

TEM4 Self-Assessment

英语专业

四级自测评估

TEM

Self -
Assessment

杭州大学出版社

英语专业四级自测评估

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英语专业四级自测评估

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Model Tests for English Majors (Band Four)

Model Test 1

TIME LIMIT: 145 mins.

PART I WRITING (45 mins.)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 mins.)

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:
English Majors Should Take More Courses on Western Culture Than Those About Economy

You are to write three paragraphs;

In the first paragraph, state clearly your viewpoint;

In the second paragraph, support your viewpoint with details or examples.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or a suggestion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization and appropriate use of language.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 mins.)

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 60 words based on the following situation;

Your friends want to make a trip to ... and you intended to join them in their trip. But now for some reasons you can't go with them. Please state your reasons.

Marks will be awarded for appropriacy and language.

PART II DICTATION (15 mins.)

Listen to the following passage. All together the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and the third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 to 20 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION (25 mins.)

SECTION A STATEMENT

In this section you will hear 10 statements. The statements will be read ONLY ONCE.

After each section you will hear a question. You will then be given a period of 15 seconds to read the four choices in your QUESTION BOOKLET and decide which one is the correct answer. then, in your ANSWER BOOKLET, find the number of the question and mark your answer by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Now listen to the statements.

1. This sentence means

A. The race was extremely exciting.

B. What was exciting about the race?

- C. What makes an exciting race? D. I'd race to see something exciting.
2. What does the sentence mean?
 A. I don't have time for the noon report.
 B. The noon report is finished.
 C. The report most likely will be ready tomorrow.
 D. I'm worried about finishing the report.
3. What does the speaker say?
 A. We hear that she sings very well.
 B. The seats up here are very good.
 C. Her voice doesn't carry to the balcony.
 D. She should look up at the balcony.
4. What does the sentence mean?
 A. Don't ask for help.
 B. Call the librarian.
 C. See the librarian.
 D. Tell the librarian your preferences.
5. What do we learn from the sentence?
 A. I plan to return from this very quickly.
 B. Please help me look for my red package.
 C. Please give my suitcase back to me if you have it.
 D. I'm not as well prepared for this trip as it may appear.
6. What do we learn about Cathy and Elizabeth?
 A. They work in adjacent rooms.
 B. They work next to each other in the lab.
 C. They take turns doing the work.
 D. They work on different sides of the room.
7. This sentence means
 A. it's a wood house.
 B. I'm glad to be home.
 C. it's a good day to stay home.
 D. I feel like going back to the house.
8. What does the speaker say?
 A. It's been four years since the last presidential election, hasn't it?
 B. Aren't they going to hold elections for the United States President?
 C. Don't United States presidential elections take place every four years?
 D. Has the United States had more than four Presidents?
9. How is Michael's business?
 A. His money helped him succeed.
 B. He made a succinct statement about his wealth.
 C. His business has an excess of stock.
 D. His wealth is a result of his success at work.
10. What does the sentence mean?
 A. Once in a while I talk when I'm sleepy.
 B. I don't talk much when I'm sleepy.
 C. On certain occasions I lecture on dreams.
 D. I sometimes dream about giving a speech.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. You will hear both the conversation and the question ONCE ONLY. After you hear each question, you will have a period of 15 seconds to read the four possible answers in your QUESTION BOOKLET and decide which is the correct answer. Mark your answer in the ANSWER BOOKLET by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Now, listen to the conversations.

