

国家级英语考试系列集注 (二)

• 历年全真 • 大学英语

四级考试题典

主编 徐蔚

透视历年真题 分析重点难点 传授对策技巧
1998年-2007年共21套全真试题



国防工业出版社

National Defense Industry Press

国家级英语考试系列集注(二)

历年全真大学英语四级 考试题典

主编 徐蔚

国防工业出版社

· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书收集了自 1998 年至 2007 年共 10 年的大学英语四级考试的全真试卷。答案与解析部分对真题中每个测试点都进行了详细的解析、注释、翻译,具有很强的针对性、实用性和指导性。为考生短时间内了解出题思路,掌握高频词汇,提高考试技巧指明了一条行之有效的复习捷径。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

历年全真大学英语四级考试题典/徐蔚主编. —北京:
国防工业出版社, 2007. 10
(国家级英语考试系列集注; 2)
ISBN 978-7-118-05358-6

I. 历... II. 徐... III. 英语 - 高等学校 - 水平考
试 - 试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 139626 号

※

国防工业出版社 出版发行

(北京市海淀区紫竹院南路 23 号 邮政编码 100044)

北京奥鑫印刷厂印刷

新华书店经售

*

开本 787×1092 1/16 印张 25¼ 字数 602 千字

2007 年 10 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷 印数 1—4000 册 定价 37.00 元

(本书如有印装错误,我社负责调换)

国防书店: (010)68428422

发行邮购: (010)68414474

发行传真: (010)68411535

发行业务: (010)68472764

编委会成员

总策划 苏晓冰

主 编 徐 蔚

副主编 白 燕 吴菊芳

参编者 徐 蔚 白 燕 吴菊芳

赵末乔 高 翔 蔡 霞

前 言

了解历年考试真题是每个考生必备的功课。在真题里学习词汇语法,在真题里提高应试能力,在真题里领悟解题要领。

真题涵盖了所有大纲难词的常考用法。所以真题首先是深化词汇学习的蓝本。其次真题的阅读文章的选材特点都有承继性,句子的复杂程度、文章的难度和常考的领域都有重复性,选用其他的复习材料未必与考试贴近。所以研究真题,深入分析每一篇试卷,熟悉常考领域的词汇和引申的意思是提高英语考试成绩的捷径。在这里要强调的就是千万不要忽略了历年真题的作用,把其利用好能带来事半功倍的效果。

为了帮助读者有效提高大学英语四级的考试的水平,本书收集了1998年至2007年大学英语四级考试的全真试卷,答案与解析部分对每个测试点都进行了详细的解析、注释、翻译,因此具有很强的针对性、实效性和指导性。不论读者遇到有关四级英语考试哪方面的问题,都可以在本题典中找到答案。从而为考生在短时间内了解出题思路,掌握高频词汇,提高考试技巧指明了一条行之有效的复习捷径。

本书是由国防工业出版社出版的系列英语专项教辅书籍之一。该系列丛书共包括:

《国家级英语考试系列集注(一)历年全真硕士研究生英语入学考试题典》

《国家级英语考试系列集注(二)历年全真大学英语四级考试题典》

《国家级英语考试系列集注(三)历年全真大学英语六级考试题典》

此套题典将全面地、完整地、系统地为读者提供各个层次的英语学习上的帮助,希望此书能成为英语学习者的良师益友。

解放军理工大学教授 徐蔚

目 录

1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	1
1998 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	10
1999 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	19
1999 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	28
2000 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	37
2000 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	46
2001 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	54
2001 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	63
2002 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	71
2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	80
2002 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题	89
2003 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	98
2003 年 9 月大学英语四级考试试题	107
2003 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题	117
2004 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	127
2005 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题	136
2005 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	145
2005 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题	155
2006 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	165
2006 年 12 月大学英语四级考试试题	175
2007 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题	185
答案与解析	195

1998 年 1 月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I . Listening Comprehension

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 center.

