

**新题型**

**大学英语四级  
模拟试题集**

NEW CET-4

吴立高 王福生 主编



机械工业出版社

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# 新题型大学英语四级 模拟试题集 NEW CET-4

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本书主要是由十二套模拟试题构成。这些模拟试题采用了全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会1995年7月和1996年7月公布的新题型。在听力部分增加了听写填空和复合式听写。英译汉和简短回答题型也被本书采用。书后附有答案、英译汉题的译文、写作题的参考范文和听力部分的文字材料。本书还配有由外籍专家录制的磁带(另购,请与燕山大学外语系联系,电话0335-8057030)。

本书由多年从事大学英语教学的教师编写,可显著提高读者的英语应试水平,适合大专院校师生和广大英语学习者阅读。

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# 前 言

本书主要由十二套四级模拟试题构成。这些模拟试题采用了全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会 1995 年 7 月和 1996 年 7 月公布的新题型。在听力部分增加了听写填空和复合式听写。英译汉和简短回答题型也被采用。

本试题集附有答案、英译汉题的译文、写作题的参考范文和听力部分的文字材料。本书还配有磁带,磁带由外籍专家录制,录音的语速、间隔和清晰度均符合标准。

本书由多年从事大学英语教学的老师编写,在选材上注重基础训练,不选偏题、怪题,目的在于通过练习提高学生的英语水平,尤其是英语应试的水平。

参与本书编写的有吴立高、于建平(听力部分),王福生、曹敏杰(词汇与结构部分),耿延宏、王林海(阅读理解部分),张秀琴(英译汉和简短回答部分),崔永兴、吴立高(作文部分)。本书的编写得到了燕山大学有关领导和外语系同志的支持。另外,本书的打字工作全部由宋丽、李冬梅二位同志承担。在此一并表示感谢。

编 者

1997. 2. 17.

# 目 录

## 前 言

Simulated College English Test One .....	1
Simulated College English Test Two .....	11
Simulated College English Test Three .....	21
Simulated College English Test Four .....	31
Simulated College English Test Five .....	41
Simulated College English Test Six .....	52
Simulated College English Test Seven .....	61
Simulated College English Test Eight .....	71
Simulated College English Test Nine .....	82
Simulated College English Test Ten .....	92
Simulated College English Test Eleven .....	102
Simulated College English Test Twelve .....	112
附录 1 参考答案(Key) .....	123
附录 2 听力理解的文字材料 .....	133

# Simulated College English Test One

## 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. Both 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.

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

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

1. A) She wants to have the tree cut down.  
B) She doesn't want to have the tree cut down.  
C) She is sorry to see the tree was cut down.  
D) She is happy to see the tree was cut down.
2. A) To see a movie.    B) To buy a gift.    C) To collect stamps.    D) To see Peter.
3. A) She'll work in a company.      B) She'll be a teacher.  
C) She'll be a secretary.            D) It's not certain.
4. A) The woman will have a long interview.    B) The woman will have a difficult exam.  
C) The woman will see Mr. Baker.            D) The woman has a tight schedule.
5. A) Helen's mother will go to the party.    B) Helen's mother will see the woman.  
C) Helen will not go to the party.            D) Helen will have another party.
6. A) A teacher.    B) A manager.    C) A nurse    D) A student adviser
7. A) The woman is a clerk.            B) The man is a sales manager.  
C) The woman is a foreigner.        D) The man doesn't get any information.
8. A) 4:00.    B) 5:00.    C) 5:30.    D) 4:40.
9. A) Mike will drive them to the hotel.    B) Mike will book a room for them.

- C) Mike will call them. D) Mike will find a taxi for them.  
10. A) Tomorrow. B) The next two days. C) Friday. D) Next Friday.

### 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 one 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.

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

11. A) Processed food. B) Canned food. C) Organic food. D) Refined food.  
12. A) To make them sell well. B) To make them have more vitamin.  
C) To make them less harmful. D) To make them better to eat.  
13. A) It's more expensive. B) It'll lose a lot of vitamin.  
C) It's what the manufacturers want. D) It's healthful.

**Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) To kill wild dogs. B) To provide jobs.  
C) To keep the land from being destroyed. D) To protect the sheep.  
15. A) The fence will be broken. B) Wild dogs will get in.  
C) Sheep will get out. D) Sand will blow in.  
16. A) The wool export is important. B) The fence can attract tourists.  
C) The fence is expensive to build. D) The farmers put a lot of pressure.

**Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

17. A) Her lamb ran away. B) Her lamb was stolen.  
C) A thief attacked her. D) She lost a rope.  
18. A) Peter was his best friend. B) Peter was clever.  
C) Peter might help him. D) Peter had just got a new lamb.  
19. A) He claimed the lamb belonged to him.  
B) He apologized to have accused his friend of stealing the lamb.  
C) He became angry and wanted to have his black lamb back.  
D) He decided to buy a new lamb for his wife.  
20. A) He saw the black lamb was almost white.  
B) He found the black lamb was also stolen.  
C) He saw the wool was cut.  
D) He was caught in a rain.

## Part II 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.

21. Production has been delayed because of a shortage of \_\_\_\_\_ materials.  
A) primitive B) crude C) raw D) original
22. Mr Morgan can be very sad \_\_\_\_\_, though in public he is extremely cheerful.  
A) by himself B) in person C) in private D) as individual
23. The fireman fought for three hours before they managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the fire.  
A) give up B) put out C) break off D) cut off
24. It is reported that \_\_\_\_\_ adopted children want to know who their natural parents are.  
A) the most B) most of C) most D) the most of
25. His desire to be a psychiatrist (精神病医生) was born of his sympathy with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the mental ill B) the mentally ill C) the ill mentally D) the mental illness.
26. If you can't \_\_\_\_\_ your anger before the interview, I suggest that you put it off till tomorrow.  
A) give up B) work out C) cut out D) wear out
27. Mr. Chang said that he would be punctual for the appointment \_\_\_\_\_ he were late.  
A) but what if B) and what about C) so what D) how about
28. Evidence came up \_\_\_\_\_ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as six months old.  
A) what B) which C) that D) those
29. \_\_\_\_\_ the punishment was unjust, he accepted it without complaint.  
A) So long as B) Even though C) Since D) While
30. It is highly desirable that a new president \_\_\_\_\_ for the college.  
A) is appointed B) be appointed C) should appoint D) could be appointed
31. \_\_\_\_\_, it would be silly to argue any longer.  
A) Was that true B) If that was true  
C) Should that be true D) Could that be true
32. When the cat is angry, its \_\_\_\_\_ stands up on end.  
A) feather B) uniform C) paw D) skin
33. So far there is no vaccine \_\_\_\_\_ in sight for the common cold.  
A) or curing B) has cured C) or cure D) having cured
34. \_\_\_\_\_ but he also proved himself a good athlete.  
A) He showed himself not only a good student,  
B) He showed not only himself a good student,  
C) Not only he showed himself a good student,  
D) Not only did he show himself a good student,
35. \_\_\_\_\_ comparison with my boyhood, my undergraduate years in Oklahoma were paradise.



- A) In    B) With    C) By    D) For
36. \_\_\_\_\_ in Shanghai than in any other city in China.  
 A) More people live    B) More people living  
 C) It has more people    D) More living people.
37. Heavy use of the highways in the USA has \_\_\_\_\_ the rapid development of road-side motels.  
 A) made up    B) taken up    C) resulted in    D) put forward
38. New technological advances such as the computer development make information \_\_\_\_\_ at the touch of a key.  
 A) usual    B) possible    C) capable    D) available
39. \_\_\_\_\_ to take the course deserve to be praised.  
 A) Brave enough students    B) Students brave enough  
 C) Enough brave students    D) Students are brave enough
40. When he returned from the reception desk, he found her suitcase \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) losing    B) missing    C) going    D) appearing
41. American women are \_\_\_\_\_ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle.  
 A) ignored    B) neglected    C) denied    D) refused
42. The lecture room \_\_\_\_\_ 8 meters from end to end.  
 A) measured    B) has been measured    C) measures    D) measures to
43. \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone, no one was on the line.  
 A) Answering    B) While answering    C) Answered    D) When I answered
44. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_, for I had a long time to wait.  
 A) me to sit down    B) I sat down    C) I to sit down    D) me sitting down
45. The sound \_\_\_\_\_ of a baby depends much on his adequate nutrition.  
 A) development    B) expansion    C) employment    D) health
46. You should be very \_\_\_\_\_ to your teachers for their help.  
 A) thankful    B) considerate    C) gracious    D) grateful
47. My son \_\_\_\_\_ his experiment over and over, working till midnight.  
 A) acted    B) performed    C) behaved    D) operated on
48. I remember seeing him years ago, but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ where it was.  
 A) remind    B) recall    C) recognize    D) memorize
49. That was the third time that the old lady \_\_\_\_\_ her suffering to others.  
 A) was telling    B) had told    C) had talked    D) has mentioned
50. It \_\_\_\_\_ a year since we met last.  
 A) nearly has been    B) has nearly    C) nearly is    D) is nearly

### Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 4 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.

