

柯应中 主编

# 新编 大学英语

## 六级考试自测题

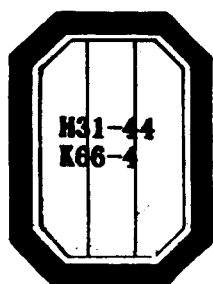
...ade an ...  
...ne was free now ...  
...feared she would share ...  
...in Marilyn's will, have suppo ...  
...an independent life again.  
...phy, Marilyn recalled being told to say ...  
...who visited her at the Bolenders and seen her ...  
...she was.  
...this time, she stared at m... She had never kissed ...  
...ken to me. I didn't know anything about her then ...  
...of things.  
...heart hurts twice as much as it used to wh...

上海交通大学出版社

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# 新编大学英语六级考试自测题

主 编 柯应中



上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

大学英语六级考试是根据国家教委的规定而组织的全国统一的标准化考试。本书依照大学英语六级考试大纲的要求,汇编了10套内容和水平相当的自测题,供参加六级考试的考生训练、复习和模拟自测。

每套自测题分八大部分:听力理解、复合式听写、阅读理解、英译汉、简短回答题、词汇、改错、写作。自测题立足于六级考生必备的基本语言知识和语言技能,书中配有全部答案,写作及英译汉的参考范文和听力原文。本书的听力部分由外籍英语教师录制。

本书注重实用,针对性强,是六级考生和广大英语爱好者必备的复习资料。

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### 新编大学英语六级考试自测题

主 编 柯应中

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## 前 言

本书是根据原国家教委批转的理工科和文理科用的两份《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语六级考试大纲及样题》以及最新公布的大学英语六级考试新题型编写的。本书将有效地提高学生的应试能力。

本书共有十套试题,素材全部选自近年来的美、英书刊。语言新颖、规范,有针对性,表达生动、准确。本书按照近年六级考试的新要求,增加了同步的复合听写和英译中的内容,使学生更适应新题型的变化,书中的所有试题均经过预测,并在此基础上作了精心的整理、选编。各套试题的内容、形式、题量、计分和计时等与考试大纲的规定和真实考题完全一致,难度也基本一致。自测题的听力部分配有录音磁带3盒,特聘英、美籍教师专门录制,发音标准、清晰。

参加本书编著的有余慧萍、杨为荣、林叶云、孟俭、王宏芳等。

由于编者水平有限,尚有疏漏,恳请读者批评、指正。

编 者

1997年7月

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# 新编 CET—6 自测题 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. 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.*

1. A) In a restaurant. C) In a hotel lobby.  
B) In a cafeteria. D) At the airport check-in.
2. A) She is not sure how to get directory assistance.  
B) She does not know if the college has a number.  
C) She suggests asking directory assistance for the college number.  
D) She does not know if the college is in Texas.
3. A) He does not like either one.  
B) He does not want to go to either one.  
C) The play and the movie are about the same subject.  
D) It makes no difference to him where they go.
4. A) He thinks it is better to study at home.  
B) He prefers studying to going home.  
C) He wants to study alone in the library.  
D) He prefers to study at home.
5. A) Peter. C) John.  
B) Nancy. D) An office worker.
6. A) Susan has been in this country for less than a year.  
B) Susan has been in this country for more than a year.  
C) Susan has been in this country for a very long time.  
D) Susan will be in this country for another year at least.
7. A) He thinks the sound is good in the front row.  
B) He agrees that the sound is good near the front.  
C) He thinks it is a good idea to sit in the front row.

