

大学英语四级 全真模拟试卷

(2007新版CET-4)



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大学英语四级全真模拟试卷

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前 言

随着中国加入 WTO 和世界经济一体化进程的加速,国家和社会对外语水平的要求日益增高。为满足社会对复合型人才的需求,大学英语四级考试从内容到形式也几经变更。历次的变更以 2005 年的改革最为突出。此次改革的重点在于:加大了听力理解部分的题量和比例,旨在加强听说等英语综合应用能力的训练,增加快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例,同时也重视阅读理解能力、翻译技巧和基本写作能力的培养,注重以学生为主体的个性化学习和自主学习模式,强调正常的课堂教学和扎实的基本功,减少应试教育所带来的负面影响。

改革后的试卷构成及各部分所占分值:

听力部分增加了长对话,分值比例由原来的 20% 改为 35%;其中听力对话 15%,听力短文 20%。听力短文部分包括复合式听写,满分 249 分。

阅读理解短文由原来的四篇改为两篇,但增加了快速阅读与选词填空两种类型。分值由原来的 40% 减少到 35%,其中仔细阅读部分包括选词填空共占 25%,快速阅读部分占 10%,满分 249 分。

完型填空或改错部分保持原有题型,所占分值为 10%,满分 70 分。

写作部分增加了翻译(中译英),所占分值也由原来的 15% 提高到 20%,其中写作部分仍为 15%,翻译部分 5%,满分 142 分。

改革后的试题从内容到形式均作了较大改动。客观地说,难度有所增加,主要体现在非选择性试题,如选词填空、快速阅读和翻译等部分。为使考生适应新题型的考试,我们根据考试的最新动态编写出该版模拟试卷。全书共有十套自测题,供考生自测使用。在编写过程中,我们特别注意了以下五个方面:

一、完全按照新题型内容编排:改革后的新题型增加了听力长对话(long conversation)、选词填空(于仔细阅读/深度阅读中)、快速阅读(skimming and scanning)和翻译(translation)。为使考生熟悉新题型并能有效地应对考试,本书根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》的新标准,在原有题型的基础上增加了所有新题型,供考生自测学习使用。

二、精选阅读材料:注重阅读材料的选择,使之具有时效性和可读性。选材的难度与长度均按照四级考试的要求进行,对部分影响理解的超纲词附有汉语注释。为培养考生判断、推理、归纳、综合及辨别细节的能力,阅读题中除保留必要的细节题外,适当增加了主旨题的题量。另外,根据词汇学习的两个层次,即积极词汇和认知词汇,我们在阅读部分选取了一定数量的认知词汇,即需要利用一定的语境进行猜测的词汇。其目的在于培养学生通过一定的上下文猜测并理解词义的能力。

三、强调重点语法:新题型在考试形式上虽然取消了语法测试题,但其作为语言基础的基本框架及对书面语理解不可缺少的成分的重要性不容忽视。而且,正如词汇题的考试形式一样,语法考题也作为间接考题进入其他各项考题中,在翻译部分尤为突出。因此,在翻译部分更加注重重点语法的精选。

四、注重作文题型的全面性:除了保留常见文体如议论文、说明文体裁的作文外,还增加了图表作文和书信作文,以保证作文题型的全面性。

五、配备详解:为方便读者自学,同时也为了给读者提供指导性的帮助,我们特为本书配备了较为详实的参考答案。在参考答案的编写过程中,我们根据多年的教学经验以及对学生的了解,针对学生经常遇到的问题及弱点,就阅读、词汇、语法、完型填空等部分均作了详细的、具有指导性和针对性的注释,并附有作文范文、听力原文,还提供了光盘以供读者参考。

本书由宁波大学外语学院大学外语部龙云飞、苗丽霞、杨巍、邢志祥共同完成,宁波大学外语学院大外部杨廷君担任主审,并提出了宝贵的意见,在此表示由衷的感谢。

本书既可供考生自测,也可作为教学辅导材料。希望该书对考生有所裨益。由于编者水平有限,不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

编 者

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大学英语四级全真模拟试卷一

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1—7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Deafness

Latest Situation

About 16-million people in the United States have lost some of their hearing. About 2-million others are extremely or completely deaf. They can not hear speech or most other sounds in their everyday environment, even with a hearing aid to make sounds louder.

