

(CET-4)

新编大学英语 四级考试仿真试题集

(第三版)

主编 孙翠兰

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

College English Test

(CET-4)

上海交通大学出版社

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(第三版)

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的教学要求和《大学英语四级考试大纲》对听、读、写、译所要达到的要求仿照考试新题型编写的。全书有9套试题。第1套由听力理解(包括复合式听写)、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、写作及简短回答题六部分组成。第2~5套试题由听力理解(包括复合式听写)、词汇与结构、阅读理解、英译汉翻译、写作及简短回答题六部分组成;第6~9套试题由听力理解(包括听写填空)、阅读理解、词汇与结构、写作及简短回答题五部分组成。书末附有试题答案、听力部分的文字材料、词汇与结构部分的注释。本书配有磁带。

本书的读者对象主要是参加大学英语四级统考的考生,同时也可以供报考研究生、EPT、TOEFL的考生强化训练之用。

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前 言

本书是根据新《大学英语教学大纲》的教学要求和《大学英语四级考试大纲》对听、读、写、译所要达到的要求,仿照最新考试题型编写而成。因为修订版《大纲》对四级考试提出了新的要求,本书在阅读理解部分的篇幅及难度上做了一定的调整;在词汇与语法部分中增加了一些《大纲》新增词汇(词汇量掌握在领会式 4200 单词);对听力理解部分也在篇幅上做了调整,并且在录音时也按《大纲》修订版的语速(每分钟 130~150 词)录制。随着社会的发展和经济建设的需要,学生的听说能力越来越显得重要。为了帮助学生更快地提高听的能力,本书在每套试题的听力理解部分增加了复合式听写,以便使参加大学英语四级考试(CET-4)的考生根据自身的情况灵活运用,通过练习的方式来复习和巩固所学的各项语言知识和技能,在较短的时间内熟悉新的考试形式,为参加大学四级考试作好准备工作。

全书有 9 套试题。第 1 套是根据 1997 年 6 月份考试题型而编写,由听力理解(包括复合式听写)、阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、写作及简短回答题六部分组成。第 2~5 套试题由听力理解(包括复合式听写)、词汇与结构、阅读理解、英译汉翻译、写作及简短回答题六部分组成;第 6~9 套试题由听力理解(包括听写填空)、阅读理解、词汇与结构、写作及简短回答题五部分组成。书末附有试题参考答案、听力部分的文字材料和词汇与结构部分的注释。本书配有磁带。

为节省篇幅,全书 Directions(指令)部分除第一个测试练习全文写出外,其余部分有所省略。

本书如有疏漏之处,望读者不吝指教。

编者

2000 年 10 月

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新编 CET-4 仿真试题 1

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A) At a bank. | C) At a department store. |
| B) At a lawyer's office. | D) At school. |
| 2. A) Two days. | C) A week. |
| B) Two nights. | D) One night. |
| 3. A) Angry. | C) Hungry. |
| B) Tired. | D) Disappointed. |
| 4. A) Mary has never studied mathematics. | C) Mary enjoys learning mathematics. |
| B) Mary must be good at mathematics. | D) Mary probably is poor at mathematics. |
| 5. A) Colleagues. | C) Teacher—student. |
| B) Parent—child. | D) Parents. |

6. A) She bought nothing. C) She bought some medicine.
B) She caught a cold. D) She became sick and didn't go shopping.
7. A) Doing morning exercises. C) Going to the movies.
B) Playing tennis. D) Going skiing.
8. A) It's no use explaining the questions to him.
B) There's only one point he doesn't understand.
C) The question won't be on the exam.
D) He doesn't want any help.
9. A) In the bathroom. C) At the information desk.
B) At the meeting. D) At his office.
10. A) Yes, because she has got enough money. C) No, because it is not of the best quality.
B) Yes, if the man lends her some money. D) No, because she doesn't like it.

Section B Compound Dictation

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.*

This year, my husband David and I celebrated the 22nd birthday of a man we never met. His name was Tracy Bill, a tall (S1) _____ young man. He lived with his parents in a (S2) _____ U. S. state, and worked in a shop. On the night of (S3) _____ 8, 1992, Tracy got off work and stood in the shop's (S4) _____ lot talking to friends. He (S5) _____ up on a friend's car as he had done a hundred times before. But this time, Tracy lost his (S6) _____ and fell. His head struck the (S7) _____, hard.

