

COLLEGE ENGLISH



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主编：大学英语考试研究中心

大学英语

考试全真题解题

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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。

知其然,便可以知其所以然。本书汇集了最新的四级考试全真试题 12 套(并配有 3 盒磁带),对参考答案进行了详实的解释,突出了解题技巧,强调了解题思路,帮助考生快捷地在分数上取得突破。我们建议考生先做真题,然后再参阅解题技巧,这样便可以做到察身自省,有的放矢,真正掌握自己的解题技巧。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

大学英语考试研究中心

2005 年 2 月

目 录

2005 年 1 月四级试题	(1)
2005 年 1 月听力理解原文	(13)
2005 年 1 月四级试题注解	(15)
2004 年 6 月四级试题	(21)
2004 年 6 月听力理解原文	(33)
2004 年 6 月四级试题注解	(35)
2003 年 12 月四级试题	(43)
2003 年 12 月听力理解原文	(55)
2003 年 12 月四级试题注解	(58)
2003 年 6 月四级试题	(65)
2003 年 6 月听力理解原文	(76)
2003 年 6 月四级试题注解	(79)
2002 年 12 月四级试题	(85)
2002 年 12 月听力理解原文	(97)
2002 年 12 月四级试题注解	(99)
2002 年 6 月四级试题	(104)
2002 年 6 月听力理解原文	(115)
2002 年 6 月四级试题注解	(118)

2002 年 1 月四级试题	(122)
2002 年 1 月听力理解原文	(133)
2002 年 1 月四级试题注解	(136)
 2001 年 6 月四级试题	 (142)
2001 年 6 月听力理解原文	(153)
2001 年 6 月四级试题注解	(155)
 2001 年 1 月四级试题	 (161)
2001 年 1 月听力理解原文	(172)
2001 年 1 月四级试题注解	(175)
 2000 年 6 月四级试题	 (180)
2000 年 6 月听力理解原文	(191)
2000 年 6 月四级试题注解	(194)
 2000 年 1 月四级试题	 (198)
2000 年 1 月听力理解原文	(209)
2000 年 1 月四级试题注解	(212)
 1999 年 6 月四级试题	 (217)
1999 年 6 月听力理解原文	(228)
1999 年 6 月四级试题注解	(231)

2005 年 1 月四级试题

试卷一

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) The man enjoys traveling by car.
B) The man lives far from the subway.
C) The man is good at driving.
D) The man used to own a car.
2. A) Tony should continue taking the course.
B) She approves of Tony's decision.
C) Tony can choose another science course.
D) She can't meet Tony so early in the morning.
3. A) She has to study for the exam.
B) She is particularly interested in plays.
C) She's eager to watch the new play.
D) She can lend her notes to the man.
4. A) They will be replaced by on-line education sooner or later.
B) They will attract fewer kids as on-line education expands.
C) They will continue to exist along with on-line education.
D) They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only.

5. A) Most students would like to work for a newspaper.
B) Most students find a job by reading advertisements.
C) Most students find it hard to get a job after they graduate.
D) Most students don't want jobs advertised in the newspapers.
6. A) Move the washing machine to the basement.
B) Turn the basement into a workshop.
C) Repair the washing machine.
D) Finish his assignment.
7. A) Some students at the back cannot hear the professor.
B) The professor has changed his reading assignment.
C) Some of the students are not on the professor's list.
D) The professor has brought extra copies of his assignment.
8. A) She doesn't want to talk about the contest.
B) She's modest about her success in the contest.
C) She's spent two years studying English in Canada.
D) She's very proud of her success in the speech contest.
9. A) Talking about sports.
B) Writing up local news.
C) Reading newspapers.
D) Putting up advertisements
10. A) They shouldn't change their plan.
B) They'd better change their mind.
C) The tennis game won't last long.
D) Weather forecasts are not reliable.

Section B Compound Dictation

注意:听力理解的B节(Section B)为复合式听写(Compound Dictation),题目在试卷二上。

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.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the misery lasts.

The American Lung Association (ALA) has issued new guidelines on combating colds and the *flu* (流感), and one of the keys is being able to quickly tell the two apart. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses-flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine, which is, for most

people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA.

