

张增健 主编

# 大学英语六级测试 试题集

(第三版)

COLLEGE  
ENGLISH  
PRACTICE  
TESTS

BAND

6

上海外语教育出版社



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# 大学英语六级测试 试 题 集 (第三版)

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## 第三版前言

《大学英语六级测试试题集》1996年出版后,曾在1999年加以修订,主要是针对当时有关四、六级考试采用主观性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”等项主观性题型组成的附加试卷(Additional Practice Tests)。99年版修订本《试题集》发行后,在帮助考生熟悉、掌握上述新题型试项方面,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六级考试的实际试题,对本《试题集》再度进行修订。

《大学英语六级测试试题集》(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六级考试实际试题。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,并结合大学英语六级考试的实际趋势,把重点转向词汇的辨析使用,着眼于词汇实际使用能力的训练与测试。这一试项,我们在Test 1至Test 8八篇试卷中,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。Test 9及Test 10,则全部由词汇方面的测试题组成。

本试题集自问世以来,已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六级考试的“热身”材料,或作为英语水平自我测试用书。实践证明,通过系统复习和一定数量的模拟测试,学生在英语的实际使用能力方面自有明显的提高。

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,《大学英语六级测试试题集》(第三版)仍能在一定程度上满足应考者的需求。我们恳切希望本书的使用者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

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COLLEGE ENGLISH

**BAND 6 PRACTICE TESTS**



# PRACTICE TEST 1

试卷一

PAPER 1

10/21

## 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 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) He's upset because he has cut himself.  
B) He can't face the physics instructor any longer.  
C) He wants the woman to cut out science courses.  
D) He doesn't have the ability to be a scientist.
2. A) She should be careful about her money.  
B) She should buy the brown suit.  
C) She should find another job to make more money.  
D) She shouldn't buy the brown suit.
3. A) One hour.      B) Two hours.      C) Three hours.      D) Four hours.
4. A) He has hurt his hand.  
B) He can't fix it.  
C) He is very busy at the moment.  
D) He wants the woman to give him a hand.
5. A) It's raining.  
B) She doesn't like playing tennis.  
C) She doesn't want to get sunburned.  
D) It's a hot day.
6. A) An automobile mechanic.      B) A plumber.  
C) A doctor.      D) A hairstylist.
7. A) To a real estate agency.      B) To a car rental agency.  
C) To a computer store.      D) To a library.
8. A) She has no need to buy a new car.  
B) She can't afford to buy a new car.  
C) She is trying every means to buy a new car.  
D) She prefers her old car.
9. A) Disappointed.      B) Grateful.      C) Apologetic.      D) Angry.



10. A) Three years ago. B) This year.  
C) Last year. D) In December.

**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 center.

**Passage I**

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

11. A) Jobs on Wall Street.  
B) The fact that some business schools are changing to reflect the economy.  
C) Types of graduate degrees.  
D) Changes in enrollment for MBA schools.
12. A) Princeton. B) Yale. C) Harvard. D) Stanford.
13. A) Lack of necessity for an MBA and an economic recession.  
B) Low salary and foreign competition.  
C) Fewer MBA schools and fewer entry-level jobs.  
D) Declining population and economic prosperity.

**Passage II**

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

14. A) In the later 1920s. B) In the mid-1950s.  
C) In the 1970s. D) In the mid-1980s.
15. A) It will act as a computer as well.  
B) It will do away with stereo equipment.  
C) It will provide a better picture.  
D) It will replace transistors.
16. A) There have been three major changes in TV technology since 1927.  
B) Basic TV technology nowadays is quite different from that of the first TV set.  
C) Digital TV sets incorporate computer technology.  
D) Digital TV technology was originally developed in the U.S.

**Passage III**

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

17. A) Power. B) Academic degree.  
C) Wealth. D) Diligence.
18. A) The change of lifestyle.

- B) The change in the nature of occupations.  
 C) The increase in social wealth.  
 D) The increase in job opportunities.
19. A) Politicians. B) Clerks.  
 C) Manual workers. D) Lawyers.
20. A) Farm workers. B) White-collar workers.  
 C) Blue-collar workers. D) Not mentioned.

