

《大学英语》编辑部 编

大学英语四级考试 新题型模拟题精选

主 编 赵 磊

副主编 于春华

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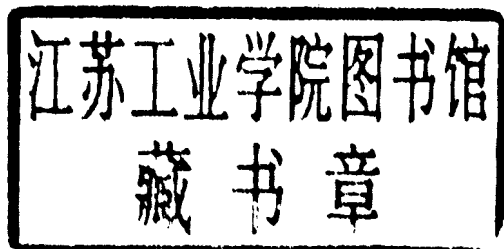


NEW SIMULATED CET - 4

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前 言

本书汇集了大学英语四级考试新题型模拟试卷 12 份,全部由历年来在四级考试中名列前茅的院校中具有丰富经验的教师编写,并由本刊编辑部审校、编辑成书。

本书采用 96 年元月开始使用的新题型(增添 Spot Dictation 和 Translation),在 12 份试卷中两种题型各占一半。

本书收入的模拟试卷均是以新教学大纲和根据新教学大纲制订的考试大纲为依据,按照教委 1995 年 7 月颁布的样题为标准而编写的。每份试题的形式和题量均与样题一致;难度、覆盖率、干扰词均与样题接近。

本书专为各院校考前课堂强化训练设计,采用 16 开本,除全一册合订本外,还备有刷胶分装本,可随意拆开分次使用。本书附有答题纸。答案和听力的文字记录另装一册,供教师掌握和使用,并可选择适当时机分发给学生。本书配有高品质录音带 4 盒,其质量和规范与四级考试样带相同。

由于编者水平有限,错误和不足之处在所难免,欢迎读者批评指正。

《大学英语》编辑部

1996 年 2 月

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Test One

试卷一

PAPER 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. 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 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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

C) At the airport.

B) In the waiting room.

D) In a restaurant.

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A) No, because there was no ladder. | C) Yes, Henry painted it |
| B) No, because Henry likes the present color. | D) Yes, someone else painted it. |
| 2. A) In a railroad station. | C) In a restaurant. |
| B) In a bus terminal. | D) In a hotel room. |
| 3. A) 10 minutes. | C) 30 minutes. |
| B) 20 minutes. | D) 40 minutes. |
| 4. A) He used to have one like it. | C) He would like to have one. |
| B) He didn't think it looked right. | D) He couldn't ride it. |
| 5. A) Her husband. | C) A fellow passenger. |
| B) Her friend. | D) A taxi driver. |
| 6. A) I don't think so. | C) He believed in him. |
| B) He is superstitious(迷信的). | D) Sometimes he predicts right. |
| 7. A) \$ 15. | C) \$ 50. |
| B) \$ 30. | D) \$ 100. |
| 8. A) George invited him. | C) No, he hasn't. |
| B) Yes, he has. | D) George wanted to come. |
| 9. A) New York. | C) Philadelphia |
| B) Chicago. | D) Washington. |
| 10. A) She can stay a little longer. | C) Her parents never worry about her. |
| B) She must go home now. | D) Her parents are too nervous. |

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 centre.*

Passage 1

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

11. A) Buying Thomas Jefferson's books.
B) Buying books in England.
C) Constructing the library building.
D) Asking experts in every field to work there.
12. A) It should have books on all subjects. C) It is the pride of the country.
B) It should buy many books on law. D) It should answer all kinds of questions.
13. A) Being the largest library in world.
B) Having Edison's first movie.
C) Experts in all fields working there.
D) Having collected various kinds of humorous books.

Passage 2

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

14. A) They are the most attractive women in Britain.
B) They are the most popular film stars.
C) They are the first women news announcers on British television.
D) They appear almost every night in TV plays.
15. A) At 10 in the evening. C) At 9 in the morning.
B) At 9 in the evening. D) At 10 in the morning.
16. A) People still talk a lot about it.
B) Fewer people watched Susan's program from then on.
C) Anna's photographs appeared frequently in newspapers.
D) The number of viewers of her program that day increased by millions.

Passage 3

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

17. A) It is completely flat. C) It has many large lakes.
B) It has few rivers. D) It is hilly.
18. A) The soil has been overworked. C) The weather is too dry.
B) The climate is cold. D) The soil is sandy.
19. A) By raising cattle. C) By working in factories.
B) By working on farms. D) By raising sheep.
20. A) At school. C) From books.
B) From their parents. D) In factories.

Part I**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 centre.

