

CET—4 模拟试题
大学英语四级统考必备

CET—4

模拟试题

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中国科学技术出版社

CET — 4 模 拟 试 题

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中国科学技术出版社

• 北京 •

1994 年

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

CET-4 模拟试题/臧金兰,林祖安主编. —北京:中国科学技术出版社, 1994. 4

ISBN 7-5046-1671-0

I. C… I. ①臧…②林… II. 英语—高等学校—试题 IV. H319-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(94)第 02150 号

中国科学技术出版社出版
北京海淀区白石桥路 32 号 邮政编码:100081
责任编辑:郭琳霞
新华书店北京发行所发行 各地新华书店经售
北京市平谷县大北印刷厂印刷

※

开本:787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张:8.5 字数:230 千字
1994 年 4 月第 1 版 1995 年 12 月第 1 次印刷
印数:3600 — 8600 册 定价:8.50 元

前 言

《CET—4 模拟试题》是为我国文、理、工科大学生设计的一本最新的集 CET—4 英语测试实践和教学研究于一体的英语辅助教材。在编著中,我们严格按照《大学英语教学大纲》(下称:《大纲》)的要求,参照《大纲》“语法结构表”、“功能意念表”和“语言微技能表”中的主要项目,着意于通过解题这一手段对标准试题进行教学和研究。由于教材中的各类试题包含各种不同的语言功能,因此使用好本书的关键在于教师应对教材中所列试题详细进行剖析,了解各条试题的编著意向,以指导好学生掌握 CET—4 应试技巧。我们相信通过对教材中五类题型的测试和教学,教师不仅可以检验学生实际的英语水平,而且可以帮助学生巩固所学的知识,从根本上提高他们自身的应考能力,顺利通过大学英语四级考试。并为日后参加大学英语六级考试以及其他类型的英语考试打下良好基础。

全书共编著《Listening Comprehension》200 条;《Reading Comprehension》200 条;《Vocabulary and Structure》300 条;《Close》填词 200 条以及各种类型的《Writing》10 篇。参照《大学英语四级考试大纲》,上述全部试题分别编入十套题之中,以增强学生参加全国英语四级统一考试的适应能力。

全书由李玉麟、刘富研教授主审。并附有全部试题的答案、听力试题原文。录音磁带由外籍教师录制。

参加本书编著的作者有:(按姓氏笔划为序)于晔 王克明 王萍 李玉麟 李小飞 李德顺 林祖安 柳明淮 胡应辉 胡艳玲 袁磊 臧金兰。在全书编著过程中,得到了诸多专家、同仁们的指导和支持,在此一并表示感谢。

编者
1994.4

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CET-4 模拟试题

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) She has no brothers or sisters.
B) She is the eldest child in her family.
C) She is the third child in her family.
D) She already has two children of her own.
2. A) He does not like crowds. B) He can follow the matches better.
C) He cannot leave the room. D) He likes people around him.
3. A) 15. B) 50. C) 85. D) 100.
4. A) No, only the woman did. B) No, the man did.
C) Yes, they both did. D) No, neither of them did.
5. A) Three years. B) Two years. C) An unspecified time. D) One year.
6. A) Lawyer—Client. B) Doctor—Patient.
C) Dentist—Patient. D) Bank teller—Customer.
7. A) He doesn't want to help. B) He isn't able to work.
C) He'll help the man later. D) He'd like to work here.
8. A) He's a secretary. B) He's a novelist.
C) He's a newspaperman. D) He's a businessman.

9. A) To have a big dinner. B) To try a new restaurant.
C) To see an Italian friend. D) To stay at home.
10. A) They are polite. B) They are rude.
C) They are forgetful. D) They are disapproving.

