

Public

English

Test

System



全国英语等级考试 全真模拟试卷

第四级

○ 主编 金启军 王 悦



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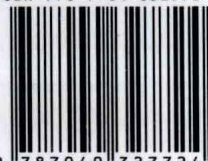
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- 主 编 金启军 王 悦
- 副主编 彭元峰 任 蕊
- 编 者 梁兴莉 王大青 张燕楠 金启军

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时 间：140分钟

全国英语等级考试

第四级

PUBLIC ENGLISH TEST SYSTEM (PETS)

LEVEL 4

全真模拟试卷一

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1. 严格遵守考场规则，考生得到监考人员指令后方可开始答题。
 2. 答题前考生必须将自己的姓名和准考证号写在试卷和答题卡上。
 3. 每小题选出答案后，用2B铅笔在答题卡上将该题目的答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再选涂其他答案标号。
 4. 考试结束时将试卷和答题卡放在桌上，不得带走。待监考人员收毕清点后，考生方可离场。
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教育部考试中心

全国英语等级考试第四级

全真模拟试卷一

(一) 笔试试卷

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are THREE parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

*If you have any questions, you may raise your hand **now** as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.*

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

*For Questions 1—5, you will hear the telephone messages pad which comes from a house where several students live together. While you listen, complete the sentences. Some of the information has been given to you. Write **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences below.*

1. Julia confirming dinner on _____.
2. The video recorder is ready, the cost of the repairs _____.
3. The textbook Mary ordered is _____.
4. Nick needs his _____ taken back to the college before 12:00.
5. Dr Boyd's new appointment is on _____.

Part B

Directions:

*For Questions 6—10, you will hear a monologue about a young girl. While you listen, answer the questions. Use **not more than 5 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the questions below.*

6. What is the speaker talking about?
7. What does the speaker want most?

8. What do the speaker most probably do in the future?
9. What is the speaker's mother always suggesting to her?
10. At what age the speaker would likely get married?

Part C

Directions:

*You will hear three dialogues or monologues. Before listening to each one, you will have 5 seconds to read each of the questions which accompany it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have 10 seconds to check your answer to each question. You will hear each piece **once only**.*

Questions 11—14 are based on the following monologue about lottery tickets in North America. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 11—14.

11. How much money do people usually spend buying one lottery ticket?
[A] Ten dollars.
[B] One dollars.
[C] One hundred dollars.
[D] From one to ten dollars.
12. Which of the following about lottery winners is NOT true?
[A] They find negative factors after winning the lottery.
[B] Many people envy them.
[C] Their lives do not change after they win the lottery.
[D] They do not want to give the money back.
13. Which of the following is NOT one of the changes of privacy loss?
[A] They have lost their privacy.
[B] They are harassed by letters and phone calls from strangers asking for money.
[C] Many of them experience long periods of depression.
[D] Many members of their family have been kidnapped.
14. Of the thirty instant millionaires studied, how many of them were still working a few years after winning the lottery?
[A] Seven of them.
[B] Most of them.
[C] Half of them.
[D] All of them.

Questions 15—17 are based on the following dialogue between friends about their family. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 15—17.

15. Where were Gerry and Sue married?
[A] In Scotland.
[B] In England.

[C] In Hong Kong.

[D] In London.

16. Why does Sue want to meet earlier?

[A] She had another appointment later.

[B] She had to cook dinner.

[C] She wanted to have longer time staying with her friend.

[D] She has to come back earlier.

17. What type of accommodation does Sue live in?

[A] A big private house.

[B] A flat in a house.

[C] A flat in a building.

[D] A small private house.

Questions 18—20 are based on a professor's lecture about how to avoid plagiarism. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 18—20.

18. What does the speaker warn the students against doing?

[A] Stealing another person's ideas.

[B] Handing in assignments late.

[C] Sharing notes with someone else.

[D] Gathering non-relevant materials.

19. According to the speaker, how should most of the notes be taken?

[A] In shorthand.

[B] In short phrases.

[C] In the student's own words.