- D) He will hear better in the front row.
8. A) It's too loud. C) The volume is too low.  
B) It's a good song. D) The song is too slow.
9. A) John would never go along to the meeting.  
B) Having John alone at the meeting is a good idea.  
C) Bringing John along to the meeting is a good idea.  
D) It would be terrible to bring John to the meeting.
10. A) The lecture was not very good.  
B) This lecture was better than the last one he heard.  
C) He feels better after he heard the lecture.  
D) He was able to hear the lecture better than last time.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 2 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 1

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

11. A) Wash your clothes. C) Translate your business letters.  
B) Manicure your toenails. D) Tailor your clothes.
12. A) A swimming pool, a tennis court and a restaurant.  
B) A business centre, a hairdresser's, a restaurant and a dry cleaner.  
C) A laundry, a coffee bar, and a supermarket.  
D) A golf-links, a beauty parlour and a laundry.
13. A) Look clever. C) Look chic.  
B) Be sharper. D) Straighten your hair.
14. A) 567-466-156-300 C) 537-455-156-030  
B) 537-455-158-030 D) 566-455-156-030
15. A) A businessman. C) A patient.  
B) A tourist. D) A child.

### Passage 2

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

16. A) Make the tree grow taller. C) Get rid of the small branches.  
B) Improve the shape of the tree. D) Make the small branches thicker.
17. A) Allows too many branches to grow in the middle.  
B) Does not protect them from the wind.  
C) Forces them to grow too quickly.  
D) Damages some of the small side branches.
18. A) To make a wound smooth. C) To cover a rough surface.

- B) To prevent disease entering a wound. D) To help a wound to dry.
19. A) At intervals throughout the year. C) Occasionally when necessary.  
B) As quickly as possible. D) Regularly every winter.
20. A) To give practical instructions for pruning a tree.  
B) To give a general description of pruning.  
C) To explain how trees develop diseases.  
D) To discuss different methods of pruning.

## Part II

## Compound Dictation

(10 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.*

Try to use the language better. Language is a unified \_\_\_\_\_ of symbols that \_\_\_\_\_ a sharing of meaning. Language allows \_\_\_\_\_ to meet, merge, and mesh. When we 'make \_\_\_\_\_' out of people's \_\_\_\_\_, we learn to \_\_\_\_\_ people. There is no direct \_\_\_\_\_ between words and things, as Ogden and Richards' Triangle of Meaning \_\_\_\_\_. Words don't 'mean', people give meaning to words.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Among the communication problems that result from changes in word meaning are 1) bypassing (when people think they understand each other but in fact do not), and 2) mistaking the label for the thing itself (displaying an intentional rather than an extentional orientation). \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 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.*



**Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:**

Between now (June) and Labor Day, millions of Americans will offer up their bodies to the sun's rays. A tan indicates health and beauty, and most sun worshippers will sacrifice a lot to achieve it—including themselves. With each hour, the sun's ultraviolet (紫外线) radiation produces irreversible (不可逆的) damage, hastening the development of unsightly wrinkles. And with each year on the beach or rooftop, the sunbather increases his risk of getting skin cancer.

Skin cancer is by far the most common form of cancer. An estimated 400,000 new cases will be detected this year in the United States, and almost all of them can be blamed on overexposure to the sun. Fortunately, most of these cancers are highly curable. But they can be disfiguring and take time to treat. For that reason, sun worshippers should treat *deity* with a good deal of awe (敬畏)。

Sunburn, of course, is the initial hazard posed by UV radiation. Prolonged exposure to UV, however, interferes with the production of collagen fibers in the dermis, causing the skin to lose elasticity and creating premature wrinkles. Further deterioration of the dermis deprives the epidermis of nutrition and causes it to become thin and dry.

Cancer is UV's final insult. Shortwave radiant energy, especially from the UV-B band, breaks the strands of DNA. Enzymes work constantly to rearrange the DNA into proper sequence, but with repeated UV exposure, the repair process may eventually break down. Then the mutant DNA may produce a colony of cancer cells.

But skin cancer may be avoided with a good dose of common sense. People with fair skin and blue eyes who burn easily stand the highest risk. Special danger spots are the parts of the body most constantly exposed to the sun, such as the cheeks, nose, lower lip and the ears. People who have already developed precancerous lesions or had one skin-cancer growth stand a greatly increased chance of developing others. Dermatologists recommend avoiding the sun when it is most intense—between 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Anyone who insists on sunbathing should use a good sun screen. These lotions and salves contain chemicals, such as para-aminobenzoic acid, that block out the burning UV-B radiation while permitting the tanning rays to reach the skin.

