

大学英语
系列辅导丛书

总主编
殷淑秋
孙霞

大学英语 同步训练

1

主编 刘春艳 黄兴永 徐 静



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大学英语同步训练 1

主编 刘春艳 黄兴永 徐静

东北大学出版社

• 沈阳 •

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前 言

对于在读大学生来讲,英语四、六级考试成绩的重要意义是不言而喻的。因此,在四、六级考试前学生们往往需要拿出相当多的时间,耗费巨大精力,去熟悉题型,强化训练,以期考出好成绩。然而,在多年的英语教学实践中,我们发现:考前的强化训练确有一定的作用,然而,如果把考前训练前移,即加强日常学习中有针对性的同步训练,则效果更佳。正是出于上述考虑,我们编写出这套大学英语同步训练丛书,意在平时夯实基础、循序渐进,课程结束已是水到渠成,等待的是考试后的一举成功。丛书共四册,即

大学英语同步训练 1

大学英语同步训练 2

大学英语同步训练 3

大学英语同步训练 4

丛书的出版意义在于,强化日常学习教材过程中的同步训练,巩固每学期所学的英语知识并进行全方位复习,熟悉四、六级考试题型,最终达到提高英语应用能力之目的。

丛书是根据《大学英语课程教学要求》和《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》编写而成。其主要内容及特点是:

一、完全同步,丛书的1,2,3,4册,分别对应于大学一,二年级的四个学期,针对性强,程度与所学教材相当,所用题型与英语四级考试题型完全一致。

二、信息量大,其内容、格式、题材、体裁、长度等方面均与真题保持高度一致,十分有利于学生熟悉新题型。

三、答案与解析详尽,在给出答案的基础上,有些试题还给出简明扼要的讲解、评析,既突出重点,又给学生们留下思考的余地。

四、配有听力光盘,由专业外教录音,发音标准,声音清晰。

本书为丛书的第一册。为了刚入学的一年级新生能够打好坚实的基础,本书保留了部分传统的题型,如词汇题、阅读题、完型填空题等。其他部分则采用了710分新题型的考核思维模式,加大了新题型的训练。由于听力部分分值加大(占35%),本书除保持原来的长短对话和三篇短文之外,增加了复合式听写。这就要求学生不但能听懂,而且要准确迅速地写出来,从而加强了对学生英语基本功和语言输出能力的考核。此外,本书增加了作文,目的是希望学生们能够尽快地学会写作。为了避免学生提笔忘词,能够顺利地从高中英语过渡到大学英语,本书作文除了有提示语以外,有些作文还给出了一系列可能在写作中遇到的关键词做参考。同时书后附有范文供学生自我评估。

本书由从事大学英语教学多年、经验丰富的教师编写。由于时间仓促,疏漏和不足之处在所难免,恳请广大读者不吝赐教。衷心希望该丛书能对广大学生有所帮助。

编 者

2007年3月

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Part One

Practice Test

Practice Test 1

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 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. By bus. B. By plane. C. By car. D. By train.
2. A. \$ 0.29. B. \$ 0.95. C. \$ 1.95. D. \$ 3.29.
3. A. Tickets will probably be difficult to buy.
B. All the available tickets were sold last week.
C. The tickets will not go on sale until tomorrow.
D. There are probably many tickets still on sale.
4. A. The man would understand if he had Frank's job.
B. Frank could help him get a job on an airplane.
C. Waiting on tables is an enjoyable job.
D. She is tired of waiting for him there.
5. A. Mr. Jacobs'.
B. To confirm her boss's appointment.
C. Mr. Smith's.
D. Today at two o'clock.
6. A. It is closed. B. 12 noon to 9 p.m.
C. 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. D. 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
7. A. Her children have gone to their grandmother's house.
B. The children will go to their grandmother's after school.
C. The children's grandmother lives a few blocks from the sea.

- D. The children and their grandmother have gone to play at school.
8. A. At an office. B. In a store.
C. At a garage. D. At home.
9. A. Parents. B. A teacher and a student.
C. Two friends. D. A parent and a child.
10. A. It is very pleasant. B. It isn't rainy.
C. It is cold. D. It is very rainy.

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.*

Passage 1

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

11. A. He was making a phone call.
B. He was shopping.
C. He was talking to a policeman.
D. He was watching a film.
12. A. Her fashionable handbag. B. Her unusual height.
C. Her attractive manners. D. Her beautiful figure.
13. A. He was acting in a film.
B. He was arrested by the police.
C. He was only making a joke.
D. He'd taken the woman's bag by mistake.

