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大学英语四级

710分

模拟试题

•根据2007年12月考题•



活页MP3版

CET-4



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## 大学英语四级 710 分模拟试题 (活页 MP3 版)

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# Test 1

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay commenting on the relationship between computer and man. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

### Computer and Man

1. 随着计算机的发展,人类的社会生活出现了一些新的变化;
2. 计算机给人类生活带来的益处;
3. 在计算机的发展过程中,人类应注意的问题。

## 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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

If you have trouble communicating with your parents, you are not alone. Families have always struggled with this problem. Some people think only teenagers disagree with their parents. But good communication is a problem for parents and children of all ages. The generation gap between them can make it hard to relate to one another.

You might disagree over something simple, like a curfew. But other issues might be more complicated. Sometimes it might seem like you see life in a completely different way than your parents do.

A college student dreams of being an artist, but his parents want him to study law. A middle-aged woman is afraid to tell her mother that she quit her job. A woman in her early 20s wants to move out, but her parents want her to stay at home.

We might want different things for ourselves than our parents do. If we don't discuss our feelings with them, reconciling our differences can seem impossible. Here we offer a few tips to help bridge the generation gap.

**Honor your parents.** This tip is the easiest to say and the hardest to do. If you think your parents are unfair, it can be maddening to hear that you should honor them.

But Teresa Chin, a family counselor and mother, recommends focusing on good memories

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you have of your parents. Remember something they said or did that you appreciated. Think of their talents and strengths. Remember something they did that impressed you. When you approach your parents about an issue, do it with these memories in mind.

**Don't argue; negotiate instead.** This tip is the one that can help any relationship. Don't approach your parents when you are angry. Your parents probably won't consider your point of view if you are yelling at them. And you are less likely to express yourself well if you are angry.

**Go someplace to cool off.** Make sure you understand why you are upset. Then think about what you want to say to your parents. If you don't think you can speak to them calmly, try writing a letter.

**Try to reach a compromise.** Perhaps you and your parents cannot agree on certain issues. But maybe you can meet each other halfway. Teresa and her son argued over whether or not he could buy a motorcycle. But they finally came to a compromise. He bought the motorcycle, but only drove it on certain days.

Of course, your parents might refuse to compromise on an issue. In these situations, it is especially important to show love and respect for them. Showing respect will keep your relationship strong.

**Talk about your values.** The values of your parents' generation are probably different from those of your own generation. Without a mutual understanding of each other's values, conflicts can arise.

Tell your parents what you care about, and why. It might seem obvious to you, but it could be surprising to them. Understanding your values might help them see the significance of your goals and purposes in life.

**A good relationship with your parents can make you a better and happier person. It is worth every effort!**

1. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ have trouble communicating with their parents.  
A) teenagers  
B) people of all ages  
C) college students  
D) high school students
2. The generation gap between parents and children can lie in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) job choosing  
B) time to go to bed  
C) hairstyle  
D) all of the above
3. Children over 18 can always \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have the last words in their struggles with their parents  
B) move out of their parents' house  
C) live as they like  
D) none of the above
4. When negotiating with their parents, the easiest thing to say yet hardest to do for children is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to speak to their parents calmly  
B) to honor their parents  
C) to show their love for their parents

- D) to listen to their parents calmly
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) Children over 18 can always have the last words in their struggles with their parents.
- B) When negotiating with their parents, children need to make more efforts to control themselves and cool off, because they are more easily to lose their temper.
- C) If you cannot express your point of view to your parents calmly and clearly, writing them a letter is a good choice.
- D) The more angry you are, the more easily for you to speak out what you don't dare to say when you are calm down, so you should approach your parents when you are angry.
6. When you want to argue with your parents, you should \_\_\_\_.
- A) try to remember something they said or did that you appreciated
- B) think of their talents and strengths
- C) remember something they did that impressed you
- D) all of the above
7. To better communicate with your parents, you can \_\_\_\_.
- A) honor your parents
- B) tell your parents what you care about, and why
- C) try to reach a compromise with your parents
- D) all of the above
8. When you and your parents cannot agree on certain issues, to solve the problem, you can \_\_\_\_.
9. Even when your parents refuse to compromise on certain issues, you should show your \_\_\_\_ for them.
10. To strengthen the mutual understanding between you and your parents, you should \_\_\_\_.

