



大学英语新四级本领丛书

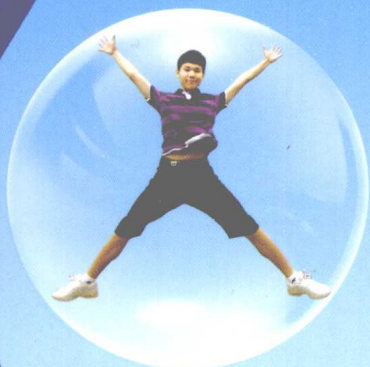
第2版

710分

高分突破 ——四级综合

总主编 李鲁平

本册主编 马碧英



突破450分瓶颈，
攀登600分高峰！



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大学英语新四级本领丛书

710分高分突破 ——四级综合

第2版

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本书以最新的四级考试大纲为依据,以《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》为导向,由中国农业大学外语系具有丰富的四级考试辅导经验的教师编写而成。本书按照综合考试的4个考核项目——完形填空、短文改错、简短回答、句子翻译——分为4章。每一章(翻译除外)都分为5个部分:题型概述、命题规律及主要考点、高分突破技巧、历年真题回顾与分析、全新仿真训练。本书编排结构清晰,指导详尽而实用,讲练紧密结合,可以帮助参加英语四级考试的考生掌握考试的考点、规律和技巧,在短时间内提高英语四级考试的应试能力。

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前言

2006年6月，改革之后的四级考试第三部分为综合测试。备选题型包括：完形填空（Cloze）或短文改错（Error Correction），占10%；简短回答（SAQ, Short Answer Questions）或句子翻译（Chinese-English Translation），占5%。这是新四级中较有新意的一部分，特点是题型选择多样，并有一定比例的主观题。无论采用何种题型，这部分出题的主要意图在于测试考生的英语语法、词汇、逻辑及翻译等方面的综合能力。考生要想在四级考试中取得较好的成绩，对于综合测试部分，就绝不能掉以轻心，等闲视之。

本书即是为帮助考生适应新题型，做好四级综合测试试题，以高分通过四级考试为目的而编写的。全书分章节对新四级综合测试备选题型（完形填空、短文改错、简短回答、句子翻译）一一作了详尽的分析。

为了帮助考生透彻地把握各类题型以及有关应试技巧，本书的每一章（翻译除外）都分为五个部分：题型概述、命题规律及主要考点、高分突破技巧、真题回顾与详解，以及全新仿真自测试题及详解。编者从最近几年的四级实考试题中分别挑出10套左右较为典型的题目进行分析。考生可以通过解题及题后的分析了解命题特点与规律，熟悉答题技巧。考过的试题是专家们经过深思熟虑打造的精品，最能反映命题的意向。它们所测试的考点必将在未来的试题里再现；它们所体现的出题原则、组合规律以及命题风格也必定在今后的试卷上延续。

本书中的全新仿真自测试题覆盖面广，紧密结合近年来四级真题及2005年9月大学英语四、六级考试委员会公布的四级考试新题型样卷，以最新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求（试行）》为指导，在内

容和难度上力求最大限度地贴近真题。由于句子翻译真题较少，故精心准备了15套仿真模拟自测试题，以保证考生有足够的练习量。参考答案及解析详尽透彻，重点突出，可以帮助考生在练习中掌握四级考试的考点和答题规律，在尽可能短的时间内时刻检测自己，不断地弥补不足，尽快提高英语水平和应试能力。

由于时间仓促，疏漏之处在所难免。恳请广大读者在使用本书的过程中多提宝贵意见，从而帮助我们不断完善。

编者

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第一章 完形填空

(Cloze)

