

# COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS


## BAND 4

大学英语同步水平

练与考

4级

华玉香/主编

 东华大学出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

大学英语同步水平练与考. 4 级/鲁可, 骆河芊, 刘桂林主编;  
华玉香分册主编. —上海: 东华大学出版社, 2004. 8

ISBN 7-81038-813-4

I. 大... II. ①鲁... ②骆... ③刘... ④华... III. 英  
语—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 072389 号

**《大学英语同步水平练与考》(1—4)系列编委会名单**

策划 李 倩 洪 桢 骆建军

主编 鲁 可 骆河芊 刘桂林

主审 曹芳菲 赵星河

责任编辑名单 (按姓氏笔划为序)

于百川 王大平 王亚萍 孔 惠 华玉香

刘 璐 杨丽娇 杨 靖 汪 凯 宋志俊

武小玲 罗 峰 秦昱引 涂丽萍 梁 莉

童海纳 谢娅莉 郝菁萍 裘正铨 廖晓冲

**College English Tests Band 4**

**大学英语同步水平练与考 4 级**

华玉香 主编

东华大学出版社出版

(上海市延安西路 1882 号 邮政编码: 200051)

新华书店上海发行所发行 江苏省南通市印刷总厂有限公司印刷

开本: 787 × 1092 1/16 印张: 13.5 字数: 384 千字

2004 年 8 月第 1 版 2004 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-81038-813-4/H · 169

定价: 15.70 元

# 前 言

《大学英语同步水平练与考(1—4级)》根据《全国大学英语四、六级教学与考试大纲》所规定的考试题型,依据《大学英语教学大纲通用词汇表》,分听力、阅读、词汇结构、简短回答及作文等几大项来编写,与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有12套考试题,每套试卷都有从听力到作文比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学和四、六级考试指导且成绩优秀的老师。此次编写,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的时效性和实用性,可与各高校现行使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《21世纪大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用。

4级水平测试题中的听力理解、阅读理解、词汇结构、完形填空、简短回答和作文等与上述教材的4级水平同步,可作4级辅导教材,也可作大学英语4级强化训练测试题。

参加本书编写的人员有:于百川、王大平、王木春、孔慧、华玉香、刘桂林、刘璐、江永霞、江柳英、孙玉莲、李林森、时慧、何一鸣、汪凯、陈适、洪桢、骆河芊、骆建军、钱渝、鲁可、童海纳、谢娅莉、裘正铨、虞惠红、蔡静、潘淑兰。

由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2004年7月

# Contents

College English Test 1 .....	( 1 )
College English Test 2 .....	( 16 )
College English Test 3 .....	( 31 )
College English Test 4 .....	( 45 )
College English Test 5 .....	( 59 )
College English Test 6 .....	( 73 )
College English Test 7 .....	( 86 )
College English Test 8 .....	( 100 )
College English Test 9 .....	( 113 )
College English Test 10 .....	( 127 )
College English Test 11 .....	( 140 )
College English Test 12 .....	( 154 )
Keys and Reference Compositions .....	( 167 )
Keys and Tape Scripts for Listening Comprehension .....	( 182 )

---

# College English Test 1

## 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 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 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) The game wasn't shown in his area.  
B) There was no electricity in his area.  
C) He didn't buy a TV set.  
D) He had something important to do.
2. A) She understood little of it.  
B) She understood the reading.  
C) She doesn't have much trouble with the subject.  
D) She works very hard at it.
3. A) The work.  
B) The noise.  
C) The heat.  
D) The crowdedness.
4. A) At her aunt's address.  
B) At her own address.

- C) At her family's address.  
D) At her office's address.
5. A) She wonders why he's not returned to school.  
B) She doesn't believe he could earn much money.  
C) She doesn't like that company.  
D) She wants him to tell her when the classes begin.
6. A) 1978.  
B) 1979.  
C) 1980.  
D) 1981.
7. A) He had a traffic accident.  
B) He had to work overtime.  
C) He was delayed by his boss.  
D) His car ran out of gasoline.
8. A) At the airport.  
B) At the railway station.  
C) In a restaurant.  
D) In an office room.
9. A) The tap was running.  
B) She had no water.  
C) She needed an electrician.  
D) It was very cold in her room.
10. A) A suit.  
B) A hat.  
C) A coat.  
D) Nothing.