## PART II READING COMPREHENSION (35 minutes)

13

**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 center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Generation gaps are nothing new. Imperfect communication between age groups plagued the ancient Greeks and current workers alike.

Many an older worker chafes at an under-30 colleague who surfs the Internet, listens to his Sony Walkman and chats on the phone or with his desk mate — all while working on a project due in an hour.

Sometimes, of course, he isn't working, and that's a whole different issue. But sometimes he is getting lots of great stuff done. In the meantime, the different work styles create a case of "Would you please shut up?" vs. "Lighten up. Get a life."

Marc Prensky, vice president of Bankers Trust and founder of its interactive learning subsidiary, Corporate Gameware, was on point in Across the Board, a publication of the conference Board. The business research organization titled Prensky's article "Twitch Speed," a reference to the fast pace of video game play.

Today's under-30 workers likely grew up in a multimedia, technology-rich, twitch-speed environment. Prensky says they simultaneously did homework, watched TV and listened to music; this exposure changed the ways they receive and process information.

Baby boomers and older workers may or may not have done homework by TV, but much else has changed. Sociologists say the over-30s are more likely to want room doors closed. TV off. One thing happening at a time. Quiet, please!

When the two heritages clash in the workplace, it pits comfort with speed and "multi-tasking" against comfort with deliberation and focused concentration.

Sound familiar? If the gap has become a chasm in your workplace, it's time to talk. Both work styles can be productive, but both sides need to make accommodations so the other's productivity isn't impaired.

21. This passage mainly describes \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) generation gaps  
 B) work styles of different age groups  
 C) lack of mutual understanding between the old and the young  
 D) imperfect communication between old and young workers
22. From the context we may figure out that the word "plagued" means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) annoyed B) infected C) damaged D) affected
23. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?  
 A) Older workers often feel annoyed about their young colleagues' attitudes towards work.  
 B) Younger workers always do a good job of their work though they prefer to listen to music or chat with others while working.  
 C) The different work styles may sometimes lead to an unnecessary argument.  
 D) Older workers are used to working in a comfortable and quiet environment so that they can fully concentrate on what they are doing.
24. The author agrees with Marc Prensky on the point that younger workers prefer a "multitasking" style because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they are smart and energetic  
 B) they have the special ability to perform several tasks at the same time  
 C) brought up in a special cultural background, they have developed a behavioral pattern different from that of their older colleagues  
 D) they have been trained to receive and process information in a special way
25. The author maintains that both sides should \_\_\_\_\_ if the two different work styles clash headlong.  
 A) be patient and tolerant  
 B) realize that both work styles are productive  
 C) make efforts to avoid doing damage to the other's productivity  
 D) make compromises to bridge the gulf between them

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

With human footprints on the moon, radio telescopes listening for messages from alien creatures (who may or may not exist), technicians looking for celestial and planetary sources of energy to support our civilization, orbiting telescopes' data hunting at planetary systems around other stars, and political groups trying to figure out how to save humanity from nuclear warfare that would damage life and climate on a planet-wide scale, an astronomy book published today enters a world different from the one that greeted books a generation ago. Astronomy has broadened to involve our basic circumstances and our mysterious future in the universe. With eclipses and space missions broadcast live, and with NASA, Europe, and the former USSR planning and building permanent space stations, astronomy offers adventure for all people, an outward exploratory thrust that may one day be seen as an alternative to mindless consumerism, ideological bickering (争吵), and wars to control dwindling resources on a closed, finite Earth.

Today's astronomy students not only seek an up-to-date summary of astronomical facts: they ask, as people have asked for ages, about our basic relations to the rest of the universe. They may study astronomy partly to seek points of contact between science and other human endeavors: philosophy, history, politics, environmental action, even the arts and religion.

Science fiction writers and special effects artists on recent films help today's students realize that unseen worlds of space are real places — not abstract concepts. Today's students are citizens of a more real, more vast cosmos than conceptualized by students of a decade ago.