1. [A] The man wants to attend tomorrow's show.
[B] There aren't any tickets left for tonight's show.
[C] There aren't any tickets left for tomorrow's show.
[D] The man doesn't want to attend tomorrow's show.
2. [A] Detective stories. [B] Stories about jail escapes.
[C] Love stories. [D] Stories about royal families.
3. [A] It was a long lecture, but easy to understand. [B] It was not as easy as she had thought.
[C] It was as difficult as she had expected. [D] It was interesting and easy to follow.
4. [A] To put him through to the director.
[B] To have a talk with the director about his work.
[C] To arrange an appointment for him with the director.
[D] To go and see if the director can meet him right now.
5. [A] Margaret wanted to return some magazines to the woman.
[B] Margaret wanted to lend some magazines to the woman.
[C] Margaret wanted to borrow some magazines from the woman.
[D] Margaret wanted to get some magazines back from the woman.
6. [A] He doesn't care much about it. [B] He enjoys it very much.
[C] He doesn't mind even though it's tedious. [D] He hates working overtime.
7. [A] The woman doesn't think it exciting to travel by air.
[B] They'll stay at home during the holidays.
[C] They are offered some plane tickets for their holidays.
[D] They'll be flying somewhere for their vacation.
8. [A] Something went wrong with the bus.
[B] She took somebody to hospital.
[C] Something prevented her from catching the bus.
[D] She came on foot instead of taking a bus.
9. [A] Do her homework. [B] Clean the backyard.
[C] Wash clothes. [D] Enjoy the beautiful day.
10. [A] The man is looking for a place to live in. [B] The man has a house for rent.

[C] The woman is a secretary.

[D] The two speakers are old friends.

Section B. Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S8 to S10 you are required to fill in missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Very few people can get college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception.

He started high school when he was 5, finishing in just nine months. He became the (S1) _____ youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an (S2) _____ degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) _____ intelligence. But Michael's (S4) _____ hasn't always come easy. (S5) _____ his intelligence. He still lacks important life (S6) _____.

In one class, He had to struggle to understand (S7) _____ novels, because, he says, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before." Another challenge was his size. (S8) _____ He likes computers so much (S9) _____ He wants to make robots do all the heavy tasks. (S10) _____

Part II . Reading Comprehension

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.

Passage 1

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

In bringing up children, every parent watches eagerly the child's acquisition(学会) of each new skill—the first spoken words, the first independent steps, or the beginning of reading and writing. It is often tempting to hurry the child beyond his natural learning rate, but this can set up dangerous feelings of failure and states of worry in the child. This might happen at any stage. A baby might be forced to use a toilet too early; a young child might be encouraged to learn to read before he knows the meaning of the words he reads. On the other hand, though, if a child is left alone too much, or without any learning opportunities, he loses his natural enthusiasm for life and his desire to find out new things for himself.

Parents vary greatly in their degree of strictness towards their children. Some may be especially strict in money matters. Others are severe over times of coming home at night or punctuality for meals. In general, the controls imposed represent the needs of the parents and the values of the community as much as the child's own happiness.

As regards the development of moral standards in the growing child, consistency is very important in parental teaching. To forbid a thing one day and excuse it the next is no foundation for morality(道德). Also, parents should realize that "example is better than precept". If they are not sincere and do not practice what they preach(说教), their children may grow confused, and emotionally insecure when they grow old enough to think for themselves, and realize they have been to some extent fooled.

A sudden awareness of a marked difference between their parents' principles and their morals can be a dangerous disappointment.

11. Eagerly watching the child's acquisition of new skills _____.

- [A] should be avoided
 - [B] is universal among parents
 - [C] sets up dangerous states of worry in the child
 - [D] will make him lose interest in learning new things
12. In the process of children's learning new skills parents _____.
- [A] should encourage them to read before they know the meaning of the words they read
 - [B] should not expect too much of them
 - [C] should achieve a balance between pushing them too hard and leaving them on their own
 - [D] should create as many learning opportunities as possible
13. The second paragraph mainly tells us that _____.
- [A] parents should be strict with their children
 - [B] parental controls reflect only the needs of the parents and the values of the community
 - [C] parental restrictions vary, and are not always enforced for the benefit of the children alone
 - [D] parents vary in their strictness towards their children according to the situation
14. The word "precept"(Sentence 3, Para. 3) probably means "_____".
- [A] idea
 - [B] punishment
 - [C] behavior
 - [D] instruction
15. In moral matters, parents should _____.
- [A] observe the rules themselves
 - [B] be aware of the marked difference between adults and children
 - [C] forbid things which have no foundation in morality
 - [D] consistently ensure the security of their children