Passage 2

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

14. A. Go and visit friends.
B. Have a dinner together with friends.
C. Go around making friends.
D. Play tricks on friends.
15. A. For seven hundred years. B. For several decades.
C. For several hundred years. D. For seventy years.
16. A. A new means of transportation from London to Australia.
B. A newly-published newspaper in London.
C. A non-existent island in the Pacific.
D. A new kind of Italian noodle.

Passage 3

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

17. A. To have a walk. B. To give a lecture.
C. To visit his friends. D. To attend a meeting.
18. A. In the first row. B. In the first road.
C. In the fourth row. D. In the fourth road.
19. A. Quite excited. B. Very strange.
C. Rather awkward. D. Almost exhausted.
20. A. He turned out to be his friend.
B. He has been deaf for ages.
C. He has been blind for years.
D. He turned out to be his uncle.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will 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.

Jungle country is not (1) _____ to man, but it is possible to (2) _____ there. You must have the right equipment and you must know a few (3) _____ things about woodcraft. Then your chances of staying alive are very good. No one should go into the jungle without the right equipment. You need (4) _____ clothing, a good knife and a compass.

In the jungle you can get (5) _____ lost within five minutes after leaving a known (6) _____. That is why you should always carry a compass. In the open country, during the day, you can tell which way to go by studying the sun. At night the stars are sure (7) _____ to direction. (8) _____, _____
_____. Again and again you must check your position by the compass.

Keep alert. Watch the ground in front of you carefully. Stop and listen now and then. Avoid haste, and rest often. In a place that is hot and humid, the person who sets a fast pace will soon become tired. A steady, even pace is wisest in the long run.

If you lose your way, don't panic. (9) _____
_____. Mark the spot where you are with blades on a tree. Put them on four

sides of the tree. So that you will be able to see them from any direction. Then you can begin retracing your steps, knowing that you can always find the spot from which you started. (10) _____.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are 4 reading 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

Dear Sir,

Just over six months ago, I saw an advertisement in the Evening Mail for a set of the complete works of William Shakespeare. Your company, Cosmo Books Ltd., offered this set (eight books of plays and two books of poetry.) at what was claimed to be a "remarkable" price: fifteen pounds and fifty pence, including postage and packing. I had wanted a set of Shakespeare's plays and poems for some time, and these books, in red imitation leather, looked particularly attractive; so I sent for them.

Ten days later, the books arrived, together with a set of the complete works of Charles Dickens which I had not ordered. So I returned the Dickens books to you, with a cheque for fifteen pounds and fifty pence for the works of Shakespeare. Ten more days passed. Then there arrived on my door-step a second set of the works of Shakespeare, the same set of novels by Dickens and a six-book set of the plays of Moliere, in French. Since I do not read French, these were of no use to me at all. However, I could not afford to post all these books back to you, so I wrote to you at the end of August of last year, instructing you to come and collect all the books that I did not want, and asking you not to send any other books until further notice.

You did not reply to that letter. Instead you sent me a bill for forty-two pounds, and a set of the plays of Schiller in German. Since then, a new set of books has arrived every two weeks: the works of Goethe, the poems of Milton, the plays of Strindberg; I hardly know what I have. The books are still all in their boxes, in the garage, and my car has to stand in the rain outside.

I have no room for any more books, and even if I read from now until the Last Judgement, I should not finish reading all the books that you have sent me.

Please send no more books, send no more bills, send no more angry letters demanding payment. Just send one large lorry and take all the books away, leaving me only with the one set of the complete works of Shakespeare for which I have paid.

Yours faithfully,
Robert Anderson

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the passage you have just read.