### 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 One

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

11. A) They are studying the content of dreams.  
B) They are studying the meaning of dreams.  
C) They are studying the process of sleeping.  
D) They are studying dreamers while they dream.

12. A) Everyone dreams every night.  
B) Dreams are easily remembered.  
C) Dreams are likely to be frightening.  
D) Persons dream only one dream a night.
13. A) The dream that was of most interest to him.  
B) The dream occurred immediately after he went to sleep.  
C) The dream occurred just before he woke up.  
D) Both A and B.

**Passage Two**

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

14. A) The colonists preferred corn bread.  
B) Corn was more abundant.  
C) The colonists did not know how to make wheat bread.  
D) Corn bread did not spoil as rapidly as wheat bread did.
15. A) They were shown how by the Indians.  
B) They changed their wheat bread recipes.  
C) They knew the technique before they arrived in America.  
D) They tried to make more nutritious bread.
16. A) It was easy to ship from England.  
B) Horses occasionally ate it if there was no grain available.  
C) People took it with them when they traveled.  
D) It was easy to prepare over an open fire in the forests.

**Passage Three**

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

17. A) The people of France.  
B) Building a new statue.  
C) Fixing the Statue of Liberty.  
D) Replacing a rusty torch.
18. A) The Statue of liberty was assembled on an island.  
B) The Statue of Liberty became corroded.  
C) The Statue of Liberty arrived in 214 crates.  
D) The Statue of Liberty had to be repaired.
19. A) He is aware of the rust spots.  
B) He is angry at the cost of repairs.  
C) He is seasick and lonely.  
D) He is happy and proud to be there.
20. A) The donations come from citizens, including numerous school children.  
B) The donations come only from those rich persons.

- C) The donations come only from the government.
- D) Not mentioned in the passage.

**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 One**

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable prices, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labour, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services; without advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television license would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 per cent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy. Apart from the fact that twenty-seven Acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value.

Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community than any other force I can think of.

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

If its message were confined merely to information — and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the colour of a shirt is subtly persuasive — advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

21. By the first sentence of the passage the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising



- B) everybody knows well that advertising is money consuming  
 C) advertising costs money like everything else  
 D) it is worthwhile to spend money on advertising
22. In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?  
 A) Securing greater fame.  
 B) Providing more jobs.  
 C) Enhancing living standards.  
 D) Reducing newspaper cost.
23. According to the passage, dishonest advertisers can't afford to fool the public through misleading advertising in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the sensible public will refuse to purchase the inferior article another time  
 B) an article of good value is often consistently advertised  
 C) advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value of the products and services  
 D) they are truly concerned with the public interests
24. The author thinks that the well-known TV personality is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) very precise in passing his judgement on advertising  
 B) interested in nothing but the buyers' attention  
 C) correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information  
 D) obviously partial in his views on advertising
25. Which one of the following statements is true according to the author?  
 A) Advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing information.  
 B) Advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over.  
 C) There is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer.  
 D) The buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement.

### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

No one knows for certain how many illegal immigrants today reside in our country, competing for jobs, housing, and social services with our legal residents. Even recent laws designed to deal with this problem has not kept certain areas of our nation, notably Texas and other southwestern states, from being overburdened by this situation. When the innocent young children of these immigrants flood the schools, they place special economic (as well as educational and psychological) demands upon the local school systems. Are we morally, if not legally, obliged to provide free education to these children? I say no! For three compelling reasons, accepting these children into our public schools is wrong.

First, it places an undue economic hardship on the local school districts. What other district in the affected state would be willing to share the cost in terms of tax dollars? For instance, if the city of Houston, Texas, spent an average \$500,000 per year to educate illegal immigrants, would Dallas Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Arizona be required to pay a percentage

of the bill? How about distant states such as Maine and Alaska, which do not even have an immigrant problem . . . must they be asked to bear the burden, too? On the other hand, Texans will argue, quite justifiably, that the problem is one of national, not regional, implications. It is unfair to expect certain states or districts, simply due to geographic location (nearness to borders), to accept all responsibility for the education of these children.

Second, the permission of such an illegal free education encourages, rather than discourages, illegal immigration. Not only will prospective refugees dream of relatively high-paying jobs and better living standards, but they will expect our society to provide their children with all the benefits of an American public-school education. What a temptation to even the most law-abiding residents of an oppressed nation!