11. Where does this conversation most likely take place?
A. In a garden B. In the woods. C. At a florist. D. At a post office.
12. What is the man's comment about the paper?
A. It was enjoyable to read. B. It was about lightning.
C. It was ready at two. D. It was too humorous.
13. What does the man imply?
A. She should move to another place.
B. The neighbors probably won't turn down the music.
C. He wants to listen to different music.
D. He doesn't think the music is particular.
14. What does the woman say about Professor Cline's number?
A. She's not sure where it has been put.
B. It has been changed recently.
C. She agrees that it should have been published.
D. It can be found in the telephone book.
15. How would Andrew go to ski resort?
A. He isn't sure. B. He'll go by plane.
C. He'll go by train. D. He'll go by bus.
16. What was the man doing?
A. Checking on something. B. Stopping at a traffic light.
C. Getting some money. D. Buying a plate.
17. What does the woman mean?
A. She's in charge of the cafeteria.
B. She's going to the cafeteria very soon.
C. She will be in the cafeteria only a little while.
D. She left the cafeteria a few minutes ago.
18. What do we learn from the man's response?
A. He finished playing tennis with the photographer.
B. One of the subjects didn't know he was being photographed.
C. He shares the woman's opinion of the photos.
D. The photographer could have gotten more pictures.
19. What does the woman imply?
A. The man should step over the football.
B. The man shouldn't be taking the train tomorrow.
C. The man should see the game afterward.
D. The man shouldn't be playing so soon.
20. What is Jame's problem?
A. His computer doesn't work.
B. He doesn't understand his staff.
C. He doesn't know how to apply computer theory.
D. He registered for the wrong course.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news broadcasts from BBC. You will hear them ONCE ONLY. After each news item, you will hear some questions. You will hear each question only once. After you hear each question, you will have 20 seconds to choose the correct answer from the

four choices given. Mark your answer in the ANSWER BOOKLET by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Now, listen to the broadcasts.

Questions 21 to 23 are based on the following news item.

21. A team of scientists will visit _____.
 A. Iran B. Iraq C. both Iran and Iraq. D. Basra
22. In the past two years, _____ of using chemical weapons.
 A. Iran has not accused Iraq B. Iraq has accused Iran
 C. Iran and Iraq accused each other D. Iraq has not accused Iran
23. The two teams _____.
 A. are made up of 4 scientists
 B. will investigate allegations that Iraq used chemical weapons in recent attacks
 C. have concluded that Iraq used chemical weapons in recent attacks
 D. have arrived in Frankfurt, ready to set off

Questions 24 to 25 are based on the following news item.

24. Mr Mzali was sentenced to 15 years' hard labor _____.
 A. for spending state funds extravagantly and mismanagement
 B. last September
 C. for leaving the country illegally
 D. two months after he was dismissed as prime minister
25. Mr Mzali _____.
 A. was dismissed as prime minister last September
 B. was dismissed as prime minister last July
 C. has lived in Europe for 2 months
 D. fled to Europe two months ago

PART IV CLOZE (15 mins.)

Decide which of the choices given below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the correct choice for each blank in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

- A lot of people believe that television has a harmful effect on children. A few years ago, the same criticisms were 26 the cinema. But although child psychologists 27 a great deal of time studying this problem, there is not much evidence that television brings about juvenile 28.
- Few people in the modern world share the views of parents a hundred years ago. In those days, writers for children carefully avoided 29 to sex in their books but no universality about including scenes of violence. These days children are often brought up 30 about sex but violence is discouraged. 31, television companies receive a large number of letters every week 32 about programs with adult themes 33 at times when a few young children may be awake. Strangely enough, the parents who complain about these
- | | |
|---|---|
| 26. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> made of | B. mentioned on |
| C. launched against | D. lodged for |
| 27. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> have spent | B. have used |
| C. have taken | D. have cost |
| 28. A. tranquillity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> delinquency |
| C. robbery | D. theft |
| 29. A. any interference | |
| B. any point | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> any reference | |
| D. any point of view | |
| 30. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> to think freely | B. to freely think |
| C. free to think | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> freely to think |
| 31. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nowadays | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nevertheless |
| C. But | D. And |
| 32. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> complaining | B. yielding |
| C. shouting | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> talking |
| 33. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being shown | B. shown |
| C. having been shown | D. showing |

programs see no 34 in cartoon films for children 35 the villain, usually either an animal or monster, 36 in some cases a human being, suffers one brutal punishment after another.