Categories of Hearing Loss

There are several kinds of hearing loss. One is conductive hearing loss. It results from disease or injury to the outer or middle part of the ear. The damage prevents sound waves from reaching the inner ear. Usually, this form of hearing loss is not extreme. And a hearing aid or medical treatment often can restore hearing.

A second kind of hearing loss involves the nerves. It is caused by damage to the inner ear. A loud noise or disease may destroy some of the tiny nerve cells that carry sound. People suffering this kind of damage may lose the ability to hear some sounds, high or low. For example, they may be able to hear the low noise of a truck, but not speech. Hearing aids usually can not help people with this kind of deafness.

The third kind of deafness is called a central hearing loss. It is caused by damage to the hearing nerves leading to the brain or in the brain itself.

Causes of Deafness

Deafness is the most common bodily disability in America. Often nothing can be done to

stop it. But many cases can be prevented.

One simple thing is responsible for most hearing loss. That one thing is noise—telephone bells, loud music, vehicles, or machines. In industrial countries, especially, these things make the environment very noisy. Studies have shown that old men in quiet African villages have much better hearing than young people in America.

Other causes of deafness include accidents, brain tumors, some drugs, and ear infections or other illnesses. Babies born too early may have damaged hearing. And about half of all deafness is at least partly caused by damaged genes, passed from parent to child. Rarely do the parents know they possess a gene for deafness. They can hear very well. Yet their child is born deaf. More than 90 percent of deaf children are born to hearing parents.

Problems Caused by Deafness

Not everyone who is deaf is disabled in the same way. This is because the disability generally depends on two things: the age at which hearing is lost, and the amount of deafness. Those who lose their hearing early in life—before they have learned to speak—usually have greater problems than those who lose it later in life.

One problem is communication. The deaf are cut-off from the language used by hearing people around them. But deaf people around the world have created hundreds of languages that are spoken with the hands. Most deaf people in North America use American Sign Language to communicate with each other. In the United States, it is the fourth most commonly used language following English, Spanish and Italian.

For many deaf Americans, English is a second language. They learned American Sign Language first. People who learn sign language as their first language think in it. They even dream in it. As hearing people may talk in their sleep, deaf people may make signs in their sleep.

For many years, American Sign Language was banned in schools for the deaf in the United States. Educators feared that sign language would keep deaf people from communicating with hearing people. Today, schools for the deaf have begun to accept American Sign Language. Few classes are taught completely in American Sign Language. But some teachers mix American Sign Language with a sign language form of English called “Signed English”. The idea is to permit deaf people to use any methods of communication they find useful.

Devices to Help the Deaf

Educators are not the only ones trying to help the deaf today. Scientists and inventors are helping, too. They are continuing to develop devices to make life easier for the deaf. One such device is the hearing aid which is worn in or near the ear. It makes sounds louder. Experts say common hearing aids have improved greatly in the past few years. The new devices are lighter and smaller. They do not produce as many unpleasant noises as earlier kinds. Some are so

finely designed that they make louder only those sounds which a person can not hear well.

Scientists also are working on devices that could give the deaf a sense that is much closer to real hearing. Most of these devices make it possible for the deaf to “feel” sounds they can not hear.

One of the newest of these devices is called a cochlear(耳蜗)implant. Part of it is placed deep in the ear in a medical operation. The cochlear implant does some of the work of damaged ear nerves. Its wires lead directly to the inner ear. This is where sound waves are turned into electrical signals and sent to the brain. People with a cochlear implant can learn to recognize some sounds in their environment. Many can recognize automobiles and animals. About one-third can recognize speech. Lip-reading also becomes easier with a cochlear implant. However, both the device and the operation are very costly. The latest version of the device costs 25,000 dollars. And the earlier versions produce unpleasant sounds. Some deaf persons who have tried cochlear implants have rejected them. They have decided that they like silence better.

