

大学英语四级

# · 考试宝典

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# 第一部分 真题和模拟试题

## College English Test Band Four (2008. 6)

### Part I

### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Recreational Activities**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 娱乐活动多种多样
2. 娱乐活动可能使人们受益,也可能有危害性
3. 作为大学生我的看法

### Part II

### Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1 - 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

#### Media Selection for Advertisements

After determining the target audience for a product or service, advertising agencies must select the appropriate media for the advertisement. We discuss here the major types of media used in advertising. We focus our attention on seven types of advertising: television, newspapers, radio, magazines, out-of-home, Internet, and direct mail.

#### Television

Television is an attractive medium for advertising because it delivers mass audiences to advertisers. When you consider that nearly three out of four Americans have seen the game show *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire*? You can understand the power of television to communicate with a large audience. When advertisers create a brand, for example, they want to impress consumers with the brand and its image. Television provides an ideal vehicle for this type of communication. But television is an expensive medium, and not all advertisers can afford to use it.

Television's influence on advertising is fourfold. First, narrowcasting means that television channels are seen by an increasingly narrow segment of the audience. The Golf Channel, for instance, is watched by people who play golf. Home and Garden Television is seen by those interested in household improvement projects. Thus, audiences are smaller and more *homogeneous* (具有共同特点的) than they have been in the past. Second, there is an increase in the number of television channels available to viewers, and thus, advertisers. This has also resulted in an increase in the sheer number of advertisements to which audiences are exposed. Third, digital recording devices allow audience members more control over which commercials they watch. Fourth, control over programming is being passed from the networks to local cable operators and satellite programmers.



## Newspapers

After television, the medium attracting the next largest annual ad revenue is newspapers. *The New York Times*, which reaches a national audience, accounts for \$ 1 billion in ad revenue annually. It has increased its national *circulation* (发行量) by 40% and is now available for home delivery in 168 cities. Locally, newspapers are the largest advertising medium.

Newspapers are a less expensive advertising medium than television and provide a way for advertisers to communicate a longer, more detailed message to their audience than they can through television. Given new production techniques, advertisements can be printed in newspapers in about 48 hours, meaning newspapers are also a quick way of getting the message out. Newspapers are often the most important form of news for a local community, and they develop a high degree of loyalty from local readers.

## Radio

Advertising on radio continues to grow. Radio is often used in conjunction with outdoor *billboards* (广告牌) and the Internet to reach even more customers than television. Advertisers are likely to use radio because it is a less expensive medium than television, which means advertisers can afford to repeat their ads often. Internet companies are also turning to radio advertising. Radio provides a way for advertisers to communicate with audience members at all times of the day. Consumers listen to radio on their way to school or work, at work, on the way home, and in the evening hours.

Two major changes — satellite and Internet radio — will force radio advertisers to adapt their methods. Both of these radio forms allow listeners to tune in stations that are more distant than the local stations they could receive in the past. As a result, radio will increasingly attract target audiences who live many miles apart.

## Magazines

Newsweeklies, women's titles, and business magazines have all seen increases in advertising because they attract the high-end market. Magazines are popular with advertisers because of the narrow market that they deliver. A broadcast medium such as network television attracts all types of audience members, but magazine audiences are more homogeneous. If you read *Sports Illustrated*, for example, you have much in common with the magazine's other readers. Advertisers see magazines as an efficient way of reaching target audience members.

Advertisers using the print media — magazines and newspapers — will need to adapt to two main changes. First, the Internet will bring larger audiences to local newspapers. These audiences will be more diverse and geographically *dispersed* (分散) than in the past. Second, advertisers will have to understand how to use an increasing number of magazines for their target audiences. Although some magazines will maintain national audiences, a large number of magazines will entertain narrower audiences.

