

张增健 主编

大学英语四级测试 试题集

(第三版)

COLLEGE
ENGLISH
PRACTICE
TESTS

BAND 4

上海外语教育出版社



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大学英语四级测试 试 题 集 (第三版)

复旦大学大学英语教学部

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第三版前言

《大学英语四级测试试题集》1991年出版后,曾在1996年和1999年修订过两次,那是针对有关四、六级考试采用新题型通知所作的相应调整和补充。我们在修订本《试题集》中,增设了由“英译汉”、“复合式听写”和“简答题”等新题型组成的附加试卷(Additional Practice Tests)。试用后,读者发现在帮助考生熟悉、适应新题型试项方面,本书具有一定的积极作用。

2004年,教育部办公厅为推动大学英语教学、提高教学质量,下达了《大学英语课程教学要求》的文件。为了适应不断深入的大学英语教学改革形势,我们根据文件精神,并参照近几年大学英语四级考试实际试题,对该《试题集》再度作了修订。

《大学英语四级测试试题集》(第三版),对原有的试题内容作了较大幅度的更新、修改和补充。新选的听力和阅读短文,皆取自最近出版的英、美书刊,内容更贴近时代的脉搏,篇幅及难度也相当于目前的四级考试实际试题。至于“词汇与结构”这一试项,我们根据新下达的《大学英语课程教学要求》文件精神,并结合大学英语四级考试的实际趋势,把重点转向词汇的辨析使用,着眼于词汇使用能力的训练与测试。这一试项我们仍沿用“词汇与结构”的名称,试项内也保留了少量语法方面的测试题,因为这些试题所涉及的,实在是英语学习者必须掌握的一些特殊句型或特殊语言现象,将其排除在外,未免有“因噎废食”之嫌。

本试题集自问世以来,曾为众多兄弟院校及广大英语自学者所采用,或作为准备参加大学英语四级考试的“热身”材料,或作为英语水平自我测试用书。事实证明,通过系统复习和一定数量的模拟测试,学生的英语实际使用能力自会有明显的提高。

不久前,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会宣布,今后两三年内四、六级考试题型基本保持不变。所以我们认为,新版《大学英语四级测试试题集》仍能在一定程度上满足应考者的需求。我们恳切希望使用最新版《试题集》的教师和同学,能在使用过程中及时提出宝贵的批评和建议。

本书听力和听写部分的录音磁带,特约美籍专家录制,由上海外语音像出版社出版发行。

编者

2005年9月于复旦大学
大学英语教学部

CONTENTS

COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND 4 PRACTICE TESTS	1
PRACTICE TEST 1	3
ADDITIONAL TEST 1	16
PRACTICE TEST 2	18
ADDITIONAL TEST 2	31
PRACTICE TEST 3	33
ADDITIONAL TEST 3	46
PRACTICE TEST 4	48
ADDITIONAL TEST 4	61
PRACTICE TEST 5	63
ADDITIONAL TEST 5	76
PRACTICE TEST 6	78
ADDITIONAL TEST 6	91
PRACTICE TEST 7	93
ADDITIONAL TEST 7	106
PRACTICE TEST 8	109
ADDITIONAL TEST 8	122
PRACTICE TEST 9	124
ADDITIONAL TEST 9	137
PRACTICE TEST 10	139
ADDITIONAL TEST 10	152
 APPENDIX I KEY TO BAND 4 PRACTICE TESTS 1 – 10	 155
APPENDIX II EXPLANATIONS FOR PRACTICE TESTS 1 – 10	177
APPENDIX III TAPESCRIPTS FOR LISTENING COMPREHENSION ...	209
APPENDIX IV TAPESCRIPTS FOR COMPOUND DICTATION	237

COLLEGE ENGLISH

BAND 4 PRACTICE TESTS

PRACTICE TEST 1

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (20 minutes)

SECTION A

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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 center.