Another new device to help the deaf is called a tactual vocoder(voice coder). It is the size of a small radio and is worn outside the body. The tactual vocoder uses the skin as a substitute for ears. It turns sounds into electrical signals felt on the chest. Different groups of these signs mean different sounds. Instead of hearing language, a deaf person feels it.

Another important aid for the deaf are printed messages that show what is being said on television programs. The messages appear on a small part of the television screen. They make it possible for deaf people to watch news programs and to follow the action on some other popular programs. People who wish to see the printed messages must buy a special device to connect to the television.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答；8—10 题在答题卡 1 上。

1. A hearing aid or medical treatment is effective in treating conductive hearing loss.
2. Music will not cause hearing loss.
3. Many deaf Americans have English as their first language.
4. Signed English is not the same as American Sign Language.
5. Hearing loss is the most widespread disease in the United States.
6. With the help of a cochlear implant, a deaf person can distinguish some sounds.
7. Printed messages can help deaf people understand TV programs.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single

line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) Mary left a lot of money to her friend.
B) Mary's parents were very rich.
12. A) The man lost it.
B) To enter the office.
13. A) 1.
B) 2.
14. A) Go to Shanghai.
B) Go to the airport.
15. A) 10:40.
B) 10:10.
16. A) To meet a friend at the airport.
B) To visit a friend on his way.
17. A) Teacher and student.
B) Customer and repairman.
18. A) He must meet his friend.
B) He must visit his friend.
- C) Mary got a lot of money from a friend.
D) Mary's friend would come soon.
C) The man needed it.
D) The man found it.
C) 3.
D) 4.
C) Go to Beijing.
D) Go abroad.
C) 10:45.
D) 10:35.
C) To talk with a friend.
D) To visit a patient in a hospital.
C) Patient and doctor.
D) Boss and secretary.
C) He must meet his teacher.
D) He must wait for his friend.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) It is about English teachers in a school.
B) It is about teachers' accomplishments.
C) It is about teachers' frustrations.
D) It is about training of English teachers.
20. A) He has learned English and pedagogy.
B) He has learned foreign cultures.
C) He has learned both English and Chinese.
D) He has learned new interactive ways of teaching.
21. A) He was awarded a study-abroad scholarship.
B) He ran a teachers' training program successfully.
C) One of his students won first prize in a completion of English skills.
D) He has gained rich teaching experience.
22. A) By asking questions.
B) By echoing Mr. Ma's comments.
C) By commenting on Mr. Ma's responses.
D) By keeping silent and being a good listener.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Because she missed that class.
B) Because she didn't copy down the assignment either.
C) Because she didn't want the man to copy the assignment from her notes.

- D) Because she just copied down the part she wanted.
24. A) The one the woman has taken.
B) The one about World War I.
C) The one about progress.
D) The one about history.
25. A) He printed the assignment on the handouts.
B) He wrote the assignment on the board.
C) He gave out the assignment orally.
D) He gave out the assignment in the form of notes.

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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Blue. C) Green.
B) Black. D) Red.
27. A) Green is a sad, thoughtful color. C) Green is a color with strong feeling.
B) Green is a color representing nature. D) Green is a kind of jazz.
28. A) Blue is a lucky color. C) Blue is a kind of jazz.
B) Blue is a color of grass and leaves. D) Blue is a sad and thoughtful color.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) A professional activity. C) A technical skill.
B) Something special. D) Information.
30. A) High-educated people. C) High-scored students.
B) Everybody. D) Most of the students.
31. A) Students' receiving information. C) Teachers' sending information.
B) Forcing information. D) More like guiding and helping.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) At the University of Kansas. C) At an art museum.
B) At the University of Kansas art museum. D) In an office.
33. A) They walked slowly and spent less time in it.
B) They walked quickly and spent more time in it.