Tracy was sent to a hospital. He lost his consciousness. (S8) _____

_____. They remembered Tracy had once mentioned giving his organs to other patients if he died. (S9) _____

_____. When the time came, they signed the forms permitting his organs to be transplanted.

Tracy was declared dead the next day. Twenty-four hours later, in a Boston Hospital. Tracy's liver was transplanted into my husband. He was suffering from a serious liver disease.

Now my husband has fully recovered from the operation and has be back to his work again. (S10) _____

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:

When some nineteenth-century New Yorkers said “Harlem”, they meant almost all of Manhattan above Eighty-sixth Street, toward the end of the century, however, a group of citizens in upper Manhattan — wanting, perhaps, to shape a closer and more precise sense of community — named a section that they wished to have known as Harlem. The chosen area was the Harlem to which Blacks were moving in the first decades of the new century as they left their old settlements on the middle and lower blocks of the West Side.

As the community became predominantly Black, the very word “Harlem” seemed to lose its old meaning. At times, it was easy to forget that “Harlem” was originally the Dutch name “Harrlem”, that the community it described had been founded by people from Holland; and that for most of its three centuries — it was first settled in the sixteen hundreds — it had been occupied by White New Yorkers. “Harlem” became synonymous with Black life and Black style in Manhattan. Blacks living there used the word as though they had coined it themselves — not only to name their area of residence but to express their sense of the various of its life and atmosphere. As the years passed, “Harlem” assumed an even larger meaning. In the words of Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., the pastor (牧师) of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, Harlem “became the symbol of liberty and the promised land to the Negroes everywhere.”

By 1919 Harlem’s population had grown by several thousands. It had received its share of wartime migration from the South, the Caribbean, and parts of colonial Africa. Some of the new arrivals merely lived in Harlem; it was New York they had come to, looking for jobs and for all the other legendary opportunities of life in the city. To others who migrated to Harlem, New York was merely the city in which they found themselves; Harlem was exactly where they wished to be.

21. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A) The origin of the word “Harlem”. C) The history of Black Harlem.
B) Migration during the First World War. D) Manhattan’s diverse neighborhoods.

22. In the second paragraph, the author says Harlem Blacks used the word “Harlem” “as though they had coined it themselves” to mean that they _____.

- A) had invested much money in the area
B) had learned some Dutch terms from the earlier immigrants

- C) intended to establish more local financial institution
D) felt completely at home there
23. Which of the following areas is NOT mentioned in the passage as a source of Black migration to Harlem?
A) The Caribbean. C) Lower Manhattan.
B) Holland. D) The southern part of the U. S.
24. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
A) Blacks had a strong sense of pride in Harlem.
B) The Dutch had no influence on Harlem's history.
C) Harlem was the first Black settlement in Manhattan.
D) Harlem did not become a part of New York until the twentieth century.
25. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses _____.
A) Harlem in more recent years C) the architectural styles of Manhattan
B) the Dutch influence on lower Manhattan D) job opportunities in New York today

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Through a series of experiments an American scientist has obtained an understanding of the social structure of the most complex of ant societies. The ants examined are the only creatures other than man to have given up hunting and collecting for a completely agricultural way of life. In their underground nests they cultivate gardens on soil made from finely chopped leaves. This is a complex operation requiring considerable division of labor. The workers of this type of ant can be divided into four groups according to size. Each of the groups performs a particular set of jobs.

The making and care of the gardens and the nursing of the young ants are done by the smallest workers. Slightly larger workers are responsible for chopping up leaves to make them suitable for use in the gardens and for cleaning the nest. A third group of still larger ants do the construction work and collect fresh leaves from outside the nest. The largest are the soldier ants, responsible for defending the nest.

To find out how good the various size-groups are at different tasks, the scientist measure the amount of work done by the ants against the amount of energy they used. He examined first the gathering and carrying of leaves. He selected one of the size-groups, and then measured how efficiently these ants could find leaves and run back to the nest. Then he repeated the experiment for each of the other size-groups. In this way he could see whether any group could do the job more efficiently than the group normally undertaking it.

The intermediate-sized ants that normally perform this task proved to be the most efficient for their energy costs, but when the scientists examined the whole set of jobs performed by each group of ants it appeared that some sizes of worker ant were not ideally suited to the particular jobs they performed.

