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陈晓茹 / 主编



# 全国 大学生英语竞赛

## 全真模拟试题集

### (C类) 第二版

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科学出版社

# 全国大学生英语竞赛全真模拟试题集

(C 类)

(第二版)

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## 内 容 简 介

本书提供了两类试题供读者练习使用。第一类为全国大学生英语竞赛模拟试题 10 套及详尽答案,包括听力原文。模拟试题的题型、分值均与竞赛真题一致。第二类整理编辑了最近两年(2010~2011 年)的竞赛真题及答案,供广大参赛学生模拟练习。

本书既可以作为大学生英语竞赛前的辅导练习用书,也可以供学生自学提高英语水平,或准备大学英语四、六级考试使用。

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# 前 言

全国大学生英语竞赛 (National English Contest for College Students, NECCS) 是经教育部批准举办的全国唯一的大学英语综合能力竞赛活动, 是我国大学英语教学的一项重要评价手段和激励机制, 对于落实高校有关大学英语教学水平评估的各项指标, 全面提高大学英语学科地位和大学英语教学水平有极大的促进作用。自 1999 年举办以来, 至今已成功举办了 14 届, 充分体现了该竞赛的宗旨——贯彻落实教育部关于大学英语教学改革精神, 促进大学生英语水平的全面提高, 激发广大学生学习英语的兴趣, 鼓励英语学习成绩优秀的学生。开展此项竞赛活动, 有助于全面展示全国各高校大学英语教学水平和教学改革的成果, 保证高校教学水平评估有关大学英语教学的各项指标的落实, 有助于学生夯实和扩展英语基础知识和基本技能, 全面提高大学生英语综合运用能力, 推动全国大学英语教学上一个新台阶。

本竞赛初赛和决赛试题以现行的《大学英语课程教学要求》为命题依据, 学习借鉴国内外最新的测试理论和命题技术、方法, 既参考现行的国家级“十一五”大学英语规划教材, 又不依据任何一种教材; 既贴近当代大学生的学习和生活, 有利于检测参赛学生的实际英语水平, 又有利于推进大学英语教学和测试的改革。本竞赛的初赛和决赛试题注重信度和效度, 内容上体现真实性、实用性和时代性。

由于编者水平有限, 书中疏漏和不当之处在所难免, 敬请读者批评指正。

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## 第一部分 模拟试题

### Model Test 1

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

##### Section A (5 marks)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear five 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 read only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. Where did this conversation most probably take place?  
A. On a plane.                      B. At a coffee shop.    C. At a restaurant.
2. When did the tennis match start?  
A. At 8:30.                          B. At 10:30.              C. At 9:30.
3. What does the woman mean?  
A. She doesn't agree with the man.  
B. She agrees with the man.  
C. She is sure that Susan is beautiful and young.
4. How long does it take for the local train to get to the city?  
A. One hour.                        B. Three hours.            C. Four hours.
5. What will the speakers most probably do?  
A. Take a walk around.  
B. Look for a restaurant.  
C. Go to another expensive place.

##### Section B (10 marks)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. At the end of each conversation, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, read the questions, each with three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Conversation One**

6. What is the man complaining about?  
A. His luggage was lost.  
B. His luggage was sent to a wrong room.  
C. His luggage was not in his room on time as usual.
7. Who made the mistake?  
A. The woman.                      B. The bellman.                      C. Someone else.
8. What will the woman do for the man as a compensation?  
A. An apology.                      B. One free night.                      C. A bottle of wine.

**Conversation Two**

9. What does the woman think about the business of the man?  
A. A hard work.                      B. Marvelous.                      C. Helpful.
10. Where are a lot of fax messages sent to?  
A. Foreign countries.                      B. London.                      C. Birmingham.
11. According to the conversation, what's the advantage of sending a fax, compared with using the Royal Mail?  
A. More convenient.                      B. Quicker.                      C. Cheaper.
12. How much does it cost if you want to send two pages to the United States?  
A. Five pounds.                      B. Ten pounds.                      C. Twelve pounds.
13. How many days a week is the shop open?  
A. Five and half days a week.  
B. Seven days a week.  
C. Six and half days a week.
14. What percentage of the customers does the man dislike?  
A. 95%.                      B. 2%.                      C. 3%.
15. Which type of customers does the man particularly dislike?  
A. Customers who don't pay their bills.  
B. Customers who aren't polite.  
C. Customers who waste his time.