In designing this edition, the Wadsworth editors and I have tried to respond to these developments. Rather than jumping at the start into murky waters of cosmology, I have begun with the viewpoint of ancient people on earth and worked outward across the universe. This method of organization automatically (if loosely) reflects the order of humanity's discoveries about astronomy and provides a unifying theme of increasing distance and scale.

26. This passage is most probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) an article about popular science  
 B) the introduction of a book of astronomy  
 C) a lecture given by the author to astronomy students  
 D) the preface of a piece of science fiction
27. The purpose of the first paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to explain the background and new features of today's astronomy  
 B) to discuss in detail the most recent achievements in space research  
 C) to introduce some newly established space stations  
 D) to illustrate that the world today is different in many aspects from that of the older generation
28. The author thinks that the growing interest in space exploration will probably lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) all people having chances of traveling in space  
 B) the realization of permanent settlement on other planets  
 C) more disturbances not only on Earth but also in outer space  
 D) order, harmony and peace on our planet earth
29. The author believes that today's astronomy students \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) are much brighter than students of a generation ago  
 B) no longer care about astronomical facts  
 C) are better-informed about the unseen worlds of space  
 D) may learn more about man and his search in various fields through the study of astronomy
30. In the last paragraph, the expression "these developments" refers to all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the developments of science fiction and special effects of films

- B) the new concepts about the universe acquired by today's astronomy students  
 C) the worldwide involvement in space exploration  
 D) humanity's new achievements in the field of astronomy

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The role of manager is another critical component in the development of an office-systems career. One study reported that in 76 percent of the organizations surveyed supervisors were involved in career development. Because of daily contact with employees and personal contact with other managers, the manager can assist office-systems employees in their career development in many ways. Managers can delegate their subordinates' assignments which promote growth. In addition, managers can provide realistic assessments of their subordinates' career potential. Such feedback can take the form of coaching employees to strengthen any personal or professional weaknesses.

Some managers might become mentors to their subordinates, thus improving their chances for career success. A mentor usually is a superior or experienced peer within the employee's organization. The mentor assumes a professional interest in another's career and acts in an advisory capacity to that individual. Generally a mentor arranges for the employee to meet the "right people" and to make the "right moves," thus helping the employee to acquire recognition of and acceptance by the managerial network. However, even when managers show an interest in their subordinates' careers, problems can occur.

Some managers might lack sufficient power within their organizations to be successful mentors or might be reluctant to become a mentor for an aspiring (有抱负的) female employee because of the possibility of office gossip. Other managers might resist the mentor role because managers may not be rewarded by their organizations for engaging in career development activities for their subordinates.

Other dilemmas for both manager and subordinate could arise when the career development process is linked to the manager's task of performance appraisal. The career development process is not as effective when it is tied to employee assessment for job promotions and salary increases. Most employees would be reluctant to risk revealing any career inadequacies or doubts to their evaluators. Therefore, employees should take charge of their own career development.

31. According to the passage, managers play an important part in the development of an office-systems career because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) 76 percent of managers are involved in career development  
 B) they keep daily contact with their employees  
 C) they can help employees in their career development in many ways  
 D) they can make correct judgment of their employees' abilities
32. The word "delegate" in the first paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to become the representative of  
 B) to put somebody in charge of  
 C) to give a fair opinion of

☒ D) to make full use of

33. Which of the following statements is NOT true about a mentor?

- ☒ A) It is only the manager that can play the role of a mentor.  
 B) The main function of a mentor is to improve the employees' chances for career success.  
 C) A mentor gives advice to the employees from time to time.  
 D) A mentor usually introduces and recommends the employee to the management.