21. When you speak, you should confine strictly _____ the subject.
A) on C) about
B) to D) for
22. After criminals were caught, they were accused and put on _____.
A) death C) torture
B) trial D) sentence
23. She is very careful with her money, and spends only a _____ of her earnings.
A) function C) fountain
B) foundation D) fraction
24. As the clouds drifted away an even higher peak became _____ to the climbers.
A) visible C) apparent
B) obvious D) plain
25. People tend to avoid living in regions where there are extremes of heat and cold; they prefer _____ temperatures.
A) modest C) ordinary
B) moderate D) intermediate
26. _____ you will have to make up your mind, so you might as well do it now.
A) Sooner of later C) After all
B) First of all D) last of all
27. He is easily _____ at my words and I do not want to talk to him.
A) defended C) created
B) afforded D) offended
28. We _____ that you knew the whole matter.
A) thought it for sure C) took it for certainty
B) regarded it for sure D) took it for granted
29. I _____ difficulties in language when I arrived in London.
A) encountered C) contracted
B) established D) caused
30. Several prisoners _____ from their guards and escaped.
A) broke away C) broke through
B) broke out D) broke down
31. After a thorough search, the police _____ most of the missing jewels.
A) retreated C) recorded
B) refreshed D) recovered
32. Although buses are _____ to depart at a certain hour, they are often late.
A) scheduled C) outlined

- B)requested
D)loaded
33. Let me give you _____.
A)advice
B)an advice
C)some advice
D)the advice
34. It _____ everyday so far this month.
A)is raining
B)rained
C)rains
D)has rained
35. The agreement _____ before hand.
A)will have to be drawn
B)will be have to drawn up
C)will to be have drawn up
D)have to will drawn up
36. I would appreciate _____ it a secret.
A)you to keep
B)that you would keep
C)your keeping
D)that you are keeping
37. They believed that land did not belong to people but _____ people belong to land.
A)that
B)when
C)where
D)how
38. He failed his exam, _____ proves that he wasn't working hard enough.
A)what
B)of which
C)which
D)this
39. We were _____ moved _____ we shouted.
A)so...as
B)such...that
C)such...as
D)so...that
40. He told us that many lives were lost in that accident, _____?
A)had he
B)C)did they
C)didn't he
D)didn't he
41. Not only I but also Tom and Mary _____ fond of watching television.
A)am
B)is
C)are
D)be
42. About a million tonnes of matter leave _____ surface each second, and this steady outward movement of matter has been called the solar wind.
A)the sun
B)sun's
C)the sun's
D)of the sun's
43. When semiconductors are subjected to light, _____ conductivity becomes very high.
A)its
B)their
C)whose
D)of which
44. What he is interested in is _____ of the modern genetics.
A)fundamental
B)a fundamental
C)fundamentals
D)the fundamentals
45. Rain clouds and smoke caused by pollution look so much alike that one _____ tell the difference between the two of them.
A)can hardly
B)cannot hardly
C)can hard
D)hardly can
46. "Vertical growth" of cities means that buildings become _____ so that a small area supports a big population.

- A) more and more C) larger and larger
B) higher and higher D) taller and taller
47. Galileo's evidence showed that if resistance of the air is disregarded, all things fall at the same speed, regardless _____ weight.
A) of C) with
B) to D) from
48. _____ a certain impurity, such as arsenic, into silicon and germanium and they will become semiconductors.
A) Introducing C) Introduce
B) To introduce D) If introduced
49. Never before _____ made so great achievements in science and technology.
A) we have C) did we
B) have we D) do we
50. Every organism produces waste products no longer useful to itself and which _____ to accumulate would in fact be harmful.
A) if they allowed C) if was allowed
B) if were allowed D) if allowed

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 3 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 centre.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Another common type of reasoning is the search for causes and results. We want to know whether cigarettes really do cause lung cancer, what cause malnutrition, (营养不良), the decay of cities, or the decay of teeth. We are equally interested in effects: what is the effect of sulphur or lead in the atmosphere, of oil spills and raw sewage (污水、污物) in rivers and the sea, of staying up late on the night before an examination?

Causal reasoning may go from cause to effect or from effect to cause. Either way, we reason from what we know to what we want to find out. Sometimes we reason from an effect to a cause and then on to another effect. Thus, if we reason that because the lights have gone out, the refrigerator won't work, we first relate the effect (lights out) to the cause (power off) and then relate that cause to another effect (refrigerator not working). This kind of reasoning is called, for short, effect to effect. It is quite common to reason through an extensive chain of causal relations. When the lights go out we might reason in the following causal chain: lights out—power off—refrigerator not working—temperature will rise—milk will sour. In other words, we diagnose (判定) a succession of effects from the power failure, each becoming the cause of the next.

