

# 大学英语 同步自测

刘桂英 李树来 李冬

山东大学出版社

# 大学英语同步自测

主 编

刘桂英 李树来 李 冬

主 审

吴正和

山东大学出版社

**大学英语同步自测**

刘桂英 李树来 李 冬 主编

---

**责任编辑:** 申海田

**特约编辑:** 王怀敏

**封面设计:** 牛 钧

**内版设计:** 赵 岩

**责任校对:** 冯 燕

---

山东大学出版社出版

地址: 山东省济南市山大南路 27 号

邮政编码: 250100

山东省新华书店经销

山东师范大学附中印刷厂印刷

---

850×1168 毫米 16 开

18.75 印张 433 千字

1997 年 5 月第 1 版

1997 年 8 月第 2 次印刷

印 数 3101—5000 册

ISBN 7-5607-1754-3/H·116

---

定 价: 18.80 元

H31  
179

395914

# 《大学英语同步自测》

## 编写人员

(以姓氏笔画为序)

王怀贞	王俊菊	李冬	李玲
李树来	刘桂英	吴正和	林艺
张兆刚	张延君	赵丰平	徐兆君
翟厚成			

## 前 言

该书是为有效地指导、帮助大学一二年级本、专科生达到国家教委审定批准的《大学英语教学大纲》规定的要求和指标而专门设计编撰的。该书与《大学英语》1—4 册教材同步,以国家教委考试中心颁发的英语四级新题型为模式,由浅入深地、系统地对学生进行测试,使学生从一年级开始就自然地、逐步地、有效地过渡到英语四级水平。本教材可用于学生课下自测或课上教师使用。

该书以《大学英语》1—4 册的每两课为一单元,共提供 20 套试题,每套试题设有听力、阅读理解、词汇与语法、完型填空、翻译及写作。根据国家教委考试中心最近颁发的英语四六级考试新题型,我们在三四册的测试题中增加了新题型内容,听力部分增设了听写填空 (Spot Dictation)、复合式听写 (Compound Dictation) 等题,在阅读理解后增设了英译汉及简短回答题。该书的阅读材料多选自英文原文,内容丰富,题材多样,使学生在学好原有课文的基础上,扩大知识,提高技能。该书对全面提高学生的语言素质、打下扎实的语言基础、提高四六级的应试能力有很大的帮助,定会成为高等院校广大学生的良师益友,对大学英语的教学起到极大地推动作用。该书的听力部分均由外籍专家专门录制,语言纯正、清晰,语调优美。在此,我们向参加此项工作的外籍专家们表示衷心地感谢。

## 目 录

<b>Book I</b>	(1)
Test 1	(1)
Test 2	(10)
Test 3	(19)
Test 4	(29)
Test 5	(39)
<b>Book II</b>	(49)
Test 1	(49)
Test 2	(58)
Test 3	(68)
Test 4	(78)
Test 5	(88)
<b>Book III</b>	(98)
Test 1	(98)
Test 2	(111)
Test 3	(124)
Test 4	(137)
Test 5	(151)
<b>Book IV</b>	(165)
Test 1	(165)
Test 2	(178)
Test 3	(190)
Test 4	(202)
Test 5	(215)
Answers To Tests	(228)
Recorded Scripts	(246)

## Test 1 (Book 1) (Unit 1—2)

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. For each sentence you are given two words similar in sound on the Answer Sheet. Listen carefully and decide which of the two given words is the one you have heard. Then, circle the word you have heard on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear:

My brother was thirty when he got married.

You will see on the Answer Sheet: thirty/dirty

The word you have heard is "thirty". So you should circle the word "thirty".

Questions 1—5

1. brought/bought    2. pass/past    3. mouth/mouse    4. sheep/cheap    5. soup/soap

#### Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. In each sentence there is a number.

Listen carefully and write down the number you have heard on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear:

His room number has been changed to 2312 now. The number mentioned in the sentence is 2312. So you should write down the number 2312 on the Answer Sheet.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short conversations between two speakers.

At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said.

The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test paper, and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: When did your husband begin to smoke? During college?

Woman: No. He didn't start until after graduation from college.

Third voice: When did the husband start smoking?

You will read:

A. During college.

B. During high school

- C. After college. D. Before high school.

The best answer is C. So you should blacken the letter on the Answer Sheet.

11. A. Tom collects stamps. B. Tom is going on vacation.  
C. Tom is going to New York. D. Tom has travelled all over the world.  
12. A. \$ 25. B. \$ 50. C. \$ 29. 19 D. \$ 29. 99  
13. A. He doesn't like fresh air. B. The window is open.  
C. It's cool inside. D. It's noisy outside.  
14. A. The woman B. Rosa. C. The man. D. Joe.  
15. A. The blue cap is suitable. B. The red cap is better than the blue cap.  
C. The red cap is suitable. D. Neither of the caps is suitable.