34. All of the following may be the reasons why some managers do not want to be mentors to their subordinates EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) their power within their organizations is, more or less, limited  
☒ B) their work as a mentor may not be duly appreciated  
 C) they try, in some cases, to avoid unnecessary office gossip  
 D) they are unwilling to reveal their career inadequacies or doubts to their subordinates

35. According to the author, the chief reason why most employees are not active in the career development program, is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they do not want to make known any of their weaknesses  
 B) they think it their own responsibility to take care of their own career development  
 C) their mentors tend to have unfair evaluations of their performance  
☒ D) the revelation of their professional weaknesses might affect their chances of job promotions and salary increases

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The 1990s were all about downsizing, the practice of laying off large numbers of staff in the search for efficiency and profitability. More than 17 million workers were laid off between 1988 and 1995, although about 28 million jobs were added back to the economy.

Two economists at the Federal Reserve Bank in Dallas, W. Michael Cox and Richard Alin, reported on the 10 largest downsizers of the 1990 - 1995 period, which include Digital Equipment, McDonnell Douglas, General Electric, and Kmart. Collective output (sales adjusted for inflation) declined by almost 10 percent. On the other hand, productivity per worker rose nearly 28 percent, compared with a gain of 1.5 percent in the rest of the economy. Says Cox, "Most of the companies emerged from the downsizing more competitive than before and thus were able to provide greater security to their workers." The cost? 850,000 workers.

Yet negative outcomes prevailed at many firms. Devastatingly low morale, increased disability claims and suits for wrongful discharge (解雇), and general mistrust of management plague many companies. A study done at the Wharton School examined data on several thousand firms and found that downsizing had little or no effect on earnings or stock market performance. Far more effective were leveraged buyouts (举债全额收购) and portfolio restructuring (投资组合).

There is some evidence that consistent focus on creating value for shareholders, which includes paring unneeded workers, actually increases jobs in the long run. "Stronger, leaner companies are able to compete in the world market more effectively, and that ultimately

draws jobs back to those companies." That's the opinion of Thomas Copland, a director of McKinsey and Co., a management consulting firm that studied 20 years of data on 1,000 companies in the United States, Canada, Germany, Holland, Belgium, and France. The study revealed that, unlike those in the United States and Canada, the European firms lost jobs in the long term because their returns to shareholders fell between 1970 and 1990.

Although long-run growth is a pleasant prospect for shareholders, the short-term loss of jobs and income has left many employees and their families struggling in the aftermath of downsizing.

36. The term "downsizing" in this passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) just cutting down to size  
 B) producing smaller models or styles  
 C) cutting jobs and positions for higher performance and profits  
 D) cutting down on incentive programs
37. Some economists maintain that the practice of downsizing tends to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) win immediate earnings for shareholders  
 B) improve productivity and competitive edge  
 C) lead to a more effective recombination of investments  
 D) all of the above
38. According to this passage, downsizing will result in \_\_\_\_\_ at many companies.  
 A) low morale on the part of employees  
 B) disputes between labor and management  
 C) general distrust of management  
 D) all of the above
39. The word "paring" in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) peeling 削 B) firing C) relocating D) re-training
40. Which of the following might serve as a suitable title for this passage?  
 A) The Two Sides of Downsizing  
 B) Downsizing and Competitive Edge  
 C) The Cost of Downsizing  
 D) Downsizing and Gains for Shareholders

### 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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. I cannot bear the noise of my neighbor's radio; it \_\_\_\_\_ me from my work.