Causes are classified as (necessary, sufficient, or contributory) (起辅助作用的). A necessary cause is one which must be present for the effect to occur, as combustion (燃烧) is neces-

sary to drive a gasoline engine. A sufficient cause is one which can produce an effect unaided (独自的), though there may be more than one sufficient cause; a dead battery is enough to keep a car from starting, but faulty spark plugs (火花塞) or an empty gas tank will have the same effect. A contributory cause is one which helps to produce an effect but cannot do so by itself, as running through a red light may help cause an accident, though other factors—pedestrians (行人) or other cars in the intersection—must also be present.

In establishing or refuting (驳斥, 反驳) a causal relation it is usually necessary to show the process by which the alleged (所宣称的, 所指称的) cause produces the effect. Such an explanation is called a causal process.

51. What the author discussed in the previous section is most probably about _____.
 A) relationships between causes and results C) some other common types of reasoning
 B) classification of reasoning D) some special type of reasoning
52. According to the passage, to do the “effect to effect” reasoning is to reason
 A) from cause to effect
 B) from effect to cause
 C) from effect to effect and on to cause
 D) from effect to cause and on to another effect
53. A necessary cause is _____.
 A) one without which it is impossible for the effect to occur
 B) one of the causes that can produce the effect
 C) one that is enough to make the effect occur
 D) none of them
54. Your refrigerator is not working and you have found that the electric power has been cut off. The power failure is a _____.
 A) necessary cause C) contributory cause
 B) sufficient cause D) none of them
55. This passage mainly discusses _____.
 A) causal reasoning C) various types of reasoning
 B) classification of causes D) the causal process

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

I hear many parents complaining that their teen-age children are rebelling, I wish it were so. At your age you ought to be growing away from your parents. You should be learning to stand on your own two feet. But take a good look at the present rebellion. It seems that teen-agers are all taking the same way of showing that they disagree with their parents. Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at (attempting to seize) one another's hands for reassurance.

They claim they want to dress as they please. But they all wear the same clothes. They set off in new directions in music. But somehow they all end up crowded round listening to the same record. Their reason for thinking or acting in thus-and-such a way is that the crowd is doing it. They have come out of their cocoon (蚕茧)—into a larger cocoon.

It has become harder and harder for a teen-ager to stand up against the popularity wave and to go his or her own way. Industry has firmly carved out a teen-age market. These days

every teen-ager can learn from the advertisements what a teen-ager should have and be. And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children. All this adds up to a great barrier for the teen-ager who wants to find his or her own path.

But the barrier is worth climbing over. The path is worth following. You may want to listen to classical music instead of going to a party. You may want to collect rocks when everyone else is collecting records. You may have some thoughts that you don't care to share at once with your classmates. Well, go to it, Find yourself. Be yourself. Popularity will come—with the people who respect you for who you are. That's the only kind of popularity that really counts.

56. The author's purpose writing this passage is to tell _____.
A) readers how to be popular in with around
B) teen-agers how to learn to decide things for themselves
C) parents how to control and guide their children
D) people how to understand and respect each other
57. According to the author, many teen-agers think they are brave enough to act on their own, but, in fact, most of them _____.
A) have much difficulty understanding each other
B) lack confidence
C) dare not cope with problems single-handed
D) are very much afraid of getting lost
58. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A) There is no popularity that really counts.
B) What many parents are doing is in fact hindering their children from finding their own paths.
C) It is not necessarily bad for a teen-ager to disagree with his or her classmates.
D) Most teen-agers claim that they want to do what they like to, but they are actually doing the same.
59. The author thinks of advertisements as _____.
A) convincing
B) influential
C) instructive
D) authoritative
60. During the teen-age years, one should learn to _____.
A) differ from others in as many ways as possible
B) get into the right season and become popular
C) find one's real self
D) rebel against parents and the popularity waves

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

In the same way that a child must be able to move his arms and legs before he can learn to walk, the child must physiologically be capable of producing and experiencing particular emotions before these emotions can be modified through learning. Psychologists have found that there are two basic processes by which learning takes place. One kind of learning is called "classical conditioning". This occurs when one event or stimulus is consistently paired with, or followed by, a reward or punishment. It is through classical conditioning that a child learns

to associate his mother's face and voice with happiness and love, for he learns that this person provides food and comfort. Negative emotions are learned in a similar fashion.