26. In which way are the ants different from other non-human societies?
- A) They do not need to search for food. C) Individuals vary in social status.
B) They do not need to look for shelter. D) Individuals perform different functions.
27. It seems that smaller ants perform more of the _____.
A) construction tasks C) defensive work
B) domestic tasks D) heavy work
28. "Good" (Line 1, Para. 3) refers to the ant's _____.
A) co-operation in working C) efficiency in working
B) sense of responsibility D) willingness to work hard
29. The scientist's work was based on _____.
A) occasional observations C) observations of several nests
B) systematic observations D) observations of an undisturbed nest
30. The organization of the ants has the effect of _____.
A) getting the most work done C) each ant helping with all the tasks
B) dividing the work up systematically D) each ant doing what it can do best

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

By the standards of women's lib, the prewar German housewife was oppressed indeed. There need be no struggle between the sexes so long as each sex fulfills those tasks nature has established for it to do. "The German house-wife kept to her three K's — Kinder, Kuche, Kirche (children, kitchen, church).

After the war the women of the German Democratic Republic were drawn into helping rebuild their nation with the promises of equal pay for equal work and good day-care centers for their children. As a result of the government's campaign over 80 percent of eligible (有条件的) women hold jobs. One-third of East Germany's doctors and judges, 11 percent of its mayors and one-third of its college graduates are women.

But there are clouds in the heaven of liberation. The liberated woman is more than a little enthusiastic about the way she is liberating herself from her husband. East Germans have the eighth-highest divorce rate in the world. The reason for divorce is probably more often the competition between husband and wife than it is adultery (私通). The dominant role of man in marriage will end when his economic superiority ends. Men are more willing to joke about helping their wives than to help them in the kitchen. They still cling to (坚持) the idea that housework and bringing up children are women's work. As one young East German housewife puts it, "equality means my husband and I have equal rights. Equal rights means that we both work at full-time jobs. Then I clean the house and take care of the children while he sits in front of the television set and drinks beer in the evening."

31. The prewar attitude to German women was that _____.
A) the sexes had different but complementary roles to play

- B) it was natural for women to be oppressed
 - C) the struggle for dominance between the sexes was natural
 - D) women should struggle to free themselves from oppression
32. After the war the German Democratic Republic's policy was _____.
- A) to force women out to work
 - B) to pay mothers who stayed at home to look after the children
 - C) to make it easy and attractive for women to work
 - D) to give equal pay to women who worked in day-care centers
33. As a result of the policy _____.
- A) two thirds of mayors are now college graduates
 - B) over 20% of eligible East German women still have no jobs
 - C) two thirds of East German women go out to work
 - D) two thirds of East German doctors, judges are men
34. The divorce rate in East Germany is high because _____.
- A) the success of a marriage is based on the inequality of sex
 - B) there is now a struggle for dominance for the couple
 - C) women now feel free to commit adultery
 - D) men still wish to remain dominant
35. German men still believe that _____.
- A) housework should be shared
 - B) their wives should not work full-time
 - C) looking after a house and family is a full-time job
 - D) equal rights are acceptable in theory but not in practice

Questions 36 to 41 are based on the following passage:

Modern man has cleared the forests for farmland and for wood, and has also carelessly burned them. More than that, though, he has also interfered with the invisible bonds between the living things in the forest. There are many examples of this kind of destruction. The harmfulness of man's interference can be seen in what happened many years ago in the forest of the Kaibab plateau(凯亚巴布高原) of northern Arizona. Man tried to improve on the natural web of forest life and ruined it instead.

The Kaibab had a storybook forest of large size pine, Douglas fir, white fir, blue and Engelmann spruce. In 1882 a visitor commented: "We, who... have wandered through its forests and parks, have come to regard it as the most enchanting region it has ever been our privilege to visit." This was also the dwelling place of the Rocky Mountain mule deer. Indians hunted there every autumn to gather meat and skins. The forest also had mountain lions, timber wolves and bobcats that kept the deer from multiplying too rapidly.

Then, in 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt made the Kaibab a national game preserve. Deer hunting was banned. Government hunters started killing off the deer's enemies. In 25

years' time, 6,250 mountain lions, wolves and bobcats were killed. Before the program, there were about 4,000 deer in the Kaibab, by 1924, there were about 100,000.

The deer ate every leaf and twig they could reach. But there was not nearly enough food. The countryside looked "as though a swarm of locusts had swept through it," one traveler said. Hunting of deer was permitted again. This caused a slight decrease in the deer herd, but a far greater loss resulted from starvation and disease. Some 60 per cent of the deer herd died in two winters. By 1930 the herd had dropped to 20,000 animals. By 1942 it was down to 8,000.