[D] In direct quotation.

20. How does the speaker say the direct quotation should be used?

[A] It should be enclosed in quotation marks.

[B] It should be assimilated thoroughly.

[C] It should be authorized by the source.

[D] It should be paraphrased by the author.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1. That is the end of Listening Comprehension.

Section II Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word or phrase for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1.

A market is commonly thought of as a place where commodities are bought and sold. Thus fruit and vegetables are sold wholesale at Covent Garden Market and meat is sold wholesale at Smithfield Market. But there are markets for things 21 commodities, in the usual sense. There are 22 estate markets, foreign exchange markets, labor markets, short-term capital markets, and so on; there may be a market for anything which has a price. And there may be no particular place 23 dealings are confined. Buyers and sellers may be 24 over the whole world and instead of actually meeting together in a market-place they may deal with one another 25 telephone, telegram, cable or letter. 26 dealings are 27 to a particular place, the dealers may consist wholly or in part of agents 28 instructions from clients far away. Thus agents buy meat at Smithfield 29 retail butchers all over England; and 30 on the London Stock Exchange buy and sell 31 on instructions from clients all over the world. We must therefore define a market 32 any area over which buyers and sellers are 33 such close touch with one another, either directly or 34 dealers, that the prices 35 in one part of the market affect the prices paid in other parts.

Modern means of communication are so rapid that a buyer can discover 36 asking, and can accept it if he wishes, 37 he may be thousands of miles away. Thus the market for anything is 38, the whole world. But in fact things have, normally, only a local or national market.

This may be because nearly the whole demand is concentrated 39 one locality. These special local demands, 40, are of quite minor importance. The main reason why many things do not have a world market is that they are costly or difficult to transport.

- | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 21. [A] nothing other than | [B] other than | [C] more than | [D] less than |
| 22. [A] true | [B] genuine | [C] real | [D] actual |
| 23. [A] for which | [B] with which | [C] at which | [D] to which |
| 24. [A] scattered | [B] sent | [C] spread | [D] dispelled |
| 25. [A] from | [B] by | [C] at | [D] on |
| 26. [A] Because | [B] Unless | [C] When | [D] Even if |
| 27. [A] decided | [B] determined | [C] restricted | [D] restrained |
| 28. [A] acting for | [B] acting out | [C] acting on | [D] acting up |
| 29. [A] on the occasion of | [B] on behalf of | [C] on account of | [D] on the score of |
| 30. [A] brokers | [B] breakers | [C] bribers | [D] braziers |
| 31. [A] security | [B] securities | [C] safety | [D] safeties |
| 32. [A] like | [B] as | [C] for | [D] to |
| 33. [A] on | [B] to | [C] in | [D] for |
| 34. [A] by | [B] by means of | [C] through | [D] in the interest of |
| 35. [A] obtrusive | [B] obstinate | [C] obvious | [D] obtainable |
| 36. [A] what a price a seller is | | [B] what price is a seller | |
| | [C] what is price a seller | [D] what price a seller is | |
| 37. [A] although | [B] while | [C] unless | [D] since |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|
| 38. [A] normally | [B] potentially | [C] incidentally | [D] readily |
| 39. [A] for | [B] on | [C] in | [D] upon |
| 40. [A] furthermore | [B] however | [C] therefore | [D] then |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

Text 1

Number 10 is neither a small nor a particularly hospitable dwelling. It is two 17th century houses joined together by a narrow corridor. Once inside, one rapidly realizes the house has three separate functions: the office of the head of the British government; a place to entertain the grandest of guests; and a private home for the Prime Minister and his family.

Stanley Baldwin's experience of sleeping in an airless corridor in the thirties was sufficient to persuade his successor, Neville Chamberlain (1937—1940), that a flat had to be built at the top of the house for the Prime Minister and his family.

Second World War bombs started falling before the Churchills could settle in. The final straw was when a bomb landed while Churchills was having dinner. He had a forecasting and went into the kitchen to warn the staff to take shelter. Seconds later a bomb landed on the grass outside, killing others nearby but none in Number 10.