Finally, the whole situation encourages the belief by the general public that breaking the law is all right as long as the reason is a good moral one. This leads to the dangerous conclusion that "the ending justifies the means." Isn't this the way Hitler attempted to justify his wickedness? Do we wish to fall into the same trap?

26. The phrase "flood the schools" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there is water in every school in Texas  
B) the schools are struck hard by a flood  
C) the schools are burdened with economic problems  
D) children of illegal immigrants come to the schools in great numbers
27. From the passage, we can infer that American public schools are funded by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the president  
B) wealthy Americans  
C) tax payers  
D) immigrants
28. According to the writer, the cost of the education of illegal immigrants' children should be paid by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Texas  
B) Dallas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Arizona  
C) Maine and Alaska  
D) none of the above
29. The passage suggests all the following EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there will be more illegal immigrants in most of the states in USA  
B) illegal immigrants get better pay in the USA than in their homeland  
C) illegal immigrants' children must be provided with some of the benefits of American public-school education  
D) Americans are neither legally nor morally obliged to provide free education to illegal immigrants' children
30. The attitude of the writer towards providing free education to illegal immigrants' children

is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) indifferent
- B) negative
- C) favorable
- D) sympathetic

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

In its short history, the art of motion pictures has frequently undergone changes that seemed fundamental, such as that resulting from the introduction of sound. It exists today in styles that differ significantly from country to country and in forms as diverse as the documentary created by one man with a hand-held camera and the multimillion-dollar "epic" involving hundreds of performers and technicians. Despite its diversity, however, an essential unchanging nature can be discerned in most of its manifestations.

A number of factors immediately come to mind in connection with the motion picture experience. For one thing, there is something mildly hypnotic (催眠的) about the illusion of movement that holds the attention and may even lower critical resistance. Also, the accuracy of the motion picture image is compelling because it is made by a nonhuman, scientific process. And, the motion picture gives what has been called a strong sense of being present: the film image always appears to show the actual people and things.

No less important than any of the above are the conditions under which the motion picture ideally is seen, where everything helps to dominate the spectator. He or she is taken from the everyday environment, partially isolated from others, and comfortably seated in an air-conditioned auditorium. There, the darkness concentrates attention and prevents comparison of the image on the screen with the objects of people around the viewer. For a while, the motion picture unfolds the world in which the spectator lives.

31. The statement that best expresses the main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) motion pictures vary greatly from country to country
- B) the fundamental characteristics of motion pictures remain unchanged
- C) motion pictures have been modified over the years
- D) the style of motion picture has become significantly different

32. According to the passage, the simply made motion picture is probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) a documentary
- B) an accurate one
- C) an epic
- D) a hypnotic one

33. Which of the following statement does the author NOT include as part of the motion picture experience?

- A) The viewing environment controls the spectator.

- B) The spectator is somewhat apart from other viewers.  
C) The viewer becomes fascinated by the action of the movie.  
D) The spectator realizes that events on the screen are false.
34. The tone of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) pessimistic  
B) aggressive  
C) optimistic  
D) objective
35. Which of the following conclusion is supported by the passage?  
A) Motion projected on the screen captivates viewers.  
B) Viewers feel detached from the action on the screen.  
C) The viewing environment is of minor importance.  
D) Documentaries and epics have universal appeal.

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Silence is unnatural to man. He begins life with a cry and ends it in stillness. In the interval he does all he can to make a noise in the world, and there are few things of which he stands in more fear than of the absence of noise. Even his conversation is in great measure a desperate attempt to prevent a dreadful silence. If he is introduced to a fellow mortal, and a number of pauses occur in the conversation, he regards himself as a failure, a worthless person, and is full of envy of the emptiest-headed chatterbox. He knows that ninety-percent of human conversation means no more than the buzzing of a fly, but he longs to join in the buzz and to prove that he is a man and not a waxwork figure.

The object of conversation is not, for the most part, to communicate ideas; it is to keep up the buzzing sound. There are, it must be admitted, different qualities of buzz; there is even a buzz that is as exasperating as the continuous ping of a mosquito. But at a dinner-party one would rather be a mosquito than a mute. Most buzzing, fortunately, is agreeable to the ear, and some of it is agreeable even to the mind. He would be a foolish man, however, who waited until he had a wise thought to take part in the buzzing with his neighbors. Those who despise the weather as a conversational opening seem to me to be ignorant of the reason why human beings wish to talk. Very few human beings join in a conversation in the hope of learning anything new. Some of them are content if they are merely allowed to go on making a noise into other people's ears. They have nothing to tell them except that they have seen two or three new plays or that they had bad food in a Swiss hotel. At the end of an evening during which they have said nothing at immense length, they just plume on (为……自喜) themselves their success as conversationalists. I have heard a young man holding up the monologue of a prince among modern wits for half an hour in order to tell us absolutely nothing about himself with opulent long-windedness. None of us except the young man himself liked

it, but he looked as happy as if he had a crown on his head.