- C) They walked more quickly and spent less time in it than those in the white room.
D) They walked as quickly as those in the white room.
34. A) 2. C) 4.
B) 3. D) 5.
35. A) In comfortable and beautiful rooms. C) In an average office.
B) In a messy storeroom. D) In an ugly room.

Section C

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. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.

注意：此部分试题在答题卡2上；请在答题卡2上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Americans still follow many of the old ways. Young people still get married. Of course, many do get divorced, but they 47 at astonishing rates. They are willing to pay taxes for education, and they generously support institutions like hospitals, museums and libraries. In fact, when you 48 the America of today with that of 1950, the 49 are far greater than the differences.

But American women are changing the rules. Thirty years ago I could not have imagined a group of women employees suing a major corporation for millions of dollars of salary. Nor could I imagine women in universities going up to the men who ran the 50 programs and demanding a just share of the physical education budget. At work, at play, at all levels of living women are suggesting 51 rules.

America is worried about its schools. The problem is that good public schools are becoming 52 rare. Moreover America can not find housing for its young families. I 53 this as the serious danger confronting family life in America, and I'm appalled that the

condition has been allowed to develop.

Our prospects, however, are still good. We also have a magnificent 54 of peoples from all the continents with 55 traditions and strengths. But most of all, we have a unique and balanced system of government. I think of America as having the oldest form of government on earth, because since we 56 our present democracy in 1789, every other nation has suffered either parliamentary change or revolutionary change. It is our system which has survived and should survive, giving the maximum number of people a maximum chance for happiness.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| A) started | I) pitifully |
| B) remarry | J) dominant |
| C) make | K) new |
| D) similarities | L) mixture |
| E) exchanged | M) athletic |
| F) varied | N) compare |
| G) consider | O) advance |
| H) traditionally | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The field of medicine has always attracted its share of quacks (庸医; 江湖医生). The reasons why quackery thrives even in modern times are not hard to find. To begin with, pain seems to be a chronic human condition. A person who suffers from some illness for a long time will pay any amount of money for the promise of relief. Second, even the best medical treatment can not cure all the ills. Third, many people lack the training necessary to evaluate medical claims. However, most remedies sold by quacks are not only useless, but often can be harmful to the user as well. By far the most potent reason that quack medicines still are sold around the world has to do with the power of "mind over matter". Your brain is the master organ of your body: It regulates all the chemical processes that keep you alive and well. When you become depressed and lose hope, your autonomic nervous system (植物神经系统) slows down these bodily processes and retards your chances of getting well. When you have hope and faith, these processes are speeded up. You are thus likely to recover even from the most dreadful diseases.

The doctor who can convince the patients of their recovery cures more patients than the one whose behavior causes patients to lose faith in themselves. If a patient mistakenly believes that his condition can be cured by taking a drug of some kind, most physicians are happy to give him a placebo. The placebo does no harm at all, but it may so help the patient psychologically that the person's pain diminishes and the patient may actually recover much faster than without taking the pill. Indeed, placebos may even have a physiological effect.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. All of the following are reasons why quacks continue to do business **Except** that _____.
A) people who are in pain will often pay any amount of money for the promise of relief
B) the average person is not trained to evaluate medical claims and diagnoses
C) although their remedies may not cure a disease, quacks nevertheless do not harm their patients
D) quacks convince patients that they can help them
58. What does the word "chronic" (Sentence 3) mean?
A) painful. C) persistent.
B) minor. D) infectious.
59. The effect of becoming depressed about an illness is _____.
A) a slowing of the body's curative processes
B) a collapse of the autonomic nervous system
C) an emotional state that ranges from extremes of depression to happiness
D) an evident and gradual decrease in the physical symptoms of the disease
60. Doctors who prescribe placebos are _____.
A) risking harm to their patients
B) prolonging their patients' agonies
C) curing over 50 percent of serious diseases
D) helping their patients psychologically
61. What conclusion can be logically drawn from the selection?
A) Only poorly educated people seek the advice of quacks.
B) Quacks are motivated by the desire to help mankind.
C) A person's brain can not control the body's pain-tolerance level.
D) The human brain is a powerful and mysterious organ.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

