or simply lonely.

Perhaps the best way to deal with such mood is to talk them out; sometimes, though, there is no one to listen. Modern pharmacology offers an abundance of tranquilizers, anti-depressants and anti-anxiety drugs. What many people don't realize, however, is that scientists have discovered the effectiveness of several non-drug approaches to make you loose from an unwanted mood. These can be just as useful as drugs, and have the added benefit of being nonpoisonous. So next time when you feel out of sorts, don't head for the drug-store but try the following approach.

Of all the mood-altering self-help techniques, aerobic exercise seems to be the most efficient cure for a bad mood. "If you could keep the exercise, you'd be in high spirits," says Kathryn Lance, author of *Running for Health and Beauty*.

Researchers have explained biochemical and various other changes that make exercise compared favorably to drugs as a mood raiser. Physical exertion such as housework, however, does little. The key is aerobic exercise—running, cycling, walking, swimming or other repetitive and sustained activities that boost the heart rate, increase circulation and improve the body's utilization of oxygen. Do them for at least 20 minutes a session three to five times a week.

36. What is the main subject of the passage?

- A. How to beat a bad mood
B. How to do physical exercises
C. How to talk bad moods out
D. How to be involved in aerobic exercises
37. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A. the best way to overcome a bad mood is to talk to oneself
B. when one is in a bad mood, he or she may not work very efficiently
C. some drugs are more effective than physical exercises
D. a person can make a big profit if he is in a good mood
38. "Feel out of sorts", as it is used in the second paragraph could best be replaced by _____.
A. are in a bad mood
B. search for tranquilizers
C. are in a good mood
D. feel very pleasant
39. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
A. Moods can have a bad influence on one's emotions.
B. To talk them out in a bad mood is good though no one listens.
C. Aerobic exercise is an efficient and nonpoisonous way to cure for a bad mood.
D. There are several ways to cure for a bad mood.
40. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?
A. A procedure is explained and its significance is emphasized.
B. A problem is examined and solutions are given.
C. Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
D. Recent pharmacological advancement is in order of importance.

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 center.

41. When John was nineteen he _____ going around with a strange set of people and staying out very late.
A. took to 沉迷于 B. took up 从事 C. took for D. took on 承担, 聘用
42. It was with great delight that I read in your March _____ the letter to the Editor written by Professor Johnson.
A. copy B. printing C. issue 发行的期 D. magazine
43. Word got around _____ he had resigned his position as executive secretary of the committee.
A. when B. after C. that D. which
44. When she was very young, she was terribly frightened of school, but she soon _____ it.
A. got off 下车 B. got away 脱离, 离开 C. got across 使人理解 D. got over 痊愈, 恢复, 克服
45. Two things are common to all kinds of "work"; they _____ time and they bring us money.
A. use B. consume C. keep D. waste
46. I was so tired that I _____ when I was sitting in the armchair reading.
A. dropped away 消失 B. dropped out 退出 C. dropped off 睡着 D. dropped through 落空, 失败
47. As the clouds faded away an even higher peak became _____ to the climbers.
A. visible B. seeming C. obvious D. apparent

48. The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness _____ by his lack of talent.
A. than B. as C. more than D. so much as
49. The Engineering Department _____ a new piece of equipment to simulate conditions in outer space.
A. purchased B. carried C. brought D. exchanged
50. The gloves were really too small, and it was only by _____ them that I managed to get them on.
A. spreading B. extending C. squeezing D. stretching
51. He told his wife as little as possible, _____ she spread the news all over the town.
A. if B. so that C. lest D. even if
52. An ambulance must have priority as it usually has to deal with some kind of _____.
A. emergence B. emergency C. crisis D. urgency
53. That way of speaking is _____ to people in this small part of the country.
A. peculiar B. specific C. particular D. available
54. They think he will succeed in that competition, but he himself is very _____ that he will.
A. doubtful B. suspicious C. unbelievable D. concerned
55. When his wife went shopping she just bought anything that took her _____.
A. liking B. fondness C. fan D. fancy
56. *Reader's Digest* is a pocket-sized, non-fiction magazine _____ to inform and entertain.
A. tended B. extended C. attended D. intended
57. The work is not very profitable _____ money, but I am getting valuable experience from it.
A. in line with B. in regard with C. by means of D. in terms of
58. The story will be continued in _____ issues of the magazine.
A. frequent B. eloquent C. subsequent D. consequent
59. Wars are bound to _____ over aggression wars.
A. conquer B. triumph C. defeat D. win
60. Sometimes Mr. Winston _____ his students' poor comprehension to a lack of intelligence.
A. tributes B. attributes C. distributes D. contributes
61. Her remarkable performance in the competition proved that she was a _____ winner.
A. worthless B. worth C. worthy D. worthwhile
62. When they were investigating the case, they _____ one very important clue, which wasn't found out until the very last.
A. overtook B. overcame C. overlooked D. overheard
63. I would like to _____ Daisy to you for the job. She is very clever and diligent.
A. recommend B. suggest C. propose D. demand
64. The police officer assures us that _____ will be taken to guard against the recurrence of such incidents.
A. prediction B. preparation C. attention D. precaution
65. Professor Collins was _____ of the latest developments in physics because he had been in hospital for several months.
A. aware B. sure C. robbed D. ignorant
66. He left his book here on _____, so that you can read it.
A. diet B. sale C. business D. purpose
67. We couldn't cut the string because the _____ of the knife was not sharp enough.