## Out-of-home advertising

Out-of-home advertising, also called place-based advertising, has become an increasingly effective way of reaching consumers, who are more active than ever before. Many consumers today do not sit at home and watch television. Using billboards, newsstands, and bus shelters for advertising is an effective way of reaching these on-the-go consumers. More consumers travel longer distances to and from work, which also makes out-of-home advertising effective. Technology has changed the nature of the billboard business, making it a more effective medium than in the past. Using digital printing, billboard companies can print a billboard in 2 hours, compared with 6 days previously. This allows advertisers more variety in the types of messages they create because they can change their messages more quickly.

## Internet

As consumers become more comfortable with online shopping, advertisers will seek to reach this





**Part III****Listening Comprehension****(35 minutes)****Section A**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

11. A) Give his ankle a good rest. C) Continue his regular activities.  
B) Treat his injury immediately. D) Be careful when climbing steps.
12. A) On a train. C) In a theater.  
B) On a plane. D) In a restaurant.
13. A) A tragic accident. C) Smith's unusual life story.  
B) A sad occasion. D) Smith's sleeping problem.
14. A) Review the details of all her lessons. C) Talk with her about his learning problems.  
B) Compare notes with his classmates. D) Focus on the main points of her lectures.
15. A) The man blamed the woman for being careless.  
B) The man misunderstood the woman's apology.  
C) The woman offered to pay for the man's coffee.  
D) The woman spilt coffee on the man's jacket.
16. A) Extremely tedious. C) Lacking a good plot.  
B) Hard to understand. D) Not worth seeing twice.
17. A) Attending every lecture. C) Reading very extensively.  
B) Doing lots of homework. D) Using test-taking strategies.
18. A) The digital TV system will offer different programs.  
B) He is eager to see what the new system is like.  
C) He thinks it unrealistic to have 500 channels.  
D) The new TV system may not provide anything better.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) A notice by the electricity board. C) The description of a thief in disguise.  
B) Ads promoting electric appliances. D) A new policy on pensioners' welfare.
20. A) Speaking with a proper accent. C) Making friends with them.  
B) Wearing an official uniform. D) Showing them his ID.
21. A) To be on the alert when being followed.  
B) Not to leave senior citizens alone at home.  
C) Not to let anyone in without an appointment.  
D) To watch out for those from the electricity board.
22. A) She was robbed near the parking lot.  
B) All her money in the bank disappeared.  
C) The pension she had just drawn was stolen.  
D) She was knocked down in the post office.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

23. A) Marketing consultancy. C) Luxury hotel management.

- B) Professional accountancy.                      D) Business conference organization.
24. A) Having a good knowledge of its customs.  
 B) Knowing some key people in tourism.  
 C) Having been to the country before.  
 D) Being able to speak Japanese.
25. A) It will bring her potential into full play.  
 B) It will involve lots of train travel.  
 C) It will enable her to improve her Chinese.  
 D) It will give her more chances to visit Japan.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) The lack of time.                                      C) The frustrations at work.  
 B) The quality of life.                                      D) The pressure on working families.
27. A) They were just as busy as people of today.  
 B) They saw the importance of collective efforts.  
 C) They didn't complain as much as modern man.  
 D) They lived a hard life by hunting and gathering.
28. A) To look for creative ideas of awarding employees.  
 B) To explore strategies for lowering production costs.  
 C) To seek new approaches to dealing with complaints.  
 D) To find effective ways to give employees flexibility.

### Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Family violence.                                      C) Her father's disloyalty.  
 B) The Great Depression.                                      D) Her mother's bad temper.
30. A) His advanced age.                                      C) His improved financial condition.  
 B) His children's efforts.                                      D) His second wife's positive influence.
31. A) Love is blind.  
 B) Love breeds love.  
 C) Divorce often has disastrous consequences.  
 D) Happiness is hard to find in blended families.

### Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) It was located in a park.                                      C) It went bankrupt all of a sudden.  
 B) Its owner died of a heart attack.                                      D) Its potted plants were for lease only.