一、完形填空题型概述

完形填空 (Cloze) 又称综合填空, 是大学英语四级考试中较为常见的测试题型。《大学英语四级考试大纲》规定: “完形填空共20题, 考试时间为15分钟, 分值为10分, 占总分的10%。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文 (约200词) 内留有20个空格, 每个空格为一题, 每题后有4个选项, 要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案, 使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词包括结构词和实义词。”从历届考试中完形填空所选文章的体裁来看, 一般以说明文和论述文为主, 文章长度基本上都在200词至250词之间, 文章难度一般低于精读课文的难度, 基本上无超纲词汇。完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。它不仅仅测试学生对词汇、语法结构的掌握程度, 更重要的在于测试学生对篇章的理解能力。这也是完形填空试题与以单句形式考核词汇和语法的试题的根本区别。它要求考生有广泛的知识面、丰富的词汇量、牢固清晰的语法知识和较强的阅读理解能力。同时, 了解并掌握基本的解题步骤和技巧也是必不可少的。

二、完形填空命题规律及主要考点

(一) 完形填空主要考点

1. 词汇辨析题

语义辨析主要集中在实词 (名词、动词、形容词和副词), 选项往往以同义词、近义词、反义词或形近易混词的形式出现。例如:

(2006-6-24) Its makers say that should 69 you wake up feeling refreshed every morning.

69. A) ensure B) assure C) require D) request

【解析】本题主要考查ensure和assure的形近、近义词辨析。ensure “保证, 确保”可以直接跟名词或宾语从句, 而assure “使确信”常用于assure somebody

of something /that从句。本句的意思是说“制造商声称（这种闹钟）确保您早上醒来的时候神清气爽”。所以该题的答案是A。

(2001-1) Professor Should 85 repeating in lectures material that is the textbook.

85. A) refuse B) prohibit C) prevent D) avoid

【解析】根据动词的结构功能，可以排除A、B、C。这几个动词的用法分别是：refuse to do something; prohibit/prevent somebody from doing something; avoid doing something。所以该题的答案应该是D。

2. 习惯用法和固定搭配题

习惯用法和固定搭配是完形填空的必考内容，主要包括动词短语、名词短语、形容词短语、介词短语以及其他一些习惯性搭配。例如：

(2006-6-24) Sleep Smart (records) the distinct pattern of brain waves (produced) during each phase of sleep, via a headband equipped 77 electrodes (电极) and a microprocessor.

77. A) by B) of C) with D) over

【解析】be equipped with为固定搭配，意为“配有/装有……”。这句话的意思是“通过配有电极和微处理器的头饰带来记录……”，所以该题的答案应该是C。

(2000-1) Students can learn the right answer 82 heart in class, and yet never combine them 83 their working models of the world.

82. A) to B) by C) in D) with

83. A) with B) into C) to D) along

【解析】第82题答案为B，第83题答案为A。learn something by heart 意为“把某事记在心里”，而combine something with something 意为“把某物和某物结合起来”，这是两个固定的词组。以上两道题考查的都是词语的搭配。如果对词语的固定搭配很熟悉，做题就会非常轻松，甚至不必阅读全文就能确定正确答案。

3. 语法结构题

(1) 定语从句，主要考连接词、限定与非限定定语从句的区别；其他主从复合句的用法。

(2) 非谓语动词——动词不定式、现在分词、过去分词、动名词。

(3) 主谓搭配一致，如时态、语态、语气、人称、数。

(4) 否定句，各种否定词及双重否定。

(5) 虚拟语气。

(6) 逻辑主语，主要是非谓语动词的逻辑主语，在句法上不是主谓关系，但在语义上为施动者与动作的关系。

(7) 句型句式, 包括区别简单句、并列句、对称结构或省略, 倒装及割裂的复杂句子。

(8) 词类之间的搭配要求, 如名词需要形容词、名词、冠词、非谓语动词、词组及定语从句修饰; 动词需要副词词组修饰; 及物动词后应加宾语等。

例如: (2006-6-24) You program the clock with the latest time at 81 you want to be wakened, and...

81. A) where B) this C) which D) that

【解析】根据上下文, 这里需要填入一个关系代词, 使其与at一起引导一个定语从句来修饰the latest time。选项C符合句子结构的要求, 因此应为该题的正确答案。在定语从句中, 如果关系代词前有介词, 关系代词只能用which。

(2003-1) But a bird has a single alarm cry, 75 means “danger”!

