

大学英语四级

# 测试新编

李恩祥 主编

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石油大学出版社

# 大学英语四级测试新编

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,参照全国历年四级统考的内容、难度和份量编写而成的。选材新颖实用,难易适度,有助于学生复习巩固所学的知识,适应考试题型,提高应试能力。全书共 10 套模拟题,书末附有答案、参考作文和录音文字,并配有录音带。本书可供参加全国四级统考的大专院校学生测试用。

## 大学英语四级测试新编

李恩祥 主编

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## Test 1

### 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. 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.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [~~A~~][B][C][D]

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) Sick. B) Confused. C) Fine. D) Happy.
2. A) She agrees with the man. B) She doesn't know the book.  
C) She likes the book very much. D) She doesn't know what to do.
3. A) She can go with him this afternoon. B) She has a lot to do today.  
C) She might be finished by noon. D) She's almost as busy as he is.
4. A) The photocopy machine isn't there any more.  
B) The woman should mail a copy of her application.  
C) The application isn't available at the post office.  
D) The woman can make copies at the post office.
5. A) He's almost through with the campus tour.  
B) He's the best actor in the school.  
C) He's taller than anyone on campus.  
D) He's studying at college to be an actor.
6. A) He isn't interested in watching her.  
B) He doesn't expect to meet her at the seashore.  
C) He wants to see how her experiment is progressing.  
D) He wants to know when she's coming.

7. A) She wonders whether the professor is an accountant.  
B) She doubts class will be canceled.  
C) She doesn't want to attend the conference.  
D) She doesn't like the professor very much.
8. A) There are 2 reasons not to drink coffee.  
B) The man should switch to tea.  
C) Tea is better than coffee.  
D) The man shouldn't drink either.
9. A) The watch is on top of the TV set.  
B) The program will be over soon.  
C) The man should leave the television on.  
D) The man should watch the program too.
10. A) It's easier to find his way around this year.  
B) School has changed little since last year.  
C) He has many new friends.  
D) At last he enjoys campus life.

#### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

#### Passage I

**Questions 11—13 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) Fun in summer.                      B) Food spoilage in summer.  
C) The advantage of refrigeration.      D) Cooking food in summer.
12. A) Ice cream.                      B) Eggs.                      C) Chicken.                      D) Cookies.
13. A) Cook it thoroughly.                      B) Throw it away.  
C) Eat it immediately.                      D) Try a little to decide.

#### Passage II

**Questions 14—17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) A motor-car manufacturer.                      B) A mechanic.  
C) An American farmer.                      D) A salesman.
15. A) In 1903.                      B) In 1905.                      C) In 1908.                      D) In 1913.
16. A) Model B.                      B) Model E.                      C) Model P.                      D) Model T.
17. A) They raised the price of many products.  
B) They reduced the cost of many products.  
C) They could last 20 years.  
D) People could produce cars of exactly the same type.

### Passage III

Questions 18—20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Every Monday. B) Every Sunday.  
C) Every day. D) Every other day.
19. A) Put under the doormat. B) Dropped in the garden.  
C) Pushed through a slit in the door. D) Sent to the nearest post office.
20. A) It is sent to the family's door every morning.  
B) They go to the post office nearby to get it.  
C) It is delivered to the boxes on the nearby roads.  
D) It is kept at the post office.

## 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 test choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Sticking out toward Canada, Maine (缅因) is the largest and most remote of the six states in the far northeastern corner of the U. S.. Its isolation from the country's major industrial centers has had a profound influence on its 977,000 people, many of whom, though enjoying modern conveniences, remain separate from the main current of urban technology. Maine's own cities are small and limited transportation routes and high electric-power rate have restrained industrial investment and the state's economic growth rate. Nevertheless, geographic isolation and topographic (地志的) unevenness also exert a favorable influence. They attract over three million tourists each year and they help preserve for future vacationists an unspoiled landscape of mountains, forests, and seacoast. Maine's unusual granite coast offers a rare glimpse of how the New World looked to the first settlers almost 350 years ago, and one of the State's rivers — the Allagash, is still surrounded by 11,000 square miles of wasteland, the largest forested wild area in the eastern half of the U. S..