36. The destruction of the environment of the Kaibab resulted from _____.
A) turning the forest into cultivated land
B) interfering with natural cycle of forest life
C) forest fires caused by man's carelessness
D) cutting the trees for building materials
37. "Engelmann spruce" is most likely the name of _____.
A) a tree
B) an animal
C) a mountain
D) a game
38. The aim of President Theodore Roosevelt's program was to _____.
A) turn the Kaibab into a playground
B) protect the forest
C) keep the Indians away from it
D) protect such game animals as the deer
39. The number of the deer in the Kaibab had increased enormously in _____ years' time.
A) 25
B) 6
C) 18
D) 12
40. Years later, large numbers of deer in the Kaibab died mainly because of _____.
A) the severe cold
B) the organized killing
C) the shortage of food
D) the poor management

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. She went to the concert _____ much reluctance because she doesn't like pop music at all.
A) of
B) in
C) with
D) by
42. But that I saw it, I _____ it.
A) could not believe
C) did not believe

- B) can't believe D) could not have believed
43. About one sixth of them _____ shoe-making and watch repairing.
A) are engaged in C) engages in
B) was engaged in D) is engaged in
44. No one knew his real intentions until _____ by accident.
A) he revealed C) he was revealed
B) they revealed D) they were revealed
45. He had nothing in mind except _____ fame and fortune.
A) seek C) seeking
B) to seek D) seeked
46. You look so sleepy. You _____ to bed very late last night.
A) had gone C) must have gone
B) were going D) went
47. You can fly to Belgium this afternoon _____ you don't mind changing plane in Paris.
A) unless C) except
B) provided D) so far as
48. It is a pity that we have to stay home when we have _____ weather.
A) such a fine C) such fine
B) so fine a D) so fine
49. There used to be some green trees here, _____?
A) didn't there C) used there
B) did there D) wasn't there
50. Dogs possess hearing abilities for superior to _____.
A) that of their owners C) their owners
B) which of their owners D) those of their owners
51. It is a rule that _____ wins the election will gain the support of both parties.
A) who C) whoever
B) no matter who D) whomever
52. When I ask you a question, I expect a _____ answer.
A) fast C) punctual
B) rapid D) prompt
53. Today, housework has been made much easier by electrical _____.
A) appliances C) instruments
B) facilities D) equipment
54. Our teacher looked as if he _____ for days.
A) hasn't slept C) didn't sleep
B) hadn't slept D) wasn't sleeping
55. The football match will be televised _____ by satellite from the Worker's Stadium.
A) lively C) alive

- B) live D) living
56. Even if I had known her address, I _____ time to visit her.
A) cannot have had C) might not have had
B) will not have had D) must not have had
57. He was _____ admittance to the classroom for not being properly dressed.
A) rejected C) declined
B) denied D) deprived
58. Those old houses will be pulled down to _____ new office blocks.
A) provide for C) make room for
B) fit in D) accommodate
59. _____, her suggestion is of greater value than yours.
A) All things considered C) All things considering
B) Considering all things D) Considered all things
60. His new collection of poems is expected to _____ this May.
A) come round C) come true
B) come through D) come out
61. Television is a major instrument of communication, _____ us to see as well as to hear the performer.
A) to permit C) being permitted
B) permitted D) permitting
62. We all agreed to cancel the race because many members _____ a match without standard regulations.
A) objected to have C) were objected to have
B) objected to having D) were objected to having
63. He has a _____ habit of biting his lips when he is puzzled.
A) specific C) peculiar
B) unique D) particular
64. But for friction, people _____ neither walk, nor even stand up.
A) could C) can
B) were able to D) will be able to
65. There is an undesirable _____ nowadays to make films showing violence and sex.
A) direction C) tradition
B) trend D) phenomenon
66. When giving evidence in a law court, people are expected to tell the _____ truth.
A) absolute C) maximum
B) positive D) perfect
67. The shopkeeper promised to keep the bag for me if I paid a _____.
A) coin C) money
B) deposit D) debt

68. _____, he could not get out of the difficulties.
 A) Try though he might C) As try he might
 B) As he might try D) Try as he might
69. We can't understand _____ a decision until it is too late.
 A) his postpone to make C) him to postpone to make
 B) his postponing making D) him to postpone making
70. Don't forget to practice the piano while I am away, _____?
 A) do you C) will you
 B) can you D) shall you