1. A) Two boys and a girl.
C) Two boys and three girls.
 2. A) At a restaurant.
C) At a hotel.
 3. A) She is very much afraid.
C) She is not familiar with the place.
 4. A) She likes classical music.
C) She plays jazz music.
 5. A) Yes, he did.
C) Yes, he has.
 6. A) 25 cents.
C) 30 cents.
 7. A) The rooms are better but not the service.
B) The service is better but the rooms are dirty.
C) It is even worse.
D) Both the rooms and the service are better.
 8. A) At a ball game.
C) In a movie.
 9. A) Forty-five minutes.
C) Five minutes.
 10. A) The woman tells the man where to have a snack.
B) The man wants to know how to get to Joe's house.
C) The woman tells the man how to get to a cinema.
D) The man lost his way in the street.
- B) Four boys and a girl.
D) Two boys and two girls.
 - B) In a bank.
D) At a friend's house.
 - B) She has never heard of the place.
D) She has never taken the bus before.
 - B) She needs 100 records.
D) She is a jazz fan.
 - B) No, he didn't.
D) No, he hasn't.
 - B) 15 cents.
D) 50 cents.
 - B) Out of town.
D) At home.
 - B) Fifteen minutes.
D) Ten minutes.

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 passages 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 center.

Passage I

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 11. A) She is a doctor. | B) She is a fortune-teller. |
| C) She is a banker. | D) She is a lawyer. |
| 12. A) To his sisters. | B) To his children. |
| C) To his wife. | D) To his uncle. |
| 13. A) 5,000 pounds. | B) 5 pounds. |
| C) 500 pounds. | D) It's not clear. |

Passage II

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 14. A) Every other day. | B) Twice a week. |
| C) Twice a day. | D) Only during the summer. |
| 15. A) The heat of the sun. | B) The pull of the sun and the moon. |
| C) The shape of the moon. | D) The light of the moon. |
| 16. A) The moon is directly over it. | B) The moon disappears over the horizon. |
| C) There is no tide. | D) There is a low tide. |

Passage III

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

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 17. A) Visiting friends. | B) Taking pictures. |
| C) Buying presents for his family. | D) All of the above. |
| 18. A) A shirt. | B) An alarm clock. |
| C) A woolen sweater. | D) A suitcase. |
| 19. A) Because he forgot one of his suitcases. | |
| B) Because he was asked to get off. | |
| C) Because he wanted to go out to smoke. | |
| D) Because he had lost his passport. | |
| 20. A) Alarm clocks are not allowed on board a plane. | |
| B) The man had a time bomb in his suitcase. | |
| C) The ticking of the alarm clock caused him a little trouble. | |
| D) The airline official and the police officer played a joke on him. | |

PART II READING COMPREHENSION (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C), and D). You should choose the ONE best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Eye contact is a nonverbal technique that helps the speaker “sell” his or her ideas to an audience. Besides its persuasive powers, eye contact helps hold listener interest. A successful speaker must maintain direct contact with an audience. To have good rapport (关系) with listeners, a speaker should maintain direct eye contact for at least 75 percent of the time. Some speakers focus exclusively on their notes. Others gaze over the heads of their listeners. Both are losing audience interest and esteem. People who maintain eye contact while speaking, whether from a podium (演讲台) or from across the table, are “regarded not only as exceptionally well-disposed by their target but also as more believable and earnest.”

To show the potency of eye contact in daily life, we have only to consider how passers-by behave when their glances happen to meet on the street. At one extreme are those people who feel obliged to smile when they make eye contact. At the other extreme are those who feel awkward and immediately look away. To make eye contact, it seems, is to make a certain link with someone.

Eye contact with an audience also helps a speaker know and monitor the listeners. It is, in fact, essential for analyzing an audience during a speech. Visual cues from audience members can indicate that a speech is dragging, that the speaking is dwelling on a particular point for too long, or that a particular point requires further explanation. As we have pointed out, visual feedback from listeners should play an important role in shaping a speech as it is delivered.

21. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
A) the importance of eye contact
B) the potency of non-verbal techniques
C) successful speech delivery
D) an effective way to gain visual feedback
22. According to the passage, a good speaker must _____.
A) “sell” his or her ideas to an audience
B) maintain direct eye contact with listeners
C) be very persuasive and believable
D) be exceptionally well-disposed
23. The word “target” in the last sentence of the first paragraph can best be replaced by

- _____ .
- A) "destination" B) "goal" C) "audience" D) "followers"
24. In daily life, when the glances of two passers-by happen to meet, these two persons will inevitably _____ .
- A) smile to each other
B) feel awkward and look away immediately
C) try to make a conversation
D) none of the above
25. Eye contact with an audience, according to the author, has all the following benefits EXCEPT that it does not help the speaker _____ .
- A) to control the audience
B) to gain audience interest and esteem
C) to know whether he is talking too much about a certain point
D) to analyze his audience when he is beginning his speech

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Martin Luther King, Jr., is well known for his work in civil rights and for his many famous speeches, among them his moving "I Have a Dream" speech. But fewer people know much about King's childhood. M. L., as he was called, was born in 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia, at the home of his maternal grandfather. M. L.'s grandfather, the Reverend A. D. Williams, purchased their home on Auburn Avenue in 1909, 28 years before M. L. was born. The Reverend Williams, an eloquent speaker, played an important role in the community because so many people's lives centered around the church. He allowed his church and his home to be used as a meeting place for a number of organizations dedicated to the education and social advancement of blacks. M. L. grew up in this atmosphere, with his home being used as a community gathering place, and was no doubt influenced by it.

M. L.'s childhood was not especially eventful. His father was a minister and his mother was a musician. He was the second of three children, and he attended all-black schools in a black neighborhood. The neighborhood was not poor, however. Auburn Avenue was the main artery through a prosperous neighborhood that had come to symbolize achievement for Atlanta's black people. It was an area of banks, insurance companies, builders, jewelers, tailors, doctors, lawyers, and other black-owned or black-operated businesses and services. Even in the face of Atlanta's segregation, the district thrived. Dr. King never forgot the community spirit he had known as a child, nor did he forget the racial prejudice that was a seemingly insurmountable barrier that kept black Atlantans from mingling with whites.

26. This passage mainly gives an account of _____ .
- A) the prejudice that existed in Atlanta
B) M. L.'s grandfather -- the Reverend A. D. Williams
C) Martin Luther King's childhood
D) the neighborhood King grew up in

27. According to the author, King was influenced by _____.
A) community spirit B) black lawyers
C) his mother D) his grandfather's speeches
28. The word "eventful" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
A) valued B) admirable C) emotional D) memorable
29. The word "mingling" in paragraph 2 could best be replaced by _____.
A) interfering B) gargling C) associating D) consuming
30. According to the author, Martin Luther King, Jr. _____.
A) had a difficult childhood
B) was a good musician as a child
C) loved to listen to his grandfather speak
D) grew up in a relatively rich area of Atlanta

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Another common type of reasoning is the search for causes and results. We want to know whether cigarettes really do cause lung cancer, what causes malnutrition, the decay of cities, or the decay of teeth. We are equally interested in effects; what is the effect of sulphur (硫磺) or lead in the atmosphere, of oil spills and raw sewage in rivers and the sea, of staying up late on the night before an examination?

Causal reasoning may go from cause to effect or from effect to cause. Either way, we reason from what we know to what we want to find out. Sometimes we reason from an effect to a cause and then on to another effect. Thus, if we reason that because the lights have gone out, the refrigerator won't work, we first relate the effect (lights out) to the cause (power off) and then relate that cause to another effect (refrigerator not working). This kind of reasoning is called, for short, effect to effect. It is quite common to reason through an extensive chain of causal relations. When the lights go out, we might reason on the following causal chain: lights out — power off — refrigerator not working — temperature will rise — milk will sour. In other words, we diagnose a succession of effects from the power failure, each becoming the cause of the next.

Causes are classified as necessary, sufficient, or contributory. A necessary cause is one which must be present for the effect to occur, as combustion is necessary to drive a gasoline engine. A sufficient cause is one which can produce an effect unaided, though there may be more than one sufficient cause; a dead battery is enough to keep a car from starting, but faulty spark plugs or an empty gas tank will have the same effect. A contributory cause is one which helps to produce an effect but cannot do so by itself, as running through a red light may help cause an accident, though other factors — pedestrians or other cars in the intersection — must also be present.

In establishing or refuting (驳倒) a causal relation it is usually necessary to show the process by which the alleged (所谓的) cause produces the effect. Such an explanation is called a causal process.

31. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about _____.