The second kind of learning is called "operant conditioning." This occurs when an individual learns to do things that produce rewards in his environment and learns not to do things that produce punishments. For example, if a mother always attends to her baby when he cries and cuddles him until he is quiet, she may teach him that if he cries he will get attention from mother. Thus, the baby will learn to increase his crying in order to have his mother more.

Every day, we grow and have new experiences. We constantly learn by reading, watching television, interacting with other people, and so forth. This learning affects our emotions. Why is it that we learn to like some people and dislike others? If a person is nice to us, cares about us, we learn to associate this person with positive feelings, such as joy, happiness, and friendliness. On the other hand, if a person is mean to us, does not care about us, and even deliberately does things to harm us, we learn to associate this person with negative feelings, such as unhappiness, discomfort, and anger.

61. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
A) teach children how to learn to produce and experience certain emotions
B) give the general reader an account of two basic kinds of learning
C) give parents some advice on how to modify their children's emotions through learning
D) discuss with psychologists how positive and negative feelings are produced
62. If your jokes often find a ready echo in a person, you will learn through _____ that telling jokes to this person is fun, and you will try with greater efforts to be humorous in his presence.
A) classical conditioning
B) operant conditioning
C) neither of them
D) some other sorts of conditioning
63. If a child is bitten or startled several times by a dog, he may learn to associate furry animals with pain or startle and thus develop a fear of furry animals. This is a typical example of learning through _____.
A) classical conditioning
B) operant conditioning
C) both of them
D) neither of them
64. In the third paragraph, the author is _____.
A) discussing how we grow and have new experiences every day
B) talking about learning to modify emotions through operant conditioning
C) concentrating on learning by reading, watching television, interacting with people, and so on
D) using examples to further illustrate learning through classical conditioning
65. In the following paragraphs the author will most probably go on to discuss _____.
A) definitions of positive feelings and negative feelings
B) the third kind of learning
C) further examples of learning through operant conditioning
D) none of the above

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

In these days of technological triumphs, it is well to remind ourselves from time to time

that living mechanisms are often incomparably more efficient than their artificial imitations. There is no better illustration of this idea than the sonar (声纳) system of bats. It is billions of times more efficient and more sensitive than the radars and sonars designed by man.

Of course, the bats have had some 50 million years of evolution to refine their sonar. Their physiological mechanisms for echo location, based on all this accumulated experience, therefore deserve our thorough study and analysis.

To appreciate the precision of the bats' echo location, we must first consider the degree of their reliance upon it. Thanks to sonar, an insect-eating bat can get along perfectly well without eyesight. This was brilliantly demonstrated by the Italian naturalist Lazzaro Spallanzani. He caught some bats in a bell tower, blinded them, and released them outdoors. Four of these blind bats were recaptured after they had found their way back to the bell tower, and on examining their stomachs' contents, Spallanzani found that they had been able to capture and eat flying insects. We know from experiments that bats easily find insects in the dark of night, even when the insects make no sound that can be heard by human ears. A bat will catch hundreds of softbodied silent flying insects in a single hour. It will even detect and chase pebbles (卵石) tossed (向上扔) into the air.

66. According to the author, the sonar system of bats is an example of the idea that _____.
- A) this is the age of technological triumphs
 - B) modern machines are inefficient
 - C) living mechanisms are often more efficient than man-made machines
 - D) artificial imitations are always less efficient than living mechanisms
67. The author suggests that the sonar system of bats _____.
- A) was at the height of its perfection 50 million years ago
 - B) is better than man-made sonar because it has had 50 million years to be refined
 - C) should have been discovered by man many years ago
 - D) is the same as it was 50 million years ago
68. Echo location in this article means the _____.
- A) location of echoes
 - B) ability to determine where an echo comes from
 - C) scientific term for sound waves
 - D) ability to locate unseen objects by echoes
69. This article was written to illustrate _____.
- A) the deficiencies of man-made sonar
 - B) the dependence of man upon animals
 - C) that we are living in a machine age
 - D) that the sonar system of bats is remarkable
70. The following is the main point of the article:
- A) A bat will catch hundreds of insects in a single hour.
 - B) There is a perfection in nature which sometimes can not be matched by man's creative efforts.
 - C) The phrase "blind as a bat" is valid.
 - D) Sonar and radar systems of man are inefficient.