Ocean and forest are Maine's greatest natural property. The rocky (多岩的) shoreline that zigzags (成 Z 字形) in a northeasterly direction toward Canada faces some 200,000 square miles of excellent fishing waters, and each year Maine fishermen catch more than \$27 million worth of lobster (龙虾), herring (青鱼) and other species. While the herring are caught and processed by extremely modern techniques, lobstering follows techniques that have changed little since the 17th century. In the state there is a saying: "If you can afford to lobster, you can afford not to." A boat costs about \$7,000, line and floats run close to \$1,500, and lobster traps cost about \$2,400. Once this fairly large initial investment has been made, the Maine lobsterman can earn a good, though never easy, living.

21. According to the passage "New World" refers to \_\_\_\_.
- A) North America  
B) the Western Hemisphere  
C) New England  
D) the six states in northeastern part of America
22. The slow economic development of the state results from \_\_\_\_.
- A) geographic isolation  
B) separation from the main current of urban technology  
C) limited transportation routes and high electric-power rate  
D) small cities and topographic unevenness
23. The herring are \_\_\_\_ by extremely modern techniques.
- A) treated B) cooked C) caught D) killed
24. \_\_\_\_ follows techniques that have changed little since the 17th century.
- A) Lobsterman B) Catching lobsters C) Lobster boat D) Lobster trap
25. The saying "If you can afford to lobster, you can afford not to." means "\_\_\_\_."
- A) If you can buy a lobster, you don't have to catch lobsters  
B) If you have money to buy lobsters, you don't have to catch them  
C) If you have enough money to own a lobster boat, you have enough money not to work so hard  
D) If you have enough money to own a lobster boat, you don't have to catch lobsters

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Darrel stood outside the local pizza parlor, hesitating before he opened the door. He shook his head as if to clear away his last-minute doubts about this meeting. Finally, with a sigh, he forced aside his fear, pushed open the door, and walked into his son's favorite restaurant.

With his older son, Larry, communication was never a struggle. They acted and thought so much alike that they didn't need to talk much. They just did things together, like hunting or working on their cars. Darrell had always treated Larry as he did the men at his construction sites — rough. And Larry had always responded well to — even thrived on — that kind of treatment.

But Charles was far more sensitive. Each time Darrell blasted this son to motivate him like his older brother, he could hear an alarm going off deep inside himself.

Darrell had received major doses of discipline and distance in his own life — the hard side of love — but only a scant spoonful of warmth and acceptance — love's soft side. And what little he had been given, he had also measured out to his sons.

"It's my job to put clothes on their backs and food on the table; it's their mother's job to make them feel loved," he told himself over and over. But he couldn't quite convince himself that was all there was to being a dad. Darrell knew how deeply he had been hurt by his own father. And he had seen that same hurt in Charles' eyes a hundred times.

26. What is a pizza parlour? It is a \_\_\_\_.



- A) beauty shop                      B) hairdresser's shop  
 C) fast food shop                    D) shop for playing electronic games
27. "Blasted this son to motivate him" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) set off some explosives to move him  
 B) used bad language to him  
 C) made him stand in a very cold wind  
 D) spoke to him in harsh way
28. "Darrell had received major doses of discipline and distance." This sentence means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) he had trained himself in long distance tracks  
 B) being given many injections by the family doctor  
 C) been given a lot of punishment  
 D) he had been hard on himself
29. The sentence "He could hear an alarm going off deep inside himself." means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it was time to stop being angry  
 B) it was time to get up  
 C) he had a small clock to control his heart beat  
 D) he had an alarm clock in an inside pocket
30. The purpose of this article is to prove \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Dads should always be the breadwinners  
 B) that the hard side of love is more practical  
 C) that the same treatment works with all children  
 D) that parents should be even-handed

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Wang was one of the fortunate persons selected from 500-plus applicants in 1991. Before she entered the joint venture, she had worked nearly a year in a government agricultural department. She said that her present job is much more of a strain than the former one and she feels more pressure.