1. According to the passage, overexposure to the sun may result in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the wrinkles that cannot be seen                      C) all kinds of sacrifices  
B) the skin cancer    D) healthful beauty
2. The word "deity" in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) something mysterious                                      C) the sun  
B) the skin cancer    D) overexposure to the sun
3. Which of the following comes first as a possible damage by UV radiation?  
A) Sunburn.    C) Dryness of epidermis.  
B) The loss of skin elasticity.                                  D) The deterioration of dermis.
4. Why does the repair process of the DNA may finally fail?  
A) Because shortwave radiant energy breaks the strands of the DNA.  
B) Because the DNA may produce a colony of cancer cells.  
C) Because enzymes work to rearrange the DNA into a new order.  
D) Because the patient is exposed to UV from time to time.

5. The last paragraph of the passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the treatment of the skin cancer
- B) the prevention of the skin cancer
- C) the parts of the body where cancer is most likely to develop
- D) the lotions that work best in fighting against the skin cancer

**Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:**

All Sue Rodriguez wanted was to die with dignity—and within the law—but it turned out that she could not do both. Last week the British Columbian woman, totally disabled by amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), defied Canada's law against doctor-assisted suicides and took her life, presumably with the help of drugs administered by a still unidentified physician. The case caused a political and legal furor across Canada not only because the law was flouted, but also because a Member of Parliament was at Rodriguez's side when she died.

Svend Robinson, an ardent right-to-die advocate and Canada's only openly gay federal legislator, retained a criminal lawyer to defend him against possible charges that he abetted the commission of a crime. The M. P. said he was present during the suicide at Rodriguez's invitation, "I considered it a privilege and an honor that she trusted me." Rodriguez, 43, spent two years challenging the 1892 law that makes doctor-assisted suicide illegal, taking her case all the way to the Supreme Court, which ruled 5 to 4 last September that the law was valid and said its repeal was up to the House of Commons.

The momentum for such a move is strong. Legislators still recall dramatic videotaped testimony offered by Rodriguez before a parliamentary committee in 1992. "I want to ask you, gentlemen," she said in a quavering voice, "If I cannot give consent to my own death, then whose body is this? Who owns my life?" Robinson is expected to lead the charge for repeal.

What remains unclear is whether his presence during Rodriguez's suicide makes him vulnerable to legal action; experts say it is not against the law to be present at an assisted suicide. Robinson says he will respect Rodriguez's wish to keep confidential the identity of the doctor involved, even if an official inquiry insists that he reveal it.

6. Judging from the context, the word "flouted" in Paragraph One means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) observed
- B) sanctioned
- C) defied
- D) respected

7. According to the passage, Svend Robinson \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) enthusiastically supports the idea that people have the right to choose to die with dignity
- B) denies people the right to die with dignity
- C) discourages people from forcing the House of Commons to abolish the 1892 law against doctor-assisted suicides
- D) refused to help Sue Rodriguez to commit suicide

8. According to the passage, Sue Rodriguez \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) took her case to the Supreme Court and succeeded in having the 1892 law repealed
- B) failed in persuading the Supreme Court to abolish the 1982 law
- C) anticipated that she would fail eventually in her case even if she took it to the Supreme Court

- D) could legally give consent to her own death
9. The identity of the doctor involved in Rodriguez's suicide is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) already known to the public
- B) not yet revealed
- C) going to be revealed by Svend Robinson
- D) to be revealed by an official inquiry
10. The presence of Svend Robinson at Sue Rodriguez's deathbed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) caused a nationwide uproar in Canada
- B) did not attract much attention in Canada
- C) led to the immediate repeal of the 1892 law
- D) made the doctor who assisted Rodriguez's death vulnerable to legal action

**Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:**

Man's chief offence against nature has been to damage the earth's natural covering of vegetation without replacing it with a system of farming able to maintain the fertility of the soil. Man the farmer penetrated new lands in many directions, and the forests and grasslands were vulnerable to his various activities.