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 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 One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Less than 200 years ago. B) More than 20 years ago.
C) About 200 years ago. D) More than 1000 years ago.
12. A) On the eastern coast of North America.
B) On the southern coast of North America.
C) On the northern coast of North America.
D) On the western coast of North America.
13. A) Mexico got California and New Mexico from the United States after a war.
B) The United States got California and New Mexico from Mexico after a war.
C) The United States bought Alaska from Mexico after a war.
D) Mexico defeated the United States in the war.
14. A) In 1860. B) In 1851. C) In 1865. D) In 1861.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) Her aunt. B) Her uncle. C) Her father D) Her niece.
16. A) To persuade the girl to postpone getting married.
B) To interfere in the girl's affairs.
C) To criticize Ellen.
D) To ask the girl to finish her studies next term.
17. A) Ellen wants to get married this summer.
B) Ellen doesn't like studying.
C) Ellen has one more year of school left.
D) Ellen is 21 years old.

Passage Three

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

18. A) It came from the white snow. B) He forgot to turn the light off.
C) He was very late that morning. D) He overslept.
19. A) It often snows. B) It often rains.
C) It is clear. D) It is blue in the sky.
20. A) In Scotland and in the north of England. B) In north of Scotland.

C) Only in the north of England.

D) In Britain.

Part II 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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

We don't plan to cry, it just happens. In fact, when we're depressed, angry or sad, a good cry is almost impossible to resist. But if you didn't know what crying was, you'd have to wonder why some emotions started water streaminng from people's eyes - and why they seemed to feel better afterwards.

Now, a US researcher has found there may be more in crying than we think. William H. Frey II, author of "Crying: The Mystery of Tears", believes it may really be one of the body's clever self-repair mechanisms. Just as our healing systems go to work when we've cut ourselves or caught a bug, crying may be a way of getting rid of the chemical by-products of stress, he says.

He has found that the composition of emotional and irritant tears differs, and that both tears and the glands which produce them contain key stress-related chemicals. One of these is the hormone prolactin (激素) - the same hormone that stimulates milk production and is released when one is feeling stressed. Since women have more of this than men, that might explain why they usually cry more, he suggests.

Unsurprisingly, Dr Frey's study resulted in the finding that a very high percentage of people feel better after a good cry. And sex has nothing to do with it - the result was true for women and men. So, next time you feel like bursting into tears, go ahead. If Dr Frey is right, you'll be doing yourself a favour.

21. The best title of this passage would be "_____".
A) Why Do We Cry? B) Tears and Chemicals
C) Crying and Tears D) Go Ahead Crying
22. According to the author, we feel like crying because _____.
A) we can not control it
B) crying is one of the body's restoring arrangement
C) crying can get chemical by-products of stress
D) crying is one of our abilities
23. Women seem more easily to cry than men because _____.
A) their bodies contain more hormone prolactin
B) their tears contain more chemicals
C) they have the ability to produce milk
D) they are full of emotions
24. The phrase "go ahead" in the last paragraph probably means _____.
A) go straight without stop B) cry as you feel like
C) go away as you like D) go without hesitation

25. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to this passage?
- A) Only few people still feel depressed after a good cry.
 - B) Both men and women feel better after crying.
 - C) Tears contain various chemicals which have something to do with stress.
 - ☒ D) Only women feel better after crying.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The Man of Many Secrets — Harry Houdini — was one of the greatest American entertainers in the theatre this century. He was a man famous for his escapes — from prison cells, from wooden boxes floating in rivers, from locked tanks full of water. He appeared in theatres all over Europe and America; crowds came to see the great Houdini and his 'magic' tricks.

Of course, his secret wasn't magic, or supernatural powers. It was simply strength. He had the ability to move his toes as well as he moved his fingers. He could move his body into almost any position he wanted.

Houdini started working in the entertainment world when he was 17, in 1891. He and his brother Theo performed card tricks in a club in New York. They called themselves the Houdini Brothers. Houdini wasn't their real name — that was Weiss. They took their stage name from a famous French magician called Robert Houdini. When Harry married in 1894, the brothers ended their partnership. Harry and his wife Bess worked together as magician and assistant. But for a long time they were not very successful. Then Harry performed his first spectacular prison escape, in Chicago in 1898. Harry persuaded a detective to let him try to escape from the prison, and he invited the local newspapermen to watch.