**Section C (5 marks)**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. After each item, which will be read only once, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the **three** choices marked **A**, **B** and **C**, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.*



16. How long will it take for new forests to grow back?  
A. 65 years.                      B. 20 years.                      C. 40 years.
17. What did Jimmy Carter plan to focus his efforts on after leaving the White House in 1981?  
A. A presidential library.  
B. Camp David.  
C. Winning a second term.
18. Why did the Africans occupy the Paris church?  
A. They were asking for the right to stay in Paris.  
B. They were not allowed to enter it legally.  
C. They were afraid of being taken to a hospital.
19. How many schools were destroyed by Taliban?  
A. 118.                              B. 183.                              C. 138.
20. When were the five Chinese kidnapped?  
A. On Wednesday.              B. On January 15<sup>th</sup>.              C. On January 5<sup>th</sup>.

#### Section D (10 marks)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are 10 missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.*

A researcher says lead in the environment could be a major (21) \_\_\_\_\_ by young people. Doctor Herbert Needleman is a professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine in Pennsylvania and he (22) \_\_\_\_\_ his findings at the yearly meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Doctor Needleman says the presence of lead in the brain changes the (23) \_\_\_\_\_ that control actions and that can cause a person to act in (24) \_\_\_\_\_.

In the 1970s, Doctor Needleman found lower scores on (25) \_\_\_\_\_ even in children who did not have such signs of lead poisoning. After that, lead was (26) \_\_\_\_\_ gasoline and paint in the United States. Yet many homes still have old lead paint. Lead was also used in older (27) \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, officials just announced stronger testing and reporting requirements as of next year for lead in American drinking water.

The newest research shows that even very small amounts of lead in bones can affect brain development. A simple (28) \_\_\_\_\_ can measure lead except that an X-ray process is needed to measure levels in bone. In 2004, such tests were done on 190 young people who were (29) \_\_\_\_\_ and the findings showed that their (30) \_\_\_\_\_ were higher than normal. And, in 1998, three hundred children were studied and the test scores showed higher levels of aggression and learning problems in those with increased levels of lead. Yet these

levels were still considered safe by the government.

## Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

**Directions:** There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are **four** choices marked **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

31. Some people would like to do shopping on Sundays since they expect to pick up wonderful \_\_\_\_\_ in the market.  
A. batteries                      B. bargains  
C. baskets                         D. barrels
32. The police have offered a large \_\_\_\_\_ for information leading to the robber's arrest.  
A. prize                            B. reward  
C. compensation                 D. award
33. Everyone knew that \_\_\_\_\_ the project would be completed and we'd all have to return to our own separate departments.  
A. precisely                        B. ultimately  
C. eventfully                       D. primarily
34. People's expectations about the future may have more influence on their sense of well-being than their \_\_\_\_\_ state does.  
A. current                          B. initial  
C. modern                          D. primitive
35. The trumpet player was certainly loud. But I wasn't bothered by his loudness \_\_\_\_ by his lack of talent.  
A. than                              B. more than  
C. as                                 D. so much as
36. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to \_\_\_\_\_ the color of his skin.  
A. with the exception of        B. in the light of  
C. regardless of                 D. by virtue of
37. The older New England villages have changed relatively little \_\_\_\_\_ a gas station or two in recent decades.  
A. except for                        B. in addition to  
C. except                             D. besides
38. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.  
A. take over                        B. result in  
C. hold on                          D. keep to