Passage 1

7:35

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Today's trumpet is one of the world's oldest instruments. It is the result of many centuries of development. Although it looks nothing like its ancestors, there are many similarities. All trumpets are hollow (空的) tubes. They are all blown. And they all use the player's lips to produce the basic sound.

The trumpet developed as players and makers worked to improve its design, size, shape, material, and method of construction. They wanted to create an instrument that would produce beautiful and attractive tone, enable the performer to play all the notes of the scale, extend the range higher and lower, make it possible to play more difficult music, and in general, be easier to play well. The remarkable way in which the modern trumpet achieves these goals is a measure of the success of all those who struggled to perfect this glorious instrument.

The trumpet is actually the leading member of an entire family of related instruments. There are trumpets of several different sizes, and in several different keys. There are cornets, bugles, flugelhorns, and a number of others that are all similar to the trumpet in the way they are made and played.

The trumpet family is much more than a group of related instruments that can stir one with their sound, or narrow metal tubes capable of producing a variety of musical sounds. It is a link to many different periods of history and to people of many cultures. From the use of trumpets in ancient religious ceremonies to the part they play in modern rock bands, the trumpet family of instruments has much to tell about civilization and its development.

51. What is the best title for the passage? C  
A) Science and the Trumpet ~~X~~    B) Recordings of the Trumpet  
C) The Trumpet and Its Ancestry    D) How the Trumpet Is Made ~~X~~
52. It can be inferred from the passage that A is needed to make the trumpet work.  
A) air pressure    B) keen eyesight    C) daily cleaning    D) long fingers
53. Which of the following can be inferred about the first trumpet players? A  
A) They could not play all the notes of the scale.  
B) They were not able to pick up the trumpet.  
C) They could not play simple tunes.  
D) They had difficulty improving upon the trumpet.
54. In Paragraph 4, the word "one" could best be replaced by A.  
A) the listener    B) a family    C) the composer    D) an instrument
55. The author believes that the trumpet is particularly important because it B.

- A) can be used in rock bands                      B) has historical significance  
 C) is a religious instrument                      D) has a narrow range

Passage 2

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Television can help us see the pattern of American life and understand the events that unite or divide us.

Consider an example of the deaths of the political leaders, (including John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert Kennedy) These deaths caused a profound unification (一致) of the whole nation. Therefore the whole nation shared the experience of grief and shame. Television lets us intensely and dramatically participate in these historical events. Through it we are joined with other people for a few electric moments.

But television can also divide us from each other. The dividing has occurred in confrontations between young and old, radicals and conservatives, police and students, blacks and whites, and hawks and doves. These confrontations have dramatized the feelings beneath the surface of society. They have shown Americans in conflicts which stem from our policy in Southeast Asia and range to the busing of school children. Such events have provided an opportunity for bigots, who promote stereotyped thinking. And these confrontations have infected our social and emotional wounds.

So television does more than transmit movies, weather reports, sports and variety shows. It helps shape our feelings towards each other and ourselves, and sometimes unites us, and sometimes divides us.

56. Television can help us take part in B.
- A) electric moments                      B) historical events  
 C) emotional wounds                      D) stereotyped thinking
57. Television can also make worse A.
- A) the social contradiction                      B) the surface of society  
 C) conservative thinking                      D) grief and shame
58. The confrontations are only welcomed by those who are C.
- A) infected by the social wound ~~X~~  
 B) going to shape their feeling toward themselves ~~\*~~  
 C) obstinately (顽固的) devoted to his own belief  
 D) providing the opportunity for thinking
59. Which of the following statements is true? C
- A) Some political leaders were once bigots.  
 B) Television sometimes transmits more movies than historical events.  
 C) Confrontations are the sign of division.  
 D) Television often provides stereotyped thinking. D
60. What is the best title for this passage?
- A) Social Unity and Division.                      B) Television's Conflicts.