21. The advertisement that Mr. Anderson saw in the Evening Mail was for _____.

- A. the books published by Cosmo Books Ltd.
 - B. a set of books of the works of Shakespeare and Dickens
 - C. a set of books containing all the plays and poems of Shakespeare
 - D. eight books of poetry and two books of plays of Shakespeare
22. Ten days later _____.
- A. a set of the works of Dickens arrived instead of the set of works of Shakespeare
 - B. the company sent him an incomplete set of Shakespeare's works
 - C. nothing was heard about the books he had ordered
 - D. the Shakespeare set arrived, together with a set of the works of Dickens
23. Mr. Anderson returned the novels of Dickens because _____.
- A. he had not sent for them and had already sent one set back
 - B. he only ordered one set of Dickens, not two sets
 - C. he could not afford to buy a set of the novels of Dickens
 - D. he couldn't read the novels of Dickens written in French
24. Mr. Anderson wants Cosmo Books Ltd. to _____.
- A. send him a bill for all the books that he has received
 - B. take away all the books he has received except the Shakespeare ones
 - C. send him the set of Shakespeare's works which he has paid
 - D. send no more books until he has finished reading the books that they have sent him
25. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. Mr. Anderson was actually rejoicing at receiving the classics
 - B. Mr. Anderson was to blame for what had happened
 - C. the book company had suffered economically
 - D. both the book company and Mr. Anderson were to blame

📖 Passage 2

When children learn a language, they learn the grammar as well as the words or vocabulary. No one teaches them; children just "pick them up".

Before babies begin to produce words, they produce sounds. Some of these sounds will remain if they occur in the language being acquired (学到), and others will disappear. This is called the "babbling stage".

A child does not learn the language all at once. The child's first utterances (言语) are one-word "sentences". After a few months, the two-word stage arises. During this stage, the child puts two words together. These two-word sentences have definite patterns and express grammatical and meaningful relationships. Still later, in the telegraphic stage, the child will produce longer sentences. These longer sentences are mainly made up of content words. The child's early grammar lacks many of the rules of the adult grammar, but eventually it will become mature.

All normal children everywhere learn language. This ability is not dependent on race, social class, geography, or even intelligence (智力). This ability is uniquely (独特地) human.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the passage you have just read.

26. This passage is mainly about _____.
A. differences between a child's language and an adult's
B. ways of teaching babies to talk
C. children's acquisition of the mother language
D. the importance of learning foreign languages
27. During the "babbling stage", babies _____.
A. can only produce sound
B. learn to walk steadily
C. can understand people's talk
D. begin to produce two-word sentences
28. During the telegraphic stage, children can produce _____.
A. meaningless sentences
B. meaningful sentences made up of two words only
C. longer and meaningful sentences made up of content words
D. very long sentences using all the rules of the adult grammar
29. The correct order of the language-acquisition stages is _____.
A. One-word stage — Babbling stage — Two-word stage — Telegraphic stage
B. Babbling stage — One-word stage — Two-word stage — Telegraphic stage
C. Babbling stage — Telegraphic stage — One-word stage — Two-word stage
D. Telegraphic stage — One-word stage — Two-word stage — Babbling stage
30. Any child can learn language as long as he is _____.
A. well-educated
B. clever enough
C. unique
D. physically normal

Passage 3

One cold morning in winter, when I was a little boy, a smiling man with an ax on his shoulder stopped me, saying, "My pretty boy, has your father a grindstone(砂轮)?"

"Yes, sir." said I.

"You are a fine little fellow!" said the man, "Will you let me grind (磨) my ax?"

Pleased with the flattery, I answered, "Oh, yes, sir. The grindstone is down in the shop."

Patting me on my head, he said, "Will you get me some hot water?" I ran and brought the hot water.

"How old are you, and what is your name?" he asked, without waiting for a reply, "I'm sure you are one of the finest boys I have ever seen. Will you turn the grindstone a few minutes for me?"

Hearing the flattery again, I went to work with a will. It was a new ax, and I worked hard until I was almost tired to death. The school bell rang, but I could not get away, because the ax was not half ground.

At last, however, it was sharpened. Then the man turned to me and said, "Now, you little rascal (小坏蛋), you've played truant (旷课)! Run to school, or you'll be sor-

ry!”

“Alas!” thought I, “It was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day, but now to be called a rascal is too much.”

The memory of turning the grindstone that winter morning sank deep into my mind. I have thought of it since. Now, whenever I hear words of flattery, I say to myself, “That man has an ax to grind.”

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the passage you have just read.