### 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 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 center.

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 11. A) In the man's office. | B) In the library.        |
| C) In the classroom.        | D) In the woman's office. |
| 12. A) Forty-five minutes.  | B) Fifteen minutes.       |
| C) Five minutes.            | D) Ten minutes.           |
| 13. A) On foot.             | B) By bus.                |

- C) By car.  
D) By train.
14. A) He has bought a new one.  
B) He has none at present.  
C) He has only an old one.  
D) His brother has given him one.
15. A) At 5:45.  
B) At 5:25.  
C) At 4:25.  
D) At 6:45.
16. A) She will have it filled.  
B) It started hurting last Sunday.  
C) It never hurts.  
D) It had never been filled.
17. A) He was driving too fast.  
B) He ran into a bicycle.  
C) He hurt his back and his head.  
D) He ran into a tree.
18. A) The man.  
B) The woman.  
C) The man's mother.  
D) The woman's mother.

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

19. A) To report that her daughter was maltreated at school.  
B) To report that her daughter was playing truant.  
C) To report about her daughter's disappearance.  
D) To report that her daughter ran away from home.
20. A) She was told by her daughter's teacher.  
B) She was told by her daughter's friends.  
C) She was told by her neighbors.  
D) She was told by the policeman.
21. A) She is eight years old.  
B) She is blue-eyed.  
C) She is four feet tall.  
D) She wears blue skirt and red sweater.
22. A) To go anywhere possible to look for her daughter.  
B) To telephone anybody possible to get her daughter's information.  
C) To keep calm and try not to worry.  
D) To offer a reward to anyone that can find her daughter.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

23. A) To book a single room for his cousin.  
B) To book a single room for himself.  
C) To book four single rooms.  
D) To reserve a table for two.
24. A) Three days.  
B) Two days.  
C) Five days.  
D) Four days.
25. A) \$ 170.  
B) \$ 150.  
C) \$ 130.  
D) \$ 120.

## 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

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

26. A) He was the commander of the American army during the War of 1812.  
B) He was President of the United States.  
C) He was one of the most colorful political figures.  
D) All of the above.
27. A) The American Revolution.                      B) His health.  
C) His family.    D) His soldiers.
28. A) Playing chess.  
B) Discussing some political issues.  
C) Attending a party.  
D) Writing some letters.
29. A) Because his right side was paralyzed.  
B) Because he pinched his right leg and there was no sensation in it.  
C) Because what he pinched was the girl's leg, not his own.  
D) Because he had a sudden stroke.

### Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Because he always spent his holiday alone.  
B) Because he had a quarrel with his wife.  
C) Because he wanted to have a change.  
D) Because his wife didn't want to spend her holiday with him.
31. A) To the seaside in Italy.  
B) To the mountains in North Wales.  
C) To the seaside in Spain.  
D) To the mountain in Italy.
32. A) It was tiresome but interesting.  
B) He enjoyed himself there.  
C) He enjoyed it except that it was too hot.  
D) It was the worst holiday he had ever had.

### Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) About fifty years before the first modern Olympics.  
B) Fifty years age.  
C) When the crawl was developed.  
D) After the breast stroke was developed.
34. A) They learned the English way of swimming.  
B) They beat an English team easily in a competition.  
C) They introduced breast stroke to England.  
D) They failed in the competition.
35. A) An Australian family.  
B) An American family.  
C) An English family who moved to Australia.  
D) An Australian family who moved to England.

### 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.

Today there are between 600,000 and 1,300,000 36 children in the United States. The Federal Bureau of Investigation gathers information on 37 persons. It says about eighty-five percent of the runaways are children between the ages of twelve and eighteen. Those children suffer after they leave home. They can not 38 money easily. They become easy targets for 39 criminals. Criminals use runaways to buy and sell 40 drugs. They force both boys and girls to sell their bodies for 41. Seventy-five percent of the runaways become 42 themselves if they remain on the streets for a long time.