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 centre.*

Many people have an urge to collect and this gives rise to a variety of hobbies. 71 (or philately) is one of the most 72 forms of collecting, a hobby 73 many people carry on for 74 and some people for life. You will find 75 on stamp-collecting in the library and, 76 if you are not devoted to the 77 you may still find much of 78 in them — fascinating tidbits such as the reason why South Africa 79 issuing triangular stamps instead of oblong 80. More important, you may gain some appreciation of 81 orderliness of this hobby and see how intricate are the details 82 which philatelists interest themselves. In most 83 books on stamp-collecting are 84 in the section on 85 and communication; thus, you will 86 close by another range of books 87 looking at — those on ships, railways, and other forms of transport. You should then 88 what your library has on 89 hobbies. Some of these hobbies are 90 in the section on “Discussion and General Knowledge” at the end of this chapter. You can compare the suggestions in it with the books on your shelves and see whether there are books available on each type of hobby.

71. A) Coin-collecting B) Stamp-collecting C) Book-collecting D) Doll-collecting
 72. A) special B) general C) specific D) common
 73. A) which B) what C) when D) where
 74. A) time B) age C) years D) pleasure
 75. A) books B) dictionaries C) copies D) letters
 76. A) as B) even C) though D) when
 77. A) interest B) entertainment C) pastime D) hobby
 78. A) interest B) intelligence C) funny D) meaning
 79. A) start B) decided C) began D) liked

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 80. A) stamp | B) one | C) one's | D) ones |
| 81. A) the | B) a | C) an | D) its |
| 82. A) on | B) at | C) in | D) with |
| 83. A) universities | B) colleges | C) bookstores | D) libraries |
| 84. A) keeping | B) kept | C) putting | D) put |
| 85. A) traffic | B) culture | C) transport | D) civilization |
| 86. A) get | B) read | C) look at | D) find |
| 87. A) worth | B) worthy | C) enjoy | D) avoid |
| 88. A) see | B) look at | C) find | D) search |
| 89. A) another | B) the other | C) other | D) every |
| 90. A) displayed | B) surveyed | C) showed | D) exhibited |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about "My View on Brain Drain" in three paragraphs. You are given the following hints in Chinese and are required to write no less than 120 words. Remember to write clearly.

My View on Brain Drain

1. 当前,我国人才外流(outflow)很严重。
2. 造成人才外流的原因。
3. 我对人才外流的看法。

Part VI

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.

On the eve of the operation that removed his right leg because of bone cancer. Terry Fox read an article about a U. S. marathon runner who had only one leg. Then and there, he was determined to run across Canada to help people who suffered from cancer. In October 1977, Fox asked the Canadian Cancer Society to sponsor what he called his "Marathon of Hope". His objective was to raise \$1 billion for cancer research. He did not wish to do this for fame or for financial gain, but instead to set a good example.

Terry Fox was born in Winnipeg, on July 28, 1958. At the time that he had his operation, he was a student at Simon Fraser University in British Columbia. In 1979, after 14 months of training to learn how to use his artificial limb, he proclaimed himself ready for his marathon.

On April 12, 1980, Fox dipped his artificial limb into the Atlantic Ocean at St. John's,

Newfoundland, and then began his cross-Canada run. Accompanying him was his friend Doug Alward, who drove a van supplied by Ford Canada. The War Amputees Association kept Fox's three artificial limbs in repair during his run and paid to have two new legs made. Jogging an average of 42 km a day, he received an enthusiastic welcome in every community through which he passed. Donations poured in from as far as Cape Town, South Africa. Early in September, however, Fox was forced to stop his marathon at Thunder Bay, Ontario, after running 5,375 km, because it was discovered that cancer had spread to his lungs.

Fox had run slightly more than halfway to his goal and had collect nearly \$2 million in donations. Although he was no longer running, his marathon continued. On Sept. 9, 1980, the CTV television network in Canada organized a four-hour telethon. This program sent the total donations skyrocketing to \$12 millions.

Fox became a Canadian folk hero. On Sept. 19, 1980, he became the youngest Companion of the Order of Canada.

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. Why was Fox determined to run across Canada?

2. Where did Fox begin his marathon across Canada?

3. Who kept his artificial limbs in repair during his marathon?

4. How much money was raised through the program "Marathon of Hope"?

5. Why was Fox honored?