The roots of plants help to bind and protect the all-important soil and keep it in place. Falling dead vegetation and animal-remains ensure a regular return of nutrients to the soil. If kept in good condition a layer of soil acts as a sponge and regulates the movement of water in the area. Also, green plants perform a further vital function on our planet. Carbon-dioxide is taken in by the leaves in the daytime because it is one of the raw materials needed for the making of food substances such as sugars and starches in the green cells during the process known as photosynthesis. At the same time oxygen is given out. The carbon-dioxide given out by the living world during respiration is thus used and turned into valuable plant products of all kinds. In this way a healthy balance of gases is maintained in our atmosphere.

As farming spread through Europe, Africa and Asia, this natural balance in the biological world was altered in a variety of ways. Cultivators needed to ensure that crops received maximum sunlight and rain and the minimum of competition from other plants. They therefore cleared the land as completely as possible of the previous vegetation.

The "slash-and-burn" method, as it is called, was developed very early in the history of agriculture, and present-day primitive Dyaks of Borneo, in the East Indies, still provide us with an example of this type of farming. They clear the tropical rain forest of their land with methods very similar to those used by the New Stone Age people in Europe five or six thousand years ago. The bark of the trees is cut so that they gradually die. Other vegetation is also cut down and, when it has dried out, is burned. This leaves gaps of bare soil between the dead trees, which now cast little shade. In these gaps the seeds are planted and from them harvests of a sort are finally removed.

After a year or two the harvests begin to get smaller and smaller because the plant food in the soil has been used up. The soil becomes exhausted and the community moves on to the next area to deal with that in the same way. The forest soon invades the abandoned plots and to some extent fertility is restored. During the period of clearance, however, valuable soil will have been

lost by erosion, and this is especially serious in hilly areas in the tropics where rainfall may be frequent and heavy. While populations were low and stable little permanent damage was done, but with a steady increase in the size and number of human communities the forest and soil have little time to recover.

Forest felling and the burning of vegetation was frequently practised in New Zealand by nineteenth-century immigrants from Europe, who "opened up" the country for farming. Such activities loosened the hold the vegetation had upon the soil, resulting in rapid, widespread erosion as the soil that had accumulated over the centuries was carried away by the rainwater draining off the land.

11. The author blames the damage of the soil on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) man's intrusion of new areas                      C) the lack of farming  
B) man's failure to keep the soil fertile            D) the earth's natural covering
12. Which of the following helps to maintain a healthy balance of gases in our atmosphere?  
A) The roots of plants.                                  C) Animal remains.  
B) Falling dead vegetation.                              D) Green plants.
13. What is true of the "slash-and-burn" method?  
A) It's only practised in the East Indies.  
B) It never destroys the natural balance in the biological world.  
C) It's mainly used to save on fertilizers.  
D) It usually serves a short-term purpose.
14. The "slash-and-burn" method would be least harmful if used in a place with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) low populations                                      C) valuable soil  
B) many hills    D) heavy rainfall
15. The author's tone in this selection is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) concerned    C) sentimental  
B) indignant    D) amazed

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:**

Many theories have been, and still are being advanced on the subject of the origins of the dog. Archaeological evidence shows that from the time that man first lived in caves and hunted for his food, the dog has formed an important and no doubt sometimes demanding part of his family life, but beyond this basic fact we are very largely dependent on speculation. Certainly the domestic dog descended from some very early form of wild dog or wolf, but which form and from what prehistoric animal remains unclear. What is clear however, is that the dog was one of the first animals to become fully domesticated and that for many thousands of years, in return for a few relatively small favours, it has given to man the faithful affection, service and devotion that has earned it the title of "man's best friend".

That this friendship is indeed a long-standing and almost universal one is shown by the very earliest cultures. So attached were the ancient Egyptians to their early breeds of domesticated dog, that the death of one of these creatures was lamented with great pomp and ceremony. The body was carefully embalmed, placed in a specially constructed tomb and finally laid to rest in graveyards specifically set aside for the purpose. The Romans too, recognised the value of these

devoted companions. Dogs were brought from all over the world to perform a variety of tasks at the time of the Empire; and we have only to look to mythology to witness the deference awarded by the ancient Greeks to the vigilance and dedication of the dog.

