

★ 新题型 ★ ★

大学英语四级考试 模拟试题精编

于柏祥 主编

with

Tapescript & Key

大学英语四级考试（新题型）模拟试题精编

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大学英语四级考试(新题型)

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于柏祥		主编
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前 言

为了进一步改进全国大学英语四级考试,“提高考试的效度,使考试对教学有较好的反拨作用”,经国家教育委员会高等教育司批准,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定从1996年1月的全国大学英语四级考试开始,陆续采用各种新题型,每次考试采用什么试题形式事先不公布。

为了使参加大学英语四级考试的考生尽快熟悉新题型,有针对性地进行训练,不断提高综合运用英语的能力和应试能力,我们根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求,并参照样题编写了《大学英语四级考试(新题型)模拟试题精编》。

本书根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会1995年7月15日公布的第一批可能采用的两种新题型,在原有题型的基础上,精编了20套模拟试题。试题按照新题型编排,在内容和形式上与《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求保持一致。在1~10套试题中,增加了英译汉,删去了原题型中的完形填空;在11~20套试题中,增加了听写填空,删去了原题型听力理解的部分内容。全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会1996年7月30日又公布了第二批新题型,即在七种题型的基础上增加了简短回答题和复合式听写。为了使考生及时了解并尽快掌握这两种最新题型,我们把简短回答题和复合式听写作为附录附在书后。另外,为了增加试题的容量,减轻读者的经济负担,每套试题的题型指令(Directions)不在各套试题中出现,而是作为《大学英语四级考试题型和内容介绍》的一部分放在前言后。此外,听力理解、听写填空和复合式听写部分还配有由外籍教师灌制的录音磁带,如读者需要,可与国防科技大学外语教研室或国防科技大学出版社发行科联系。

本书语言规范,选材面广,内容丰富;重点、难点突出,针对性强,具有一定的预测性,是大学英语四级考生必备教材,可用作课堂测试,也可用作课外自我检测。对于参加全国大学英语六级考试的考生和研究生入学考试者也有一定的参考价值。

本书由国防科技大学科技外语系从事多年大学英语教学工作并在测试方面有丰富经验的教师编写。听力理解和听写填空部分由贺海涛、禹金林编写;复合式听写部分由贺海涛编写;词汇与结构部分由于柏祥编写;阅读理解部分由于柏祥、栗进英编写;简短回答题和英译汉部分由栗进英编写;完形填空部分由由立发编写;写作部分由贺海涛、由立发编写;最后由于柏祥修改、定稿。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了国防科技大学出版社的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。由于时间仓促,加之水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编 者

1996年9月于国防科技大学科技外语系

大学英语四级考试题型和内容介绍

到目前为止,大学英语四级考试题型已经采用或可能采用的有九种,即听力理解、听写填空、复合式听写、词汇与结构、阅读理解、简短回答题、英译汉、完形填空和写作。每次考试采用哪几种题型临考前才予通知。

一、听力理解(Listening Comprehension):共20题,考试时间20分钟。这一部分包括两节:A节(Section A)有10题,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句。B节(Section B)有10题,分别安排在若干篇听力材料之后,每篇后有2至4道题,每题为一个问句。听力部分的每个问句后有约15秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟120词,念一遍。选材的原则是:① 对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构一般不太复杂;② 短篇听力材料为题材熟悉、情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等;③ 所用词语不超过教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

二、听写填空(Spot Dictation):听写填空安排在听力理解部分之后。试卷上给出一段120词左右的短文,其中有10个左右空格。每个空格要求填入一个句子,或者句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读三遍。第一遍全文朗读,没有停顿,供考生听懂全文内容;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听到的内容(句子或句子的一部分)填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生进行核对。听写填空所有短文的题材、体裁和难度等与听力理解部分的听力篇章相同。听写填空录音和听力理解录音制作在同一磁带上。

听写填空主要考核考生听的能力和一定的书面表达能力。

三、复合式听写(Compound Dictation):复合式听写安排在阅读理解部分之后。试题由两个部分组成:第一部分是听写单词,要求考生在空格中填入所缺单词;第二部分是表达,要求考生根据所听内容写出要点。

全文是一篇250词左右的短文,朗读三遍。第一遍是全文朗读,没有停顿,要求考生注意听懂全文内容。第二遍朗读时,第一部分在每个空格之后略有停顿,让考生填入所缺单词;第二部分之后停顿五分钟,让考生根据所听到的内容写出主要意思。第三遍同第一遍一样,没有停顿,供考生进行核对。考试时间为15分钟。