When Churchill returned to power in 1951, they lived in the second floor flat. Churchill remained as eccentric as ever in his working hours: he would announce in the evening whether it would be a "one or two girl night", depending on how much dictation he planned to give.

Harold Wilson's wife, Mary, felt even less at home in Number 10 in the sixties. In fact, she positively disgusted living there and having to share her husband with his office work and omnipresent aide, Marcia Williams.

James and Audrey Callaghan moved into Number 10 in April 1976. Audrey was the first wife of a Labor Prime Minister in history to enjoy living at Number 10. She was accustomed in the State Rooms and in the relative tranquility of their "flat at the top". Her husband was one of the most methodical of Prime Ministers. One aide said: "He considered being Prime Minister like being an athlete—there was a duty to be fit".

41. According to the text, What is referred to as Number 10?

- [A] A place to entertain the grandest of guests.
- [B] A private house for the Prime Minister and his family.
- [C] The office of the head of the British government.
- [D] All of the above.

42. The expression "the final straw" in Paragraph 3 could be best explained as _____.

- [A] the last thing one can stand

- [B] the last piece of straw
- [C] the final decision
- [D] the last thing

43. Why did Harold Wilson's wife feel even less in Number 10 in Paragraph 5?

- [A] Because she felt relaxed there.
- [B] Because there were always many people.
- [C] Because Number 10 was not her real home.
- [D] Because she had to share her husband with his work and his aide.

44. A close aide's quotation from the former Prime Minister, James Callaghan like "there was a duty to be fit" can be replaced as _____.

- [A] "Being a Prime Minister, you should keep yourself in a good physical condition"
- [B] "No matter you like or not, you have to take good responsibility"
- [C] "An athlete is easily used to living there"
- [D] "As a Prime Minister, he should do more exercises to fit his work like an athlete"

45. How many people who ever lived in Number 10 were mentioned in the text?

- [A] Five.
- [B] Six.
- [C] Four.
- [D] Seven.

Text 2

I was not at all happy at the prospect of the 700-mile drive from Dar es Salaam to Nairobi. It was not that I disliked driving but I suspected that what is a very pleasant trip in the dry season could prove disastrous during the long rains, and the monsoons had arrived the previous week. I was fully aware of the possibility of a breakdown, of hitting large animals as they stopped, dazzled by my headlamps, or even of skidding off the road. But these dangers worried me much less than the thought of the stretches of black cotton soil I would have to negotiate, gray and hard as concrete when dry, but a black, viscous, muddy mess with the consistency of elastic after just one heavy shower of rain. However, I had to be in Nairobi by the weekend so there was nothing for it but to drive; all planes were fully booked three weeks ahead and with the railway line washed out there was little likelihood of a train in the next few days.

The first half of the journey proved completely uneventful, and I was in a very cheerful frame of mind as I pulled in to Moshi in the misty dawn. A little later, buoyed up by an excellent breakfast and the thought of tarmac roads all the way to the border, I resumed my journey. I drove another 80 miles; I was now within 20 miles of the border and what I saw ahead matched my spirits. Gone were the hills, completely hidden by the lowering clouds, their ominous, gloomy depths rent by jagged flashes of lightning.

Ten minutes later the rain struck—an almost solid wall of water that smashed down on the car in a noisy frenzy, sheeted down the windscreen and made it almost impossible for me to see where I was going. The windscreen wipers did little to help; they were not designed to cope with such an avalanche of water. But rain of such intensity could not last long, and by the time I reached the border check-point the rain had eased off to proportions I felt I could cope with.

The check-point consisted of two poles resting on tar barrels with the half-completed structure of a modern control post in between. In six months or so, everything would be complete as far as I could see. In the meantime, the officials I needed to stamp my passport and check my luggage could only be in the bedraggled tent I noticed perched on a slope over to my left. I took off my shoes and socks, climbed out of my car and dashed over to the tent. In the tent was an impeccably dressed immigration official sitting on a chair with his feet tucked under him while a river of water flowed in under one wall of the tent and out under another. These were hardly ideal working conditions. Yet nobody would have thought that, as he saw me, he could grin cheerfully and extend a very courteous welcome.