75. A) this B) that C) which D) it

【解析】从该题的句子结构来看, 逗号后面应该是一个非限制性定语从句, 而在四个选择项中, 只有which能够胜任, 因此该题答案应为C。this和it是代词, 如果填这两个词, 前后两句之间没有连词, 就会出现语法错误。而that不能引导非限制性定语从句。

4. 语篇理解和衔接题, 句际之间的逻辑关系

完形填空中, 句际之间的逻辑关系主要包括: 并列关系、转折关系、因果关系、让步关系、对照关系、条件关系、解释关系和顺序关系等。例如:

(2006-6-24) The (concept) was invented by a group of students at Brown University in Rhode Island 84 a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test.

84. A) once B) after C) since D) while

【解析】根据上下文可知, a friend complained of waking up tired and performing poorly on a test发生在布朗大学学生有上述想法之前。选项B) after “在……之后”符合语境, 意思是说“在听了朋友的抱怨之后……”。其他三项意思分别为: A) once “一旦”; C) since “自从, 由于”; D) while “当……的时候”。因此, 选项B为该题的正确答案。

(2001-6) Arguably the most important conclusion that emerges from the data, 80, is not something that we found but we did not.

80. A) moreover B) however C) still D) yet

【解析】本题考查理解文章大意和逻辑关系的能力。全文探讨友谊并发布了有关友谊的调查结果, 这个结果与人们原有的观点不一致, 此处为全文的结尾句, 要符合全文语义上的逻辑思路, 应该选一个表示转折的词, 因此, 选项B符合这一要求, 为该题的答案。

(二) 完形填空的特点

1. 选项词汇的难度显著上升。

这也是四级考试中有关词汇的单项选择题取消后的必然结果。完形填空中，不少题目的考查手法和考点与过去的词汇单项选择题惊人地相似。如2006年6月24日的四级考试中，第69题考查ensure和assure的形近、近义词辨析，第72题考查effect和affect的形近词辨析，是往年四级词汇单选中的典型常考题。而分别在第69题、第74题、第78题和第83题选项中出现的 require, relieve, identical, concept等选项，都是我们在过去词汇单项选择题中反复强调的常见考点。考生在复习备考新四级的时候，除了要关注历年的完形填空真题以外，一定还要关注过去四级真题中词汇单项选择题部分所涉及的单词，它们乃是整个四级考试中所考查的最核心词汇。取消词汇的单项选择题后，这一部分的考点一定会转移到其他项目中，而可能性最大的就是完形填空，因为它在命题形式和思路方面与词汇单项选择题最接近。我们认为，这一趋势在今后必将继续强化，为此，我们的完形填空全新仿真自测题会尽可能地囊括四级词汇和语法结构的核心部分。

2. 固定搭配仍是重头戏。

2006年6月24日四级考试的完形填空命题中仍然设置了相当分量的词组和固定搭配题目。如第67题考查的wait for somebody to do something；第70题考查的词组pass through；第77题考查的be equipped with；第78题考查的 same... as；第79题考查的for... purposes等。在完形填空考试中，固定搭配类题目一般难度都属中等偏低，而且由于固定搭配题目基本上不需要依靠理解上下文就能确定答案，因此，这类题目在完形填空中属于考生一定要抓住分数的部分。

3. 文章的长度较以前有所增加。

从2006年6月24日的新英语四级考试中可以看出，完形填空的文章长度较以前有所增加，共289词。因此，我们的全新仿真自测题尽可能将字数控制在250至300词之间。

三、完形填空高分突破技巧

完形填空不同于单项选择，作为一个意思连贯、结构完整的语篇，篇章知识是做完形填空非常重要的技巧和手段。

1. 利用段首句或首段最大限度地获取信息

通常，完形填空的第一句话或前几句话都是完整的，为考生提供足够的信息来挖掘文章的思路，而且，这里往往包含主题句或理解文章的大意和主要内容的必要线索。

例如, 2006年6月24日新四级考试真题中的第一句为: Do you wake up every day feeling too tired, or even upset? If so, then a new alarm clock could be just for you.

