

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

x p e r i e n c i n g

# 大学体验英语<sup>®</sup>

(第二版)

## Experiencing English

### 综合训练与自测

# 4

总主编 安晓灿 时真妹  
总主审 孔庆炎 刘鸿章  
主 编 蔡 明 王 薇



高等教育出版社



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## 前 言

教学考试既是教师获取教学反馈信息以改进教学、保证教学质量的重要依据,又是学生调整学习策略、改进学习方法、提高学习效率的有效手段。

普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材《大学体验英语》自出版发行以来受到广大师生的热烈欢迎。根据用户的反馈,急需开发一套考试系列丛书,来保证《大学体验英语》能够涵盖教学与检测的全过程。编写本系列丛书的目的就是要为使用《大学体验英语》教材的学校进行期末考试和最终参加大学英语四、六级考试提供教学检测和自测评估所需要的备考资源和考前训练。编者相信,使用本系列备考丛书来推进《大学体验英语》教学实践与研究,定会更好地贯彻实施教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》。

《大学体验英语》考试系列丛书的设计与编写以教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,充分考核学生实际使用语言进行语言交际的能力。试题资料多选自最新的英语国家的报纸杂志和网络资讯,题材广泛,语言规范。

本套丛书由《大学体验英语(第二版)综合训练与自测》1—4册《大学英语四级考试模拟试题集》和《大学英语六级考试模拟试题集》组成。《大学体验英语(第二版)综合训练与自测》1—4册的编写符合《大学英语课程教学要求》中规定的一般要求,重点考核《大学体验英语》立体化教材1—4册涵盖的一般要求中的词汇与相应的词组的主要用法,以及教材涉及的交际主题、应用文,语言知识和应用技能。每一册包括10套试卷,其中还包括卷头、答题纸、答案、录音文字稿、评分标准。

《大学英语四级考试模拟试题集》和《大学英语六级考试模拟试题集》的设计分别以《大学英语课程教学要求》中规定的一般要求和较高要求为依据,帮助备考的学生熟悉大学英语改革后四、六级考试的题型、内容、难易度、做题方法以及时间要求,在复习、巩固、总结与强化已学的英语语言知识和技能的基础上,进一步提高英语综合应用能力。

《大学体验英语》考试系列丛书由广东韶关学院外语学院安晓灿教授和大连理工大学时真妹教授任总主编。大连理工大学孔庆炎教授任主审,美国普渡大学文学院ESL项目负责人、博士生导师Margie Berns教授作语言顾问。

《大学体验英语(第二版)综合训练与自测4》由吉林农业大学蔡明教授、王薇副教授任主编;姜海英编写听力部分;王薇编写阅读Passage A部分;李秀杰编写阅读Passage B部分;刘迎春编写完形填空和翻译部分;蔡明编写写作部分;安晓灿教授参加每套试题听力与阅读部分的编写。

由于编者水平有限,本书难免有不足之处,希望广大使用者不吝指正。

编 者

2008年1月



# Contents

<b>Achievement Test 1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Achievement Test 2</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Achievement Test 3</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Achievement Test 4</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Achievement Test 5</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Achievement Test 6</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>Achievement Test 7</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Achievement Test 8</b>	<b>85</b>
<b>Achievement Test 9</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Achievement Test 10</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>Keys</b>	<b>121</b>
<b>Scripts</b>	<b>141</b>

# Achievement

# Test 1

## Part I Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)



### Section A

*Directions: In this section, you will hear five short conversations. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from A, B, C and D. (5 points)*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A) Teacher and student.<br>C) Husband and wife.                        | B) Doctor and patient.<br>D) Boss and secretary.                            |
| 2. A) Appearance.<br>C) Manner.   | B) Confidence.<br>D) Punctuality.   |
| 3. A) To take pictures of their son.<br>C) To take pictures of their dog. | B) To take pictures of their daughter.<br>D) To take pictures of their cat. |
| 4. A) At home.<br>C) On the phone.  | B) At the office.<br>D) In the street.                                      |
| 5. A) Her flight was cancelled.<br>C) She missed her flight.              | B) Her flight was delayed.<br>D) She changed her flight.                    |

### Section B

*Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Listen carefully and choose the best answer from A, B, C and D. (10 points)*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 6. A) Japan.<br>C) Austria.                 | B) Australia.<br>D) India.                   |
| 7. A) This morning.<br>C) Tomorrow morning. | B) This afternoon.<br>D) Tomorrow afternoon. |
| 8. A) \$100.<br>C) \$300.                   | B) \$200.<br>D) \$400.                       |
| 9. A) Blue.<br>C) Bluish gray.              | B) Gray.<br>D) Grayish blue.                 |

10. A) Because she failed to find a pleasant style. B) Because she wasn't happy with the service.  
C) Because she didn't have the right size. D) Because she thought the price was too high.