From early myths to the modern era of that intrepid film star "Lassie", the dog features prominently in many tales of courage and selfless devotion in the service of man, of steadfastness and perseverance, of attentiveness and concern for its master. Over the years different breeds have been selectively developed to serve different purposes. The hound has been used for hunting, from prehistoric times down to the present day. The sheepdog was bred especially to herd sheep under the direction of the shepherd. In polar regions, in spite of modern inventions, the Husky dog is still used for pulling sledges and, for many years before the advent of the automobile, the dog was used in many countries for draught work. Special breeds with more than average intelligence and learning ability are today trained for police tracking work and crowd control. Guard dogs are valued for guarding large premises at night and even the domestic pet dog will usually alert the household to possible danger by barking. More recently certain breeds have been trained as guide dogs for blind people. But dogs have also been bred most popularly for companionship and as a household pet. It supplies unquestioning love and devotion where it is much needed. It brings comfort to those who are distressed, companionship to the lonely and reliability in a world of fluctuating fortunes. For these and a multitude of other reasons, in defiance of "rational" considerations such as those of finance or the responsibility involved modern man like his predecessors chooses to take into his home, what in practical terms may well amount to another liability, another mouth to feed; a dog or possibly even more frequently, a puppy!

16. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) The scientists are now well informed about the origin of the dog.
  - B) The scientists are now completely ignorant of the origin of the dog.
  - C) The scientists are clear that the domestic dog originated from the wolf or the wild dog.
  - D) The scientists are doubtful as to whether the domestic dog descended from the wolf or not.
17. The title of "man's best friend" is bestowed upon the dog for \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it is dedicated and faithful to him
  - B) it is careful and prudent
  - C) it is quick in response and in motion
  - D) it is clever and intelligent
18. Which of the following statements is not mentioned in the passage?
- A) The dog was a favorite animal in ancient Egypt.
  - B) The dog was a favorite animal in ancient Greece.
  - C) The dog was a favorite animal in the Roman Empire.
  - D) The dog was a favorite animal in ancient India.
19. The Husky dog is used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) hunt small animals
  - B) draw sledges
  - C) guide blind people
  - D) guard large houses
20. Talking about the reasons why the dog is considered as a household pet, the author didn't mention that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it can soothe the depressed people      C) it can eat up the left-over food  
B) it can accompany the lonely people      D) it remains reliable no matter what happens

## 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 passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

1. (Lines 3-4, Para. 1, Passage 1)

With each hour, the sun's ultraviolet radiation produces irreversible damage, hastening the development of unsightly wrinkles.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. (Last Sentence, Last Paragraph, Passage 2)

Robinson says he will respect Rodriguez's wish to keep confidential the identity of the doctor involved, even if an official inquiry insists that he reveal it.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. (Lines 7-8, Para. 2, Passage 3)

The carbon-dioxide given out by the living world during respiration is thus used and turned into valuable plant products of all kinds.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. (Lines 3-4, Para. 4, Passage 3)

They clear the tropical rain forest of their land with methods very similar to those used by the New Stone Age people in Europe five or six thousand years ago.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. (Lines 1-2, Para. 2, Passage 4)

That this friendship is indeed a long-standing and almost universal one is shown by the very earliest cultures.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Part V                      Short Answer Questions                      (15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the*

*fewest possible words.*

From the health point of view we are living in a marvellous age. We are immunised from birth against many of the most dangerous diseases. A large number of once fatal illness can now be cured by modern drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most stubborn remaining diseases. The expectation of life has increased enormously. But though the possibility of living a long and happy life is greater than ever before, every day we witness the incredible slaughter of men, women and children on the roads. Man versus the motor-car. It is a never-ending battle which man is losing. Thousands of people the world over are killed or horribly mutilated each year and we are quietly sitting back and letting it happen.

Governments should lay down safety specifications for manufacturers, as has been done in the USA. All advertising stressing power and performance should be banned. These measures may sound inordinately harsh, but surely nothing should be considered as too severe if results in reducing the annual toll of human life. After all, the world is for human beings, not motor-cars.