从此句可以推测出, 本文将要介绍一款可以使你在醒来后不再感到疲劳和沮丧的新闹钟。在读后面的句子和段落时, 可以根据这一线索理解和选择答案。

又如, 1998年6月四级考试真题中的第一句为: The task of being accepted and enrolled in a university begins early for some students. 从此句可以推测本文与进入大学、开始大学生活有关。在读后面的句子和段落时, 可以根据这一线索理解和选择答案。

2. 把握文章发展的基本线索, 搞清段落和句子之间的逻辑关系

完形填空是一篇有完整内容且按照一定思路发展的文章, 其段与段之间都有逻辑上的必然联系。论说文一般按照逻辑推理关系展开, 记叙文往往按照时间顺序铺陈, 而描写文章常常表现为空间关系。答题过程中, 考生首先要树立语篇概念, 抓住文章主题思想, 理清其结构布局, 明辨句与句之间、段与段之间的关系, 千万不要只拘泥于句子和语法。文章的逻辑关系主要包括:

列举关系 first, second, third...; firstly, secondly, thirdly...; first, next, then...; for one thing, for another thing...; to begin with, to conclude...

让步或转折关系 but, however, though, although, whereas, nevertheless, despite, in spite of, still, yet...

因果关系 so, therefore, thus, hence, because, for, since, as a result, accordingly, consequently ...

条件关系 if, unless, once, provided that, in case of, so long as, on condition (that) ...

补充或递进关系 further, furthermore, likewise, moreover, in addition, what's more, what's worse...

对照关系 on the contrary, in contrast, in comparison, conversely...

解释关系 that is to say, in other words...

顺序关系 before, after, first, second, then, next, finally...

3. 利用上下文寻找解题信息

完形填空的文章都是一个意义相关联的语篇。它围绕一个话题进行论述, 在行文中词语重复或替代现象是不可避免的。所以, 在解题时, 应联系上下文寻找相关线索, 有时只需将文中的词或短语照搬即可。如果上下文的线索以语义照应的形式出现, 考生可利用推断的方法将相关语义连接起来。

1) 词汇的复现关系。词汇的复现关系是指某一个词以原词、指代词、同义词、近义词、同源词、概括词等出现在语篇中。语篇中的句子通过这种复现关系得

以相互衔接。根据这个原则，某一个空格所对应的答案很可能就是在上下文中复现的相关词，考生可以根据这些复现词之间的有机联系确定答案。

例1: Forcing yourself to recall (almost) never helps because it doesn't 81 your memory; it only tightens it.

81. A) loosen B) weaken C) decrease D) reduce

【解析】该句的前后两部分互为解释，一为肯定，一为否定，为反义复现。从下文的tighten可以判断，上文应该是选loosen。

例2: Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with the students. If a long reading assignment is given, the instructors expect students to be familiar with the (information) in the reading...When research is 78, the professor expects the student to take it actively and to complete it with (minimum) guidance.

78. A) collected B) assigned C) distributed D) finished

【解析】该部分作者通过两个例子说明，应该由学生负责自己的学习，都是从“布置作业”方面解释。说明布置阅读作业时要求学生如何做；布置研究作业时又该要求学生如何做。两个例子概念复现，借助于give reading assignment的表达方式，可以确定第78题的正确答案应该是B，构成assign research的结构。

2) 词汇的同现关系。词汇的同现关系是指词汇共同出现的倾向性。在语篇中，围绕一定的主题，一定的词就会同时出现，这种词的同现关系与语篇范围关系密切，根据这个原则，我们可以删除一些语篇范围以外的选项，而将重点放在语篇范围以内的选项上。

例如: Furthermore, these highways generally 77 large urban centers, which means that they become crowded with 78 traffic during rush hours.