C) Unification and Confrontations. D) Television's Social Influence.

Passage 3

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

For most of us, work is the central, dominating fact of life. We spend more than half our conscious hours at work, preparing for work, travelling to and from work. What we do there largely determines our standard of living and to a considerable extent the status we are accorded by our fellow citizens as well. For the foreseeable future, the material and psychological rewards which work can provide, and the conditions in which work is done, will continue to play a vital part in determining the satisfaction that life can offer.

Inequality at work is still one of the cruellest and most glaring forms of inequality in our society. The best example of this is that between managers and workers. For most managers, work is an opportunity and a challenge. Their jobs engage their interest and allow them to develop their abilities. They are able to exercise responsibility; they have a considerable deal of control over their own — and others' — working lives. Most important of all, they have the opportunity to initiate. By contrast, for most manual workers, and for a growing number of white-collar workers, work is a boring, monotonous, even painful experience. The majority have little control over their work; it provides them with no opportunity for personal development. Often production is so designed that workers are simply part of the technology. In offices, many jobs are so routine that workers justifiably feel themselves to be more cogs (从属物) in the bureaucratic machine. As a direct consequence of their work experience, many workers feel alienated (与...疏远) from their work and their firm, whether it is a public or private organization.

Rising educational standards feed rising expectations, yet the amount of control which the worker has over his own work situation does not rise accordingly. In many cases his control has been reduced. Symptoms of protest increase — rising sickness and absenteeism, high turnover of employees, restriction on output, and strikes. As management becomes more professional, the opportunity for promotion from the shop floor lessens. The only escape is to another equally frustrating manual job; the only compensation is found not in the job but, if there is a rising standard of living, outside it.

61. In the writer's opinion, people judge others by A.

- A) the type of work they do      B) the place where they work  
C) the time they spend at work      D) the amount of money they earn

62. What does the writer think is needed to solve our industrial problems?

- A) A reduction in the number of strikes. C  
B) Equality in salaries.  
C) A more equal distribution of responsibility.  
D) An improvement in moral standards.

63. What advantages does the writer say managers have over other workers? D

- A) They cannot lose their jobs.

- B) They get time off to attend courses.  
 C) They can work at whatever interests them.  
 D) They can make their own decisions.
64. In the writer's view, what is the position nowadays of white-collar workers? D
- A) They are being replaced by machines.  
 B) They are becoming more numerous.  
 C) They are worse off than manual workers.  
 D) They are finding their work pointless.
65. Why are so few ordinary workers promoted nowadays? B
- A) Because they are no longer ambitious.  
 B) Because professional managers are hired.  
 C) Because the best workers have already been promoted.  
 D) Because it would be too expensive for the companies.

**Passage 4**

**Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:**

Bionics(仿生学) is a recently developed branch of science which has tremendous potential for improving the life of mankind in our contemporary society. Bionics can be described as the study of systems in living creatures and the application of the knowledge gained from this study to the improvement of various kinds of man-made systems. The term bionics was coined around 1960, and much of what is known about the science of bionics has been discovered since about 1970.

Some researchers recently have studied the eyes of the common frogs and have <sup>66</sup> discovered that a frog's eyes only find moving things such as insect-shaped objects and large, threatening objects. As a result of studying the eyes of frogs, scientists have constructed a simple electronic model of a frog's eyes which can track airplanes circling above an airport and then provide information to computer-run air traffic control systems. Someday such electronic eyes may provide the means to automatically guided automobiles by providing information about objects moving toward the automobile. Other scientists have studied the compound eyes of some insects and crabs(蟹) and have built a seeing machine that is a simple model of the horseshoe crab eye.

The hearing of a number of creatures also has been studied extensively so that hearing machines can be developed. Bats have unusual hearing which can extend into the ultrasonic(超声的) range. The dolphin(海豚) also has been studied extensively, and dolphins are able to navigate through water extremely effectively. Radar and sonar(声纳) systems which are used to help ships and planes navigate have been based on the sonar systems of both bats and dolphins.