复合式听写所用短文与听力理解部分的篇章在题材、体裁和难度上大体由原听力篇章的难度略低于大学英语教学大纲规定的语速。

复合式听写旨在考核学生听的能力、拼写能力、记笔记能力和书面表达能力。

四、词汇与结构(Vocabulary and Structure):共30题,考试时间20分钟。题目中40%为词和短语的用法,60%为语法结构。要求考生从每题4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围包括教学大纲词汇表及语法结构表一级至四级的全部内容。

五、阅读理解(Reading Comprehension):共20题,考试时间35分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量不超过1000词。每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选材的原则是:① 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是,所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;② 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;③ 文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出教学大纲词汇表四级的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:① 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;② 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;③ 既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;④ 既理解个别句子的意义,

也理解上下文的关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。

六、简短回答题(Short Answer Questions):简短回答题安排在阅读理解部分之后。每次考试为一篇文章,文章后有5个问题或不完整的句子。要求在阅读文章之后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提的问题或补足不完整的句子。考试时间为15分钟。

简短回答题主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

七、英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese):英译汉安排在阅读理解部分之后。每次考试共4至5题。从阅读理解部分的4篇文章中分别选择1至2个句子组成一题,每篇文章有1至2题。考试时间为15分钟。考试时,考生可以参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章,以便了解上下文。

英译汉主要考核考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力。

八、完形填空(Cloze):共20题,考试时间15分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约200词)中留有20个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构词和实义词。

完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

九、写作(Writing):共1题,考试时间30分钟。要求考生写出一篇100~120词的短文。试卷上可能给出题目,或规定情景,或要求看图作文,或给出段首句要求续写,或给出关键词要求写成短文。要求能够正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。

短文写作部分的目的是测试学生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。

附:大学英语四级考试题型指令

I. Listening Comprehension(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read 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 center.

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 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 center.

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 center.

II. Spot Dictation (10 minutes)

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

III. Compound Dictation (15 minutes)

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

IV. 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.

V. Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are four 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.

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.

VII. Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting

of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the reading passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.

VIII. 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 that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

IX. Writing(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic You should write at least 100 words, and you should base your composition on the outline(given in Chinese)below.

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Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

1. A. The woman doesn't need summer clothes.
B. They should have started looking for summer clothes earlier.
C. Weekend is not a good time for shopping.
D. It's not time yet to look for summer clothes.
2. A. 3 : 15.
B. 3 : 00.
C. 2 : 30.
D. 3 : 30.
3. A. Dr. Sampson.
B. The man.
C. Dr. Jones.
D. Both Dr. Jones and Dr. Sampson.
4. A. In a stadium.
B. At a concert.
C. In a movie-theater.
D. In a house.
5. A. She doesn't like talking to the man.
B. She is not the right person to talk to.
C. She does not have time at the moment but she can talk tomorrow.
D. She can talk if he can finish fast.
6. A. He has an unfriendly attitude.
B. He is friendly.
C. He is a quiet person.
D. No one in the office is as popular as Rick is.
7. A. Watching a TV program.
B. Going through files.
C. Discussing a project.
D. Working on a computer.
8. A. The bank.
B. The post office.
C. The school.
D. On the road.
9. A. Forest is crazy.
B. The house was not built to Forest's satisfaction.
C. He was surprised that Forest sold the house.
D. Forest had to sell his house to pay his debts.
10. A. They'd received a broken tape recorder.
B. The woman knew how to repair the tape recorder.
C. The tape recorder couldn't be fixed.
D. They'd have to order more tape recorders.

Section B

Passage I

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

11. A. Special sound effects. B. The distinct atmosphere of each section.

- C. Flashing traffic lights. D. The extraordinary views of the zoo keeper.
12. A. Because the zoo keeper kept on giving commentary.
 B. Because there were cars running through the zoo.
 C. Because each section had a distinct atmosphere.
 D. Because there were animals from all over the world.
13. A. Because if the animals weren't caged, the roads would look like jungles.
 B. Because our roads are as dangerous for animals as dark jungles are for us.
 C. Because there are so many accidents on roads every day.
 D. Because roads pass through jungles.
14. A. A lover of animals. B. A student of zoology.
 C. An authority on jungles. D. A student of sound effects.