33. A) Planting some trees in the greenhouse. C) Putting up a Going Out of Business sign.  
 B) Writing a want ad to a local newspaper. D) Helping a customer select some purchases.
34. A) Opening an office in the new office park.  
 B) Keeping better relations with her company.  
 C) Developing fresh business opportunities.  
 D) Building a big greenhouse of his own.
35. A) Owning the greenhouse one day. C) Cultivating more potted plants.  
 B) Securing a job at the office park. D) Finding customers out of town.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

We're now witnessing the emergence of an advanced economy based on information and knowledge. Physical (36) \_\_\_\_\_, raw materials, and capital are no longer the key (37) \_\_\_\_\_ in the creation of wealth. Now, the (38) \_\_\_\_\_ raw material in our economy is knowledge. Tomorrow's wealth depends on the development and exchange of knowledge. And (39) \_\_\_\_\_ entering the workforce offer their knowledge, not their muscles. Knowledge workers get paid for their education and their ability to learn. Knowledge workers (40) \_\_\_\_\_ in mind work. They deal with symbols: words, (41) \_\_\_\_\_, and data.

What does all this mean for you? As a future knowledge worker, you can expect to be (42) \_\_\_\_\_, processing, as well as exchanging information. (43) \_\_\_\_\_, three out of four jobs involve some form of mind work, and that number will increase sharply in the future. Management and employees alike (44) \_\_\_\_\_

In the new world of work, you can look forward to being in constant training (45) \_\_\_\_\_. You can also expect to be taking greater control of your career. Gone are the nine-to-five jobs, lifetime security, predictable promotions, and even the conventional workplace, as you are familiar with. (46) \_\_\_\_\_. And don't wait for someone to "empower" you. You have to empower yourself.

## Part IV Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Some years ago I was offered a writing assignment that would require three months of travel through Europe. I had been abroad a couple of times, but I could hardly 47 to know my way around the continent. Moreover, my knowledge of foreign languages was 48 to a little college French.

I hesitated. How would I, unable to speak the language, 49 unfamiliar with local geography or transportation systems, set up 50 and do research? It seemed impossible, and with considerable 51 I sat down to write a letter begging off. Halfway through, a thought ran through my mind: *you can't learn if you don't try*. So I accepted the assignment.

There were some bad 52. But by the time I had finished the trip I was an experienced traveler. And ever since, I have never hesitated to head for even the most remote of places, without guides or even 53 bookings, confident that somehow I will manage.

The point is that the new, the different, is almost by definition 54. But each time you try something, you learn, and as the learning piles up, the world opens to you.

I've learned to ski at 40, and flown up the Rhine River in a 55. And I know I'll go on doing such things. It's not because I'm braver or more daring than others. I'm not. But I'll accept anxiety as another name for challenge and I believe I can 56 wonders.

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) accomplish | I) manufacture |
| B) advanced   | J) moments     |
| C) balloon    | K) news        |
| D) claim      | L) reduced     |
| E) constantly | M) regret      |
| F) declare    | N) scary       |
| G) interviews | O) totally     |
| H) limited    |                |

## Section B

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Global warming may or may not be the great environmental crisis of the 21st century, but — regardless of whether it is or isn't — we won't do much about it. We will argue over it and may even, as a nation, make some fairly solemn-sounding commitments to avoid it. But the more dramatic and meaningful these commitments seem, the less likely they are to be observed.

Al Gore calls global warming an “inconvenient truth”, as if merely recognizing it could put us on a path to a solution. But the real truth is that we don't know enough to relieve global warming, and — without major technological breakthroughs — we can't do much about it.

From 2003 to 2050, the world's population is projected to grow from 6.4 billion to 9.1 billion, a 42% increase. If energy use per person and technology remain the same, total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions (mainly, CO<sub>2</sub>) will be 42% higher in 2050. But that's too low, because societies that grow richer use more energy. We need economic growth unless we condemn the world's poor to their present poverty and freeze everyone else's living standards. With modest growth, energy use and greenhouse emissions more than double by 2050.