Presently, China is reforming its antiquated structural system which hampers economic development. Under the old system, government functionaries and workers in state-owned enterprises have steady wages every month. A work unit can not easily demote staff, let alone fire them. A Hong Kong businessman has called such stability a "safety belt." "Newspapers, cups of tea and chatting can while away half the day's work" is an ironical depiction of low efficiency under the old system.

But such lassitude is almost impossible in foreign-funded enterprises where the staff's performance and income are closely related. If the boss is dissatisfied with someone's performance, the person may suffer a drop in salary, be demoted or even sacked. Everyone is competing with each other. That is why Wang feels great pressure in her position.

Not long ago, a young woman employed by the company along with Wang in 1991 was dismissed. Wang comprehends well that the same misfortune may one day befall her if she fails to perform properly. Numerous people are waiting outside for her position.

31. In what way does she feel more pressure?
- ☒ A) Pressure to perform well in the work place.  
 B) Fear of dismissal.  
 C) Everyone is competing.  
 D) A), B) and C).
32. "Staff's performance and income are closely related" means \_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A) company income is set aside for a staff performance  
 B) staff give some of their income to close relatives  
 C) you earn what you receive  
 D) you receive what you earn
33. To what does a "safety belt" refer?
- ☒ A) Government workers cannot lose their jobs.  
 B) Government workers must wear safety belts.  
 C) Hong Kong business people wear safety belts.  
 D) Every worker should have a safety belt.
34. "Numerous people are waiting outside for her position" means \_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A) they know she will be dismissed  
 B) in case she is dismissed  
 C) they hope she will be dismissed  
 D) she has told them she will be dismissed
35. A suitable title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A) Back To The Good Old Days  
 B) Back To The Bad Old Days  
 C) Private Enterprise Pays Off  
 D) There Is No Such A Thing As a Cast-iron Job, Salary And Chair

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Perhaps more than any other country, China is immediately indefinably different. I believe it is very easy for a tourist to visit China and yet not see it as it really is. To define what we see by Western standards is to fail to understand a different culture. On the other hand, neither can a foreigner understand completely a world of such unusual values and attitudes. If a Chinese person wishes to be my friend, then I am lucky; I have at least gone part way towards bridging the gap between us.

So what is so notable about the Chinese character? I have found a warmth and friendliness about Chinese people which is far greater than I expected. Their patience and acceptance of life is also impressive. However, there is always the feeling that one does not understand fully, that one is never completely certain what will happen next, or what strength and power of character lies behind the quiet facade. A Chinese person talks and thinks, I believe, in ideas and generalities. A Westerner thinks and speaks more specifically. Details which are unimportant to a Chinese person must be clearly defined to the average Westerner.

It seems unusual to a visitor in China to what extent his program of travel is organized.

It seems that no effort is spared to ensure that all of his time and virtually his every action has been planned in advance. At home, he would be accustomed to far more freedom and flexibility. However, it would be difficult to make a visit to China (particularly a first visit) without this degree of organization. It is true that everything is very well organized.

36. What does the author mean by "China is immediately different"?

- A) China has suddenly changed after 5,000 years of history.
- B) Because of the immense size of the country.
- C) Because of the immense size of its population.
- D) Because of its culture.

37. To realize the difference, a tourist must \_\_\_\_.

- A) look at China from a Chinese viewpoint
- B) look at China from a western viewpoint
- C) always complain about the differences
- D) always complain about the sameness

38. What does he mean by "bridging the gap"?

- A) Overcoming differences.
- B) Building a literal bridge.
- C) Crossing a bridge when you come to it.
- D) Getting a dentist to make a dental bridge over a gap in his teeth.