Passage II

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

15. A. An air hostess' job is quite simple and ordinary.
 B. An air hostess should be calm and efficient.
 C. An air hostess can travel a lot around the world.
 D. An air hostess must be highly-trained.
16. A. Languages. B. Nursery training.
 C. Psychological knowledge. D. Cooking.
17. A. Because in case of an emergency a calm and efficient air hostess can carry out the necessary procedures to save the passengers.
 B. Because air hostesses also depend on the pilot as well as the passengers.
 C. Because a pilot has to depend on air hostesses.
 D. Because they could understand the passengers well with their knowledge of foreign languages.

Passage III

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

18. A. 1791. B. 1971.
 C. 1799. D. 1789.
19. A. Centimeter. B. Decimeter.
 C. Millimeter. D. Meter.
20. A. 1,000. B. 10,000.
 C. 100. D. 10.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

21. This situation does not _____ of an easy solution.
 A. permit B. show C. let D. grant
22. Our camp is so far from the highway we feel _____ from the world when we are there.
 A. shut up B. shut down C. shut out D. shut off
23. The noise of desks _____ could be heard out in the street.
 A. opened and closed B. being opened and closed
 C. having been opened and closed D. to be opened and closed

24. We have _____ to you at once.
 A. the goods to be dispatched B. the goods being dispatched
 C. for the goods being dispatched D. for the goods to be dispatched
25. Too much _____ to x-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.
 A. display B. exposure C. disclosure D. exhibition
26. Take the medicine for two days, _____ you'll get much better.
 A. or B. and C. so D. and yet
27. The heart is _____ intelligent than the stomach, for they are both controlled by the brain.
 A. no more B. much more C. much less D. not much
28. He _____ it to his colleagues' care that he is well again.
 A. owes B. attaches C. attributes D. contributes
29. 'Can I come by for my check tomorrow?' 'Yes, by then I _____ time to go to the bank.'
 A. have B. will have C. will have had D. have had
30. He was poor but proud, and _____ every offer of help.
 A. turned over B. turned back C. turned down D. turned away
31. The universe _____ we know it might have begun with a great explosion.
 A. that B. as C. as if D. which
32. I am very much _____ to you for telling me.
 A. obliged B. forced C. repelled D. induced
33. How can we explain it to you _____ you won't listen?
 A. when B. unless C. as D. for
34. Those books are designed to _____ to children.
 A. appeal B. attract C. attach D. draw
35. I got nothing to hide. My _____ is clear.
 A. consciousness B. conscience C. confidence D. concern
36. Inquires _____ the conditions of patients may be made personally or by telephone.
 A. including B. containing C. concerning D. affecting
37. I haven't been there, _____ ever go.
 A. I will either B. either will I C. nor will I D. nor I will
38. He _____ lost the presidential election.
 A. closely B. slightly C. nearly D. narrowly
39. Each soldier and sailor _____ given a gun.
 A. was B. am C. are D. were
40. My husband and I take a great pleasure _____ this new school.
 A. to open B. opening C. in opening D. of opening
41. He must be working in the garden, _____?
 A. needn't he B. isn't he C. mustn't he D. can't he
42. I would have refused the job _____ more.
 A. if I have known B. should I have known C. had I known D. if I knew
43. I have a special _____ for detective stories.
 A. weakness B. advantage C. benefit D. shortcoming
44. He _____ over his son's homework every evening.

- A. glanced B. glared C. glimpsed D. viewed
45. Pack the cake in a strong box, or it might get _____ in the post.
A. crashed B. smashed C. flashed D. crushed
46. There is a supermarket near here. They have quite a lot of things _____.
A. to choose B. to be chosen C. for choosing from D. to choose from
47. Hot air accompanied by high relative humidity feels warmer than _____.
A. it is actually B. actually it is C. it actually is D. is it actually
48. _____ a certain doubt among the students as to the necessity of the work.
A. It existed B. It has existed C. There has been existing D. There existed
49. _____ physicist, Gabriel Fahrenheit, invented the mercury thermometer in 1714.
A. It is B. The C. It is the D. There is
50. Being the son of a member of parliament, he doesn't _____ him to talk about politics.
A. qualify B. modify C. specify D. satisfy

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Generations of Americans have been brought up to believe that a good breakfast is one of life's essentials. Eating breakfast at start of the day, we have all been told, is as necessary as putting gasoline in the family car before starting a trip.

But for many people the thought of food first thing in the morning is by no means a pleasure. So despite all the efforts, they still take no breakfast. Between 1977 and 1983, the latest year for which figures are available, the number of people who didn't have breakfast increased by 33 percent—from 8.8 million to 11.7 million—according to the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation of America.

