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等级考试考前冲刺

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# 前言

本书根据教育部最新颁布的普通高等学校非英语专业本科用《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写。新大纲对教学目标、内容以及要求等方面对原用大纲作了相当大的调整与修订。

新大纲的调整与修订主要表现在:一是统一了文理科、理工科基础阶段的学习目标和要求,不再分别制定大纲;二是大幅度提高了基础阶段的学习水准,不但明确提出应“培养学生用英语交流信息”的能力,而且把四级定为全国各类高等学校本科均应达到的基本要求;三是对听、说、读、写、译五项技能不再区分重点与非重点,而是列入了语言应用能力中的同一层次,改变了以往教学与考查中偏重阅读技能而忽略其他的弊病。此外,最新大纲对学生其他微观技能的考查也都提出了更高更具体的标准。新大纲的主要目标是提高考生的整体能力和综合水平,体现了我国大学英语教学面向 21 世纪和进行综合素质教育、培养综合型人才的要求。

为了帮助广大学生及时了解并适应最新大纲的变化和所提出的各项要求,从而顺利地通过四、六级考试,我们组织多年从事大学英语教学的老师编写了该套丛书,作为考生通过四、六级考前强化训练的资料。

本丛书分四、六级两分册,每册包括 12 套模拟题,后面附有参考答案、答案详解和听力部分原文,适合于参加 CET-4 和 CET-6 考生考前练习。

本丛书 24 套模拟题型涵括了全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会颁布的全部新老题型,难度、内容紧扣新教学大纲与考试大纲。答案详解对答案进行了恰如其分的解释,对学生理解很有帮助。听力原文附于最后一部分,以便考生理解参考。

阅读材料的选取覆盖政治、经济、文化、科技等领域,目的是提高学习者的做题兴趣,拓展视野、巩固基础知识、提高应试能力。词汇(结构)部分覆盖了《大纲》的重点词汇,并在试题中以不同形式重复出现以帮助学生熟练掌握、灵活运用。

由于编者水平有限,错误与疏漏在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

2002 年 8 月

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# 第一部分 模拟试卷

## Practice Test One

### Part I                      Listening Comprehension                      (20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions 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) No, it's open only to teachers and postgraduates.  
B) Yes, he can study there if he is writing a research paper.  
C) Yes, because he is a senior student.  
D) Yes, but he needs the approval of his professor.
2. A) It was pretty good.                      B) It was rather dull.  
C) It was not well organized.              D) It was attended by many people.
3. A) The effects of the flood.                B) The heroic fight against a flood.  
C) The cause of the flood.                  D) Floods of the past twenty years.
4. A) They were both busy doing their own work.  
B) They waited for each other at different places.  
C) They went to the street corner at different times.  
D) The man went to the concert but the woman didn't.
5. A) The air is polluted.                    B) The people there are terrible.  
C) It's too windy.                            D) The beaches are dirty.
6. A) In Mexico.                                B) In California.  
C) In the city.                                 D) In New York.
7. A) The woman blames the man for his absence.  
B) The woman thinks that everything was all right.  
C) The woman thanks the man for his efforts.  
D) The woman doesn't think it was the man's fault.
8. A) He has too many dreams.  
B) He likes to sleep.

- C) He doesn't put his ideas into practice.  
D) He doesn't have many good ideas.
9. A) Getting extra credits.  
B) The requirements of an M. A. thesis.  
C) The credit hours required for an M. A. degree.  
D) Taking more optional courses.
10. A) They get a bargain right away.  
B) They have a look at the advertisement.  
C) They sell their TV set.  
D) They go and buy a big TV set.

## 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 passages 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 centre.*

### Passage One

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

11. A) Because many people don't know how to behave in social situations.  
B) Because most people are shy by nature.  
C) Nobody will laugh at you for being shy.  
D) Shyness is difficult to overcome.
12. A) By prediction. B) By recording.  
C) Through observation D) Through interviewing.
13. A) To observe people's attitude towards strangers.  
B) To see how people get along with their friends.  
C) To change people's behavior in social life.  
D) To find out how shy people are.

### Passage Two

**Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) A housewife.      B) A singer.      C) A teacher.      D) A musician.
15. A) The violin was too expensive.  
B) She was too young to play the violin.  
C) The violin was too big for her.  
D) Her mother wanted her to play the piano.
16. A) To play the violin once again.      B) To play for a scholarship.  
C) To go to the United States.      D) To have her performance taped.
17. A) To live a more comfortable life.      B) To give performances.  
C) To be a pupil of a famous violinist.      D) To enter a famous university.