### Section C

*Directions: Listen to the following passage carefully and choose the best answer from A, B, C and D. (10 points)*

11. A) A public servant. B) American president.  
C) A judge. D) A lawyer.
12. A) Once. B) Twice. C) Three times. D) Four times.
13. A) In 1860. B) In 1861. C) In 1862. D) In 1863.
14. A) A scientist B) A broker. C) A writer. D) An automaker.
15. A) He was a great musician. B) He was a great writer.  
C) He was a great politician. D) He was a great baseball player.

### Section D

*Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written. (10 points)*

You hear of it happening more and more these days — someone meeting someone else over the Internet and (16) \_\_\_\_\_ marriage. It may seem like a (17) \_\_\_\_\_ coming true — until it happens to you or someone you know. I am one of the few who met their “(18) \_\_\_\_\_” through the Internet and that's just how we also (19) \_\_\_\_\_ when it happened to us.

We met in chat-room on the (20) \_\_\_\_\_ of computer and the Internet. I was in the USA and he was in England. We chatted on the Internet and (21) \_\_\_\_\_ for almost a year before we finally met. We were both (22) \_\_\_\_\_ the end of our marriages and just (23) \_\_\_\_\_ having each other to talk to and discovered we had a lot (24) \_\_\_\_\_. In no time at all, it felt as if we'd known each other for years. He sometimes called me at work, and oh, such lovely (25) \_\_\_\_\_ we'd sent each other. It truly was a “worldly romance” in bloom!



**Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)****Section A Careful Reading**

*Directions: There are two passages for this task. The passages are 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 answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. (20 points)*

*Passage A*

In the current climate of international test competitions and increased student exchanges, science and science education teaching practices have come under closer scrutiny (调查) in the United States. Based on the comparative statistical data, the U.S. approach to science education is more efficient and appropriate than the European one. The level of science instruction in Europe (especially in Eastern Europe) is relatively high. For example, 90 percent of Bulgarian Students graduate from high school with scientific knowledge equivalent to introductory courses for science majors at an American college. The educational system in the United States stands apart from the rest of the world, however, because it operates with a free market spirit in a much less regulated climate. Its curricular organization is less structured, allowing the students themselves the freedom to make their own educational choices. This aspect of the American system is its strength.

Many factors contribute to the United States' scientific and economic success. According to some experts, one of these factors is the uniquely American way of instruction, which deemphasizes (不强调) rote memorization (死记硬背) and develops higher-order thinking skills. A second factor contributing to the scientific success may be that the United States is known to have a more open immigration policy and a generally welcoming culture. 20 to 35 percent of the science and engineering faculty in U.S. higher education are foreign-born. A recent study shows that foreign-born scientists contribute a high degree to scientific research in the United States. America may be considered as a land of opportunity in which talents flourish in ways that are difficult at home. A third, additional explanation for the scientific and economic success of the United States is related to uniquely American curricular organization, which is especially efficient at and appropriate for teaching mathematics and the natural sciences (only!). In conclusion, the American educational style, where children are encouraged to follow their own inclinations (兴趣), allows for a better self-selection, which is appropriate for the sciences because the knowledge required in this field does not come so naturally to human.

26. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) The European approach to science education is less efficient than that of the United States.
  - B) The European level of science instruction is much higher than that of the USA.
  - C) Bulgarian high school students equal American college students in scientific knowledge.
  - D) American college students are more restricted than European students in selecting courses.

27. Why is the U.S. educational system unique?
- A) Because American students are allowed to choose their own courses.
  - B) Because it runs with a free market spirit in a less restricted atmosphere.
  - C) Because it pursues a more open immigration policy.
  - D) Because there are 20 to 35 percent foreign-born scientists working for it.
28. Which of the following factors does NOT contribute to the U.S. scientific success?
- A) The U.S. has a unique way of instruction that cultivates higher-level thinking skills.
  - B) The U.S. accepts a large number of immigrants with science and engineering education background.
  - C) American students are encouraged to select science courses at secondary schools.
  - D) America has a more flexible curricular organization which is efficient for sciences.
29. What can we infer from the passage?
- A) A good science education system contributes to a country's scientific success.
  - B) Eastern European students are more competent than American students.
  - C) American students have the freedom to choose the curriculum of their major.
  - D) American children can go after their own interest, which helps develop their creative ideas.
30. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the advantage of the U.S. open immigration policy
  - B) the efficient and proper approach of the U.S. to science education
  - C) the great contribution of foreign-born scientists to American scientific research
  - D) the ideal place of receiving higher education and doing scientific research