77. A) load B) connect C) collect D) communicate

78. A) large B) fast C) light D) heavy

【解析】道路的作用是连接人们要去的地方，目的是为了交通，因此，highways, connect, traffic为同现词汇，而与traffic同现的形容词有light, heavy。由此可见第77题的答案应为B。第78题答案看似C、D均可以，但与rush hour同现的却只能是heavy traffic，所以第78题的答案应为D。

4. 运用背景知识及社会常识，降低文章难度

解答完形填空题时，考生的背景知识和常识都发挥着非常重要的作用。完形填空的文章内容经常与日常生活相关，有的是我们头脑中已经了解的常识。当对语言的把握不很准确时，可充分利用相关知识来帮助判断。

例如: The task of being accepted and enrolled in a university begins early for some students, long 71 they graduate from high school.

71. A) as B) before C) since D) after

【解析】答案为B。根据背景知识，美国大学在学生高中毕业之前就开始进行招生和录取工作了。

四、完形填空真题回顾与详解

(一) 历年真题精选

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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Test 1 (2010-6)

The term e-commerce refers to all commercial transactions conducted over the Internet, including transactions by consumers and business-to-business transactions. Conceptually, e-commerce does not 67 from well-know commercial offerings such as banking by phone, "mail order" catalogs, or sending a purchase order to a supplier 68 fax. E-commerce follows the same model 69 in other business transactions; the difference 70 in the details.

To a consumer, the most visible form of e-commerce consists 71 online ordering. A customer begins with a catalog of possible items, 72 an item, arranges a form of payment, and 73 an order. Instead of a physical catalog, e-commerce arranges for catalogs to be 74 on the Internet. Instead of sending an order on paper or by telephone, e-commerce arranges for orders to be sent 75 a computer network. Finally, instead of sending a paper representation of payment such as a check, e-commerce 76 one to send payment information electronically.

In the decade 77 1993, e-commerce grew from an 78 novelty (新奇事物) to a mainstream business influence. In 1993, few 79 had a web page,

and 80 a handful allowed one to order products or services online. Ten years 81, both large and small businesses had web pages, and most 82 users with the opportunity to place an order. 83, many banks added online access, 84 online banking and bill paying became 85. More importantly, the value of goods and services 86 over the Internet grew dramatically after 1997.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 67. A) distract | B) descend | C) differ | D) derive |
| 68. A) with | B) via | C) from | D) off |
| 69. A) appeared | B) used | C) resorted | D) served |
| 70. A) situates | B) lies | C) roots | D) locates |
| 71. A) on | B) of | C) for | D) to |
| 72. A) reflects | B) detects | C) protects | D) selects |
| 73. A) sends in | B) puts out | C) stands for | D) carries away |
| 74. A) visible | B) responsible | C) feasible | D) sensible |
| 75. A) beside | B) over | C) beyond | D) up |
| 76. A) appeals | B) admits | C) advocates | D) allows |
| 77. A) after | B) behind | C) until | D) toward |
| 78. A) optional | B) invalid | C) occasional | D) insignificant |
| 79. A) communities | B) corps | C) corporations | D) compounds |
| 80. A) largely | B) slightly | C) solely | D) only |
| 81. A) lately | B) later | C) late | D) latter |
| 82. A) offered | B) convinced | C) equipped | D) provided |
| 83. A) Instead | B) Nevertheless | C) However | D) Besides |
| 84. A) and | B) or | C) but | D) though |
| 85. A) different | B) flexible | C) widespread | D) productive |
| 86. A) acquired | B) adapted | C) practiced | D) proceeded |

Test 2 (2009-12)

Older people must be given more chances to learn if they are to contribute to society rather than be a financial burden, according to a new study on population published recently.

The current people approach which 67 on younger people and on skills for employment is not 68 to meet the challenges of demographic (人口结构的) change, it says. Only 1% of the education budget is 69 spent on the oldest third of the population.

The 70 include the fact that most people can expect to spend a third of their lives in 71, that there are now more people over 59 than under 16 and that 11.3 million people are 72 state pension age.

" 73 needs to continue throughout life. Our historic concentration of policy attention and resources 74 young people cannot meet the new 75, " says the report's author, Professor Stephen McNair.

The major 76 of our education budget is spent on people below the age of 25. 77 people are changing their jobs, 78, partners and lifestyles more often than 79, they need opportunities to learn at every age 80, some people are starting new careers in their 50s and later.