试卷二

PAPER TWO

Part IV

Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, there are 5 items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

71. (Passage 1, Para. 2, Lines 9—10)

In other words, we diagnose a succession of effects from the power failure, each becoming the cause of the next.

72. (Passage 2, para. 1, Lines 4—6)

Instead of striking out boldly on their own, most of them are clutching at one another's hands for reassurance.

73. (Passage 2, Para. 3, Lines 3—5)

And many of today's parents have come to award high marks for the popularity of their children.

74. (Passage 3, Para. 2, Lines 5—6)

This occurs when an individual learns to do things that produce rewards in his environment and learns not to do things that produce punishments.

75. (Passage 4, Para. 1, Lines 1—2)

In these days of technological triumphs, it is well to remind ourselves from time to time that living mechanisms are often incomparably efficient than their artificial imitations.

Part V

Writing

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of the three paragraphs. Your part of the composition should be no less than 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition with a pen on the Composition Sheet.*

HOW TO SPEND THE SUMMER VACATION

- 1. In schools, we have Sundays and other holidays. _____

- 2. Thus it is for health that we have our summer vacation. _____

- 3. Another point we have to consider is that our time should not be spent entirely in play. _____

学校:

姓名:

划线要求

用 HB—2B 铅笔按这样填写 [A]
不允许这样填写 [X]
要有一定粗度, 浓度盖过字母底色
修改要用橡皮擦干净
不能用钢笔或原珠笔, 否则试卷作废
注意不要划错行(可用直心尺对齐)

大学英语四级考试(CET4)
答题纸(1)

试
卷
代
号

(A)
(B)
(C)
(D)

学校代号					准考证号				
(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	26 (A) (B) (C) (D)	51 (A) (B) (C) (D)	61 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
2 (A) (B) (C) (D)	27 (A) (B) (C) (D)	52 (A) (B) (C) (D)	62 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)	28 (A) (B) (C) (D)	53 (A) (B) (C) (D)	63 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)	29 (A) (B) (C) (D)	54 (A) (B) (C) (D)	64 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
5 (A) (B) (C) (D)	30 (A) (B) (C) (D)	55 (A) (B) (C) (D)	65 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
6 (A) (B) (C) (D)	31 (A) (B) (C) (D)	56 (A) (B) (C) (D)	66 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
7 (A) (B) (C) (D)	32 (A) (B) (C) (D)	57 (A) (B) (C) (D)	67 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
8 (A) (B) (C) (D)	33 (A) (B) (C) (D)	58 (A) (B) (C) (D)	68 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
9 (A) (B) (C) (D)	34 (A) (B) (C) (D)	59 (A) (B) (C) (D)	69 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
10 (A) (B) (C) (D)	35 (A) (B) (C) (D)	60 (A) (B) (C) (D)	70 (A) (B) (C) (D)	
11 (A) (B) (C) (D)	36 (A) (B) (C) (D)	注意: 考生不能在此样填写, 否则试卷作废	评卷员代号	作文分
12 (A) (B) (C) (D)	37 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(0) (0) (0)	(0)
13 (A) (B) (C) (D)	38 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(1) (1) (1)	(1)
14 (A) (B) (C) (D)	39 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(2) (2) (2)	(2)
15 (A) (B) (C) (D)	40 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(3) (3) (3)	(3)
			(4) (4) (4)	(4)
16 (A) (B) (C) (D)	41 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(5) (5) (5)	(5)
17 (A) (B) (C) (D)	42 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(6) (6) (6)	(6)
18 (A) (B) (C) (D)	43 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(7) (7) (7)	(7)
19 (A) (B) (C) (D)	44 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(8) (8) (8)	(8)
20 (A) (B) (C) (D)	45 (A) (B) (C) (D)	(9) (9) (9)	(9)	
			(10)	
21 (A) (B) (C) (D)	46 (A) (B) (C) (D)	71 (0) (0.5) (1) (1.5) (2) (2.5)	(11)	
22 (A) (B) (C) (D)	47 (A) (B) (C) (D)	72 (0) (0.5) (1) (1.5) (2) (2.5)	(12)	
23 (A) (B) (C) (D)	48 (A) (B) (C) (D)	73 (0) (0.5) (1) (1.5) (2) (2.5)	(13)	
24 (A) (B) (C) (D)	49 (A) (B) (C) (D)	74 (0) (0.5) (1) (1.5) (2) (2.5)	(14)	
25 (A) (B) (C) (D)	50 (A) (B) (C) (D)	75 (0) (0.5) (1) (1.5) (2) (2.5)	(15)	