39. What is the author really suggesting as a way of overcoming differences in thinking?

- A) That the Chinese take a narrow view of a given situation.
- B) That westerners take a broader view.
- C) That there is no hope of resolving differences.
- D) That both could successfully build on their differences.

40. A westerner's travel program seems to be \_\_\_\_.

- A) overorganized
- B) underorganized
- C) disorganized
- D) re-organized

### Part III

### Vocabulary and Structure

(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.

41. I \_\_\_\_ Edinburgh a beautiful city.

- A) regard
- B) think
- C) say
- D) consider

42. I \_\_\_\_ to his plan.

- A) opposing
- B) opposed
- C) am opposed
- D) am opposing

43. Science has \_\_\_\_ many changes in our lives.

- A) brought out
- B) brought into
- C) brought about
- D) brought forward

44. I'd get it to you \_\_\_\_\_. I could remember who last borrowed it.  
 A) except that B) if only  
 C) on condition that D) considering whether
45. Hot metal \_\_\_\_\_ as it grows cooler.  
 A) contracts B) reduces C) condenses D) compresses
46. Such problems \_\_\_\_\_ air and water pollution have no limited boundaries.  
 A) like B) as C) of D) about
47. Professor Black had us \_\_\_\_\_ compositions every Friday.  
 A) to write B) write C) written D) wrote
48. He is so honorable that I believe he is \_\_\_\_\_ a lie.  
 A) incapable B) incapable to C) incapable of D) impossible of
49. Keep that book carefully, it \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.  
 A) worths B) is worth C) worthed D) is worthy of
50. Many television \_\_\_\_\_ seem to enjoy watching the play.  
 A) spectators B) viewers C) audience D) lookers
51. \_\_\_\_\_ a hot day, I decided to go for a swim.  
 A) What B) Being C) Having been D) It being
52. The twelve-year-old little poet explores the world with an \_\_\_\_\_ mind and poetic antenna.  
 A) imaginable B) imaginative C) imagining D) imaginary
53. I am considering \_\_\_\_\_ your offer.  
 A) to accept B) accept C) accepting D) accepted
54. This test \_\_\_\_\_ a number of multiple choice questions.  
 A) composes of B) composes in C) consists in D) consists of
55. There was \_\_\_\_\_ of complete silence.  
 A) an instant B) hours C) three minutes D) seconds
56. It began to rain so we \_\_\_\_\_ the match.  
 A) called off B) called up C) called on D) called
57. I \_\_\_\_\_ play than work.  
 A) will rather B) had better C) would rather D) am rather
58. His \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't allow him to lead a very exciting life but he does feel secure.  
 A) outcome B) income C) economics D) financial
59. He had been studying very hard; and \_\_\_\_\_, he failed the exam.  
 A) so B) yet C) thus D) hence
60. Tony is going on the picnic with \_\_\_\_\_ friends.  
 A) two little other B) other two little  
 C) other little two D) two other little
61. It was difficult to guess what her \_\_\_\_\_ to the news would be.  
 A) impression B) reaction C) comment D) estimate
62. "Would you like to have another cup of tea?" "\_\_\_\_\_."

A) No, please      B) Yes, thanks      C) No, thanks      D) Not at all

63. The measure was taken at your request.

A) at      B) for      C) in      D) with

64. He has a large collection of books,    are written in foreign languages.

A) many      B) many in which  
C) many ones of which      D) many of which

65.    Mr. Smith is a very good teacher.

A) In my opinion, I think      B) In my opinion  
C) In my opinion, I thought      D) As for me

66. We must    some mention of his brave action.

A) make      B) have      C) say      D) speak

67.    that you have been exceptionally kind to me.