### Section D

Directions: In this section you will hear a short talk. The talk will be spoken twice. After the talk you will be asked questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the question. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

16. A. To the cafeteria. B. To the movie theater.  
C. To her dorm room. D. To the library.  
17. A. To have a cup of tea. B. To see a movie with him.  
C. To play table tennis with him. D. To help him with the study.  
18. A. The experiments take a lot of time to complete.  
B. She likes the reading, but not the labs.  
C. She can finish very easily.  
D. It is difficult for her to finish the reading and writing assignments.  
19. A. Term papers are easy for him.  
B. He has a lot of essay exams.  
C. He finds lab experiments easier than writing term papers.  
D. He is busier this semester than last semester.  
20. A. She doesn't like movies at all.  
B. She might go if it were a funny movie.  
C. She loves mystery movies.  
D. She will probably go to the movie with the man.

### Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are four 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:

If you ask some people, "How did you learn English so well? "You may get a



surprising answer: "In my sleep!"

There are people who have taken part in one of recent experiments to test "Learn—While—Sleep" methods, which are now being tried in several countries, and with several subjects, of which English is only one.

Specialists say that this "sleep—study" method speeds language learning greatly. They say that the average person can learn two or three times as much during sleep as in the period during the day—and this does not affect his rest in any way. A word of warning, however, sleep teaching will only strengthen in your mind what you have studied already while you are awake.

In an experiment, lessons were broadcast over the radio. Each lesson lasted twelve hours—from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. The first three hours of English grammar and vocabulary were given with the student awake. At 11 p.m. a lullaby (催眠曲) was broadcast to send the student to sleep and for the next three hours the radio whispered the lesson again into his sleeping ear. At 2 a.m. a sharp noise was sent over the radio to wake the sleeping student up for a few minutes to review the lesson. The soft songs sent him back to rest again while the radio went on. At 5 a.m. his sleep ended and he had to go through the lesson again for three hours before breakfast.

21. Compared with other methods of learning, the Learn—While—You—Sleep method is B.
- A. slower    B. quicker    C. very simple    D. very tiring
22. By this method, one \_\_\_\_.
- A. starts to learn a new lesson in sleep
- B. learns how to sleep better
- C. is made to remember his lessons in sleep
- D. can get more knowledge over the radio
23. In the experiment, the first part of the lesson was given \_\_\_\_.
- A. around midnight    B. after lullabies were broadcast
- C. while the student was awake    D. all through the twelve hours
24. Before each lesson finishes, the student has to \_\_\_\_.
- A. get up and take breakfast    B. be wakened by a loud noise
- C. listen to the lesson again in sleep    D. review the lesson by himself
25. The "sleep—study" method is being tried in many countries to teach \_\_\_\_.
- A. English    B. grammar and vocabulary    C. a number of subjects    D. languages

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The Red Cross is an international organization which cares for people who are in need of help. A man in a Paris hospital who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who was injured in an earthquake, and a family in India that lost their home in a storm may all be aided by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross exists in almost every country around the globe. The world Red Cross organizations are sometimes called the Red Crescent, the Red Mogen David, the Sun, and the Red Lion. All of these agencies share a common goal of trying to help people in need.

The idea of forming an organization to help the sick and wounded during a war started with Jean Henri Dunant. In 1859, he observed how people were suffering on a battlefield in Italy. He wanted to help all the wounded people regardless of which side they were fighting for. The most important result of his work was an international treaty called the Geneva Convention (协定). It protects prisoners of war, the sick and wounded, and other citizens during a war.

The American Red Cross was set up by Clara Barton in 1881. Today the Red Cross in the United States provides a number of services for the public, such as helping people in need, teaching first aid and providing blood.