No government will adopt rigid restrictions on economic growth and personal freedom (limits on electricity usage, driving and travel) that might cut back global warming. Still, politicians want to show they're “doing something”. Consider the *Kyoto Protocol* (京都议定书). It allowed countries that joined to punish those

that didn't. But it hasn't reduced CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (up about 25% since 1990), and many *signatories*( 签字国) didn't adopt tough enough policies to hit their 2008-2012 targets.

The practical conclusion is that if global warming is a potential disaster, the only solution is new technology. Only an aggressive research and development program might find ways of breaking our dependence on fossil fuels or dealing with it.

The trouble with the global warming debate is that it has become a moral problem when it's really an engineering one. The inconvenient truth is that if we don't solve the engineering problem, we're helpless.

57. What is said about global warming in the first paragraph?

A) It may not prove an environmental crisis at all.

B) It is an issue requiring worldwide commitments.

C) Serious steps have been taken to avoid or stop it.

D) Very little will be done to bring it under control.

58. According to the author's understanding, what is Al Gore's view on global warming?

A) It is a reality both people and politicians are unaware of.

B) It is a phenomenon that causes us many inconveniences.

C) It is a problem that can be solved once it is recognized.

D) It is an area we actually have little knowledge about.

59. Greenhouse emissions will more than double by 2050 because of \_\_\_\_\_.

A) economic growth

B) wasteful use of energy

C) the widening gap between the rich and poor

D) the rapid advances of science and technology

60. The author believes that, since the signing of the Kyoto Protocol, \_\_\_\_\_.

A) politicians have started to do something to better the situation

B) few nations have adopted real tough measures to limit energy use

C) reductions in energy consumption have greatly cut back global warming

D) international cooperation has contributed to solving environmental problems

61. What is the message the author intends to convey?

A) Global warming is more of a moral issue than a practical one.

B) The ultimate solution to global warming lies in new technology.

C) The debate over global warming will lead to technological breakthroughs.

D) People have to give up certain material comforts to stop global warming.

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Someday a stranger will read your e-mail without your permission or scan the Websites you've visited. Or perhaps someone will casually glance through your credit card purchases or cell phone bills to find out your shopping preferences or calling habits.

In fact, it's likely some of these things have already happened to you. Who would watch you without your permission? It might be a spouse, a girlfriend, a marketing company, a boss, a cop or a criminal. Whoever it is, they will see you in a way you never intended to be seen — the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked.

Psychologists tell us boundaries are healthy, that it's important to reveal yourself to friends, family and lovers in stages, at appropriate times. But few boundaries remain. The digital bread crumbs(碎屑) you leave everywhere

make it easy for strangers to reconstruct who you are, where you are and what you like. In some cases, a simple Google search can reveal what you think. Like it or not, increasingly we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret.

The key question is: Does that matter?

For many Americans, the answer apparently is “no.”

When opinion polls ask Americans about privacy, most say they are concerned about losing it. A survey found an overwhelming pessimism about privacy, with 60 percent of respondents saying they feel their privacy is “slipping away, and that bothers me.”

But people say one thing and do another. Only a tiny fraction of Americans change any behaviors in an effort to preserve their privacy. Few people turn down a discount at *tollbooths* (收费站) to avoid using the EZ-Pass system that can track automobile movements. And few turn down supermarket loyalty cards. Privacy economist Alessandro Acquisti has run a series of tests that reveal people will surrender personal information like Social Security numbers just to get their hands on a pitiful 50-cents-off *coupon* (优惠券).

But privacy does matter — at least sometimes. It's like health: When you have it, you don't notice it. Only when it's gone do you wish you'd done more to protect it.