- A) relationships between causes and results
 B) classification of reasoning
 C) some other common types of reasoning
 D) some special type of reasoning
32. According to the passage, to do the “effect to effect” reasoning is to reason _____.
 A) from cause to effect
 B) from effect to cause
 C) from effect to effect and on to cause
 D) from effect to cause and on to another effect
33. A necessary cause is _____.
 A) one without which it is impossible for the effect to occur
 B) one of the causes that can produce the effect
 C) one that is enough to make the effect occur
 D) none of them
34. Your refrigerator is not working and you have found that the electric power has been cut off. The power failure is a _____.
 A) necessary cause
 B) sufficient cause
 C) contributory cause
 D) none of them
35. The passage mainly discusses _____.
 A) causal reasoning
 B) various types of causes
 C) classification of causes
 D) the causal process

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

I hear many parents complaining that their teenage children are rebelling. I wish it were so. At your age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own two feet. But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teenagers are all taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at one another's hands for reassurance.

They claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But somehow they all end up huddled round listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in thus-and-such a way is that the crowd is doing it. They have come out of their cocoon (蚕茧) — into a larger cocoon.

It has become harder and harder for a teenager to stand up against the popularity wave and to go his or her own way. Industry has firmly carved out a teenage market. These days every teenager can learn from the advertisements what a teenager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teenager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't care to

share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it. Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come — with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

36. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to tell _____.
 A) readers how to be popular with people around
 B) teenagers how to learn to decide things for themselves
 C) parents how to control and guide their children
 D) people how to understand and respect each other
37. According to the author, many teenagers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but, in fact, most of them _____.
 A) have much difficulty understanding each other
 B) lack confidence
 C) dare not cope with problems single-handed
 D) are very much afraid of getting lost
38. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 A) There is no popularity that really counts.
 B) What many parents are doing is in fact hindering their children from finding their own paths.
 C) It is not necessarily bad for a teenager to disagree with his or her classmates.
 D) Most teenagers claim that they want to do what they like to, but they are actually doing the same.
39. The author thinks of advertisements as _____.
 A) convincing B) influential C) instructive D) authoritative
40. During the teenage years, one should learn to _____.
 A) differ from others in as many ways as possible
 B) get into the right season and become popular
 C) find one's real self
 D) rebel against parents and the popularity wave

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 center.

41. Without my glasses I can hardly _____ what has been written in the letter.
 A) make for B) make out C) make up D) make over
42. Jane's anger could not be _____ when the conversation turned to the criticism of

her own father.

- A) held on B) held out C) held back D) held up
43. Fresh air, enough exercise and nutritious food _____ to good health.
A) contribute B) add C) attribute D) distribute
44. The old lady _____ through the keyhole at her new neighbors.
A) stared B) gazed C) glanced D) peeped
45. The ability to _____ themselves by camouflage (伪装) enables some defenseless animals to survive.
A) conceive B) conceal C) deceive D) distort
46. Gettysburg was the _____ of the most important battle in American Civil War.
A) scene B) view C) sight D) landscape
47. Do you think it's fair to keep a bird _____ in a cage all the time?
A) restricted B) limited C) confined D) enclosed
48. Alex Haley was _____ unheard of until he wrote the novel *Roots*.
A) truly B) roughly C) genuinely D) practically
49. A hot iron can scorch and discolor _____ fabrics quickly.
A) soft B) delicate C) frail D) decent
50. Our English professor is a man of Italian _____.
A) birth B) origin C) source D) breed
51. If you are always sitting up late at night, I'm afraid you may _____ from overwork soon.
A) fall B) descend C) sicken D) collapse
52. I wanted to buy a color TV set this year, but my brother rejected the idea _____ a trip to the beach.
A) instead of B) in view of C) in favor of D) in case of
53. Depression, unexplained fear and unreasonable actions are the _____ of a patient with mental health problems.
A) signs B) marks C) indications D) symptoms
54. After being technologically improved, these trains are capable of _____ very high speeds.
A) accomplishing B) assuming C) attaining D) assembling
55. The online version of the book doesn't provide many details and it is only a(n) _____ of the major points.
A) summary B) outline C) abstract D) adaptation
56. Originally, we thought that Frank was honest and friendly. But it turned out, to our disappointment, that the _____ is true.
A) reverse B) opposite C) contrast D) contrary
57. Mr Baker is the only one of our regular customers who _____ his shirts starched (上浆).
A) likes B) like C) has liked D) have liked
58. Some of this meat came from Canada. How about _____ ?
A) another B) others C) the other D) the rest
59. _____ can properly be called a clock always strikes the hours on a bell.