Why do children choose this dangerous life? 43 say there are several reasons. Some of the children leave because they have bad relations with their parents; 44; some leave because 45. Local government and private organizations are trying to help. The Open Door is one of the organizations of this kind. 46.

### 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 marking 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.

Most workers spend eight or nine hours on the job. They work because it's 47. They need to make enough money for 48: food, rent, clothing, transportation, tuition, and so on. They spend about one-third of their lives at work, but they hate it. They 49 and count the minutes until quitting time each day — or the days until their next vacation.

By 50, there are some people who actually enjoy work — in fact, they love to work. They spend many 51 hours on the job each week and often take work home with them. These workaholics are as 52 to their jobs as other people are to drugs or alcohol.

In some urban center, workaholism is so much common that people do not 53 it unusual; They accept the 54 as normal. Government workers in Washington D. C., for example 55 work sixty or seventy hours a week. They don't do this because they have to; they do it because they want to. Hundreds of workaholics in New York City tried to go to work even in the famous blackout of 1977. There was no electricity — no air conditioning, elevators, or lights — but many people went to their offices anyway. They sat 56 on the steps outside their office buildings and did their paperwork or had business meetings.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) consider      | I) extra       |
| B) investigation | J) impatiently |
| C) lifestyle     | K) inevitable  |
| D) relation      | L) illegally   |
| E) relate        | M) complain    |
| F) necessities   | N) temporary   |
| G) attack        | O) addicted    |
| H) frequently    |                |

## 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The horse preceded man on earth. Although the earliest remains of primitive horses have been found on the North American continent, many scientists believe this small species traveled

over a land mass in the Bering Sea to found the beginnings of the modern horse in Asia. It became extinct in America. Other scientists believe that the horse may have originated in Asia. In any event the animal soon spread into China, Europe, and the Middle East. The first modern horses to be introduced into the American continent came with the early Spanish explorers. Horses were bred into many types. The heavy horses developed in the low countries of Europe and were used for work and by the medieval knights to hold them and their heavy armor. The oldest breed of horses is said to be the Arabian. The only true wild horses left in the 20th century are found in Mongolia. Horses are said to rate in intelligence after the ape, elephant, and dog. They have excellent memories and can sometimes find their way home when lost, and sense danger better than their masters. The early civilizations of man that had and made use of the horse developed more rapidly than those which did not.

57. Some of the characteristics of the horse are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) poor memories  
 B) great loyalty  
 C) more intelligent than the dog  
 D) in some areas they can surpass the abilities of man
58. The horse originated \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) in the Middle East  
 B) in Europe  
 C) on the North American continent  
 D) in Spain
59. The primary uses of the horse for early man were \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) for food  
 B) for prestige  
 C) to make money  
 D) to work for him
60. What can be said about the varieties of horses?  
 A) The early horses were larger than the more modern breeds.  
 B) The only true wild horses left in the 20th century are in the Middle East.  
 C) The oldest breed of the modern horse is said to be the Arabian.  
 D) Medieval knights preferred fast, active horses.
61. Which of the following statements about the horse is NOT true?  
 A) The primitive horse became extinct in America.  
 B) The horse appears earlier than man on earth.  
 C) It is the Spanish explorers that brought the modern horse to America.  
 D) Horses can always find their way home.

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Today's trumpet is one of the world's oldest instruments. It is the result of many centuries of development. Although it looks nothing like its ancestors, there are many similarities. All trumpets are hollow tubes. They are all blown. And they all use the player's lips to produce the

basic sound.

The trumpet developed as players and makers worked to improve its design, size, shape, material, and method of construction. They wanted to create an instrument that would produce a beautiful and attractive tone, enable the performer to play all the notes of the scale, extend the range higher and lower, make it possible to play more difficult music, and, in general, be easier to play well. The remarkable way in which the modern trumpet achieves these goals is a measure of the success of all those who struggled to perfect this glorious instrument.

The trumpet is actually the leading member of an entire family of related instruments. There are trumpets of several different sizes, and in several different keys. There are cornets, bugles, flugelhorns, and a number of others that are all, similar to the trumpet in the way they are made and played.