39. If it \_\_\_\_ rain tomorrow, we'll have the party outside.  
 A. wouldn't                      B. doesn't  
 C. didn't                         D. won't
40. You should bear in mind that he is not so strong as he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. was used to be                B. used to be  
 C. was used to                    D. use to
41. When we got to the cinema, the film hadn't started yet, so we \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. needn't hurry                 B. didn't need hurry  
 C. needn't to hurry               D. needn't have hurried
42. He \_\_\_\_ ice-cream on the beach if his father \_\_\_\_ last year, leaving nothing but debts.  
 A. were to be selling...should die                      B. would not be selling...had died  
 C. would be selling...had not died                      D. would not be selling...had not died
- 43 — Martin would be much wiser to stay in the country for another year and finish his master's degree than to rush home and take over his father's business now. \_\_\_\_\_  
 — Yes, I agree with you.  
 A. How about you?                B. Don't you think?  
 C. I'm sure that.                    D. Do you know?
44. — Since I didn't begin my project I might not go to class today.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ That will only put your further behind.  
 A. Are you kidding?                B. Surely.  
 C. I agree with you.                D. I couldn't agree more.
45. — David got straight "A" for this semester again.  
 — \_\_\_\_\_ He always gets up very early and studies in the morning.  
 A. Many hands make light work.  
 B. The grass is always greener than the other side.  
 C. Early birds catch the worm.  
 D. Don't put all your eggs in one basket.

### Part III Cloze (15 marks)

**Directions:** Read the following passage and fill in each blank with **one** word. Choose the correct word in one of the following **three** ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word, or by using the given letters of the word. Remember to write the answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

If you feel overwhelmed by your college experiences, you are not alone—many of today's college students are (46) \_\_\_\_\_ (suffer) from a form of shock.

Lisa is a good example of a student in shock. She is an attractive, intelligent

twenty-year-old college (47) ju \_\_\_\_\_ at a state university. Now, only three years later, Lisa is miserable. She has changed her major four times and is forced to hold down two part-time jobs in order to pay her (48) \_\_\_\_\_. She suffers from sleeping and eating disorders and has no close friends. Sometimes she bursts out (49) \_\_\_\_\_ for no apparent reason.

What is happening to Lisa (50) \_\_\_\_\_ to millions of college students each year. As a result, roughly one-quarter of the student population at any time will suffer from (51) sym \_\_\_\_\_ of depression.

There are three reasons why today's college students are suffering more than in earlier generations. (52) Fi \_\_\_\_\_ is a weakening family support structure. Today, with high divorce (53) \_\_\_\_\_ and many parents experiencing psychological difficulties, the traditional family is not always (54) ava \_\_\_\_\_ for guidance and support.

Another problem is financial (55) pr \_\_\_\_\_. In the last decade tuition costs have skyrocketed (猛涨). At the same time there has been a cutback in federal aid to students. College loans are now much (56) \_\_\_\_\_ (hard) to obtain. Consequently, most students must work at least part time.

A final cause of student shock is the large selection of majors available. Because of the magnitude (重要性) and difficulty of choosing a (57) \_\_\_\_\_, colleges can prove a time of great indecision (犹豫不决). Many students switch majors. As a result, it is becoming common place to take five or six years to get a degree. It can be depressing to students to be faced with the (58) \_\_\_\_\_ (add) tuition costs.

While there is no magic cure-all for student shock, colleges have (59) \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) to research into the psychological problems of students, and upgrade their (60) psy \_\_\_\_\_ counseling centers to handle the greater demand for services. In addition, stress-management workshops have become common on college campuses.

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

**Directions:** Read the following passage. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions using information from the passage. Remember to write the answers on the *Answer Sheet*.

### Section A (10 marks)

**Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**

Industrial psychology is the application of various psychological techniques to the selection and training of industrial workers and to the promotion of efficient working conditions and techniques, as well as individual job satisfaction.

The selection of workers for particular jobs is essentially a problem of discovering the

special aptitude and personality characteristics needed for the job and of devising tests to determine whether candidates have such aptitudes and characteristics. The development of tests of this kind has long been a field of psychological research.

Once the worker is on the job and has been trained, the fundamental aim of the industrial psychologist is to find ways in which a particular job can best be accomplished with a minimum of effort and a maximum of individual satisfaction. The psychologist's function, therefore, differs from that of the so-called efficiency expert, who places primary emphasis on increased production. Psychological techniques used to lessen the effort involved in a given job include a detailed study of the motions required to do the job, the equipment used, and the conditions under which the job is performed. After making such a study, the industrial psychologist often determines that the job in question may be accomplished with less effort by changing the routine motions of the work itself, changing or moving the tools, improving the working conditions, or a combination of several of these methods.