### Passage Three

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

18. A) Because they have had little exposure to high level of sounds.  
 B) Because they suffer from hearing loss.  
 C) Because they don't know how to operate stereo systems.  
 D) Because they are not qualified engineers.
19. A) A year ago.      B) A decade ago.      C) Three years ago.      D) Five years ago.
20. A) Providing a warning light when the sound is too loud.  
 B) Producing more personal stereo systems.  
 C) Restricting the use of personal stereo.  
 D) Setting up standardized hearing test.

## 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 center.

### Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Death comes quickly in the mountains. Each winter holiday makers are caught unaware as they happily ski away from the fixed runs, little realizing that a small avalanche (雪崩) can send them crashing in a bone-breaking fall down the slope and leave them buried under tons of crisp white snow. There are lots of theories about how to avoid disaster when hit by an avalanche. Practice is normally cheerful.

The snow in the Salzburg of Austria, where a recent disaster took place was typical avalanche material. For several days before the incident I had skied locally. Early winter snow was wearing thin and covered with ice. On top of that new, warmer flakes were gently falling to produce a dangerous carpet. To the skier who enjoys unmarked slope it is tempting stuff, deep new powder snow on a hard base — the skiing that dreams are made of. And sometimes nightmares.

Snow falls in section like a cake. Different sections will have different densities because of the temperature at the time of the fall and in the weeks afterwards. Problems come when any particular section is too thick and not sticking to the section beneath. The snow of the past few weeks had been falling in rather higher temperatures than those of December and early January. The result of these conditions is that even a slight increase in the temperature sends a thin stream of water between the new snow and the old. Then the new snow simply slides off the mountain.

Such slides are not unexpected. Local citizens know the slopes which tend to avalanche and the weather in which such slides are likely. Traps are set to catch the snow or prevent it

slipping; bombs are placed and exploded from time to time to set off small avalanches before a big one has time to build up; and, above all, skiers are warned not to ski in danger areas.

In spite of this, avalanches happen in unexpected areas and, of course, skiers ignore the warnings. The one comfort to recreational skiers, however, is that avalanche incidents on the marked ski slopes are quite rare. No ski resort wants the image of being a death trap.

21. Each winter holiday makers in the mountains come face to face with death because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they fail to realize how dangerous avalanches can be
- B) they are not expert enough at skiing on the fixed runs
- C) they are trying to avoid areas where avalanches happen
- D) they ski great distances down the mountainsides

22. According to the writer, skiing conditions in the Salzburg area of Austria before the accident happened were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) perfect for the inexperienced skier
- B) unsafe because the new snow was covered with ice
- C) typical of conditions resulting in avalanches
- D) suitable only for skiing locally

23. It would appear from the text that avalanches are brought about because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a particular section of snow is not thick enough
- B) there is a slight fall in the temperature
- C) heavy snowfalls turn into rain
- D) the ice between different sections of snow melts

24. In areas where avalanches are known to happen \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) local residents stay indoors when the weather is bad
- B) measures are taken to prevent serious avalanches
- C) small avalanches can easily be prevented
- D) skiers form themselves into a wall to keep the snow in position

25. Although accidents do happen, skiers will be reasonably safe if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they stay on the officially approved slopes
- B) they ski only for pleasure
- C) they ski only at resorts
- D) they choose less crowded ski slopes

## Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Why are so many people unhappy in their jobs? There are two primary reasons. First, some people are convinced that earning a living is wasting time that they could spend enjoying themselves or uncovering their true talents.

If this is the case with you, recall your last long vacation. Was it two weeks of complete enjoyment? More likely it was a week and a half of fun in the sun, with another half a week

of "Boy, I can't wait to get back to work." If you didn't feel such vacation blues, then imagine taking a leave of absence. You could use it to work on a novel, enroll in classes or just sit around watching TV. At the end of three months, in all likelihood, your self-esteem would be at an all-time low. While all work and no play is not good, all play and no work is disastrous. We need to feel we are accomplishing something. We also need some form of order in our lives.

The second and perhaps more prevalent reason for people not to like their work is that they feel trapped. Once you've been at a company for five years and have a spouse, a mortgage and a child, you often feel you have very little choice about jumping ship if things aren't turning out as you'd planned. A steady paycheck can be the biggest manacle of all. People resent having to do something because they have no other choice.