The trumpet family is much more than a group of related instruments that can stir one with their sound, or narrow tubes of metal capable of producing a variety of musical sounds. It is a link to many different periods of history and to people of many cultures. From the use of trumpets in ancient religious ceremonies to the part they play in modern rock band, the trumpet family of instruments has much to tell about civilization and its development.

62. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) Science and the Trumpet  
 B) Recordings of the Trumpet  
 C) The Trumpet and Its Ancestry  
 D) How the Trumpet Is Made
63. Which of the following is needed to make the trumpet work?  
 A) Air pressure. B) Keen eyesight.  
 C) Daily cleaning. D) Long fingers.
64. Which of the following can be inferred about the first trumpet players?  
 A) They could not play all the notes of the scale.  
 B) They were not able to pick up the trumpet.  
 C) They could not play simple tunes.  
 D) They had difficulty improving upon the trumpet.
65. In line 1 of paragraph 4, the word "one" could best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the listener B) a family  
 C) the composer D) an instrument
66. From the passage, we can see that the author's attitude towards his writing is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) objective B) emotional  
 C) critical D) indifferent

#### 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) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that

best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

In every cultivated language there are two great classes of words which, taken together, comprise the whole vocabulary. First, there are those words 67 which we become acquainted in daily conversation, which we 68, that is to say, from the

69 of our own family and from our familiar associates, and 70 we should

know and use 71 we could not read or write. They 72 the common things of life, and are the stock in trade(惯用手段) of all who 73 the language. Such words may be called "popular", since they belong to the people 74 and are not the

exclusive 75 of a limited class.

On the other hand, our language 76 a multitude of words which are

comparatively 77 used in ordinary conversation. Their meanings are known to every educated person, but there is little 78 to use them at home or in the

marked place. Our 79 acquaintance with them comes not from our mother's 80 or from the talk of our school-

mates, 81 from books that we read,

lectures that we 82, or the more

formal conversation of 83 educated

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 67. A) at          | B) with        |
| C) by              | D) through     |
| 68. A) study       | B) imitate     |
| C) simulate        | D) learn       |
| 69. A) members     | B) relatives   |
| C) mates           | D) fellows     |
| 70. A) which       | B) that        |
| C) those           | D) ones        |
| 71. A) in spite of | B) despite     |
| C) even if         | D) even        |
| 72. A) make        | B) concern     |
| C) use             | D) exclude     |
| 73. A) say         | B) apply       |
| C) practise        | D) speak       |
| 74. A) in public   | B) at most     |
| C) at large        | D) at best     |
| 75. A) right       | B) privilege   |
| C) share           | D) possession  |
| 76. A) includes    | B) comprises   |
| C) excludes        | D) evolves     |
| 77. A) seldom      | B) much        |
| C) frequently      | D) irregularly |
| 78. A) prospect    | B) way         |
| C) necessity       | D) occasion    |
| 79. A) chance      | B) first       |
| C) own             | D) direct      |
| 80. A) tongue      | B) mouth       |
| C) lips            | D) words       |
| 81. A) besides     | B) and         |
| C) or              | D) but         |
| 82. A) listen      | B) attend to   |
| C) hear            | D) hear of     |
| 83. A) greatly     | B) deeply      |

speakers who are discussing some particular  
84 in a style appropriately elevated

above the habitual 85 of everyday  
life. Such words are called "learned", and the  
86 between them and "popular"  
words is of great importance to a right  
understanding of linguistic(语言学的) process.

- C) highly D) high  
84. A) theme B) topic  
C) problem D) question  
85. A) level B) degree  
C) extent D) scope  
86. A) comparison B) distinction  
C) contrast D) similarity

# Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. \_\_\_\_\_, they wouldn't have achieved so much(如果他们工作不是如此努力的话).  
88. He has to choose either he should leave without saying good-bye to anybody \_\_\_\_\_  
(要么在那里待更长的时间).  
89. The way of teaching in this school is still very traditional, \_\_\_\_\_ (老师讲课, 学生记笔记).  
90. Nuclear weapons should be developed to benefit the people \_\_\_\_\_ (而不是伤害他们).  
91. On such a night, \_\_\_\_\_ (小女孩不至于连不该单独外出都不知道).