Industrial psychologists have also studied the effects of fatigue on workers to determine the length of working time that yields the greatest productivity. In some cases such studies have proven that total production on particular jobs could be increased by reducing the number of working hours or by increasing the number of rest periods, or "break", during the day. Industrial psychologists may also suggest less direct requirements for general improvement of job performance, such as establishing a better line of communication between employees and management.

### **Questions 61 to 65**

**Directions:** *Decide whether the following statements are True or False.*

( ) 61. The primary objective of industrial psychology is to study the techniques leading to the highest productivity.

( ) 62. A test in industrial psychology is used to find out a worker's motivation for a certain job.

( ) 63. The industrial psychologist's job function is to emphasize on increased production.

( ) 64. In an industrial psychologist's mind, a worker's state of mind when working is important.

( ) 65. It is certain that two breaks in a day lead to higher productivity than one.

### **Section B (10 marks)**

#### **Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.**

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light

gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environments tolerable and some ultraviolet rays penetrate the atmosphere. Cosmic rays of various kinds come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage—a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of (deformed) children or even grandchildren.

Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far. At present, radiation seems to be the greatest physical hazard to space travelers, but it is impossible to say just how serious the hazard will turn out to be in the future.

### **Questions 66 to 70**

**Directions:** Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage in a maximum of 10 words for each question.

66. According to the passage, what would our environment be without atmosphere?
67. What will spacemen protect themselves when they spend long period in space?
68. What is the greatest danger to men in space?
69. When will the damage be discovered?
70. How serious does the damage do harm to men in space?

### **Section C (10 marks)**

#### **Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.**

The history of the American people is, in part, the history of the movement of the American people. They moved from the colonies of the East Coast to the open spaces of the West. They moved from the country and the farm to the city. More recently, Americans have been moving from the cities to the suburbs.

Pioneer Americans began moving from the East Coast to the West 250 years ago. They moved west for many reasons. One reason was the availability of unlimited open space and land for farming. Americans liked large open spaces, and they also liked the freedom and independence to develop the land in their own way. Some of the land became farms. Important minerals were discovered in some areas, so some of the land became mines. Other large areas became cattle ranches. There seemed to be enough land for everybody. But it was a different life—a life of endless work and hardship.

After 1860, the Industrial Revolution changed the United States, Americans learned how to manufacture steel. They began to produce petroleum. The automobile was invented. Factories of all kinds began to appear, and cities began to grow up around the factories. Farmers and other country people moved to the growing cities in order to find jobs and an easier life. In the early 1900s, the cities were busy, exciting places. However, there was also a lot of poverty and hardship.

The cities grew up—the building got taller—and the cities grew out—they spread out from the center. Private houses with yards and porches disappeared. Apartment buildings, each one taller than the next, took their place. More and more people moved to the cities, and the cities got bigger and bigger.

Some cities could not spread out because there was no room to do so. These cities, of which New York is the best example, became more and more crowded. More people meant more cars, trucks, and buses, more noise, more pollution, and more crime. Many cities became ugly and dirty. Some people and some businesses began to leave the cities and move to the suburbs outside the cities.

The move to the suburbs is still happening. Americans are looking for a small piece of land that they can call their own. They want a house with a yard. However, they do not want to give up the good jobs they have in the city. In many cases, companies in the suburbs give them jobs. In other cases, Americans tend to commute to and from the cities where their jobs are. In recent years, more and more businesses are moving to the suburbs. They are attracting many people and the suburbs are becoming crowded.

Americans have watched their big cities fall slowly into disrepair and die. Many middle-class people have left the cities, and only the very rich and the very poor are staying behind.

Concerned Americans are trying to solve the problems of noise, dirt, crime, and pollution in the big cities. They are trying to rebuild bad sections of the cities in order to attract and keep business people. They are trying to make their cities beautiful. Now many Americans are thinking of moving back to the cities.

Other Americans are finding that even the suburbs have become more crowded. They are looking for unpolluted open spaces and for an independent way of life.