### Passage B

WOLVES dine on moose and caribou (驼鹿和驯鹿), creatures favored by Alaska's human hunters. Since the number of moose and caribou is falling, hunters are allowed to shoot the competing wolves from the air. In 1996 and 2000, Alaska's voters turned down proposals to resume aerial "predator (食肉动物) control". But these votes were reversed in 2003, a move supported by the Board of Game, a citizens' panel with authority over many wildlife decisions.

Aerial wolf-hunting started again late in 2003 and was expanded this winter: around 600 wolves will be killed during the current season. This month, after reviewing several proposals to expand the practice, the Board of Game decided to open up just one area to it, partly because state officials said that it was hard to monitor the current program.

Aerial wolf-killing is banned in the rest of the country, but it does not lack for supporters in Alaska. Killing wolves costs the state next to nothing: volunteer pilots and hunters perform the task.

However, shooting one kind of animal so that hunters can shoot another worries a lot of biologists and greens. They are also angry because the state plans to kill about 80 brown bears later this spring.

There is also the effect on Alaska's tourism, now its second biggest industry after oil. Around 1.5 million people visit the state each summer, many of them coming to see the wolves and bears. This pits those who make a living from taking people to see the animals against those who shoot them.

Tourists visiting Denali National Park this summer may also be disappointed. There, a group of

wolves called the Toklat pack has long been popular with visitors. But in February the Toklat pack wandered a short distance off the park and the leading female was shot. Since then, says Gordon Haber, a biologist who has traced the pack's genetic and social bonds back 40 years, several pack members have returned to look for the female and themselves been caught.

Mr. Haber is "over-romanticising (过于浪漫化)" the Toklat wolves, says Jennifer Yuhas, an executive director of the Alaska Outdoor Council, a pro-hunting-and-fishing group. It all depends on your point of view. Then again, cars kill some 600 moose in Alaska each year. Time to hunt a few Fords?

31. What does the sentence "these votes were reversed" (Para. 1, line 4) imply?
- A) The voters of 2003 were worried about aerial "predator control".
  - B) The voters of 2003 were allowed for aerial "predator control".
  - C) The voters of 2003 were disappointed at aerial "predator control".
  - D) The voters of 2003 were opposed to aerial "predator control".
32. The state's plan of shooting wolves and bears will make \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Alaska's businesses more prosperous
  - B) Alaska's tourism suffer losses
  - C) Denali National Park more popular with visitors
  - D) Denali National Park lose all its visitors
33. From the passage, we know that the author is inclined to hold that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) whether or not to hunt wolves and bears depends on concrete conditions
  - B) it's necessary to shoot wolves and bears right now
  - C) it is reasonable to turn down the proposal to hunt wolves and bears
  - D) it is time to take action to solve transport problems
34. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) Aerial wolf-hunting costs the state too much.
  - B) Wildlife-hunting worries many biologists and greens.
  - C) Aerial wolf-hunting was not allowed in 1996 and 2000.
  - D) Mr. Haber holds an optimistic view of the practice of hunting wolves.
35. What is Jennifer Yuhas' attitude toward the practice of shooting wolves and bears?
- A) Negative.
  - B) Positive.
  - C) Indifferent.
  - D) Neutral.

## Section B Short Answer Questions

*Directions: In this section, there is a passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest words (not exceeding 10 words). Put your answers in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. (5 points)*

Men generally avoid going to doctors — for checkups and even for care when they have a problem.

A nationwide survey of 1 000 adults conducted by Mens Health magazine and CNN found that one-third of men would not go to the doctor even if they were experiencing chest pains or shortness of breath, two top indicators of a heart attack.



"I hate going to the doctor," says Bob Eller, a 42-year-old Silver Spring businessman. "If you don't go, then you won't have to hear the bad news."

Avoiding the doctor can lead to worse news, however. It is important to have a relationship with a primary care doctor even if you are not sick, says Patrick Taylor, spokesman for the National Men's Health Foundation, a non-profit organization that tries to educate and motivate men to take better care of themselves.