A) It is aware      B) I am aware      C) It awares      D) I am awared

68. He asked me if he    open the window.

A) shall      B) would      C) will      D) should

69. My mother asked me to keep    eye on the baby when she was busy cooking.

A) the      B) an      C) a      D) much

70. He knows little of mathematics,    of chemistry.

A) as well as      B) still less      C) no less than      D) still more

## 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) beneath the passage. 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.

Airports are busy with business people and tourists going to faraway places all over the world. Years ago, it was    71    for the average person to take a trip    72    plane. Today, many people of    73    backgrounds fly to distant places on a regular basis.    74    young adults choose the stimulating experience of getting an education in a foreign country. For students, it is an exciting    75   , but it also means    76    many obstacles. There is a complete change in surroundings; the student goes from the familiar and comfortable    77    the strange and

71. A) seldom      B) unusual  
C) unique      D) scarce  
72. A) in      B) on      C) by      D) at  
73. A) differing      B) differed  
C) differ      D) difference  
74. A) Thousand of      B) Thousand  
C) Of thousands      D) Thousands of  
75. A) opportunity      B) chance  
C) time      D) occasion  
76. A) to face      B) to be faced  
C) facing      D) being faced  
77. A) to      B) in      C) with      D) within  
78. A) called      B) calls  
C) calling      D) is called

puzzling. This shock to one's self-assurance 78 culture shock, and it is felt in 79 degrees. Signs 80 from mild to serious. They include feeling homesick, irritable, unhappy and even 81 82. A realistic, well-prepared, emotionally developed student experiences the 82 symptoms (症状).

In the early period of 83, the foreign student faces many problems. She 84 85 overstate them in 85 own mind. If, 86, she meets someone from her native country and complains 87 her frustrations (挫折), this complaining releases some tension. A negative attitude does not help 88 problems. A 89 attitude, adaptability, determination, and a sense of humor are qualities 90 make it easier to manage in a foreign culture.

- |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 79. A) vary           | B) varying      |
| C) varied             | D) variety      |
| 80. A) show           | B) tell         |
| C) range              | D) differ       |
| 81. A) friendly       | B) unfriendly   |
| C) friendless         | D) friendship   |
| 82. A) milder         | B) serious      |
| C) gentle             | D) mild         |
| 83. A) administration | B) adjustment   |
| C) admission          | D) adoption     |
| 84. A) inclines       | B) inclined     |
| C) is inclined to     | D) inclined to  |
| 85. A) its            | B) her          |
| C) one's              | D) hers         |
| 86. A) however        | B) therefore    |
| C) moreover           | D) besides      |
| 87. A) in             | B) about        |
| C) from               | D) for          |
| 88. A) relieves       | B) to relieving |
| C) relieve            | D) relieved     |
| 89. A) negative       | B) positive     |
| C) true               | D) false        |
| 90. A) as             | B) but          |
| C) that               | D) in which     |

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about *The Generation Gap* in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence or part of the first sentence of each paragraph and required to develop its idea in completing the paragraph. Your part of the composition should be about 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition with a pen on the Composition sheet.

### The Generation Gap

1. The generation gap is one of the social problems in modern society. ...
2. One important cause of the generation gap is that young people have to choose their own life styles. ...
3. The generation gap will continue to be a feature of our life. ...

## Test 2

### 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. 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.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

Sample Answer [A][B] [C] [D]

*From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) It's in the centre of the campus. B) It has information on summer camps.  
C) It should have a map of the town. D) It probably has a campus map.
2. A) The paper must be on time. B) The question wasn't very clear.  
C) It was a difficult question. D) Her request was made too late.
3. A) Her room isn't the one that's messy. B) She shares her room with Jane.  
C) She would like to change the subject. D) Jane's room is larger.
4. A) Happy. B) Sad. C) Angry. D) Disappointed.
5. A) Continue to drive. B) Park at the corner.  
C) Pay a traffic ticket. D) Let the passenger out.
6. A) At a hairdresser's. B) At a photographer's.  
C) At a tailor's. D) At a butcher's.
7. A) He should watch where he goes. B) He's not used to big cities.  
C) He will be hard to find. D) He is rather tall and thin.
8. A) Check to see whether she can pay in cash. B) Get money to pay a bill.  
C) Cash a check for the man. D) Return Bill's books to the store.
9. A) Six may be too many. B) Five students are enrolled on them.  
C) The decisions must be made soon. D) It would be advisable to take more.
10. A) A new record. B) A recent book.