If you find yourself resenting your job because you can't afford to quit, it may be time to prepare what one career counselor humorously calls a "cyanide capsule." He recalls spy movies in which the secret agent has such a capsule hidden somewhere on his body. If he's captured and tortured unbearably, he has an option. And having an option gives him the strength to hold on a little longer in the hope that the situation may change.

Rather than cyanide, your option takes the form of an up-to-date resume. You might also take a weekly glance through the help wanted section, and make some visits to industry functions where low-key networking can take place. You're not giving up on your current job. Rather, you are providing yourself with an option. If things get unbearable at work, you could jump ship. Being in this position can do wonders for your attitude. It allows you to enjoy your work since, in reality, you are there only because you want to be.

At the core of adopting a positive attitude to your workplace is, above all, assuming responsibility for your own situation. Most people feel controlled by their environment, but they really aren't. They have to learn to manage that environment so they can get from it what they need.

26. The first main reason for many people's unhappiness in their jobs rises from their conviction that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) working at a job is just wasting their time
  - B) working is not the enjoyment they are after
  - C) working is like killing their true talents
  - D) working is the least enjoyable way of spending time
27. The second main reason for their unhappiness is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they have been working in a company for too long
  - B) they are not permitted to change a job
  - C) they have no other way out than keep working
  - D) they have to work on to pay off their debts
28. With an up-to-date resume ready as an option, you may feel better at your job because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it is up to you to choose between two alternatives
  - B) you are to do wonders in your work
  - C) it seems to be the only positive attitude
  - D) you have made a decision on your own
29. It can be inferred that the author \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) quite agrees with the "up-to-date resume" attitude
  - B) can hardly tolerate one's complete enjoyment of life
  - C) tries to sound persuasive and convincing in his opinions about career blues
  - D) believes that one cannot change his/her environment
30. What is the author's attitude towards "self-esteem" (Paragraph 2)?
- A) Unconcerned.
  - B) Cautious.
  - C) Supportive.
  - D) Negative.

### Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In a breath-taking turn of events, Asia's economies have gone from miracle to melt-down in a matter of weeks. Many forecasters who recently predicted GDP growth of 6% in South Korea and southeast Asia for 1998 are suddenly projecting zero or even negative growth. In the often short-sighted world of international finance, a new conventional wisdom is quickly forming; that inept policy-making is dragging down Asian economies, and that only the tough austerity medicine of the International Monetary Fund, plus a good stiff recession, will bring the region's economies back to track.

In recent years, foreign and domestic investors in East Asia got a touch of what U. S. Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan has famously termed "irrational exuberance." Spurred by years of high economic growth in Asia, these investors poured billions of dollars of loans into the region, financing many worthwhile investments but also an unsustainable real estate boom.

This over-investment need not have caused a crisis. A healthy reaction would have involved a gradual cutback in foreign lending, a gradual weakening of Asia's overvalued currencies and gradual shift of investments from over-inflated property sectors back to long term export-oriented projects. Most short-term booms are brought down to earth without extreme crisis, and such an adjustment was the most likely scenario until the summer in 1997.

In the event, Asia experienced a financial meltdown. A gradual withdrawal of funds from Thailand suddenly became a stampede. Thailand's government dallied in responding to the overheating long after it had become apparent, and as a result squandered Thailand's foreign exchange reserves in a misguided attempt to defend the overvalued debt. The stampede came when foreign creditors realized that Thailand had more short-term foreign debts than the remaining short-term foreign reserves. A "rational" panic began. Each investor started to dump assets simply to get out of Thailand ahead of other investors. Panic in Thailand soon took a toll on the economies of its neighbors. The chain reaction of nervous

withdrawals led to a meltdown that now includes most of East Asia.

Confidence has been so drained that Asia's positive "fundamentals"—historically high rates of growth, savings and exports—are being overlooked. Economies rely on confidence, and what they most need to fear is, indeed, fear itself.