"Men's perceptions of health care seem to be a mixture of fear, embarrassment and machismo (男人气魄), Mr. Taylor says. The problem begins in the late teens and early 20s. Though women are taught the importance of seeing a doctor, men have no such scheduled tests and, once they are on their own, no mother to press them into going. By contrast, reproductive issues such as birth control, childbirth and breast health generally ensure that women see a doctor at least once or twice a year.

Even if men are reluctant to see a doctor, there are other tools they can use to at least get them thinking about their health. The wealth of information on the Internet can be a valuable tool, Dr. Copeland says. "I think the Internet is a good thing," he says. "The better educated the patient is, the easier my job is." Another quick health-check tool is to take advantage of health services that large companies sometimes offer. "I definitely recommend office health," Dr. Mintz says. "Sometimes those tests are not totally accurate, but at least it promotes conversation."

36. What are the two main signs of a heart attack?

\_\_\_\_\_

37. What is the real reason for Bob Eller to avoid seeing a doctor?

\_\_\_\_\_

38. Mr. Taylor thinks that men's view of health care is a blend of

\_\_\_\_\_

39. According to Dr. Copeland, what can make men think about their health?

\_\_\_\_\_

40. Why does Dr. Mintz definitely recommend office health?

\_\_\_\_\_

## ★ Section C Fast Reading

*Directions: In this section, there is a short passage with 5 statements. Read each of the statements carefully, and judge whether it is true or false according to the passage within 5 minutes. (5 points)*

Need for good jobs reverberates (反响) through the responses of working women in the 2004 *Ask a Working Woman* survey. Finding and keeping a good job with basic benefits in today's economy is the leading concern of working women both personally and as public policy. Working women contribute to a majority of their families' incomes, and many work irregular hours and shifts different from their spouses or partners.

Nearly half — 48 percent — of working women have been out of work in the past year or have a family member or close friend who has been out of work. This experience with joblessness is even greater for women of color. Sixty-one percent of African American women, fifty-six percent of Latinas and fifty-two percent of Asian Pacific American women have been or know someone who has been out of work in the past

year. Good jobs are hard to find, and overwhelming numbers of working women — ninety percent — say they know how tough it is to find a job that pays well and provides benefits in today's job market.

One-quarter to one-third of working women lack basic benefits. These basic benefits — which include secure, affordable health insurance, prescription drug coverage (范围), pension or retirement benefits, equal pay and paid sick leave — are among the most important benefits for working women. Nearly one-third of women say they do not have affordable health insurance or paid sick leave, for example, and more than one-third lack retirement benefits.

- [ ] 41. According to the survey, the greatest concern of working women is finding and keeping a good job with basic benefits.
- [ ] 42. According to the statistics, more black American women are jobless than American women of other colors.
- [ ] 43. Only a small part of working women have realized that it is tough to find a job with a good pay and benefits.
- [ ] 44. Among the most important benefits for working women is affordable health insurance.
- [ ] 45. The purpose of the 2004 *Ask a Working Woman* survey is to find out the responses of working women to their lack of basic benefits.

## Part III Cloze (10 minutes)

*Directions: There are twenty 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. (10 points)*

We'd like to believe there's an infinite supply of water on the planet. But the 46 is false. Available fresh water 47 less than one half of one percent of all the water on Earth. The 48 is sea water, or polar ice. Fresh water is renewable only by rainfall, 49 the rate of 40 000-50 000 cubic km per year.

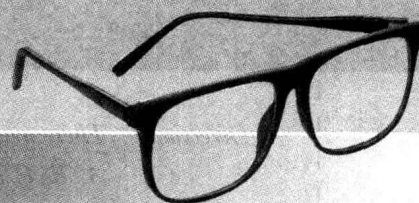
Global consumption of fresh water is doubling 50 20 years now. That's more than twice the rate of human population growth. 51 human beings actually use only 10% of the planet's fresh water. About 65% of the world's fresh water goes to industrial agriculture, 52 uses water at a much higher rate than the small 53 family farmers who are being 54. The rest goes to other industrial 55, like high-tech and computer manufacturing.

56 the United Nations, more than one billion people on Earth already lack 57 to clean fresh drinking water. Still, industrial water users 58 to double their consumption 59 the next twenty-five years. 60, two-thirds of the world population will be suffering from 61 water shortage.

As the water 62 becomes worse, one would anticipate that governments and global bureaucracies (行政机构), 63 of the planet's limits, would advocate conservation. 64, some propose a new solution: privatize (使私有化) and 65 the remaining fresh water. Sell it to corporations and let the global market decide who gets to drink it, or use it.