For those who feel pain of guilt about not eating breakfast, however, there is some good news. Several studies in the last few years indicate that, for adults especially, there may be nothing wrong with omitting breakfast. 'Going without breakfast does not affect performance,' said Arnold E. Bender, former professor of nutrition at Queen Elizabeth College in London, 'nor does giving people breakfast improve performance.'

Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better performance is surprisingly inadequate, and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. 'The literature,' says one researcher, Dr. Ernesto Pollitt at the University of Texas, 'is poor.'

51. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. one of life's essentials
B. breakfast and human health ✓
C. latest figures of people who don't eat breakfast
D. a study of the Chicago-based Market Research Corporation
52. For those who do not take breakfast, the good news is that _____.
A. adults have especially made studies in this field
B. not eating breakfast does no harm to one's health ✓
C. eating little in the morning may be good for health
D. several studies have been done in the past few years

53. By saying 'nor does giving people breakfast improve performance', the author means _____.
 A. not giving people breakfast improves performance
 B. people having breakfast do improve their performance
 C. having breakfast does not improve performance, either ✓
 D. anyone without breakfast does improve his performance
54. The word 'literature' refers to _____.
 A. any printed materials
 B. stories about breakfast
 C. the modern novels of America
 D. written works on a particular subject ✓
55. It is implied in the passage that _____.
 A. breakfast does not affect performance ✓
 B. people who don't eat breakfast have increased
 C. not eating breakfast might affect the health of children
 D. professor Bender once taught college courses in nutrition in London

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

The early feminists fought for the right to be equal with men. Then women found themselves with the freedom to study and think, but it was too often at the price of sacrificing a personal life. So they went back into the home. In the present generation, women who have devoted themselves to homemaking have rediscovered its hardships and limitations and are demanding the right to leave the home. But this time they do not want to give up anything homemaking requires. They would have the period of child rearing considered a special episode. In their view, the woman with a job is to be more admired as a mother and is more stimulating as a wife. It would be well to ask: is this an expression of anything more than another swing of the pendulum(钟摆)?

The problems facing educated women remain as vivid today as they have been throughout European history. The continuous care given to small children, a husband, and a household usually is incompatible(不能共存的) with the single-minded pursuit of a career. The life style of the good wife and mother contrasts sharply with that of the good scientist, artist, or executive.

56. What is the main purpose of this passage?
 A. To list the problems that modern women face.
 B. To illustrate how women are different from men.
 C. To urge men and women to coexist(和平共处) peacefully.
 D. To compare the goal of the early feminists with that of the present feminists. ✓
57. According to the passage, the early feminists _____.
 A. wanted to spend their whole lives devoted to their families
 B. were willing to give up their personal lives to gain the freedom to study and think ✓
 C. wanted freedom but were not willing to pay the price of giving up their personal lives
 D. wanted to have the freedom to study and to think at the same time as they enjoyed homemaking ✓
58. The word 'episode' (Para. 1, Line 6) could best be replaced by _____.
 A. right
 B. sacrifice
 C. problem
 D. event
59. It is implied in the passage that the author feels that _____.
 A. the two goals can not fit together
 B. having a family is better than having a career

- C. having a career is better than having a family
 - D. the problems women face have changed through history
60. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. modern feminists are willing to pay any price for equality
 - B. modern feminists face more serious problems than early women
 - C. modern feminists' goal can be realized so long as they go on fighting for it
 - D. modern feminists want to regain the personal life the early feminists gave up

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Amongst the most popular books being written today are those which are usually classified as science fiction. Hundreds of titles are published every year and are read by all kinds of people. Furthermore, some of the most successful films recent years have been based on science fiction stories.

It is often thought that science fiction is a fairly new development in literature, but its ancestors can be found in books written hundreds of years ago. These books were often concerned with the presentation of some form of ideal society, a theme which is still often found in modern stories.

Most of the classics of science fiction, however, have been written within the last one hundred years. Books by writers such as Jules Verne and H. G. Wells, to mention just two well-known authors, have been translated into many languages.

Modern science fiction writers don't write about men from Mars or space adventure stories. They are more interested in predicting the results of technical developments on society and the human mind; or in imagining future worlds which are a reflection of the world which we live in now. Because of this their writing has obvious political undertones.

In an age where science fact frequently overtakes science fiction, the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of scientific advances. Those who are sufficiently clear-sighted to see the way we are going however, may provide a valuable lesson on how to deal with the problems which society will inevitably face as it tries to master its new technology and come to terms with a continually changing view of the world.