**Questions:** (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

1. What is the passage mainly about?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What does REMEDY in the passage mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is more important according to the passage?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. In the traffic accidents in the world, man is the \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Preventing accidents must rely on \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Part VI

## Vocabulary

(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.*

1. Potomac Electric Power Company uses so much coal that it has purchased two trains to \_\_\_\_\_ the delivery process.

- A) transport C) necessitate  
B) facilitate D) excavate
2. We regret that it is impossible to meet the revised \_\_\_\_\_ dates for the goods you recently ordered from us.  
A) delivery C) carriage  
B) service D) arrival
3. This book gives a brief \_\_\_\_\_ of the history of the castle and details of the art collection in the main hall.  
A) outline C) outlook  
B) article D) research
4. Even before he got to the chemist's, he had lost the \_\_\_\_\_ for the medicine, and had to go back to the doctor to get another one.  
A) receipt C) prescription  
B) remedy D) recipe
5. Good lighting in factories leads to great comfort, higher \_\_\_\_\_ and productivity, fewer mistakes and accidents.  
A) profusion C) efficiency  
B) craft D) proficiency
6. It had been an abominable afternoon, \_\_\_\_\_ at about six o'clock in her father's sudden collapse into unconsciousness.  
A) culminating C) leading  
B) arriving D) finalising
7. The author gave an example \_\_\_\_\_ support of his argument.  
A) for C) in  
B) to D) with
8. Because he hates dishonesty he is \_\_\_\_\_ on his children when they tell lies.  
A) heavy C) hard  
B) strong D) strict
9. He is eager to win because his enjoyment of a game lies in the struggle to defeat his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) enemies C) opponents  
B) opposites D) friends
10. The years from now through 1988 are \_\_\_\_\_ for the realization of the long term plan.  
A) crude C) critic  
B) crucible D) crucial
11. The design of this architecture shows a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_. We have never seen a building of such a type before.  
A) conventionality C) enlightenment  
B) fascination D) originality
12. I know you're annoyed, but you must try to control your \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) storm C) temper  
B) explosion D) fire



13. It has \_\_\_\_\_ that your daughter is the most suitable person for the job.  
 A) lay out C) turned out  
 B) worked out D) made out
14. It was several minutes before I \_\_\_\_\_ what was happening.  
 A) thought about C) was lost in thought  
 B) was realized D) was aware of
15. It was with great delight that I read in your February \_\_\_\_\_ the letter written by Prof. Johnson.  
 A) issue C) copy  
 B) printing D) magazine
16. The little boy focused his \_\_\_\_\_ on the picture book.  
 A) consideration C) concentration  
 B) attention D) intention
17. Specially trained dogs were used to \_\_\_\_\_ the cattle at night.  
 A) keep track of C) watch over  
 B) bet on with D) come up with
18. I felt uneasy for a whole day as I was \_\_\_\_\_ from deep sleep by the ringing of the telephone early in the morning.  
 A) aroused C) raised  
 B) rose D) arose
19. Those are very durable shoes. How much do they \_\_\_\_\_ them?  
 A) demand C) ask  
 B) charge D) ask for
20. The boy's performance in school suffered greatly when he became a member of a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ gang.  
 A) unlikely C) disreputable  
 B) inequitable D) unwield
21. We must \_\_\_\_\_ that the experiments are controlled as rapidly as possible.  
 A) ensure C) assure  
 B) secure D) entail
22. The current political \_\_\_\_\_ of our country is favourable for foreign investments.  
 A) climate C) temperature  
 B) weather D) state
23. She didn't leave it out of \_\_\_\_\_ that she offered the old woman her seat on the bus.  
 A) fashion C) consideration  
 B) obligation D) realization
24. You can always \_\_\_\_\_ different kinds of people, dictionaries or books to find out what you wish to know.  
 A) contact C) consult  
 B) contest D) convert
25. The President told the newspapers he would have to take action against them if they did not \_\_\_\_\_ their ways.