26. A good title for this selection is \_\_\_\_.

- A. People in Need of Help      B. Safety and Protection  
C. The International Red Cross      D. Forming an Organization to Help People

27. The word "aided" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_.

- A. needed      B. ~~helped~~      C. caught      D. protected

28. The author really tries to make the reader see that this organization \_\_\_\_.

- ~~B~~ A. costs very little money      ~~B~~ works in many nations  
C. teaches first aid if necessary      D. The world Red Cross is called the Sun

29. We may draw a conclusion that \_\_\_\_ during a war.

- A. the Red Cross only protects the wounded  
B. the Red Cross only helps prisoners of war  
C. the Red Cross only helps citizens  
~~D~~ the Red Cross only helps all the people in need no matter which side they are fighting for

30. The person who started the idea of this organization was \_\_\_\_.

- A. Cross      B. ~~Dunant~~      C. Barton      D. Mogen David

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Summer Time has been adopted by many countries in the world. It first came into use in several countries during World War I. But Benjamin Franklin in America had suggested it as long before as 1784. At that time, Franklin was American ambassador in Paris. One early morning, when he took a walk in the Paris street, he noticed that people still sleeping with their windows closed. Thus, the early sunlight was wasted while they lay in bed and in the evening they had to use candles as light. Franklin made a calculation and suggested that if the people in Paris got up earlier in the morning, they could save 64 million pounds of candles. But the French didn't pay any

attention to his suggestion.

In 1907, the idea was revived (重提) by William Willett in England. But England didn't adopt it because of the strong opposition from farmers. Farmers didn't like Summer Time, because animals knew nothing about clocks and they would continue in their old habits.

Yet Summer Time has been in operation in many countries by now. It is not liked by everyone yet, and sometimes it does cause trouble to people, but we can not deny that it does save a lot of energy for us.

31. Summer Time was first adopted \_\_\_\_.
- ☒ A. at the end of the eighteenth century    B. at the beginning of this century  
C. between the two world wars    D. during World War I
32. Franklin suggested Summer Time, thinking that the French could \_\_\_\_.
- A. sleep with their windows closed    ☒ B. make better use of sunlight  
C. work harder than before    D. use candles as light
33. English farmers didn't like Summer Time, because \_\_\_\_.
- A. they didn't get up early enough  
☒ B. animals wouldn't change their habits  
C. candles were not used in the English countryside  
D. adopting Summer Time would do harm to animals
34. According to the writer, Summer Time \_\_\_\_.
- A. is nice and perfect  
B. isn't worth adopting  
☒ C. is good for people though not always  
D. can never be accepted by English farmers
35. The word "opposition" in the second paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_.
- A. agreement    ☒ B. resistance    C. expression    D. impression

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

There is truth in George Bernard Shaw's humorous statement that England and America are separated by the same language. Similar expressions have meant different things in each country. For example, the phrase "to table a proposal" means one thing in Britain while in the United States it means something just the opposite. When Parliament wishes to take up a matter for immediate discussion, it votes to table it. On the other hand, when the United States or House of Representatives votes to delay or postpone discussion of it, perhaps, to kill it altogether.

Shortly after the United States entered the war against Nazi Germany, this difference created serious misunderstandings. As the Americans and British began to develop joint military plans, the expression "to table" needed a clearer explanation. There were some British proposals that the American leaders were strongly opposed

to. They did not even want to discuss them. Likely, they said "let's table them". The British were happy to hear it. They thought the Americans were ready to give their proposal serious consideration. For a time, the misunderstanding was troublesome. But the British and the Americans in time understood what each meant by the expression "to table". Communication between them improved. So did their military situation.

36. In the author's opinion, George Bernard Shaw's statement is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. true    B. humorous    C. ridiculous    D. both A and B
37. "England and America are separated by the same language" can be understood from the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. English makes Enland and America totally separate  
B. England and America have different language system  
C. the similar words or expressions may have different meanings in each country  
D. British English and American English are two separate languages
38. The war mentioned in the passage must be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. World War I    B. the American Civil War  
C. World war II    D. European War
39. When the American leader said: "let's table them", they meant \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they were ready to give the proposals serious consideration  
B. they were determined to discuss the proposals at once  
C. they decided to put them aside to postpone discussion of it  
D. they thought the proposals were vital to the war
40. Misunderstandings caused by the phrase "to table a proposal"  
A. made the British and Americans suffer one disaster on top of another  
B. lasted at least four years  
C. resulted in their military law  
D. were solved in time

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Some of them have blank spaces to be filled; others have an underlined word for which you must choose a substitute that best keeps the meaning of the original sentence. Decide on the best one and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. They \_\_\_\_ a large amount of money for decorating their house.  
A. set back    B. set off    C. set aside    D. set about
42. The textbook provides good materials for \_\_\_\_ the students' reading skills.  
A. solving    B. employing    C. recognizing    D. developing
43. Please \_\_\_\_ particulars in the form, such as your name, address and telephone number.