It was the publicity that came from this which started Harry Houdini's success. Although he was a clever magician in many other ways, he was — and is — remembered for his escapes. He had fingers trained to escape from handcuffs and toes trained to escape from ankle chains. But his biggest secret was how he unlocked the prison doors. Every time he went into the prison cell, Bess gave him a kiss for good luck — and a small skeleton key, which is a key that will fit many locks, passed quickly from her mouth to his.

Harry used these prison escapes to build his fame. He arranged to escape from the local jail of every town he visited. In the afternoon, the people of the town read about it in their local newspapers, and in the evening every seat in the local theatre was full. Result? World-wide fame, and a name remembered today!

26. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) Houdini had supernatural powers.
 - B) Houdini started his famous escape when he was 17.
 - C) The first escape happened in New York.
 - ☒ D) Journalists came to see the escape.
27. According to the passage, Harry and Bess _____.

- A) co-operated successfully all the time
 - B) were accepted by the people from the beginning
 - ☒ C) were not successful at the beginning
 - D) were performed very well as partners at the beginning
28. According to the passage, Weiss was _____.
- A) Harry Houdini's wife
 - ☒ B) Houdini's real name
 - C) a famous French magician
 - D) Houdini's stage name

29. We can conclude that Houdini always _____.

- A) carried a skeleton key with him
- B) hid a skeleton key in his pocket
- C) took a skeleton key directly from his wife's hand
- ☒ D) got a skeleton key secretly when his wife kissed him

A 30. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?

- A) The Great Escaper
- ☒ B) A Greatest American Entertainer
- C) The Secret of Escapes
- D) How to Escape

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Last year, Dr. Christopher Rudge had a problem with one of his patients. The patient had just had a kidney transplant operation. After the operation, he developed an infection. Dr. Rudge tried using antibiotics which often cure infections after an operation. But these modern drugs failed to cure the patient. So Dr. Rudge tried an old African remedy that he had seen in the countryside in South Africa. The doctor bought a paw-paw fruit from Forthum and Mason, a big grocery shop in London which sells all kinds of exotic (外来的) foods. Then he put strips of the fruit on the patients' infected areas. The cure worked! But Dr. Rudge could not say how it worked. "It is not awfully scientific", he remarked.

The experts were not really impressed by this. They said that antibiotics can cure some kinds of infection and that antibiotics were much cheaper and simpler to use than exotic fruits. They said that fruit and vegetables might cure particular infections, but might be damaging in other ways to a sick person. But there is a scientific explanation for the cure. Some fruits can absorb the decayed tissue of the skin when laid on the surface of the skin. Vegetables such as beetroot and onion kill germs and prevent some kinds of infection. In fact, many advanced modern medicines come from old herbal cures. A drug called *digitalis*, which is still used for treating heart disease, originally came from the foxglove (a wild plant). According to one doctor, the Egyptians drank beer partly because it helped to prevent infections; hops, from which beer is made, have this effect. But, of course, the Egyptians probably had other reasons for liking the effect of the hops!

Despite his critics, Dr. Rudge believes that his method of healing could be used as a normal, routine treatment for infections. Of course, it would be too expensive to import paw-paws to Britain. But the idea of using natural remedies could be very helpful in developing countries. For instance, instead of importing expensive drugs to these countries, doctors might consider using local methods of treatment with fruit, vegetables and medicinal herbs.

31. We can learn from the passage that last year Dr. Rudge _____.

- ☒ A) succeed in trying modern drugs on one of his patients
- B) used neither modern drugs nor old drugs to cure one of his patients
- ☒ C) failed when trying old African method on one of his patients
- D) used both modern drugs and old treatment of South Africa on one of his patients

32. According to the passage, the experts believe that _____.

- ☒ A) antibiotics are more effective for curing infection than exotic fruit
- B) antibiotics are much cheaper than any vegetable and fruit
- ☒ C) exotic fruits are more expensive, but effective for curing any infection
- D) exotic fruits are safer to any patient

33. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Dr. Rudge does not know how the cure with paw-paw fruit works.
 - ☒ B) His patient had to eat paw-paw fruit as a treatment for infection.
 - C) Vegetables can also prevent infection.
 - D) Advanced modern medicine has connection with old herbal cures.
34. Using paw-paws for medicinal purposes would be _____.
- A) a helpful method of treatment in Britain
 - B) a scientific method of treatment in Britain
 - ☒ C) an expensive method of treatment in Britain
 - D) a cheap method of treatment in Britain
35. The expression "exotic fruits" in the 2nd paragraph probably means _____.
- ☒ A) fruits introduced from another country
 - B) fruits you can buy from grocery shops
 - C) much more expensive fruits
 - D) much cheaper and tasty fruits

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Tobacco contains chemicals which influence the liver to metabolize (代谢) caffeine more efficiently. This means that tobacco smokers absorb caffeine more quickly than non-smokers and therefore need more cups of coffee to produce the stimulant (刺激) effect of caffeine.

Dr Neil Benowitz of the San Francisco General Hospital Medical Centre decided to put this hypothesis to the test by studying how giving up smoking affects the concentration of caffeine in the blood. He assumed that when people give up tobacco, the rate at which caffeine is absorbed slows down and therefore there must be higher proportions of it in the blood system.

He conducted an experiment on ninety-five people who were all on a stop-smoking programme. Although some of them dropped out of the programme, the remainder showed an average increase of more than 250 per cent in the concentration of caffeine in their blood, in spite of the fact that they were drinking the same amount of coffee, or even less, than when they had smoked. What's more, this high caffeine concentration lasted for at least six months, while in those subjects who continued smoking, it remained unchanged.

An increase in caffeine can exacerbate (加剧) the already unpleasant withdrawal symptoms of giving up smoking. Some studies suggest that high caffeine concentration can also cause heart disease. So — if you're thinking of giving up smoking, you might find that cutting down on tea and coffee at the same time helps cut down those disagreeable withdrawal symptoms too!

36. Tobacco contains chemicals which can _____.
- ☒ A) make smokers take in caffeine more effectively than non-smokers
 - B) make smokers drink less coffee than non-smokers
 - ☒ C) give smokers less stimulant effect of caffeine
 - D) help smokers produce the stimulant effect of caffeine
37. According to the passage, when people give up smoking, _____.
- ☒ A) high concentration of caffeine is found in their blood
 - B) they absorb caffeine from coffee more quickly
 - C) the rate at which tobacco is absorbed slows down
 - D) they would not have the chance of getting heart disease at once

38. Dr Neil Benowitz did an experiment on people _____.
 A) who were trying to stop to smoke
 B) who were trying to go on with smoking
 C) who were following a course designed to help them stop smoking
 D) who had already stopped smoking
39. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
 A) The experiment suggests an explanation and assesses the effect on people who are trying to give up smoking.
 B) The experiment suggests that non-smokers are more likely to have heart disease.
 C) The experiment shows that giving up smoking can affect the concentration of caffeine in the blood.
 D) The experiment indicates that there are no blood changes of high caffeine in those who continue smoking
40. The words "withdrawal symptoms" in the last paragraph probably mean _____.
 A) pain and unpleasant feelings due to the stop of smoking
 B) disagreeable feelings caused by illness
 C) suffering from heart disease
 D) pain due to the lack of drugs

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. This engine is _____ in many aspects to that.
 A) superior B) better C) greater D) more advanced
42. The doctor advised his patient to take the fresh air in the mountains which would _____ her strength.
 A) bring about B) bring over C) bring with D) bring back
43. One of the achievements _____ made in radio electronics is the invention of electronic computers.
 A) as to B) as for C) up to D) so far
44. _____ from the moon's surface, the Apollo astronauts were able to see the great shining earth.
 A) Looked B) Looking C) To look D) Being looked
45. There were some _____ flowers on the table.
 A) unnatural B) false C) artificial D) unreal
46. We are interested in the weather because it _____ us so directly — what we wear, what we do, and even how we feel.
 A) affects B) benefits C) guides D) effects
47. As president, Lincoln appointed the men _____ his cabinet whom he considered most capable for the job.
 A) for B) to C) in D) into
48. He worked in those terrible conditions _____ he could stand it.
 A) so soon as B) so far as C) as long as D) as far as