36. According to the author, conversation is, by and large, a grim effort to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) show off the knowledge  
 B) set up a relationship  
 C) avoid silence  
 D) communicate ideas
37. Why, according to the author, is a man so keen to join in a conversation?  
 A) In order to assert his superiority.  
 B) In order to please others.  
 C) In order to prove that he is a thinking living being.  
 D) In order to show that he is attending to the conversation.
38. The reason why one would rather be a mosquito than a mute at a party is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) conversation, however meaningless, is preferable to silence  
 B) a mosquito makes more noise than a mute and noise is second nature to man  
 C) man can achieve identity through noise  
 D) the qualities of a mosquito are superior to those of a mute
39. According to the author, what part does weather play in conversation?  
 A) It shows people's ignorance of purpose of conversation.  
 B) It provides a topic to break the ice.  
 C) It indicates that very few people hope to learn anything new from conversation.  
 D) It can engage a lot of people's attention.
40. The author once heard a young man who, for thirty minutes, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) interrupted an outstandingly witty speaker  
 B) in a group of witty people stopped a prince from making a speech  
 C) tried to impress a group of intelligent people with his eloquent speech  
 D) delayed the speech which a prince was about to deliver to a group of intelligent people

### 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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. In the \_\_\_\_\_ of China's specific condition, we have decided to apply "open and reform" policy.  
 A) view  
 B) result  
 C) light  
 D) consequence
42. Maps are our oldest \_\_\_\_\_, so I'll bet a map was the first thing humans ever used to

- communicate with each other.
- A) culture  
B) custom  
C) literature  
D) literacy
43. The price policy in the country ought to be \_\_\_\_\_ according to the constantly altered circumstances.
- A) modified  
B) distracted  
C) provoked  
D) advocated
44. Mr. Smith was appointed Dean of Physics Department for \_\_\_\_\_ of four years.
- A) a term  
B) a duration  
C) an interval  
D) a session
45. The government has \_\_\_\_\_ "Hope Project" to help those children who have been obliged to discontinue their studies.
- A) complemented  
B) implemented  
C) impacted  
D) complimented
46. The young man is very diligent and \_\_\_\_\_, so he has been recommended to the important post.
- A) consistent  
B) conscious  
C) conscientious  
D) constant
47. The girl tried to phone a message to her boyfriend, but his number was always \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) occupied  
B) charged  
C) blocked  
D) engaged
48. The company advertised for a middle-aged man with extraordinary \_\_\_\_\_ for management.
- A) faculty  
B) facility  
C) fertility  
D) futility
49. If the boy doesn't have a headache today, he would be very \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) conservative  
B) constructive  
C) consultative  
D) communicative
50. Such a great success my father has \_\_\_\_\_ can be attributed to his industry and intelligence.
- A) attained  
B) contained  
C) maintained  
D) retained
51. After having argued for several hours, both sides finally \_\_\_\_\_ out differences.
- A) regulated  
B) remained  
C) recollected  
D) reconciled
52. Vitamins are needed to \_\_\_\_\_ foods into energy and body maintenance.
- A) transform  
B) alter

- C) shift D) exchange
53. The new law is a bit hard \_\_\_\_\_ those who were born abroad.  
A) of B) at  
C) with D) on
54. At the end of each semester my son was in need of money, and most of his classmates were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) for that thing B) for such a thing  
C) for that matter D) for such a matter
55. In the emergency of wartime, cities are usually \_\_\_\_\_ against bombing from enemy planes.  
A) turned off B) blacked out  
C) blocked up D) faded away
56. I really regretted over the matter and thought the responsibility was \_\_\_\_\_ mine.  
A) in short B) in part  
C) in whole D) in person
57. She looks more beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ than in her photographs.  
A) in shape B) in detail  
C) in the flesh D) in appearance
58. It took the couple a long time to \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of their dear son.  
A) get over B) get through  
C) get across D) get round
59. Terrorists tend to \_\_\_\_\_ bombing city centers as a means of achieving their political aims.  
A) subject to B) submit to  
C) object to D) resort to
60. The lawyer is very distinguished and has many \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) customers B) clients  
C) consumers D) defenders
61. "He is a double-faced man, so you'd better not trust him". This sentence means that the man is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) conceited B) deceitful  
C) innocent D) sophisticated
62. The sudden traffic accident \_\_\_\_\_ the attention of many people passing by.  
A) distracted B) seized  
C) conducted D) captured
63. The teacher said she would \_\_\_\_\_ the students doing so much homework if they could do well in the mid-term exam.  
A) let down B) let alone