- C) A furnished house.

- D) A refinished cellar.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage I

**Questions 11–13 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) Coca-Cola. B) American food.  
C) Seafood. D) Best American restaurants.
12. A) On the coasts. B) In big cities. C) Only at home. D) On the Atlantic.
13. A) French and Chinese food. B) Chinese and American food.  
C) Mexican homely meals only. D) Special seafood.

### Passage II

**Questions 14–17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) To invite them to dinner in honor of Nobel.  
B) To ask them to give the Nobel prizes.  
C) To ask them to attend the special conference.  
D) To ask them to suggest names for the next Nobel prizes.
15. A) In October or November.  
B) On December 10.  
C) On New Year's Eve.  
D) In early spring.
16. A) A check.  
B) A medal only.  
C) A diploma and a medal.  
D) A & C.
17. A) Who Is Alfred Nobel?  
B) Nobel Prizes.  
C) Nobel Prizewinners in the world.  
D) How a Nobel Prizewinner Is Chosen.

### Passage III

**Questions 18–20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

17. A) Because the bus service was too bad.  
B) Because they couldn't get petrol.  
C) Because cycling was safer and more convenient.  
D) Because cycling was much less expensive.
18. A) Almost nothing has happened.  
B) Bicycles have often been stopped by cars and buses.  
C) It's become safer and more popular to cycle.  
D) There has been more accidents since then.
19. A) To set up more traffic lights.  
B) To separate bicycles from other traffic.  
C) To stop riding bicycles.  
D) To employ more traffic police.



**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.*

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

In September 1969, the giant ship *Manhattan* on a 4,500-mile journey sailed 800 miles in nine days. The world applauded as if the ship had achieved something remarkable. And indeed she had completed one of the most significant voyages in naval history. The ship had become the first commercial ship to negotiate the Northwest Passage, but 800 miles of Arctic ice slowed her down to a man's pace.

The ship was built in 1962 as a traditional oil tanker, the largest commercial ship ever built in the United States and the largest to sail under the U. S. flag. Before the voyage, a new icebreaking concave (凹的) bow (船首) was constructed, and it looked like a kind of battering ram (撞车). This shape enabled a ship to ride up the curve, break ice and more easily free itself after the ramming.

The success was not without trouble and damage — she sustained several cracks in her body and one big hole in sections not protected by the steel belts. Her 43,000 horsepower engine was not enough. And the fact that she could generate only one-third-power in reverse was to prove quite a serious shortcoming in the difficult situation.

While the passage itself was a cheering success, analysis of the great mass of data accumulated from the test voyage will indicate whether or not the *Manhattan* has proven the Northwest Passage economically possible for large commercial ships.

In any event, the expedition has been properly summed up by Captain Thomas Pullen, the Canadian government representative aboard and one of the world's most experienced ice captains: "The *Manhattan* has put on the most impressive display of icebreaking capability I have ever seen."

21. The ship was the first commercial one to \_\_\_\_ the Northwest Passage.  
A) navigate      B) accumulate      C) get through      D) notice
22. The ship was built in 1962 and modified in 1969 before this voyage. It most probably means that \_\_\_\_.  
A) partial changes were made in the structure of the ship  
B) something wrong with the ship had to be fixed  
C) the ship needed some maintenance  
D) some new systems were added to the ship
23. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_.  
A) Voyage to Negotiate the Northwest Passage  
B) Voyage Through a Sea of Ice