46. To the writer, the greatest hazard on the journey was the possibility of _____.
[A] his car breaking down
[B] hitting large animals
[C] skidding off the road
[D] having to drive through black cotton soil
47. The writer was happy when he reached Moshi because _____.
[A] he had had no trouble so far
[B] dawn was breaking and it would be easier to drive in daylight
[C] he was hungry and could have breakfast in Moshi
[D] the roads leading to the border were all flat
48. Near the border the writer could not see the hills because _____.
[A] there were not any hills there
[B] the clouds had covered them
[C] it was getting darker and darker
[D] the rain was streaming down the windscreen of his car
49. According to the text, the check-point _____.
[A] was incomplete
[B] was a modern control post
[C] was made of tar barrels
[D] was in ideal working conditions
50. It can be inferred that the writer might be _____ when the immigration official grinned cheerfully to him.
[A] puzzled
[B] surprised
[C] indifferent
[D] happy

Text 3

As the New Economy has cooled, there has been a steady drumbeat of layoff announcements. More than 36,000 dotcom employees were cut in the second half of last year, including some 10,000 last month. But the firings went well beyond dotcomland. There were more than 480,000 layoffs through

November. General Motors is laying off 15,000 workers with the closing of Oldsmobile. Whirlpool is trimming 6,300 workers; Aetna is letting go 5,000.

The remarkable thing is that US unemployment has so far stayed strikingly low. While the NASDAQ plunged and growth trailed off last year, the unemployment rate fluctuated between 3.9% and 4.1%. That pales compared with the unemployment rates during Old Economy dark years like 1992 (7.5%) and 1982 (9.7%).

And it gives the lie to an Old Economy article of faith—that there was a “natural rate of unemployment” below which the economy could not operate without spurring inflation”. The supposed natural rate: just under 6%.

How to account for the strong jobs picture? In part it’s because of the tight labor market of the New Economy. Employers fought hard during the expansion to recruit and retain skilled workers. They are not looking to slash their payrolls unless they think a major recession is coming—because they know how much time and effort went into building their work forces.

There is also more worker “churning” going on. Employees are losing their jobs for economic reasons, but they’re generally finding new work quickly. The latest rite of the Internet world is the “pink-slip party” for those just let go. Dotcommers go to commiserate and often come away with new job offers. Job churning makes the economy more efficient: it directs workers to the positions where they are most useful. But it comes at some psychic cost to employees and weakens the social fabric. Workers who shift from job to job do not have the security, or form the same workplace bonds, which corporate long-timers did in the Old Economy.

51. Why does GM cut down 15,000 employees?

- [A] Because the labor conflicts with the management.
- [B] Because the other companies lay off their employees.
- [C] Because it has lost its credits in the world.
- [D] Because the global economy declines.

52. What’s the natural rate of unemployment according to the Old Economy article of faith?

- [A] Less than 3.9%.
- [B] More than 7.5%.
- [C] More than 9.7%.
- [D] Less than 6.0%.

53. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- [A] Employers have to cut down employees’ salary for the sake of the economic crisis.
- [B] The unemployment rate now isn’t the highest compared with the past.
- [C] Employers care more about the employees’ life when economy crisis occurs.
- [D] Inflation does harm to people.

54. What can job churning bring about according to the text?

- [A] It can guide the workers to where they are most useful.
- [B] It can make working more efficient.
- [C] It can improve the profit of the management by reducing the number of the workers.
- [D] It can promote the workers’ social position.

55. What does layoff result in?

- [A] The workers who always change jobs don't feel secure.
- [B] The workers are under mental pressure.
- [C] It can damage the structure of the society.
- [D] All of the above.