Passage 2

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading. It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sport to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features (特定) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music. A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and out glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next. A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in. What brings this variety together in one place is its topicality (时事性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now. But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than transient(短暂的) value. For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own news paper. For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading.

16. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its _____.
- [A] wide coverage
 - [B] uniform style
 - [C] speed in reporting news
 - [D] popularity
17. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the "same" newspaper is that _____.

- [A] people scan for the news they are interested in
 - [B] different people prefer different newspapers
 - [C] people are rarely interested in the same kind of news
 - [D] people have different views about what a good newspaper is
18. It can be conclude from the passage that newspaper readers _____.
- [A] apply reading techniques skillfully
 - [B] jump from one newspaper to another
 - [C] appreciate the variety of a newspaper
 - [D] usually read a newspaper selectively
19. A good newspaper offers "a variety" to readers because _____.
- [A] it tries to serve different readers
 - [B] it has to cover things that happen in a certain locality
 - [C] readers are difficult to please
 - [D] readers like to read different newspapers
20. The best title for this passage would be "_____".
- [A] The importance of Newspaper Topicality
 - [B] The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper
 - [C] The Variety of a Good Newspaper
 - [D] Some Suggestions on How to Read a Newspaper

Passage 3

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

American society is not nap (午睡) friendly. In fact, says David Dinges, a sleep specialist at the University Of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. "There's even a prohibition against admitting we need sleep." Nobody wants to be caught napping or found asleep at work. To quote a proverb: "Some sleep five hours, nature requires seven, laziness nine and wickedness eleven."

Wrong. The way not to fall asleep at work is to take naps when you need them. "We have to totally change our attitude toward napping", says Dr. William Dement of Stanford University, the godfather of sleep research.

Last year a national commission led by Dement identified an "American sleep debt" which one member said was as important as the national debt. The commission was concerned about the dangers of sleepiness: people causing industrial accidents or falling asleep while driving. This may be why we have a new sleep policy in the White House. According to recent reports, president Clinton is trying to take a half-hour snooze (打瞌睡) every afternoon.

About 60 percent of American adults nap when given the opportunity. We seem to have "a mid-afternoon quiet phase" also called "a secondary sleep gate". Sleeping 15 minutes to two hours in the early afternoon can reduce stress and make us refreshed. Clearly, we were born to nap.

We Superstars of Snooze don't nap to replace lost shuteye or to prepare for a night shift. Rather, we "snack" on sleep, whenever, wherever and at whatever time we feel like it. I myself have napped in buses, cars, planes and on boats; on floors and beds; and in libraries, offices and museums.

21. It is commonly accepted in American society that too much sleep is _____.
- [A] unreasonable
 - [B] criminal
 - [C] harmful
 - [D] costly
22. The research done by the Dement commission shows that Americans _____.
- [A] don't like to take naps
 - [B] are terribly worried about their national debt
 - [C] sleep less than is good for them

- [D] have caused many industrial and traffic accidents
23. The purpose of this article is to _____.
[A] warn us of the wickedness of napping
[B] explain the danger of sleepiness
[C] discuss the side effects of napping
[D] convince the reader of the necessity of napping
24. The "American sleep debt" (Sentence 1, Para. 3) is the result of _____.
[A] the traditional misconception the Americans have about sleep
[B] the new sleep policy of the Clinton Administration
[C] the rapid development of American industry
[D] the Americans' worry about the danger of sleepiness
25. The second sentence of the last paragraph tells us that it is _____.
[A] preferable to have a sound sleep before a night shift
[B] good practice to eat something light before we go to bed
[C] essential to make up for lost sleep
[D] natural to take a nap whenever we feel the need for it