31. What is the most appropriate title for this passage?
  - A) The Nervous Action of Market Economy
  - B) A Vicious Circle Is at Work
  - C) The Asian Miracle Takes Some Hits
  - D) The Prophecies of Financial Doom
32. The word "meltdown" in Paragraph 1, Sentence 1 is closest in analogy to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) the radioactive core of a nuclear power
  - B) a controlled nuclear reaction
  - C) nuclear energy slips out of control and ends up in a full-blown disaster
  - D) the breakdown of the cooling system
33. According to the author, in normal cases, over-investment \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) can be reduced by a quick slash in foreign lending
  - B) does not necessarily lead to a critical stage
  - C) may be solved by an abrupt depreciation of currencies
  - D) should be shifted to boom-town real estate speculations
34. The chain reaction of investment withdrawals from the East Asian countries can best be said as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) irrational exuberance
  - B) long-term adjustment
  - C) market economy under siege
  - D) contagion effect
35. According to the passage, what is supposed to be the key link to the economic recovery in East Asia?
  - A) To attract more foreign fund.
  - B) To boost the exports.
  - C) To stop dumping assets.
  - D) To regain confidence.

#### Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In the nineteenth century, thousands of poor people struggled to survive in the slums of London. Diseases spread rapidly through the densely populated and unhealthy districts. At one time, over 600 people a week died of cholera, a fatal disease which was then thought to be spread by airborne germs.

A young doctor, John Snow, was anxious to help the poor people. He obtained a map of the slums. On it he marked the building where each person had died. He soon noticed that most of the deaths occurred in a roughly circular area. The number of deaths was greatest around the centre of the circle and then decreased as the distance from the centre of the circle increased.

This pattern was confirmed as Snow continued to record fresh deaths on his map.

Snow concluded that at the centre of the area there must be somebody or something that was causing or spreading cholera. When he went to the district, he saw a pump which brought water up from an open well. This was the sole source of water for people in the area. He examined a sample of the water and saw what it was discoloured. He suspected that the water was contaminated, so he took the handle of the pump away, thus stopping people from drinking water from the well.

Snow urged the city authorities to investigate the water in the well. At first they were reluctant to spend time and money on something which had not yet proved to be a danger. Snow continued to press for action, and eventually workmen dug down to investigate the wall of the well. They found that it was cracked in several places and that raw sewage was seeping into it. The men filled in the well and dug another one where clean water could be obtained. The cholera epidemic slackened and then disappeared.

The important point about Dr. Snow's work was that he proved that cholera could be caught by drinking polluted water. This discovery was vital in attempts to fight the disease and helped to save thousands of lives in later years. It showed health workers what they should look for in campaigns to eliminate the disease and disproved the belief that the germs somehow drifted through the air.

36. Snow apparently obtained a map of the slum district in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) find out where poor people worked and lived at that time
  - B) mark on it all the wells in the area
  - C) decided which old buildings ought to be pulled down
  - D) try to trace the real cause of the deaths
37. In Dr. Snow's time, cholera was \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) sometimes caused by unclean water supplies
  - B) always spread by germs in the air
  - C) usually found in major cities only
  - D) not normally a disease which killed its victims
38. When Snow first asked city officials to investigate the water in the well they \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) took action immediately
  - B) were not at all cooperative
  - C) dug up the wrong well
  - D) knew that Snow was right
39. After the new well had been dug, the number of deaths from cholera \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) remained unchanged
  - B) increased slightly
  - C) gradually decreased
  - D) showed a marked rise
40. Snow took away the handle of the pump because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) he wanted to take a sample of it
  - B) the handle was contaminated
  - C) people stopped him from drinking the water
  - D) of the risk to people's health

## Part III

## Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. By \_\_\_\_\_ computation, he estimated that the repairs on the house would cost him a thousand dollars.  
A) coarse                      B) rude                      C) crude                      D) rough
42. Your story about the frog turning into a prince is \_\_\_\_\_ nonsense.  
A) sheer                      B) shear                      C) shield                      D) sheet
43. I could see that my wife was \_\_\_\_\_ having that fur coat, whether I approved of it or not.  
A) adequate for              B) intent on                      C) short of                      D) deficient in
44. The \_\_\_\_\_ runner can run 2 miles in fifteen minutes.  
A) common                      B) usual                      C) average                      D) general
45. One of his eyes was injured in an accident, but after a \_\_\_\_\_ operation, he quickly recovered his sight.  
A) delicate                      B) considerate                      C) precise                      D) sensitive
46. The government has devoted a larger slice of its national \_\_\_\_\_ to agriculture than most other countries.  
A) resources                      B) potential                      C) budget                      D) economy
47. In this poor country, survival is still the leading industry, all else is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) luxury                      B) accommodation                      C) entertainment                      D) refreshment
48. Some criminals were printing \_\_\_\_\_ dollar bills until they were arrested.  
A) decent                      B) fake                      C) patent                      D) suspicious
49. Mr. Bloom is not \_\_\_\_\_ now but he will be famous someday.  
A) significant                      B) dominant                      C) magnificent                      D) prominent
50. His body temperature has been \_\_\_\_\_ for 3 days, the highest point reaching 40.5 degree centigrade.  
A) uncommon                      B) disordered                      C) abnormal                      D) extraordinary
51. The army acts only with the \_\_\_\_\_ of Parliament.  
A) sanitation                      B) selection                      C) sanction                      D) subjection
52. The very existence of the nuclear warhead is a \_\_\_\_\_ menace to mankind.  
A) fatally                      B) poisonous                      C) deadly                      D) dead
53. The earth is not an absolutely rigid body but is \_\_\_\_\_ under conditions of stress.  
A) spongy                      B) flexible                      C) plastic                      D) elastic
54. He \_\_\_\_\_ having been frightened.  
A) acknowledged                      B) confessed                      C) recognized                      D) admitted