### **Questions 71 to 75**

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences with information given in the passage in a **maximum of 10 words for each blank.**

71. Americans first move from the East to the West, then the country people moved to the city and later \_\_\_\_\_.
72. According to the passage, Americans moved to the West because \_\_\_\_\_.

73. Private houses with \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in the city took up too much space and had to make way for \_\_\_\_\_.
74. Nowadays, in the suburbs of American cities, \_\_\_\_\_.
75. Many Americans nowadays are thinking of \_\_\_\_\_.

#### Section D (10 marks)

#### **Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.**

It is said that good lighting can often be helped in promoting safety and security. While bad lighting is not helpful, and may badly compromise the intended goals for which the lighting was designed and installed.

Does outdoor nighttime lighting prevent crime? The answer is nobody knows. In some cases, lighting seems to deter crime and it makes people feel more secure, but in reality they may be just as secure without the lighting. In some cases, lighting probably increases crime because it draws attention to a house or business that would otherwise escape attention. Most crimes, violent and otherwise, take place during the day. After all, criminals need light to do their work, too. A dusk-to-dawn light shining all night in a rural area probably is an inducement for robbery and vandalism. A passerby might not otherwise notice the farmhouse is ever there.

An infrared motion-sensor security light which comes on only when someone steps into the beam makes a lot of sense. It is only on when needed, thereby conserving energy. Its sudden illumination serves to frighten away the criminal. These lights are now beginning to replace some of the all-night dusk-to-dawn 175 watt mercury vapor lights. This makes good sense from the economical, environmental, and crime prevention points of view. The motion-sensor security lights can cause light pollution and light trespass if too high a wattage spotlight is used, or if they are not aimed down toward the ground. They should also have some shielding. Do street lights, parking lot lights, and security lights prevent crime? Maybe yes, maybe no. (79) If they are overly bright with much glare, they actually make it easier for a criminal to hide in the deep shadows produced by objects in the harsh glary light and encourage crime rather than discourage it. Well-lit streets with even, uniform lighting, low glare, and utilizing fully-shielded fixtures probably have lower vehicle and pedestrian accident rates. How about bright lights in a parking lot? How many people do you know whose car has been broken into during the day, or while directly underneath a light at night? (80) One speaker at a recent lighting symposium recounted how his car was robbed at a local mall. It sat near a store entrance and was directly under a bright light!

#### **Questions 76 to 78**

**Directions:** Choose the best answer according to the passage.



76. No one can say for sure whether nighttime lighting helps prevent crime because \_\_\_\_.
- A. it is not decisive to criminal occurrence  
 B. it gives people a false sense of security  
 C. it serves to attract the attention of the robbers  
 D. it only helps the criminals spot a potential location
77. A motion-sensor security light is more preferable in all the following ways except that \_\_\_\_.
- A. it saves energy                      B. it causes less pollution  
 C. it's on when needed                D. it may frighten the criminal away
78. What measure can be taken to prevent light trespass?
- A. Use low wattage spotlight.  
 B. Leave the lights on all night.  
 C. Make the spotlights glare brightly.  
 D. Lengthen the distance between lights.

### Questions 79 to 80

**Directions:** Translate the underlined sentences in the passage into Chinese.

79. If they are overly bright with much glare, they actually make it easier for a criminal to hide in the deep shadows produced by objects in the harsh glary light and encourage crime rather than discourage it.
80. One speaker at a recent lighting symposium recounted how his car was robbed at a local mall.

### Part V Translation (10 marks)

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in brackets.  
 Remember to write your answers on the **Answer Sheet**.

81. 他一下课就去了图书馆。(make one's way)  
 82. 他们不顾一切困难和挫折, 坚持战斗。(in spite of)  
 83. 请勿践踏草地。(get off)  
 84. 因为他没有遵守安全规则, 机器出了故障。(result in)  
 85. 这出戏的情节如此复杂, 一般观众简直无法理解。(beyond)

### Part VI IQ Test (10 marks)

**Directions:** There are five IQ Test questions in this part. Write your answer on the **Answer Sheet**.

86. A rancher is building an open-ended (straight) fence by string wire between posts 25 meters