Passage 4

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Violin prodigies (神童), I learned, have come in distinct waves from distinct regions. Most of the great performers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries were born and brought up in Russia and Eastern Europe. I asked Isaac Stern, one of the world's greatest violinists the reason for this phenomenon. "It is very clear," he told me. "They were all Jews (犹太人) and Jews at the time were severely oppressed and ill treated in that part of the world. They were not allowed into the professional fields, but they were allowed to achieve excellence on a concert stage." As a result, every Jewish parent's dream was to have a child in the music school because it was a passport to the West.

Another element in the emergence of prodigies, I found, is a society that values excellence in a certain field to nurture (培育) talent. Nowadays, the most nurturing societies seem to be in the Far East. "In Japan, a most competitive society, with stronger discipline than ours," says Isaac Stern, "children are ready to test their limits every day in many fields, including music. When Western music came to Japan after World War II, that music not only became part of their daily lives, but it became a discipline as well." The Koreans and Chinese as we know are just as highly motivated as the Japanese.

That's a good thing, because even prodigies must work hard. Next to hard work, biological inheritance plays an important role in the making of a prodigy. J. S. Bach, for example, was the top of several generations of musicians, and four of his sons had significant careers in music.

26. Jewish parents in Eastern Europe longed for their children to attend music school because _____.
[A] it would allow them access to a better life in the West
[B] Jewish children are born with excellent musical talent
[C] they wanted their children to enter into the professional field
[D] it would enable the family to get better treatment in their own country
27. Nurturing societies as mentioned in the passage refer to societies that _____.
[A] enforce strong discipline on students who want to achieve excellence
[B] treasure talent and provide opportunities for its full development
[C] encourage people to compete with each other

[D] promise talented children high positions

28. Japan is described in the passage as a country that attaches importance to _____.
[A] all-round development [B] the learning of Western music
[C] strict training of children [D] variety in academic studies
29. Which of the following contributes to the emergence of musical prodigies according to the passage?
[A] A natural gift. [B] Extensive knowledge of music.
[C] Very early training. [D] A prejudice-free society.
30. Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
[A] Jewish Contribution to Music. [B] Training of Musicians in the World.
[C] Music and Society. [D] The Making of Prodigies.

Part III . Vocabulary and Structure

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.

31. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture.
[A] to have students [B] for students' being [C] for students to be [D] to students' being
32. You should have been more patient _____ that customer; I'm sure that selling him the watch was a possibility.
[A] of [B] with [C] for [D] at
33. Neither of the young men who had applied for a position in the university _____.
[A] has been accepted [B] have been accepted
[C] was accepted [D] were accepted
34. This box is too heavy, _____ give me a hand?
[A] would you mind [B] would you please
[C] will you like to [D] will you please to
35. _____ he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.
[A] As soon as [B] As well as [C] So far as [D] So long as
36. As early as 1647 Ohio made a decision that free, tax supported schools must be established in every town _____ 50 households or more.
[A] having [B] to have [C] to have had [D] having had
37. People appreciate _____ with him because he has a good sense of humor.
[A] to work [B] to have worked [C] working [D] having worked
38. The mad man was put in the soft padded cell lest he _____ himself.
[A] injure [B] had injured [C] injured [D] would injure
39. We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield _____ any military threat.
[A] up [B] to [C] in [D] at
40. Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded _____ other more well-informed experimenters failed.
[A] which [B] that [C] what [D] where
41. If tap water were as dangerous as some people think, _____ would be getting sick.
[A] a lot of more us [B] more a lot of us
[C] a lot of us more [D] a lot more of us