55. There has been a public \_\_\_\_\_ over where the new airport should be built.  
A) controversy    B) argument    C) dispute    D) debate
56. We must look beyond \_\_\_\_\_ and assumptions and try to discover what is missing.  
A) justifications    B) illusions    C) manifestations    D) specifications
57. No one imagined that the apparently \_\_\_\_\_ businessman was really a criminal.  
A) respective    B) respectable    C) respectful    D) realistic
58. If nothing is done to protect the environment, millions of species that are alive today will have become \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) deteriorated    B) degenerated    C) suppressed    D) extinct
59. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the scientific attitude is that the human mind can succeed in understanding the universe.  
A) essence    B) content    C) texture    D) threshold
60. The old lady has developed a \_\_\_\_\_ cough which cannot be cured completely in a short time.  
A) perpetual    B) permanent    C) chronic    D) sustained
61. Failure in a required subject may result in the \_\_\_\_\_ of a diploma.  
A) refusal    B) betrayal    C) denial    D) burial
62. To help students understand how we see teachers often draw an \_\_\_\_\_ between an eye and a camera.  
A) image    B) analogy    C) imitation    D) axis
63. A 1994 World Bank report concluded that \_\_\_\_\_ girls in school was probably the single most effective anti-poverty policy in the developing world today.  
A) assigning    B) admitting    C) involving    D) enrolling
64. The author of the report is well \_\_\_\_\_ with the problems in the hospital because he has been working there for many years.  
A) acquainted    B) informed    C) accustomed    D) known
65. When the farmers visited the city for the first time, they were \_\_\_\_\_ by its complicated traffic system.  
A) evoked    B) bewildered    C) diverted    D) undermined
66. The good service at the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ the poor food to some extent.  
A) make up for    B) make up to    C) make for    D) make out
67. Many of the earliest \_\_\_\_\_ into the United States established large plantations.  
A) exiles    B) immigrants    C) migrants    D) emigrants
68. Bob thought he had all the right \_\_\_\_\_ for the job, so he went bravely to the manager.  
A) qualifications    B) certificate    C) diploma    D) temperament
69. If you keep getting wrong numbers, your phone could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) deceive    B) defective    C) deficient    D) ineffective
70. I'm sorry to say that John is not the kind of man who can be \_\_\_\_\_ with either

money or secret information.

A) entrusted

B) committed

C) confined

D) assigned

## Part IV

## Error Correction

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** *In this part there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark ( ^ ) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash ( / ) in the blank.*

The American settlement was only partial important to the Puritans as a way of improving their material fortunes. Its main importance was that here the covenanted church could be established and maintaining without challenge, interference, and

1. \_\_\_\_\_

persecution by any outside authority. It has argued often and for too long that frontier conditions led to individualism. As recently as 1961 we find Edwin T. Bowden connecting the theme of "human isolation" in the American novel with "the frontier isolation," and vaguely confused both with the historical force of individualism. As a matter of fact, which we shall see, the theme of the nineteenth century novelists was not physical isolation but

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

moral alienation, or, as Emerson saw it, solitude in the midst of society. The movement toward individual freedom, as it is scarce necessary to insist at this late day, was older and extensive in origin.

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

Like many other ideas which later blossomed in America, like Puritanism itself, its roots were in Europe. The difference lay in the fact which on this continent there was no older order, no constituted order at all, to hinder its growth.

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: "A Letter of Application." You should remember to write no less than 120 words and*

*base your composition on the outline given below:*

1. Name, age, education experience.
2. Speciality of application.
3. Ambition and request.

### **A Letter of Application**