# Key to Test 1

## Part II Reading Comprehension(Skimming and Scanning)

1. B    2. D    3. D    4. B    5. C    6. D    7. D

8. meet each other halfway / reach a compromise

9. love and respect

10. talk about your values

## Part III Listening Comprehension

11. C    12. A    13. B    14. B    15. C    16. B    17. D    18. B    19. C    20. A

21. D    22. C    23. C    24. D    25. B    26. D    27. B    28. A    29. C    30. C

31. A    32. D    33. A    34. B    35. C

36. runaway    37. missing    38. earn    39. adult

40. illegal    41. sex    42. criminals    43. Experts

44. some leave because there is a crisis in the family

45. they have been beaten or attacked sexually by a family member

46. It provides temporary care for runaways who are between twelve and seventeen years old

## Part IV Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)

47. K    48. F    49. M    50. C    51. I    52. O    53. A    54. D    55. H    56. J

57. D    58. C    59. D    60. C    61. D    62. C    63. A    64. A    65. A    66. A

## Part V Cloze

67. B    68. D    69. A    70. A    71. C    72. B    73. D    74. C    75. D    76. A

77. A    78. D    79. B    80. C    81. D    82. C    83. C    84. B    85. A    86. B

## Part VI Translation

87. Had they not been working so hard

88. or he should stay there longer

89. with teachers presenting lectures and students taking notes

90. rather than harm them

91. the little girl knew better than to go out alone

# Script for Test 1

## 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.

11. W: Excuse me, sir, could you please explain about the formula again?  
M: Very well, as soon as I've checked these figures on the board and assigned tomorrow's homework.  
Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?
12. M: When does the next train leave?  
W: You've just missed one by 5 minutes. Trains leave every 50 minutes, so you'll have to wait a while.  
Q: How long does the man have to wait for the next train?
13. W: Do you walk to work every day?  
M: Well, there is a bus going right by my house, and it is too far to walk.  
Q: How does the man usually go to work?
14. W: I wonder if I could borrow your dictionary, please?  
M: You certainly could if I have one, but I gave my old one to my brother last year, and I have not bought a new one yet.  
Q: What did the man say about his dictionary?
15. W: Oh, no! It's a quarter to five already and I'll miss my 6 o'clock train.  
M: Don't worry. That clock is 20 minutes fast. You have enough time to catch it.  
Q: When does this conversation take place?
16. M: Now then, Mrs. Smith, how long has this tooth been giving you trouble?  
W: Well, I had it filled last year and it was all right until last Sunday. Then it started hurting again.  
Q: What do we know about one of Mrs. Smith's teeth?
17. W: The taxi driver must have been driving too fast.  
M: I don't think so. He crashed into the tree because he was trying to avoid a bicycle in front of him.  
Q: What did the man say about the taxi driver?
18. W: We can either take the children with us to the movie or we can take them to my mother's house before we go.  
M: Well, I'll leave it up to you.  
Q: Who will decide?

## Conversation One (19-22)

- M: Fulton Police Station. Can I help you?  
W: Yes. It's about my daughter, Ellen. She went to school this morning and she hasn't arrived yet and it's eleven o'clock and...  
M: Just a moment, Mrs....  
W: Mrs. Strong. Katy Strong, 121 Bancraft Street.  
M: Thank you. Now Mrs. Strong, what exactly is the matter?

- W: Well, Ellen, that's my little daughter, left home this morning at about half past eight. Then her teacher telephoned me about half an hour ago and asked if Ellen was ill. I said, "No. Why?" And then she said, "Well, Ellen hasn't come to school yet." So I said I didn't know where she was. Then I decided to ring you.
- M: Quite right. Perhaps she went home to a friend? Have you asked your neighbors?
- W: Yes, I have. I've rung all the neighbors and they haven't seen her, and their children are all at school and ...
- M: I see. Now, let's have a few details. How old is Ellen?
- W: She's eight.
- M: And what does she look like?
- W: She's got long fair hair with a red ribbon in it. Er... she's got blue eyes and dimples.
- M: How tall is she?
- W: Er... about four feet tall. She is slim.
- M: And what's she wearing?
- W: She's wearing a brown coat and black shoes, red tights. Er... yellow skirt and green sweater. Yes, that's right.
- M: We'll do our best to find her, Mrs. Strong. I expect she's just playing truant. Now you keep calm and we'll telephone you as soon as we find her.
- W: Thank you. Goodbye.
- M: Goodbye, Mrs. Strong. And try not to worry.