42. Living in the central Australian desert has its problems, _____ obtaining water is not the least.
 [A] for which [B] to which [C] of which [D] in which
43. Which sport has the most expenses _____ training equipment, players' personal equipment and uniforms?
 [A] in place of [B] in terms of [C] by means of [D] by way of
44. They are going to have the serviceman _____ an electric fan in the office tomorrow.
 [A] install [B] to install [C] to be installed [D] installed
45. I'm sure he is up to the job _____ he would give his mind to it.
 [A] if only [B] in case [C] until [D] unless
46. The car _____ halfway for no reason.
 [A] broke off [B] broke down [C] broke up [D] broke out
47. The newcomers found it impossible to _____ themselves to the climate sufficiently to make permanent homes in the new country.
 [A] suit [B] adapt [C] regulate [D] coordinate
48. A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long.
 [A] result [B] response [C] settlement [D] solution
49. You have nothing to _____ by refusing to listen to our advice.
 [A] gain [B] grasp [C] seize [D] earn
50. As a result of careless washing the jacket _____ to a child's size.
 [A] compressed [B] shrank [C] dropped [D] decreased
51. He hoped the firm would _____ him to the Paris branch.
 [A] exchange [B] transmit [C] transfer [D] remove
52. Having decided to rent a flat, we _____ contacting all the accommodation agencies in the city.
 [A] set about [B] set down [C] set out [D] set up
53. The relationship between employers and employees has been studied _____.
 [A] originally [B] extremely [C] violently [D] intensively
54. _____ their differences, the couple was developing an obvious and genuine affection for each other.
 [A] But for [B] For all [C] Above all [D] Except for
55. One day I _____ a newspaper article about the retirement of an English professor at a nearby state college.
 [A] came across [B] came about [C] came after [D] came at
56. She was complaining that the doctor was _____ too much for the treatment he was giving her.
 [A] expending [B] offering
 [C] costing [D] charging
57. The manager spoke highly of such _____ as loyalty, courage and truthfulness shown by his employees.
 [A] virtues [B] features [C] properties [D] characteristics
58. Since the matter was extremely _____, we dealt with it immediately.
 [A] tough [B] tense [C] urgent [D] instant
59. You don't have to be in such a hurry, I would rather you _____ on business first.
 [A] would go [B] will go [C] went [D] have gone
60. When I try to understand _____ that prevents so many Americans from being as happy as one might expect, it seems to me that there are two causes.
 [A] why it does [B] what it does [C] what it is [D] why it is

Part IV . Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C], and [D] on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer sheet with a single line through the center.

During recent years we have heard much about "race": how this race does certain things and that race believes certain things and so on. Yet, the 61 phenomenon of race consists of a few surface indications.

We judge race usually 62 the coloring of the skin: a white race, a brown race, a yellow race and a black race. But 63 you were to remove the skin you could not 64 anything about the race to which the individual belonged. There is 65 in physical structure, the brain or the internal organs to 66 a difference.

There are four types of blood. 67 types are found in every race, and no type is distinct to any race. Human brains are the 68. No scientists could examine a brain and tell you the race to which the individual belonged. Brains will 69 in size, but this occurs within every race. 70 does size have anything to do with intelligence. The largest brain 71 examined belonged to a person of weak 72. On the other hand, some of our most distinguished people have had 73 brains.

Mental tests which are reasonably 74 show no differences in intelligence between races. High and low test results both can be recorded by different members of any race. 75 equal educational advantages, there will be no difference in average standings, either on account of race or geographical location.

Individuals of every race 76 civilization to go backward or forward. Training and education can change the response of a group of people, 77 enable them to behave in a 78 way.