But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.

Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome (综合症), a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system.

There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

11. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help A.

- A) shorten the duration of the illness
- B) the patient buy medicine over the counter
- C) the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs
- D) prevent people from catching colds and the flu

12. We learn from the passage that D.

- A) one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu
- B) aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu ☒
- C) delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system
- D) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu

13. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively, B.

- A) one should identify the virus which causes it
- B) one should consult a doctor as soon as possible
- C) one should take medicine upon catching the disease
- D) one should remain alert when the disease is spreading

14. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold? C

- A) A stuffy nose.
- B) A high temperature.
- C) A sore throat.
- D) A dry cough.

15. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents A.

- A) are advised not to give them aspirin
- B) should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome
- C) are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination
- D) should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

In a time of low academic achievement by children in the United States, many Americans are turning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers. However, the answers provided by Japanese preschools are not the ones Americans expected to find. In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction. In one investigation, 300 Japanese and 210 American preschool teachers, child development specialists, and parents were asked about various aspects of early childhood education. Only 2 percent of the Japanese *respondents* (答卷者) listed "to give children a good start academically" as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. In contrast, over half the American respondents chose this as one of their top three choices. To prepare children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, Japanese schools do not teach reading, writing, and mathematics, but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group! The vast majority of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.

In the recent comparison of Japanese and American preschool education, 91 percent of Japanese respondents chose providing children with a group experience as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. Sixty-two percent of the more individually oriented (强调个性发展的) Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices. An emphasis on the importance of the group seen in Japanese early childhood education continues into elementary school education.

Like in America, there is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese kindergartens have specific aims, such as early musical training or potential development. In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have elementary and secondary schools. Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children's chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities. Several more progressive programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens.

16. We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe A.
- A) Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents
 - B) Japan's economic success is a result of its scientific achievements
 - C) Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction
 - D) Japan's higher education is superior to theirs
17. Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should also attach importance to B.
- A) problem solving
 - B) group experience
 - C) parental guidance
 - D) individually-oriented development
18. In Japan's preschool education, the focus is on D.
- A) preparing children academically
 - B) developing children's artistic interests
 - C) tapping children's potential
 - D) shaping children's character

19. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to A.
A) broaden children's horizon C) lighten children's study load ✓
B) cultivate children's creativity D) enrich children's knowledge
20. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university-based kindergartens?
A) They can do better in their future studies.
B) They can accumulate more group experience there.
C) They can be individually oriented when they grow up.
D) They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Lead deposits, which accumulated in soil and snow during the 1960's and 70's, were primarily the result of leaded gasoline emissions originating in the United States. In the twenty years that the Clean Air Act has mandated unleaded gas use in the United States, the lead accumulation worldwide has decreased significantly.

A study published recently in the journal *Nature* shows that air-borne leaded gas emissions from the United States were the leading contributor to the high concentration of lead in the snow in Greenland. The new study is a result of the continued research led by Dr. Charles Boutron, an expert on the impact of heavy metals on the environment at the National Center for Scientific Research in France. A study by Dr. Boutron published in 1991 showed that lead levels in *arctic* (北极的) snow were declining.

In his new study, Dr. Boutron found the ratios of the different forms of lead in the leaded gasoline used in the United States were different from the ratios of European, Asian and Canadian gasolines and thus enabled scientists to *differentiate* (分区) the lead sources. The dominant lead ratio found in Greenland snow matched that found in gasoline from the United States.

In a study published in the journal *Ambio*, scientists found that lead levels in soil in the Northeastern United States had decreased markedly since the introduction of unleaded gasoline.

Many scientists had believed that the lead would stay in soil and snow for a longer period.

The authors of the *Ambio* study examined samples of the upper layers of soil taken from the same sites of 30 forest floors in New England, New York and Pennsylvania in 1980 and in 1990. The forest environment processed and redistributed the lead faster than the scientists had expected.

Scientists say both studies demonstrate that certain parts of the *ecosystem* (生态系统) respond rapidly to reductions in atmospheric pollution, but that these findings should not be used as a license to pollute.