49. John would rather have slept than _____ last night.
A) work ~~B) worked~~ C) working ☒ D) have worked
50. I would say that I am very _____ to you for having taken so much trouble.
A) thoughtful ☒ B) grateful C) doubtful D) respectful
51. After the big job was finished the builder _____ the number of men working for him.
A) cut out B) cut across C) cut off ☒ D) cut back
52. They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage.
A) unless B) until ☒ C) before D) although
53. _____ student with a little common sense should be able to answer the question.
A) Each ☒ B) Any C) Either D) One
54. All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.
A) what is needed ☒ B) for our needs
C) the thing needed D) that is needed
55. During the 19th century, thousands of people from other countries entered the United States _____ New York City.
A) by means of B) by virtue of ☒ C) by way of D) by reason of
56. In the year A. D. 79, a volcano erupted in _____ is now Italy.
A) what ☒ B) which C) that D) where
57. _____ hard I tried, I couldn't catch up with him.
A) However B) No matter however C) Whatever ☒ D) No matter what
58. The President _____ the people of this country to work hard for national unity.
A) calls in B) calls up C) calls for ☒ D) calls on
59. The little girl was so tired that she fell asleep _____ her homework.
☒ A) at B) with C) over D) on
60. Two years of experience _____ him for a promotion.
A) qualified B) made C) gained ☒ D) offered
61. He must have seen her the day before yesterday, _____?
A) must he B) haven't he C) needn't he ☒ D) didn't he
62. He worked very hard, otherwise he _____ the entrance examination.
A) didn't pass B) couldn't pass C) hadn't passed ☒ D) couldn't have passed
63. _____ are often used for laboratory experiments.
A) Gray small mice B) That gray small mice
C) They are small gray mice ☒ D) Small gray mice
64. The politician urged that all citizens _____ to the polls on election day.
A) goes ☒ B) go C) must go D) went
65. Many large cities are _____ beautiful. Streets are littered with trash.
☒ A) all but B) but for C) nothing but D) anything but
66. _____ at Harvard, with his first year there, he began to write poetry for the first time in
☒ a dozen years.
☒ A) Being busy B) As being busy C) He was busy D) Busy as he was
67. I'd rather you _____ anything about it for the time being.
A) do B) don't have ~~C) didn't have~~ ☒ D) dind't do
68. Since it is already midnight, we _____.
☒ A) had better leaving B) might as well leave
C) should take our leave D) ought to be leaving

69. The day-to-day management of the firm has been _____ to someone appointed from outside the company.

- A) turned up B) turned out C) turned over D) turned down

70. It's very expensive to _____ the fashion.

- A) go along with B) get on with
C) keep up with D) carry on with

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) on the right side of the paper. 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.

Because at first they feel uncertain, most people are likely to travel by taxi when they arrive in any new city. Here taxis definitely come under the 71 of luxury travel. In Chicago, for example, the meter 72 almost \$1.00 73 you even move! Furthermore, taxis have an aggravating (使……恶化的) way of being hard to 74 not only at the busy hours of a day but also if the weather turns 75.

In 76 cities you can telephone to call them (see 77 phone book for numbers), but in others, 78 New York, you hail (招呼) them on the 79 or find them at a hack stand (出租汽车停留处). Generally 80, taxis are metered throughout the 81, but there are some cities (for example, Washington D. C.) 82 they operate on a distance zone system.