The behavior and ideals of people change according to circumstances, but they can always go back or go on to something new 79 is better and higher than anything 80 the past.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 61. [A] complete | [B] full | [C] total | [D] whole |
| 62. [A] in | [B] from | [C] at | [D] on |
| 63. [A] since | [B] if | [C] as | [D] while |
| 64. [A] speak | [B] talk | [C] tell | [D] mention |
| 65. [A] something | [B] everything | [C] nothing | [D] anything |
| 66. [A] display | [B] indicate | [C] demonstrate | [D] appear |
| 67. [A] All | [B] Most | [C] No | [D] Some |
| 68. [A] same | [B] identical | [C] similar | [D] alike |
| 69. [A] remain | [B] increase | [C] decrease | [D] vary |
| 70. [A] Only | [B] Or | [C] Nor | [D] So |
| 71. [A] ever | [B] then | [C] never | [D] once |
| 72. [A] health | [B] body | [C] mind | [D] thought |
| 73. [A] big | [B] small | [C] minor | [D] major |
| 74. [A] true | [B] exact | [C] certain | [D] accurate |
| 75. [A] Provided | [B] Concerning | [C] Given | [D] Following |
| 76. [A] make | [B] cause | [C] move | [D] turn |
| 77. [A] and | [B] but | [C] though | [D] so |
| 78. [A] ordinary | [B] peculiar | [C] usual | [D] common |
| 79. [A] that | [B] what | [C] whichever | [D] whatever |
| 80. [A] for | [B] to | [C] within | [D] in |

Part V . Writing

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

1. 目前社会上有不少假冒伪劣商品(fake commodities)。为什么会有这种现象?
2. 举例说明假冒伪劣商品对消费者个人、社会等的危害。

1998 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I . Listening Comprehension

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 center.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. [A] They are twins. | [B] They are classmates. |
| [C] They are friends. | [D] They are colleagues. |
| 2. [A] The man is planning a trip to Austin. | [B] The man has not been to Austin before. |
| [C] The man doesn't like Austin. | [D] The man has been to Austin before. |
| 3. [A] The size of the room. | [B] Long working hours. |
| [C] The hot weather. | [D] The fan in the room. |
| 4. [A] The man has changed his destination. | |
| [B] The man is returning his ticket. | |
| [C] The man is flying to New York tomorrow morning. | |
| [D] The man can't manage to go to New York as planned. | |
| 5. [A] It is difficult to identify. | [B] It has been misplaced. |
| [C] It is missing. | [D] It has been borrowed by someone. |
| 6. [A] Looking for a timetable. | [B] Buying some furniture. |
| [C] Reserving a table. | [D] Window shopping. |
| 7. [A] Cold and windy. | [B] Snow will be replaced by strong winds. |
| [C] It will get better. | [D] Rainy and cold. |
| 8. [A] It is no longer available. | |
| [B] It has been reprinted four times. | |
| [C] The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon. | |
| [D] The information in the book is out of date. | |
| 9. [A] Henry doesn't like the color. | [B] Someone else painted the house. |
| [C] There was no ladder in the house. | [D] Henry painted the house himself. |
| 10. [A] In a cotton field. | [B] At a railway station. |
| [C] On a farm. | [D] On a train. |

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 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 1

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

11. [A] They invited him to a party. [B] They asked him to make a speech.
[C] They gave a special dinner for him. [D] They invited his wife to attend the dinner.
12. [A] He was embarrassed. [B] He felt greatly encouraged.
[C] He felt sad. [D] He was deeply touched.
13. [A] Sam's wife did not think that the company was fair to Sam.
[B] Sam's wife was satisfied with the gold watch.
[C] Sam did not like the gold watch.
[D] The company had some financial problems.

Passage 2

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

14. [A] The number of students they take in is limited.
[B] They receive little or no support from public taxes.
[C] They are only open to children from rich families.
[D] They have to pay more taxes.
15. [A] Private schools admit more students.
[B] Private schools charge less than religious schools.
[C] Private schools run a variety of programs.
[D] Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom.
16. [A] The churches. [B] The program designers.
[C] The local authorities. [D] The state government.

Passage 3

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

17. [A] She was found stealing in a bookstore.
[B] She caught someone in the act of stealing.
[C] She admitted having stolen something.
[D] She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.
18. [A] A book. [B] \$ 3, 000. [C] A handbag. [D] A Christmas card.
19. [A] She was questioned by the police.
[B] She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
[C] She was insulted by the shopper around her.
[D] She was body-searched by the store manager.
20. [A] They refused to apologize for having followed her through the town.
[B] They regretted having wrongly accused her of stealing.
[C] They still suspected that she was a thief.
[D] They agreed to pay her \$ 3, 000 damages.

Part II . Reading Comprehension

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.