61. Earliest science fiction was written _____.
- A. hundreds of years ago
 - B. one hundred years ago
 - C. by Jules Verne and H. G. Wells
 - D. to tell people how to imagine future worlds
62. Modern science fiction writers are interested in _____.
- A. adventures into space
 - B. some form of ideal world
 - C. predicting developments in technology and their effects on society
 - D. future worlds which have nothing in common with our present society
63. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?
- A. Science fiction is fairly new in literature.
 - B. Science fiction is rather popular with people today.
 - C. Science fiction only deals with some form of ideal society.
 - D. Hundreds of books classified as science fiction are printed every year.
64. In our present world, _____.
- A. science develops faster than writers can imagine
 - B. only science fiction writers can see the way science is going

- C. science develops as fast as is predicted by science fiction writers
 - D. science fiction writers can always foresee what wonders science can do
65. Which of the following is not the conclusion that we can draw from this passage?
- A. Our views of the world are subject to change.
 - B. Sensible science fiction writers may tell us what to do in future.
 - C. We are bound to have problems as we try to make progress in science.
 - D. No one knows anything about what to do with the problems we are to face.

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

There is nothing quite so depressing as a house which has been shut up for a period of time. Even if it has been kept dusted and clean, and usually such places are not, there is still a musty smell and a feeling of airlessness about the rooms. No warmth seems to come out from the electric fire one has just switched on, no light through the windows from which one has just drawn back the curtains. The chairs in the sitting-room look as if they had never been sat on, even if they are far from new. They are arranged in neat patterns round the coffee table; not until you drop your coat or the newspapers on them do they begin to look anything like normal. As for the kitchen, that is the least attractive place of all. In spite of the fact that it hasn't been used for months, it still seems to smell vaguely of some undefined old food. The kitchen table is clean, the cupboards are bare, and the loaf of bread and bottle of milk you have just bought look like unwelcome strangers. You cannot remember where the gas and the water turn on, the cups all seem to have lost their handles, the plates seem to be cracked, and it is impossible to find a teaspoon anywhere. The tin-opener has unaccountably, disappeared, and you cannot remember where you put the key to the bottom cupboard where the saucepans should be.

However, it is surprising how quickly you can manage to get the place into its usual homely muddle. Even if you still can't find the tin-opener tomorrow, by then it will not seem, as it did when you first opened up the house, as if the thing had hidden itself on purpose; the house will not be hostile for long.

66. According to the passage, the author finds _____.
- A. an empty house is usually kept clean
 - B. the smell of an empty house is clean and fresh
 - C. the atmosphere of an empty house is friendly
 - D. a house which has been shut up for some time very depressing
67. The kitchen is particularly unattractive because _____.
- A. the kitchen has a strange smell
 - B. one cannot find what one needs
 - C. everything looks old and unpleasant
 - D. all of the above
68. The word 'unaccountably' most probably means _____.
- A. responsibly
 - B. accidentally
 - C. surprisingly
 - D. undoubtedly
69. The author suggests that the sitting room is too formal because _____.
- A. the chairs are very neatly arranged
 - B. the chairs do not look like anything normal
 - C. the chairs look as if no one has ever sat on them
 - D. both A and C
70. Which of the following is NOT TRUE?

- A. The rooms in an empty house are dusty.
- B. The kitchen is the least attractive place of all.
- C. The empty house appears to be hostile on the first day.
- D. The feeling of hostility will remain on the following day.

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

71. Scientific evidence linking breakfast to better health or better performance is surprisingly inadequate, and most of the recent work involves children, not adults. (Passage 1, Para. 4)
- _____
- _____
72. In the present generation, women who have devoted themselves to homemaking have rediscovered its hardships and limitations and are demanding the right to leave the home. (Passage 2, Para. 1)
- _____
- _____
73. It is often thought that science fiction is a fairly new development in literature, but its ancestors can be found in books written hundreds of years ago. (Passage 3, Para. 2)
- _____
- _____
74. In an age where science fact frequently overtakes science fiction, the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of scientific advances. (Passage 3, Para. 5)
- _____
- _____
75. Even if it has been kept dusted and clean, and usually such places are not, there is still a musty smell and a feeling of airlessness about the rooms. (Passage 4, Para. 1)
- _____
- _____

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Study at College and Middle School¹

1. 大学学习和中学学习不同之处。
2. 在大学学习了两年之后, 我已掌握了良好的学习方法。
3. 然而, 在大学里, 我们的学习方法还有许多值得改进的地方。