If you find yourself sharing a cab with several strangers (legal in some cities but not in others), you will often be 83 to pay full price, 84 though that may seem. Nothing is uniform in the U. S. You will need to ask your fellow 85 or the driver about the rules; they 86 from city to city.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 71. A) title | B) topic |
| C) heading | <u>D) item</u> |
| 72. A) reads | B) reveals |
| <u>C) reflects</u> | D) expresses |
| 73. A) after | B) before |
| <u>C) when</u> | <u>D) while</u> |
| 74. <u>A) get</u> | B) use |
| C) obtain | D) find |
| 75. <u>A) bad</u> | B) windy |
| C) rainy | D) snowy |
| 76. A) big | B) small |
| <u>C) some</u> | D) few |
| 77. A) local | B) town |
| <u>C) city</u> | D) common |
| 78. <u>A) as</u> | B) including |
| C) for | D) citing |
| 79. <u>A) street</u> | B) square |
| C) avenue | D) park |
| 80. A) mentioning | <u>B) saying</u> |
| C) speaking | D) remarking |
| 81. A) city | B) country |
| <u>B) area</u> | D) town |
| 82. <u>A) where</u> | B) that |
| C) which | D) when |
| 83. A) requested | B) replied |
| <u>C) required</u> | D) expected |
| 84. A) unfare | B) injust |
| <u>C) unfair</u> | D) unjust |
| 85. A) travelers | <u>B) riders</u> |
| C) journalists | D) tourists |
| 86. A) separate | <u>B) vary</u> |
| C) distinguish | D) differentiate |

Although drivers do not always comply (遵照), the regulations are; they must stop if not showing an 87 sign; they must drive 88 within the city limits; they may not ask your destination (目的地) before you get in and then 89 to take you; they may not charge more than is 90 on the meter except for trunks, and bridge, or ferry tolls (渡船钱).

87. A) on-duty	B) in-duty
C) off-duty	D) at-duty
88. A) anywhere	B) somewhere
C) nowhere	D) elsewhere
89. A) agree	B) refuse
C) promise	D) reject
90. A) imprinted	B) registered
C) revealed	D) filed

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about "Sports" in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. Your part of the composition should be no less than 120 words not including the words given. Remember to write clearly.

Sports

1. Almost everyone likes sports. _____

2. People in different places like different sports. _____

3. My favorite sports are _____

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) Take a different train. B) Go shopping at the new store.
C) Find a new repair shop. D) Buy a different car.
2. A) During a meal. B) At school. C) At a hotel. D) On the stage.
3. A) He enjoyed her opinion. B) He disagreed with her.
C) His apartment was too small to live. D) He shared the apartment with his brother.
4. A) He hopes Tom will get a better job after school.
B) He doubts that Tom could do a better job of running the school's newspaper than the editor.
C) He is critical of Tom's grades.
D) He doesn't doubt Tom's ability to edit the newspaper.
5. A) As identification to cash his check.
B) To prove he is a foreign visitor.
C) The woman is an immigration official.
D) In order to obtain a visa.
6. A) He fixes bicycles. B) He raises sheep.
C) He sells chairs. D) He's a gardener.
7. A) \$ 18.99. B) \$ 8.99. C) \$ 1.01. D) Over \$ 18.00.
8. A) About 5 or 6 days. B) About 10 days.
C) 25 to 30 days. D) About 15 days.

9. A) Spain B) Sweden C) Scotland D) Switzerland
10. A) Fetching water B) Looking for seed
 C) Planting something D) Getting dirty

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 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 One

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

11. A) The students do not know very much about the world.
 B) They must tell the students what to do most of the time.
 C) They must make the students study specific things.
 D) All of the above.
12. A) The students can do anything if they want to do.
 B) The students are individuals first, and students second.
 C) All the students are adults.
 D) There is no need for the teachers to work in open education.
13. A) In traditional education, most of the students are stupid.
 B) In open education, the teachers allow the students to decide what to study and how much to study freely.
 C) In open education, the students' ideas are just as important as the teachers'.
 D) In open education, the teachers expect the students to be responsible for the things that they do.

Passage Two

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

14. A) She went to buy a famous dress. B) She went shopping.
 C) She lost her money while shopping. D) She went to work.
15. A) She told him she had lost her money.
 B) She began to tell him about a beautiful cotton dress.
 C) She told him she wanted to go shopping next morning.
 D) She wanted to get fifteen pounds from her husband.
16. A) Immediately. B) Next morning. C) Never. D) A week later.
17. A) She lost her money.
 B) She changed her mind because nobody wanted the dress in a week.
 C) She didn't get enough money from her husband.
 D) She didn't like it at last.

Passage Three

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