- A. fill in B. fill with C. stick to D. decide on
44. The cargo ship set sail half hour ahead of \_\_\_\_.  
A. timetable B. plan C. date D. ~~schedule~~
45. An earthquake caused great \_\_\_\_ to Tangshan city in 1976.  
A. ~~damage~~ B. hurt C. harm D. injury
46. The lamp was \_\_\_\_ and that was what started the big fire.  
A. turned into B. turned up C. ~~turned over~~ D. turned on
47. Of the two compositions, the second was \_\_\_\_, because there was no grammar mistake in it.  
A. by far the best one B. ~~by far the better one~~  
C. so far the better D. far from the best one
- A 48. This was his first \_\_\_\_ over the Pacific after he had resigned his position in the company.  
A. ~~voyage~~ B. trip C. journey D. ride
49. The four little girls solved the difficulties they met \_\_\_\_.  
A. single-handed B. all by oneself C. all by herself D. ~~all by themselves~~
- A 50. Everybody lent a hand, \_\_\_\_ the work was finished ahead of schedule.  
A. so that B. although C. if D. ~~so as~~
51. The student must make a real effort to improve his reading speed and his \_\_\_\_.  
A. ~~comprehension~~ B. comprehend C. compromise D. complexion
52. Tom is captain of the football team \_\_\_\_ is in the baseball team \_\_\_\_.  
A. or...as well B. so...as well C. ~~and...as well~~ D. and...besides
- C 53. We have great \_\_\_\_ of him.  
A. exceptions B. emotions C. expectations D. intentions
54. We can surely overcome these difficulties, \_\_\_\_.  
A. so long as are we closely united B. ~~as long as we are closely united~~  
C. as we closely united D. if we will be closely united
55. My father makes enough money for us to live in \_\_\_\_.  
A. comfortable B. comfortably C. ~~comfort~~ D. comforting
56. The assignment is to write \_\_\_\_ about your visit.  
A. a report of five-pages B. a five-page's report  
C. a five-page report D. a report about five page
57. We should look both ways \_\_\_\_.  
A. after crossing the street B. when we crossed the street  
C. before crossing the street D. when crossed the street
58. Many foreign experts work in that co-operative enterprise.  
I know two \_\_\_\_ and three \_\_\_\_ of them.  
A. Spaniards...Japaneses B. ~~Spains...Japans~~

- C. Spanishs...Japanese      D. Spaniards...Japanese
59. I would like to hear some more ideas. \_\_\_\_ on this matter?  
 A. What do you speak      B. What's your opinion  
 C. How do you think      D. Do you have some ideas
60. You should dress warmly because the weather will \_\_\_\_ cold for the next week.  
 A. remain      B. seem      C. became      D. hold
61. If the cost of living \_\_\_\_, the factory will \_\_\_\_ the workers' wages.  
 A. raised...rise      B. rises...raise      C. rose...raise      D. raised...risen
62. He was born in a wealthy family. When he was a boy, their family hired many \_\_\_\_.  
 A. manservants      B. menservants      C. servantmen      D. menservant
63. The four legs of a camel are stronger and higher than \_\_\_\_ of a dog.  
 A. that      B. those      C. which      D. what
64. He is a gifted writer. He writes many famous poems and plays \_\_\_\_ his little formal education.  
 A. in spite of      B. instead of      C. even if      D. in addition to
65. You must have \_\_\_\_ to write a good play.  
 A. imagine      B. imitation      C. imagination      D. implication
66. The students of average intelligence could become top students if they have better learning techniques.  
 A. equal      B. ordinary      C. common      D. usual
67. He is a photographer by profession, while his hobby is fishing.  
 A. career      B. interesting occupation      C. habit      D. life of leisure
68. He is such a greedy man that he always requires additional pay.  
 A. rare      B. too much      C. extra      D. much more
69. The task will not be accomplished in one generation.  
 A. conquered      B. achieved      C. finished successfully      D. covered
70. The ground was covered with a thick layer of snow. She was dissuaded from going out by bike.  
 A. persuaded      B. advised to      C. suggested by      D. prevented from

#### Part IV Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. 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 center.

Yesterday afternoon we were walking along a road when we heard someone shout, "help ! help!". He was in the lake about a hundred feet 71 the shore. There was a small boat 72. We knew immediately what 73. He had fallen 74 the boat

and 75 swim well enough to reach 76 or to get to the shore. As we ran toward the lake I saw him 77, and I was 78 that he would drown. But in a moment his head 79 again. Quickly John 80 his shoes, 81 into the water and started swimming toward the 82 man. He 83 him just as the man went down again. He was close enough to 84 his hand and try to 85 the man's clothing or his hair 86 he sank. But the man threw out (伸出) his arms in fear, caught John 87 the neck, and began to draw him down under the water. John fought to keep his head 88 the water and at the same time tried to swim 89 the boat, 90 the man with him.