- A) Anything B) All that C) Whatever^{anything} D) Whichever
60. Prof. Flynn found no students in the lecture hall when he arrived. Only then did he realize that he came _____ early.
- A) too much B) much too C) so much D) much so
61. I wanted to be sure _____ a sudden emergency that we gave the right advice.
- A) on account of B) at the risk of C) in case of D) in spite of
62. It was the end of my exhausting first day as a waitress, and I really appreciated _____ time to relax.
- A) to have B) to have had C) having D) of having
63. We've just installed central heating. _____ should make a tremendous difference to the house next winter.
- A) what B) it C) that D) which
64. So fast _____ that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.
- A) has light traveled B) does light travel
C) light travels D) travels light
65. _____ she was living in Paris that she met her husband Terry.
- A) Just when B) Soon after
C) It was while D) During the time when
66. While crossing the mountain areas, all the men had guns for protection lest they _____.
- A) be attacked B) were attacked
C) must be attacked D) would be attacked
67. The police chief announced that the deaths of two young girls would soon be inquired _____.
- A) about B) into C) of D) after
68. According to the urban construction program, old buildings that are _____ repair should be blown up.
- A) in B) under C) out of D) beyond
69. They were more than glad to leave their cars and walked _____ a change.
- A) as B) to C) for D) by
70. That scientist isn't too happy with the project, and _____ are her supervisors.
- A) neither B) either C) so D) as

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). You should choose the ONE answer that best fits in to the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Year after year a dedicated Swedish chemist worked to find a substance which, when 71 nitroglycerine (硝化甘油), would make explosives safer to handle 72 weakening their force. He had a personal 73 scientific reason to pursue his search, because his 74 brother had been killed when a can of nitroglycerine 75 exploded. The oily liquid had been 76 for so many disasters that its 77 had finally been outlawed by many countries.

While 78 a new formula one morning, the doctor broke a test tube and gashed (划开) his finger. He was daubing (涂搽) the 79 with collodion (火棉胶), a coating solution of gun-cotton dissolved in ether-alcohol (乙醚), 80 the idea struck him — mix collodion with the nitroglycerine! 81 was the answer. The new mixture, 82 blasting gelatine (爆胶), was not only 83 safe to handle as dynamite, but it was also one-and-a-half times more powerful! In fact, so powerful 84 that it paved the way for a whole new 85 in construction and engineering. Mines were 86, roads were built, and canals were cut at a speed once 87 impossible. It had another use, also — death and destruction in warfare. Its inventor had believed that the power of his new 88 would so awe the military mind that it would actually be a deterrent (威慑物) to war. 89 it became a weapon that brought death to millions of soldiers and 90.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 71. A) mixing with | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) mixed with | C) was mixing with | D) was mixed with |
| 72. A) not | B) with | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) without | D) but |
| 73. A) also | B) and | C) as well | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) as well as |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 74. A) own | B) another | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) other | D) else |
| 75. A) in chance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) accidentally | C) by incident | D) unbelievably |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 76. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) due | B) blamed | C) caused | D) responsible |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 77. A) building | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) structure | C) mixing | D) manufacture |
| 78. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) experimenting with | | B) experimenting on | |
| | C) experimented with | D) experimented on | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 79. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) split | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) scar | C) wound | D) damage |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 80. A) when | B) as | C) then | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) while |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 81. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) It | B) There | C) This | D) Which |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 82. A) called | B) known | C) by name | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) named as |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 83. A) so | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) the same | C) as | D) very |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 84. A) was the new explosive | | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) the new explosive was | |
| | C) was new explosive | D) new explosive was | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 85. A) time | B) era | C) aspect | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) period |
| 86. A) exploded | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) opened up | C) dug out | D) explored |
| 87. A) believing | B) regarding | C) regarded | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) believed |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 88. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) weapon | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) mixture | C) explosive | D) discovery |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 89. A) Rather | B) Differently | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) Despite | D) Instead |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 90. A) officials | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) civilians | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) citizens | D) generals |