- A) disturbs    B) ~~distracts~~    C) interferes    D) interrupts
42. Meg was quite upset this afternoon. She was in no \_\_\_\_\_ for their brainless gossip.  
A) ~~mood~~    B) emotion    C) taste    D) appetite
43. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the two points of view because they are completely different from each other.  
A) claim    B) identify    C) ~~argue~~    D) reconcile
44. The design of this gymnasium shows a great deal of \_\_\_\_\_. We have never seen a building of such a type before. *originality*  
A) fascination    B) originality    C) invention    D) solidarity
45. In \_\_\_\_\_ times men did not travel for pleasure but to find more favorable climate.  
A) prime    B) preliminary    C) primary    D) ~~primitive~~
46. The novelty of playing electronic games soon \_\_\_\_\_, and then Jenny did not want to do it any more.  
A) wore off    B) came off    C) ~~died away~~    D) went away
47. In an automobile engine, the vaporized fuel is mixed with air, compressed in the cylinder, and \_\_\_\_\_ by a spark.  
A) blazed    B) flamed    C) ~~ignited~~    D) exploded
48. One of society's greatest problems has always been how much the state should \_\_\_\_\_ its will on the individual.  
A) induce    B) ~~impose~~    C) endow    D) enforce
49. If the policeman hadn't been friendly, we wouldn't have been \_\_\_\_\_ with a warning.  
A) ~~let go~~    B) let alone    C) let off    D) let out
50. A broadminded man can get along with people from all \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) walks of life    B) careers    C) vocations    D) callings
51. The taxi driver \_\_\_\_\_ about our luggage and seemed to be in a thoroughly bad temper.  
A) grumbled    B) groaned    C) grieved    D) ~~growled~~
52. If nothing is done to protect the environment, one million species that are alive today will have become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) distinct    B) distinguished    C) ~~extinct~~    D) extinguished
53. Edward prefers to travel by bus because he can wait for it at the \_\_\_\_\_ near his home.  
A) entrance    B) ~~terminal~~    C) platform    D) subway
54. My coat hem is coming unstitched and two buttons have \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) come lost    B) ~~come loose~~    C) come losing    D) come loosen
55. The psychiatrist says that a person with a sense of inferiority can be very \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) disgraceful    B) disapproval    C) disrespectful    D) ~~disagreeable~~
56. The houses are made of wood, mud and straw, and \_\_\_\_\_ to collapse in heavy storm.  
A) liable    B) avoidable    C) ~~feeble~~    D) probable
57. The Secretary of State \_\_\_\_\_ to being astonished at this unexpected statement.



- A) complied    ~~B) confessed~~    C) confirmed    D) conformed
58. With its expensive furniture and carefully-chosen color scheme, the living room looked quite \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) convenient    B) prominent    C) comfortable    ~~D) luxurious~~
59. As a politician, he is good at appealing to emotion and knows how to \_\_\_\_\_ powerful responses from the audience.  
A) call up    ~~B) evoke~~    C) stir    D) exaggerate
60. Our environmental awareness has \_\_\_\_\_ a mindless enthusiasm for unrestrained economic growth.  
A) cut down    B) refrained    ~~C) curbed~~    D) restricted
61. In the densely-populated city, it is very expensive to own a \_\_\_\_\_ residence.  
A) spatial    B) manifest    C) moderate    D) spacious
62. It is a common belief that the problems encountered by the American education system are \_\_\_\_\_ to liberal courts, incompetent school boards and ridiculous government regulations.  
~~A) attributable~~    B) responsible    C) distributable    D) predictable
63. Only those with spendthrift inclinations would buy such an expensive "timepiece" — a watch — \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) recklessly    B) upon impulse    C) on purpose    D) at will
64. What's born has to die — that's a law of nature independent \_\_\_\_\_ man's will.  
A) of    B) to    C) on    D) from
65. It is commonly believed that poetry inevitably loses a lot \_\_\_\_\_ translation.  
A) of    B) over    C) in    D) by
66. China has never been a sea power, because nothing has ever induced her people to be \_\_\_\_\_ than landmen.  
A) rather    B) another    C) better    D) otherwise
67. Fed up with violent street crime, they are often content to send in the police force and demand that it \_\_\_\_\_ whatever it is necessary while they look the other way.  
A) would do    B) must do    C) do    D) does
68. With every transaction we perform \_\_\_\_\_ electronically, we could have ourselves open to electronic monitoring or control by government.  
A) having recorded    B) being recorded    C) to record    D) to be recorded
69. The father, who was illiterate, said to his son that he was \_\_\_\_\_ dog to learn new tricks.  
A) much too old a    B) so much old a    C) a much too old    D) a so much old
70. Very soon, swallows will be flying south to warmer lands, where they will find \_\_\_\_\_ the small flying insects on which they feed.  
A) a great number of    B) a great deal of  
C) plenty of    D) numerous