31. In this passage, the word “flattery” means _____.
A. nice words used beyond the truth
B. an order or direction
C. kind words spoken by elder people to children
D. good manners
32. The man asked the boy many questions because _____.
A. he wanted to know how old the boy was
B. he wanted to know the boy’s name
C. he wanted to sharpen his ax
D. he liked the boy very much
33. When he heard the flattery, the boy _____.
A. asked his father to help the man
B. wanted to play truant
C. was only too glad to help the man
D. was afraid to accept the work
34. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. When the work was finished, the boy was tired.
B. When the work was finished, the boy heard more words of flattery.
C. When the work was finished, the boy was late for school.
D. When the work was finished, the boy felt hurt by the man’s words.
35. Today in the English language “That man has an ax to grind” means _____.
A. that man has some selfish reasons for his actions
B. that man needs to sharpen his ax
C. that man is very kind to boys
D. that man works with an ax

Passage 4

Hawaii is America’s island state far out in the Pacific Ocean. Many of Hawaii’s people are descendants (后裔) of immigrants from different parts of Asia. Most of these Asians are of Japanese ancestry. The parents and grandparents of other Hawaiians came from China, the Philippine Islands, and Korea. In addition, there are some Polynesians in Hawaii. Their ancestors (祖先) came to Hawaii thousands of years before any other people. Hawaii is rich in traditions. Hawaiians are Americans, but they have preserved the ceremonies (礼仪) of their homelands.

People from all over Hawaii come to see the Japanese O-bon Festival in memory of

dead relatives and friends. This is an important part of the Buddhist religion. The O-bon ceremonies take place in July and August on Oahu, the main island of Hawaii. There is music of drums and flutes in the courtyards of Buddhist temples. Men and women, wearing traditional clothing called kimonos, do the folk dances of their ancestral land. In the evening the people go to the seashore. They place paper lanterns on hundreds of tiny wood boats. These lights lead the souls of the dead across the dark water to rest until the next year.

Chinese Hawaiians have their own way of celebrating the past. For the Moon-Festival in mid-August, Chinese stores sell delicious round cakes filled with meat. On the night of the full moon, families get together in a garden or open-air space to eat these cakes and drink tea. The cakes are the same shape as the bright moon they see in the sky. Then the people remember how their ancestors won a war by sending secret messages to each other in round cakes. The Moon Festival is important because it helps Chinese-Hawaiian to recall the story of their brave ancestors.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the passage you have just read.

36. According to the passage, most Asians in Hawaii _____.
A. are of Chinese ancestry
B. are from the mainland of America
C. are descendants of immigrants from Japan
D. are from different parts of Asia
37. The first settlers in Hawaii were _____.
A. Polynesians B. Chinese C. Japanese D. Europeans
38. The Japanese celebrate the O-bon Festival with _____.
A. a feast in a garden B. music and folk dancing
C. a boat trip to Japan D. their relatives and friends
39. According to the last paragraph, the ancient Chinese won a war _____.
A. by filling round cakes with secrets
B. by using round cakes to send messages
C. with round cakes as a weapon
D. on the night of the full moon
40. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A. Hawaiians are not pure Americans
B. Hawaii used to belong to Asia
C. Asian-Hawaiians have preserved their traditional ceremonies
D. Hawaii is a place with different religions

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

Section A

Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with an appropriate form of the underlined word preceding the sentence.

41. able John works hard to earn more money, which will _____ him to continue his education abroad.
42. job The _____ young man was wondering if he could find anything to do in the big city.
43. beauty Planting flowers in public places will help to _____ the city.
44. inform Keep me _____ of fresh developments in electronic industry in your country.
45. patient The speech was not interesting. Most of the people present began to move about _____.
46. possible Is there any _____ that you will be able to come tomorrow?
47. associate He denied any _____ with the suspect.
48. assign The policeman's _____ was to discover the murder.
49. distribute The Red Cross was responsible for the _____ of medical supplies.
50. image His stories show that he has a clever _____.

Section B

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.*

51. A healthy life is frequently thought to be _____ with the open countryside and homegrown food.
A. tied B. bound C. involved D. associated
52. I don't think it advisable that Tim _____ to the job since he has no experience.
A. is assigned B. will be assigned C. be assigned D. has been assigned
53. The old gentleman was a very _____ looking person, with gray hair and gold spectacles.
A. respected B. respectable C. respectful D. respective
54. The patient's health failed to such an extent that he was put into _____ care.
A. tense B. rigid C. intensive D. tight
55. The sale usually takes place outside the house. With the audience _____ on benches, chairs, or boxes.
A. having seated B. seated C. seating D. having been seated
56. Jean didn't have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy _____ for her examination.
A. to prepare B. preparing C. to be prepared D. being prepared
57. This crop has similar qualities to the previous one, _____ both wind-resistant and adapted to the same type of soil.
A. been B. to be C. being D. having been
58. _____ you are leaving tomorrow, we can eat dinner together tonight.
A. Since B. While C. For D. Before