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

After the war the women of the German Democratic Republic were drawn into helping rebuild their nation with the promises of equal pay for equal work and good day-care centers

for their children. As a result of the government's campaign over 80 percent of eligible (有条件的) women hold jobs. One-third of East Germany's doctors and judges, 11 percent of its mayors and one-third of its college graduates are women.

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

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. What does the sentence "There need be no struggle between the sexes so long as each sex fulfills those tasks nature has established for it to do." (Sentence 2) mean?
- A) The Germans think that the pre-war housewife was oppressed.
 - B) It's unnecessary for German husband and housewife to fulfill their tasks.
 - C) It's natural that each sex do what it should do.
 - D) Women shouldn't struggle for their freedom.
63. After the war the German Democratic Republic's policy was _____.
- A) to make it easy and attractive for women to work
 - B) to force women out of work
 - C) to pay mothers who stayed at home to look after the children
 - D) to give equal pay to women who worked in day-care centers
64. As a result of the policy _____.
- A) two thirds of mayors are now college graduates
 - B) over 20% of eligible East German women still have no jobs
 - C) two thirds of East German women go out to work
 - D) two thirds of East German doctors, judges are men
65. The divorce rate in East Germany is high probably because _____.
- A) the success of a marriage is based on the inequality of sex
 - B) there is now a struggle for dominance for the couple
 - C) women now feel free to commit adultery
 - D) men still wish to remain dominant
66. What can be concluded from the passage?
- A) After the war German women have equal rights to men's.
 - B) Equal rights are acceptable in theory but not in practice.
 - C) German husbands are open-minded and humorous.

D) Women's position is superior to men's.

Part V 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 2 with a single line through the center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

The 1920s saw the emergence of widespread car ownership in the United States. Assembly-line 67 made cars wonderfully cheap, credit was available on the cheapest terms and the irresistible 68 of the car to the consumer did the rest. The result was a complete 69 of American life.

The car began to break 70 the ancient division between town and 71. The movement perhaps began 72 the prosperous middle class, 73 for a holiday from New York, 74 were delighted to discover the rest of their country. 75 the cheapest car also enabled the working class to travel, for pleasure or in 76 of work. Even poor country people, it 77 out, could own cars and when they did so, many of them used the freedom thus 78 to depart to the West or to the cities.

Even more important, perhaps, was the 79 of the car on daily life. It came into 80 for all sorts of short trips, to work or to the 81, which had previously been made by trolley bus or 82. It made a whole new pattern of living possible. Vast suburbs began to 83 over the land. No longer 84 you have to live in comparatively cramped housing near the railroad station. Nor did you have to 85 your annual holiday at one of the traditional, crowded resorts nearby. 86, you could speed over the hills and far away.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 67. A) process | B) system | C) production | D) creation |
| 68. A) appeal | B) outlook | C) impression | D) fancy |
| 69. A) transfer | B) variation | C) revision | D) transformation |
| 70. A) down | B) off | C) in | D) away |
| 71. A) village | B) country | C) city | D) park |
| 72. A) with | B) to | C) through | D) at |
| 73. A) concerned | B) willing | C) anxious | D) fond |
| 74. A) what | B) who | C) which | D) that |
| 75. A) And | B) Moreover | C) Though | D) But |
| 76. A) hunt | B) search | C) chase | D) inquiry |
| 77. A) turned | B) found | C) brought | D) set |
| 78. A) gained | B) gathered | C) reached | D) benefited |
| 79. A) force | B) product | C) impact | D) trace |
| 80. A) advantage | B) worth | C) function | D) use |
| 81. A) palaces | B) parks | C) shops | D) riverside |