People need opportunities to make a "midlife review" to 81 to the later stage of employed life, and to plan for the transition (过渡) 82 retirement, which may now happen 83 at any point from 50 to over 90, says McNair.

And there should be more money 84 to support people in establishing a 85 of identity and finding constructive 86 for the "third age", the 20 or more years they will spend in healthy retired life.

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|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 67. A) operates | B) focuses | C) counts | D) depends |
| 68. A) superior | B) regular | C) essential | D) adequate |
| 69. A) currently | B) barely | C) anxiously | D) heavily |
| 70. A) regulations | B) obstacles | C) challenges | D) guidelines |
| 71. A) enjoyment | B) retirement | C) stability | D) inability |
| 72. A) over | B) after | C) across | D) beside |
| 73. A) Identifying | B) Learning | C) Instructing | D) Practicing |
| 74. A) at | B) by | C) in | D) on |
| 75. A) desires | B) realms | C) needs | D) intentions |
| 76. A) measure | B) ratio | C) area | D) portion |
| 77. A) When | B) Until | C) Whether | D) Before |
| 78. A) neighbors | B) moods | C) homes | D) minds |
| 79. A) age | B) ever | C) previously | D) formerly |
| 80. A) For example | B) By contrast | C) In particular | D) On average |
| 81. A) transform | B) yield | C) adjust | D) suit |
| 82. A) within | B) from | C) beyond | D) to |
| 83. A) unfairly | B) unpredictably | C) instantly | D) indirectly |
| 84. A) reliable | B) considerable | C) available | D) feasible |
| 85. A) sense | B) conscience | C) project | D) definition |
| 86. A) ranks | B) assets | C) ideals | D) roles |

Test 3 (2009-6)

KimiYuki Suda should be a perfect customer for Japan's car-makers.

He's young, successful executive at an Internet-services company in Tokyo and has plenty of disposable 67. He used to own Toyota's Hilux Surf, a sport utility vehicle. But now he uses 68 subways and trains. "It's not inconvenient at all," he says. 69, "Having a car is so 20th century."

Suda reflects a worrisome 70 in Japan; the automobile is losing its emotional appeal, 71 among the young, who prefer to spend their money on the latest electronic devices. 72 mini-cars and luxury foreign brands are still popular, everything in between is 73. Last year sales fell 6.7 percent, 7.6 percent 74 you don't count the mini-car market. There have been 75 one-year drops in other nations: sales in Germany fell 9 percent in 2007 76 a tax increase. But experts say Japan is 77 in that sales have been decreasing steadily 78 time. Since 1990, yearly new-car sales have fallen from 7.8 million to 5.4 million units in 2007.

Alarmed by this state of 79, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA) 80 a comprehensive study of the market in 2006. It found that a 81 wealth gap, demographic (人口结构) changes and 82 lack of interest in cars led Japanese to hold their 83 longer, replace their cars with smaller ones 84 give up car ownership altogether. JAMA 85 a further sales decline of 1.2 percent this year. Some experts believe that if the trend continues for much longer, further consolidation (合并) in the automotive sector is 86.

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|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 67. A) profit | B) payment | C) income | D) budget |
| 68. A) mostly | B) partially | C) occasionally | D) rarely |
| 69. A) Therefore | B) Besides | C) Otherwise | D) Consequently |
| 70. A) drift | B) tide | C) current | D) trend |
| 71. A) remarkably | B) essentially | C) specially | D) particularly |
| 72. A) While | B) Because | C) When | D) Since |
| 73. A) surging | B) stretching | C) slipping | D) shaking |
| 74. A) unless | B) if | C) as | D) after |
| 75. A) lower | B) slighter | C) broader | D) larger |
| 76. A) liable to | B) in terms of | C) thanks to | D) in view of |
| 77. A) unique | B) similar | C) mysterious | D) strange |
| 78. A) over | B) against | C) on | D) behind |
| 79. A) mess | B) boom | C) growth | D) decay |