21. The study published in the journal *Nature* indicates that D.
A) the Clean Air Act has not produced the desired results
B) lead deposits in arctic snow are on the increase

- C) lead will stay in soil and snow longer than expected
 D) the US is the major source of lead pollution in arctic snow
22. Lead accumulation worldwide decreased significantly after the use of unleaded gas in the US _____.
 A) was discouraged ✓ C) was prohibited by law
 B) was enforced by law D) was introduced
23. How did scientists discover the source of lead pollution in Greenland? C
 A) By analyzing the data published in journals like Nature and Ambio.
 B) By observing the lead accumulations in different parts of the arctic area.
 C) By studying the chemical elements of soil and snow in Northeastern America.
 D) By comparing the chemical compositions of leaded gasoline used in various countries.
24. The authors of the Ambio study have found that _____ A
 A) forests get rid of lead pollution faster than expected
 B) lead accumulations in forests are more difficult to deal with
 C) lead deposits are widely distributed in the forests of the US
 D) the upper layers of soil in forests are easily polluted by lead emissions
25. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that scientists _____.
 A) are puzzled by the mystery of forest pollution ✓
 B) feel relieved by the use of unleaded gasoline
 C) still consider lead pollution a problem
 D) lack sufficient means to combat lead pollution

Passage Four

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Exercise is one of the few factors with a positive role in long-term maintenance of body weight. Unfortunately, that message has not gotten through to the average American, who would rather try switching to "light" beer and low-calorie bread than increase physical exertion. The Centers for Disease Control, for example, found that fewer than one-fourth of overweight adults who were trying to shed pounds said they were combining exercise with their diet.

In rejecting exercise, some people may be discouraged too much by caloric-expenditure charts; for example, one would have to briskly walk three miles just to work off the 275 calories in one delicious Danish *pastry* (小甜饼). Even exercise professionals concede half a point here. "Exercise by itself is a very tough way to lose weight," says York Onnen, program director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Still, exercise's supporting role in weight reduction is vital. A study at the Boston University Medical Center of overweight police officers and other public employees confirmed that those who dieted without exercise regained almost all their old weight, while those who worked exercise into their daily routine maintained their new weight.

If you have been *sedentary* (极少活动的) and decide to start walking one mile a day, the

added exercise could burn an extra 100 calories daily. In a year's time, assuming no increase in food intake, you could lose ten pounds. By increasing the distance of your walks gradually and making other dietary adjustments, you may lose even more weight.

26. What is said about the average American in the passage? B
- A) They tend to exaggerate the healthful effect of "light" beer.
 - B) They usually ignore the effect of exercise on losing weight.
 - C) They prefer "light" beer and low-calorie bread to other drinks and food. X
 - D) They know the factors that play a positive role in keeping down body weight.
27. Some people dislike exercise because _____. D
- A) they think it is physically exhausting
 - B) they find it hard to exercise while on a diet X
 - C) they don't think it possible to walk 3 miles every day
 - D) they find consulting caloric-expenditure charts troublesome
28. "Even exercise professionals concede half a point here" (Line 3, Para. 2) means "They _____." D
- A) agree that the calories in a small piece of pastry can be difficult to work off by exercise
 - B) partially believe diet plays a supporting role in weight reduction X
 - C) are not fully convinced that dieting can help maintain one's new weight
 - D) are not sufficiently informed of the positive role of exercise in losing weight
29. What was confirmed by the Boston University Medical Center's study? A
- A) Controlling one's calorie intake is more important than doing exercise.
 - B) Even occasional exercise can help reduce weight.
 - C) Weight reduction is impossible without exercise.
 - D) One could lose ten pounds in a year's time if there's no increase in food intake.
30. What is the author's purpose in writing this article? D
- A) To justify the study of the Boston University Medical Center.
 - B) To stress the importance of maintaining proper weight. X
 - C) To support the statement made by York Onnen.
 - D) To show the most effective way to lose weight.