- |                     |                 |                     |                  |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 71. A. from         | B. up           | C. of               | D. on            |
| 72. A. coming       | B. reaching     | C. nearby           | D. across        |
| 73. A. happened     | B. had happened | C. was happening    | D. happens       |
| 74. A. out of       | B. against      | C. with             | D. in            |
| 75. A. maybe not    | B. should not   | C. will not         | D. could not     |
| 76. A. bank         | B. it           | C. them             | D. there         |
| 77. A. sinking      | B. sunk         | C. sink             | D. being sunken  |
| 78. A. believed     | B. certain      | C. certainly        | D. truly         |
| 79. A. appearing    | B. appeared     | C. in sight         | D. noticeable    |
| 80. A. took down    | B. took in      | C. took off         | D. took up       |
| 81. A. jumping      | B. pushing      | C. pushed           | D. jumped        |
| 82. A. drowning     | B. drowned      | C. shouting         | D. cheering      |
| 83. A. assumed      | B. arrived      | C. reached          | D. wandered      |
| 84. A. draw back    | B. spread out   | C. extend from      | D. stretched out |
| 85. A. take hold of | B. arrest       | C. pay attention to | D. observe       |
| 86. A. after        | B. before       | C. until            | D. and           |
| 87. A. by           | B. about        | C. on               | D. around        |
| 88. A. under        | B. above        | C. over             | D. up            |
| 89. A. off          | B. for          | C. toward           | D. behind        |
| 90. A. pulling      | B. demanding    | C. requiring        | D. dropping      |

### Part V Translation

Directions: Translate the following Chinese into English. Try to use phrases and expressions that you have learned in College English as many as possible.

91. 他认为他的讲话仅用了五分钟。然而实际情况并非如此。
92. 那时她正集中精力写作文,对周围发生的事情一无所知。
93. 在那种情况下,过多的解释只能引起误解。
94. 他决定去美国继续他的科学研究。
95. 这次聚会要看我们是否能筹集到足够的钱。

## Test 2 (Book 1) (Unit 3—4)

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. For each sentence you are given two words similar in sound on the Answer Sheet. Listen carefully and decide which of the two given words is the one you have heard. Then, circle the word you have heard on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear:

My brother was thirty when he got married.

You will see on the Answer Sheet: thirty/dirty

The word you have heard is "thirty". So you should circle the word "thirty".

Questions 1--5

1. worth/worse 2. clean/clear 3. right/light 4. port/part 5. reminded/remained

#### Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 sentences. In each sentence there is a number.

Listen carefully and write down the number you have heard on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear:

His room number has been changed to 2312 now. The number mentioned in the sentence is 2312. So you should write down the number 2312 on the Answer Sheet.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear 5 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said.

The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers in your test paper, and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: When did your husband begin to smoke? During college?

Woman: No. He didn't start until after graduation from college.

Third voice: When did the husband start smoking?

You will read:

A. During college.      B. During high school



- C. After college.      D. Before high school.

The best answer is C. So you should blacken the letter on the Answer Sheet.

11. A. She is not sure whether the man will keep his word.  
B. She saw the man smoking just now.  
C. She believes what the man says.  
D. She thinks the man may be lying.
12. A. The man    B. The watchman    C. Sam    D. The woman
13. A. It's hot.    B. It's fine.    C. It's raining    D. He doesn't know.
14. A. In a restaurant.    B. In a department store    C. In a hotel.    D. In a hospital.
15. A. Look for the pen.    B. Paint the shelf.    C. Write the letter.    D. Fix the shelf.

### Section D

Directions: In this section you will hear a short talk. The talk will be spoken twice. After the talk you will be asked questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the question. Then, mark your answer by blackening the letter of your choice on the Answer Sheet.

16. A. A statesman.    B. An artist.    C. An explorer.    D. A tradesman.
17. A. He began to work as an apprentice in a printing shop.  
B. He began writing a book.  
C. He quitted school.  
D. He found a job in New York.
18. A. Keys.      B. Books.      C. Labs.      D. Fame.
19. A. In a library.    B. In a bookstore.    C. At a museum.    D. At a school.
20. A. He wanted to take the book away.  
B. He wanted to recite the book.  
C. He wanted to return the book as quickly as he could, lest the employer of his friend could notice the absence of the book.  
D. He wanted to keep the employer to notice him.

### Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are four 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:

Last summer, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole announced a new rule: Unless states representing two-thirds of the country's population pass compulsory seatbelt-use laws by April 1989, all new vehicles will have to be fitted with air bags or automatic seat belts.

The rule wouldn't have been necessary but for one simple fact. Even though seat