66. Scientists are interested in the eyes of frogs because         D        .
- A) frogs' eyes are large and threatening      B) frogs' eyes are extremely sharp  
 C) frogs have compound eyes                      D) frogs' eyes can see moving objects only

67. The third paragraph is mainly about D.
- A) the study of the hearing of many creatures
  - B) the ultrasonic range
  - C) radar and sonar systems
  - D) the sonar systems of both bats and dolphins ✓
68. Which of the following is true? B
- A) Not until about 1960 did the word bionics come into being.
  - B) Bionics is the study of the systems in animals. ✓
  - C) Bionics is the study of the eyes and ears of some creatures. ✓
  - D) People didn't know much about the science of bionics until 1960. ✓
69. From the passage we learn that D.
- A) electronic eyes can provide the means to automatically guide automobiles
  - B) scientists have built a seeing machine of the frog's eyes
  - C) the man-made sonar system is based upon bats ✓
  - D) bionics has been developed in many fields
70. The best title for this passage would be C.
- A) Electronic Eyes ✓
  - B) Sonar Systems
  - C) The Science of Bionics ✓
  - D) The Hearing of Some Creatures

#### Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

71. (In Para. 3, Passage 1)

The trumpet is actually the leading member of an entire family of related instruments.

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72. (In Para. 3, Passage 2)

And these confrontations have infected our social and emotional wounds.

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73. (In Para. 1, Passage 3)

What we do there largely determines our standard of living and to a considerable extent the status we are accorded by our fellow citizens as well.

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74. (In Para. 2, Passage 3)

By contrast, for most manual workers, and for a growing number of white-collar workers, work is a boring, monotonous, even painful experience.

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75. (In Para. 1, Passage 4)

Bionics can be described as the study of systems in living creatures and the application of the knowledge gained from this study to the improvement of various kinds of man-made systems.

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## **Part V Writing (30 minutes)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese.

### **Bicycle—An Important Means of Transport in China**

1. 为什么自行车在中国这样普及?
2. 和汽车比较。
3. 自行车在中国的前途。

# Simulated College English Test Two

## 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. Both 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.

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

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

1. A) Eight hours.      B) Seven hours.      C) Six hours.      D) Four hours.
2. A) They haven't met before.      B) They are friends.  
C) She knows the man's wife.      D) She knows the man.
3. A) The man is going to Florida.      B) The man's wife is going to Florida.  
C) Florida is a part of the United States.      D) Florida is expensive in winter time.
4. A) In the dorm.      B) In the classroom.      C) In the library.      D) In the campus.
5. A) Farmer.      B) Worker.      C) Teacher.      D) Cook.
6. A) In the waiting room.      B) At an office.      C) On a train.      D) In a hospital.
7. A) His new course.      B) His teacher.      C) His girl friend.      D) His test.
8. A) The play was not interesting.      B) The play was too noisy.  
C) The play was wonderful.      D) The play was better than she expected.
9. A) It's amusing.      B) It's confusing.  
C) It's competitive.      D) It's full of commercials.
10. A) The man lost his job.      B) The woman lost her job.  
C) The farmers are growing new crops.      D) There has been too much rain.



8:15

### Section B Spot Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Taking pictures is fun. And taking good one is easy (11) \_\_\_\_\_. Before you take a picture, (12) \_\_\_\_\_. Be sure you are (13) \_\_\_\_\_. A pretty face against a plain background, for instance (14) \_\_\_\_\_. But a distance figure lost among (15) \_\_\_\_\_ lacks interest. In a landscape scene, try to keep (16) \_\_\_\_\_ below the line which the ground (17) \_\_\_\_\_. For a sky scene, keep at least two-thirds of the picture (18) \_\_\_\_\_.

Study pictures (19) \_\_\_\_\_. Try to see why some are (20) \_\_\_\_\_. Use what you learn to improve your own picture.

### Part II 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.

- A B 21. The strong storm did a lot of damage to the coastal villages; several fishing boats were \_\_\_\_\_ and many houses collapsed.  
A) wrecked ~~is~~ B) spoiled C) torn D) injured
- B 22. The manager lost his \_\_\_\_\_ just because his secretary was ten minutes late.  
A) mood B) temper C) mind D) passion
- D 23. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are \_\_\_\_\_ in grocery stores.  
A) ready B) approachable C) probable D) available
- B A 24. As the Industrial Revolution \_\_\_\_\_ in England it became necessary to find ways of transporting coal and manufactured goods.  
A) went over B) got under way C) took its way D) got in
- D 25. Tom isn't the tallest boy in the class, but he is taller than \_\_\_\_\_ students.  
A) any of the B) some C) any other D) some of the
- D B 26. I wouldn't \_\_\_\_\_ the chance to visit China.