62. What does the author mean by saying “the 21st century equivalent of being caught naked” (Para. 2)?
- A) People's personal information is easily accessed without their knowledge.
  - B) In the 21st century people try every means to look into others' secrets.
  - C) People tend to be more frank with each other in the information age.
  - D) Criminals are easily caught on the spot with advanced technology.
63. What would psychologists advise on the relationships between friends?
- A) Friends should open their hearts to each other.
  - B) Friends should always be faithful to each other.
  - C) There should be a distance even between friends.
  - D) There should be fewer disputes between friends.
64. Why does the author say “we live in a world where you simply cannot keep a secret” (Para. 3)?
- A) Modern society has finally evolved into an open society.
  - B) People leave traces around when using modern technology.
  - C) There are always people who are curious about others' affairs.
  - D) Many search engines profit by revealing people's identities.
65. What do most Americans do with regard to privacy protection?
- A) They change behaviors that might disclose their identity.
  - B) They use various loyalty cards for business transactions.
  - C) They rely more and more on electronic devices.
  - D) They talk a lot but hardly do anything about it.
66. According to the passage, privacy is like health in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people will make every effort to keep it
  - B) its importance is rarely understood
  - C) it is something that can easily be lost
  - D) people don't cherish it until they lose it

## Part V

## 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.

Universities are institutions that teach a wide variety of subjects at advanced levels. They also carry out research work aimed 67 extending man's knowledge of these subjects. The emphasis given to each of these functions 68 from university to university, according to the views of the people in 69 and according to the resources available. The smaller and newer universities do not 70 the staff or equipment to carry out the 71 research projects possible in larger institutions. 72 most experts agree that some research activity is 73 to keep the staff and their students in 74 with the latest developments in their subjects.

Most students attend a university mainly to 75 the knowledge needed for their chosen 76. Educationists believe that this aim should not be the 77 one. Universities have always aimed to produce men and women 78 judgment and wisdom as well as knowledge. For this reason, they 79 students to meet others with differing 80 and to read widely to 81 their understanding in many fields of study. 82 a secondary school course, a student should be interested enough in a subject to enjoy gaining knowledge for its own 83. He should be prepared to 84 sacrifices to study his chosen 85 in depth. He should have an ambition to make some 86 contribution to man's knowledge.

- |                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 67. A) at           | C) to          |
| B) by               | D) in          |
| 68. A) turns        | C) moves       |
| B) ranges           | D) varies      |
| 69. A) prospect     | C) control     |
| B) place            | D) favor       |
| 70. A) occupy       | C) involve     |
| B) possess          | D) spare       |
| 71. A) maximum      | C) virtual     |
| B) medium           | D) vast        |
| 72. A) But          | C) While       |
| B) As               | D) For         |
| 73. A) natural      | C) functional  |
| B) essential        | D) optional    |
| 74. A) coordination | C) touch       |
| B) accordance       | D) grasp       |
| 75. A) acquire      | C) endure      |
| B) accept           | D) ensure      |
| 76. A) procession   | C) possession  |
| B) profession       | D) preference  |
| 77. A) typical      | C) mere        |
| B) true             | D) only        |
| 78. A) with         | C) on          |
| B) under            | D) through     |
| 79. A) prompt       | C) encourage   |
| B) provoke          | D) anticipate  |
| 80. A) histories    | C) interests   |
| B) expressions      | D) curiosities |
| 81. A) broaden      | C) enforce     |
| B) lengthen         | D) specify     |
| 82. A) Amid         | C) Over        |
| B) After            | D) Upon        |
| 83. A) object       | C) effect      |
| B) course           | D) sake        |
| 84. A) take         | C) suffer      |
| B) make             | D) pay         |
| 85. A) field        | C) target      |
| B) scope            | D) goal        |
| 86. A) radical      | C) meaningful  |
| B) truthful         | D) initial     |

## Part VI

## Translation

(5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. Our efforts will pay off if the results of this research \_\_\_\_\_ (能应用于新技术的开发).
88. I can't boot my computer now. Something \_\_\_\_\_ (一定出了毛病) with its operation system.
89. Leaving one's job, \_\_\_\_\_ (不管是什么工作), is a difficult change, even for those who look forward to retiring.
90. \_\_\_\_\_ (与我成长的地方相比), this town is more prosperous and exciting.
91. \_\_\_\_\_ (直到他完成使命) did he realize that he was seriously ill.