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

19. Why did the woman call the Police Station?
20. How did the woman find that her daughter didn't go to school?
21. Which of the following description of the woman's daughter is not correct?
22. What did the man advise the woman to do?

**Conversation Two (23-25)**

- W: Good morning, Holiday Inn, can I help you?
- M: Yes. I'd like to book some rooms.
- W: Sure. What kind of room do you want, sir?
- M: I'm booking the rooms for Mr. Lee, my cousin, to be more exact. He is traveling with three of his colleagues and I suppose we need four single rooms.
- W: Four single rooms. Can you give me the dates, please?
- M: The 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup>, inclusive.
- W: I see, sir. Let me check. Would you please hold for a second?
- M: Sure.
- W: Thanks for holding, sir. Yes, we have four single rooms available. But I'm afraid they are on different floors, two on the fifth, one on the sixth and one on the eighth. Is that OK?
- M: OK, no problem. How much do you charge for one room?
- W: \$ 150 per night, including breakfast.
- M: Do I have to pay 15% for service?
- W: Yes, sir.
- M: I see.
- W: Can I have your name, sir?
- M: Nan Lee.
- W: Mr. Nan Lee. OK, sir. Let me check it again; four single rooms from 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>, Mr. Nan Lee.
- M: Right. By the way, can I pay by credit card or traveler's check?
- W: Both will do, sir.
- M: OK, thanks. Good-bye.



W: Good-bye, sir.

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

23. What is the man mainly inquiring about?
24. For how long does the man want to keep the room?
25. How much should be paid for one room per night?

## 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Andrew Jackson, who was President of the United States from 1829 to 1837, was one of the most colorful political figures in American history. He first won national attention during the War of 1812 when, as commander of about 5,000 backwoods farmers and soldiers, he completely defeated a well-trained British army of 10,000 men at the famous Battle of New Orleans.

There are many anecdotes about Jackson. Among them there is this humorous one.

After his wife died, Jackson lived alone and felt very lonely. He also began to worry greatly about his health. Several members of his family had died after suffering paralytic strokes, and Jackson was sure that he was going to die in the same way. He therefore lived in constant fear of having such a stroke.

One day at the home of some friends, he was playing chess with a young girl. Suddenly Jackson's hand dropped to his side and he seemed to become very weak. His face became pale. Several friends rushed to his side.

"At last it has come," said Jackson weakly. "I have had a stroke. My whole right side is paralyzed."

"How do you know?" someone asked.

"Because," Jackson answered, "in the past few minutes I have pinched my right leg several times, and there is absolutely no sensation in it."

"Oh! I beg your pardon, sir," said the young woman with whom he had been playing. "But that was my leg you were pinching!"

**Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. Who was Andrew Jackson?
27. What did Jackson worry about greatly after his wife died?
28. What was Jackson doing one day at the home of some friends?
29. Why couldn't he feel anything in his right leg?

### Passage Two

For the first time in our marriage, I had decided to spend my holiday alone, without my wife. We had not quarrelled. My common sense had told me that all habits—even good ones—should be broken from time to time. Doing everything together with my wife had become very much of a habit with me. So I had gone off to Italy on my own to spend three weeks at a hotel at the seaside. I had hoped it would be nice and warm. But actually it was 35°C in the shade, hot enough to roast an ox. I walked about in shorts, my bald head covered with a handkerchief, sweating and thirsty. And all the time I had to think of my wife, who had gone to the mountains of North Wales and was doubtless enjoying herself very much. Why had I, with my sensitive English skin, gone to Italy of all places? At night, I was kept awake by two bands playing like mad in the bar downstairs. Later on, when the bands had packed up for the night, it would be