59. _____ evidence that language-acquiring ability must be stimulated.
A. It is B. There is C. It being D. There being
60. _____ calculations are right, scientists can never be sure that they have included all variables and modeled them accurately.
A. Even if B. As far as C. If only D. So long as
61. He didn't have time to read the report word for word; he just _____ it.
A. observed B. overlooked C. glanced D. skimmed
62. The leader of the expedition _____ everyone to follow his example.
A. sparked B. inspired C. promoted D. reinforced
63. We virtually _____ the name of Darwin with the doctrine of evolution.
A. recall B. remind C. associate D. connect
64. Her jeans seemed out of place on such a/an _____ conference.
A. conventional B. important C. formal D. formidable
65. I felt _____ to death because I could make nothing of the chairman's speech.
A. tired B. bored C. exhausted D. rigid
66. The fight could have been avoided if both of you had been able to _____ your anger.
A. hold out B. hold on C. hold back D. hold up
67. You are too _____; you must learn to change your plans when the situation calls for it.
A. flexible B. rigid C. severe D. formal
68. You should _____ being late for your class.
A. avoid B. escape C. run D. awake
69. Putting in a new window will _____ cutting away part of the roof.
A. contain B. comprise C. include D. involve
70. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, _____ defended the right of every citizen to freedom of choice in religion.
A. peculiarly B. indifferently C. vigorously D. inevitably
71. _____ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home.
A. Before B. Until C. From D. Since
72. His parents forced him to _____ problem.
A. face up to B. stand up to C. come up with D. make up for
73. I _____ seeing such a picture on his wall.
A. assigned B. recalled C. anticipated D. scanned
74. _____ can be seen from his looks, the man is very sad.
A. As B. It C. Which D. Who
75. I always prefer starting early _____ leaving everything to the last minute.
A. rather than B. or else C. in case D. for fear of
76. We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we _____ him.
A. would telephone B. had telephoned
C. must have telephoned D. would have telephoned

77. _____ Einstein won the Nobel prizes for physics.
 A. It is in 1921 that B. It was in 1921 that
 C. It is in 1921 when D. It were in 1921 that
78. He was _____ by a bee when he was collecting honey.
 A. scratched B. drawn C. pierced D. patted
79. I _____ an old friend of mine on the train.
 A. encouraged B. happened to C. countered D. encountered
80. The two friends haven't _____ with each other for 15 years.
 A. associated B. communicated
 C. been acquainted with D. been along with

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. 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.

In a room four men were seated at a large table. After asking me 81 about my place of birth and my Royal Air Force experience, they began to 82 me carefully on telecommunications. Now I was confident (自信), at ease with a 83 subject. The years of study and work began to 84, and I was doing well. I was 85 enjoying it. When it was over, one of them said, "Well, now, we are completely 86 with your replies and we feel sure that you are well suited to the 87 we have in mind. But we are faced with a certain 88. If we 89 you, it means we must 90 you in a position of authority (权威) 91 a number of us for a long time, and we feel 92 that your appointment (职位) would upset (打乱) good relations within the firm. We couldn't offer that post and we 93 not ask you to accept one or two other positions of a different 94. They exist, but they are not 95 for someone like you. 96, I'm afraid, we will not be able to offer you the job."

I felt suddenly 97, and I was quite unable to think. Yet somehow I 98 to leave that office, 99 that I had been either forgotten or completely ignored (忽视) during the exciting years of the 100 — my own black skin.

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| 81. A. gradually | B. briefly | C. generally | D. carefully |
| 82. A. tell | B. explain | C. question | D. require |
| 83. A. familiar | B. difficult | C. pleasant | D. convenient |
| 84. A. make sure | B. pay off | C. break out | D. bring back |
| 85. A. just | B. still | C. even | D. rather |
| 86. A. satisfied | B. disappointed | C. interested | D. surprised |
| 87. A. subject | B. idea | C. answer | D. post |
| 88. A. position | B. reason | C. purpose | D. difficulty |
| 89. A. like | B. employ | C. believe | D. allow |
| 90. A. place | B. treat | C. show | D. expect |