Part III

Vocabulary

(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.*

31. The machine looked like a large, _____, old-fashioned typewriter.
- A) forceful
 - B) clumsy X
 - C) intense
 - D) tricky
32. Though she began her _____ by singing in a local pop group, she is now a famous

- Hollywood movie star.
- A) employment C) occupation
B) career D) profession
33. Within two weeks of arrival, all foreigners had to _____ with the local police
A) inquire C) register
B) consult D) profession
34. Considering your salary, you should be able to _____ at least twenty dollars a week.
A) put forward C) put out
B) put up D) put aside
35. As he has _____ our patience, we'll not wait for him any longer.
A) torn C) exhausted
B) wasted D) consumed
36. These teachers try to be objective when they _____ the integrated ability of their students.
A) justify C) indicate
B) evaluate D) reckon
37. Mrs. Morris's daughter is pretty and _____, and many girls envy her.
A) slender C) faint
B) light D) minor
38. Tomorrow the mayor is to _____ a group of Canadian businessmen on a tour of the city.
A) coordinate C) accompany
B) cooperate D) associate
39. I'm _____ enough to know it is going to be a very difficult situation to compete against three strong teams.
A) realistic C) register
B) conscious D) resolve
40. Can you give me even the _____ clue as to where her son might be?
A) simplest C) least
B) slightest D) utmost
41. Norman Davis will be remembered by many with _____ not only as a great scholar but also as a most delightful and faithful friend.
A) kindness C) warmth
B) friendliness D) affection
42. Salaries for _____ positions seem to be higher than for permanent ones.
A) legal C) voluntary
B) optional D) temporary
43. Most people agree that the present role of women has already affected U. S. society. _____, it has affected the traditional role of men.
A) Above all C) At most
B) In all D) At last

44. Science and technology have _____ in important ways to the improvement of agricultural production.
 A) attached C) contributed
 B) assisted D) witnessed
45. As an actor he could communicate a whole _____ of emotions.
 A) frame C) number
 B) range D) scale
46. This is what you should bear in mind: Don't _____ a salary increase before you actually get it.
 A) hang on C) wait on
 B) draw on D) count on
47. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated _____ instead of mechanically.
 A) artificially C) manually
 B) automatically D) synthetically
48. The little girl was so frightened that she just wouldn't _____ her grip on my arm.
 A) loosen C) relieve
 B) remove D) dismiss
49. He never arrives on time and my _____ is that he feels the meetings are useless.
 A) preference C) inference
 B) conference D) reference
50. Mrs. Smith was so _____ about everything that no servants could please her.
 A) specific C) precise
 B) special D) particular
51. Last night he saw two dark _____ enter the building, and then there was the explosion.
 A) features C) sketches
 B) figures D) images
52. It is obvious that this new rule is applicable to everyone without _____.
 A) exception C) modification
 B) exclusion D) substitution
53. His temper and personality show that he can become a soldier of the top _____.
 A) circle C) category
 B) rank D) grade
54. During the lecture, the speaker occasionally _____ his point by relating his own experiences.
 A) illustrated C) cited
 B) hinted D) displayed
55. Only those who can _____ to lose their money should make high-risk investments.
 A) maintain C) endure
 B) sustain D) afford

56. He found the _____ media attention intolerable and decided to go abroad.
 A) sufficient C) steady
 B) constant D) plenty
57. There has been a collision _____ a number of cars on the main road to town.
 A) composing C) involving
 B) consisting D) engaging
58. _____ elephants are different from wild elephants in many aspects, including their tempers.
 A) Cultivated C) Civil
 B) Regulated D) Tame
59. Ten days ago the young man informed his boss of his intention to _____.
 A) resign C) retreat
 B) reject D) replace
60. As one of the world's highest paid models, she had her face _____ for five million dollars.
 A) deposited C) measured
 B) assured D) insured

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.

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 61 you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 62 you money or can add 63 the cost.

Take the 64 example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 65 you are making the 66 buy if you choose one 67 look you like and which is also the cheapest 68 price. But when you get it, home you may find that it 69 twice as long as a more expensive 70 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 71 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 72 when you go out shopping? If you 73 your home, your car or any valuable 74 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long 75.

Before you buy a new 76, talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it suits your particular 77.

Before you buy an expensive 78, or a service, do check the price and 79 is on offer. If possible, choose 80 three items or three estimates.