- |                        |                   |                |                    |
|------------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 46. A) imagination     | B) assumption     | C) suggestion  | D) fantasy         |
| 47. A) equals          | B) accounts       | C) amounts     | D) holds           |
| 48. A) other           | B) another        | C) else        | D) rest            |
| 49. A) in              | B) by             | C) at          | D) on              |
| 50. A) every           | B) each           | C) other       | D) all             |
| 51. A) Besides         | B) And            | C) But         | D) Therefore       |
| 52. A) that            | B) it             | C) this        | D) which           |
| 53. A) self-sufficient | B) self-confident | C) self-made   | D) self-controlled |
| 54. A) substituted     | B) replaced       | C) changed     | D) shifted         |
| 55. A) uses            | B) usage          | C) using       | D) users           |
| 56. A) Regardless of   | B) According to   | C) In spite of | D) Except for      |
| 57. A) way             | B) aspect         | C) access      | D) direction       |
| 58. A) anticipate      | B) look forward   | C) long for    | D) expect          |
| 59. A) within          | B) for            | C) of          | D) to              |
| 60. A) From then on    | B) By then        | C) Even then   | D) Since then      |
| 61. A) serious         | B) strict         | C) severe      | D) solemn          |
| 62. A) risk            | B) danger         | C) desperation | D) crisis          |
| 63. A) considerate     | B) cautious       | C) conscious   | D) curious         |
| 64. A) In addition     | B) Instead        | C) Furthermore | D) Consequently    |
| 65. A) industrialize   | B) nationalize    | C) modernize   | D) globalize       |

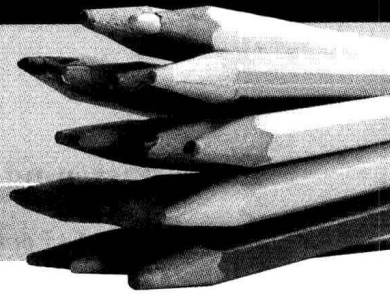
## Part IV Translation (10 minutes)



*Directions: In this part, there are five sentences which you are required to translate into English or Chinese.*  
(10 points)

66. 他绝不适合当校长, 否则哪个学生都可以当。
67. 偏远山区里的孩子们缺乏科学文化知识。
68. 在这种情况下, 很少有人能够正视自己性格上的缺点。
69. As a society, we need to realize that fathers are just as important to children as mothers are — not only for financial support, but for emotional support, education and discipline as well.
70. As for the moral advantage in business, everyone knows a modicum of ethics is called for in any business — you can't cheat your customers forever and get away with it.



**Part V Writing (30 minutes)**

*Directions: In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Piracy Should be Banned**. You should write at least 120 words. (15 points)*

## Test 1

### Answer Sheet

#### Part I Listening Comprehension (35 points)

##### ● Section A (5 points)

1. A B C D
2. A B C D
3. A B C D
4. A B C D
5. A B C D

##### ● Section B (10 points)

6. A B C D
7. A B C D
8. A B C D
9. A B C D
10. A B C D

##### ● Section C (10 points)

11. A B C D
12. A B C D
13. A B C D
14. A B C D
15. A B C D

##### ● Section D (10 points)

16. \_\_\_\_\_
17. \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_
20. \_\_\_\_\_

21. \_\_\_\_\_
22. \_\_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_\_
24. \_\_\_\_\_
25. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Part II Reading Comprehension (30 points)

##### ● Passage A (10 points)

26. A B C D
27. A B C D
28. A B C D
29. A B C D
30. A B C D

##### ● Passage B (10 points)

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

##### ● Section B (5 points)

36. \_\_\_\_\_
37. \_\_\_\_\_
38. \_\_\_\_\_
39. \_\_\_\_\_
40. \_\_\_\_\_

##### ● Section C (5 points)

41. ( )      42. ( )      43. ( )      44. ( )      45. ( )

#### Part III Cloze (10 points)

- |             |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 46. A B C D | 51. A B C D | 56. A B C D | 61. A B C D |
| 47. A B C D | 52. A B C D | 57. A B C D | 62. A B C D |
| 48. A B C D | 53. A B C D | 58. A B C D | 63. A B C D |
| 49. A B C D | 54. A B C D | 59. A B C D | 64. A B C D |
| 50. A B C D | 55. A B C D | 60. A B C D | 65. A B C D |

**Part IV Translation (10 points)**

66. \_\_\_\_\_
67. \_\_\_\_\_
68. \_\_\_\_\_
69. \_\_\_\_\_
70. \_\_\_\_\_

**Part V Writing (15 points)**