Text 4

Plastics are materials which are softened by heat and set into lasting form when shaped in a mold. Some are natural; some are semi synthetics as the result of chemical action on a natural substance; some are synthetic, built up from the constituents of oil or coal. All are based on the chemistry of carbon, with its capacity for forming chains. The molecules that compose them (monomers) link together in the setting or curing process to form chains (polymers), which give plastics their flexible strength. Some plastics retain their ability to be softened and reshaped; like wax, they are thermoplastic. Others set permanently in the shapes they are given by heat and pressure; like eggs, they are thermosetting.

From industrial beginnings in the 19th century, plastics have struggled through a 120 years of glory, failure, disrepute and suspicion on the slow road to public acceptance. Now, at last, one can positively say that plastics are appreciated and enjoyed for what they are; that they make modern life richer, more comfortable and convenient and also more funny. Plastics are warm materials, sympathetic to the human touch and their transformation into things that come into contact with human beings is entirely appropriate.

The fact that there are plastics antiques comes as a shock to most people. How can a material that seems so essential in the 20th century, and one that is so much associated with cheap disposable products, have a history at all? It is a young technology, and a great part of the fun of collecting plastics is that beautiful pieces of historical interest can still be found very cheaply.

56. What is the text mainly about?

- [A] The chemical and physical features of plastics.
- [B] The process of public acceptance of plastic as a modern material.
- [C] The history of plastics as a modern material.
- [D] The advantages of plastics to people.

57. Which of the following is necessary to create any type of plastics?

- [A] Carbon.
- [B] Oil.
- [C] Wax.
- [D] Coal.

58. What main idea does the second paragraph give about plastics?

- [A] They originated primarily as road-surfacing materials.
- [B] They have come into general use for a long time.
- [C] Their popularity was at its height at the time of the Industrial Revolution.
- [D] The earliest types were soft and quickly became stiff.

59. Why does the author mention “plastics antiques” in the third paragraph?
- [A] Because some plastics objects are appreciated enough to be collected.
 - [B] Because plastic copies of valuable antiques are relatively special.
 - [C] Because collectors prefer plastic objects to other kinds of antiques.
 - [D] Because dealers can afford the inexpensive plastic antiques.
60. Why do plastics antiques bring a shock to most people?
- [A] Because they are very fragile and hard to maintain.
 - [B] Because they might cause certain pollution to environment.
 - [C] Because plastics is so common and easy to find around people.
 - [D] Because people don't take plastics seriously.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your translation clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

At our house, nobody gets more mail than Jake: catalogs, coupons, and offers to subscribe to magazines. 61) He is also urged to donate to worth causes and take advantage of some pretty incredible credit-card offers.

He ignores all of them. What do they expect? He's a dog.

62) It all started when I used Jake's name as an assumed name on the Internet, in an attempt to protect what's left of my privacy. Before I knew it, junk was pouring in, proving once again that these days every move you make online can be, and often is, carefully watched and recorded by people who don't know you from your dog—everyone from ad and insurance agencies to nonprofit groups and even the dreaded telemarketers. And let's not forget the more, shall we say, unscrupulous characters.

63) We've all heard horror stories about people whose identities, in the form of credit card or Social Security numbers, were assumed by crooks. Identity theft is one of the fastest-growing crimes around.

Even if you never buy anything online, your privacy can be compromised by Web “cookies”. A cookie is a small file that a Web site stores on your computer containing information it can use to “recognize” you if you return to that site.

Most cookies pose little risk to privacy on their own. The problem comes when others get hold of your cookies. In a highly publicized case earlier this year, DoubleClick Inc planned to cross-reference consumer cookie data with information from a marketing database, such as name, address and credit card purchase history. 64) Seen as an unethical violation of consumers' privacy, a lawsuit followed. DoubleClick backed off the plan, for now.

In the meantime, other threats to your cyber privacy still exist. Example:

Anyone who knows where to look can buy stolen credit card numbers in chat rooms, and spends up every penny on your card in minutes.

65) As new technologies bring out the creativity in crooks, your best bet may be plain old-fashioned vigilance. Keep track of each penny, balance your checkbook and follow up on discrepancies in your statements immediately. However much the world change, it still pays to be your own watchdog.