- C) let out  
D) let off
64. It was really bold to build a natural park in the deep valley, but it \_\_\_\_\_ as well as we had hoped.  
A) went off  
B) brought out  
C) came off  
D) made out
65. We're going to attend the 3 o'clock meeting in auditorium. It's about time we \_\_\_\_\_ for it.  
A) may leave  
B) left  
C) shall leave  
D) are leaving
66. Our company failed to carry some of the provisions of the contract, so now we have to \_\_\_\_\_ the loss.  
A) answer for  
B) run into  
C) abide by  
D) step into
67. Peter is none \_\_\_\_\_ in spite of our efforts to cheer him up.  
A) happier  
B) the happier  
C) happiest  
D) the happiest
68. Railway is to transportation \_\_\_\_\_ blood vessel is to a man's body.  
A) that  
B) which  
C) while  
D) what
69. When a clown made a joke, the audience \_\_\_\_\_ burst out laughing.  
A) couldn't help to  
B) can't help to  
C) can't help  
D) couldn't help but
70. The dress you tried on just now is good, but the one on the model is \_\_\_\_\_ better.  
A) very  
B) more  
C) rather  
D) little

## Part IV

## Cloze

**(15 minutes)**

**Direction:** 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.

For many years astronauts have scanned the heavens beyond the solar system in search of other planets.

If they exist — and evidence is rapidly 71 that they do — the possibility greatly 72 that some of planets may be similar to the earth, though, so far, it 73 confirmed. U. S and Canadian astronomers last week reported tantalizing (逗人的) discoveries that 74 that likelihood.

The U. S. team, led by David Lathem of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in



Cambridge, Mass. , found evidence of what might be a gigantic planet 75 Jupiter orbiting 550 trillion miles away. The Canadian reported nine stars with possible planets within 588 trillion miles of the earth; they 76 that one of them was about the size of Jupiter.

77 the suspected planets are lost in the glare of the stars they orbit, they could not actually be 78 . Instead, the astronomers analyzed the shifts of light in spectrum associated 79 a star as it moves. A shift toward red 80 the source is moving away from the observer, toward blue that it is moving toward him. 81 carefully measuring these color shifts, astronomers detected a characteristic wobble ( 摇摆 ) in the 82 of the stars that could be caused by the pull of a nearby 83 body, which has been deduced but not been 84 so far.

The claimed sightings of new planets have 85 a good deal of excitement. Lathem, especially, seemed 86 than the others because it was confirmed 87 in this case by a European team in Geneva 88 had been observing the same star. But the “alleged planet,” says Lathem, is “hotter than an oven” and 89 a noxious, gaseous atmosphere. Says he, “This is not a place you would look for 90 .”

- |                             |                         |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 71. A) developing           | B) accumulating         |
| C) expanding                | D) swelling             |
| 72. A) increases            | B) decreases            |
| C) declines                 | D) arises               |
| 73. A) does not             | B) is not               |
| C) has not been             | D) has not              |
| 74. A) strengthened         | B) magnified            |
| C) decreased                | D) weakened             |
| 75. A) 20 times as large as | B) as 20 times large as |
| C) as large as 20 times     | D) 20 times more than   |
| 76. A) calculated           | B) counted              |
| C) numbered                 | D) valued               |
| 77. A) Though               | B) Because              |
| C) Even though              | D) No matter            |
| 78. A) seen                 | B) watched              |
| C) peeped                   | D) glanced              |
| 79. A) to                   | B) with                 |
| C) by                       | D) at                   |
| 80. A) indicated            | B) means                |
| C) signals                  | D) suggested            |
| 81. A) Amid                 | B) In                   |
| C) By                       | D) To                   |
| 82. A) fluctuation          | B) movements            |