37 that, as every parent knows, different things frighten different children. One child can read a ghost story without having bad dreams while 38 cannot bear to have the book in his bedroom. In the same way, there is little consistency about the things that terrify adults. Almost every one has an 39 private fear but while some of us cannot stand the sight of spiders, for example, others are frightened 40 snakes or rats.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 34. A. benefit | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. harm |
| C. advantage | D. damage |
| 35. A. that | B. which |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. in which | D. where |
| 36. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. but | B. or |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. and | D. therefore |
| 37. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. This is true | B. What matters is |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. The fact is | D. The situation is |
| 38. A. others | B. other child |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. another | D. adult |
| 39. A. indifferent | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. innocent |
| C. irregular | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. irrational |
| 40. A. for | B. by |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. of | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D. at |

PART V GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY (15 mins.)

There are 25 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence. Mark your answer in the ANSWER BOOKLET by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

41. He is a man worth _____ by others.
 A. being paid more attention to B. paying more attention to
 C. being paid more attention D. to be paid more attention to
42. They demanded when the conclusion had been drawn that the right to vote _____ to every adult man.
 A. be given B. would be given C. was given D. had been given
43. Eating more nutrients than the body needs does not make it function better. _____ overfilling the oil-lamp makes it lighten better.
 A. no more than B. not more than C. any more than D. as well as
44. She _____ more consideration for you, but she was a thoughtless girl.
 A. should have B. had had
 C. ought to have had D. must have had
45. He depends for his livelihood upon _____ from investments.
 A. too small an income B. so small income
 C. what is the income D. income
46. Should our company _____ your requirements, please contact us at the address above.
 A. will have met B. will meet C. have met D. meet
47. He know the information could be of help to _____ took over the job.
 A. anyone B. those C. whoever D. whomever
48. I know now, of course, there is _____ as love.
 A. no such a thing B. not such thing
 C. not a thing D. no such thing
49. On a small round marble table in the center of her boudoir stands _____ vase.
 A. little exquisite antique brown Chinese
 B. an exquisite little antique brown Chinese porcelain
 C. an antique little exquisite brown Chinese porcelain

- D. a Chinese antique little exquisite brown porcelain
50. _____ the emergency, they built an auxiliary power station.
A. To prepare for B. Having prepared for
C. Preparing for D. Prepared for
51. The well-covered passageway gave shoppers protection _____ the summer sun and the winter rain.
A. from B. under C. off D. in
52. Only by asking his closest friends _____ what had happened.
A. he discovered B. had he discovered
C. did he discover D. he did discover
53. Of _____ two children, one lives in _____ town and the other in _____ country-side.
A. /... a... the B. the... /... the
C. the... the... the D. /... /... /
54. Johnson _____ baseball at 15, and now he is the best player in the national team.
A. put up B. carried up C. took up D. picked up
55. His breaking of the rule set a dangerous _____.
A. selection B. choice C. practice D. tradition
56. I congratulate you on your _____ in jewelry.
A. selection B. choice C. flavor D. taste
57. Not knowing he had _____ out with his girl friend, I made the mistake of inviting them both to the party.
A. fallen B. quarreled C. parted D. separated
58. My father had to take private pupils in order to _____ his salary as a teacher.
A. expand B. augment C. inflate D. enlarge
59. You are much stronger than I am, but if it is a game of skill, I will _____ you _____.
A. do by B. do away C. do with D. do down
60. After class, many students were playing outside, but Tom was _____ in a recently-borrowed novel.
A. covered B. buried C. keen D. occupied
61. Jean's stories are very popular among the public, but people in her time _____ her as a professional writer.
A. dismissed B. accepted C. considered D. misunderstood
62. Because it was a Sunday when the visitors were to come, the students were waiting to meet them with a bad _____.
A. name B. grace C. intention D. face
63. He decided to attend an art school because he was _____ for an artist.
A. determined B. intended C. bound D. resolved
64. He was not _____ of the rescheduled plan so that he missed the party.
A. informed B. warned C. announced D. invited
65. We should _____ any food-waste phenomenon as still many people in the world go hungry.
A. oppose B. object C. resist D. contend

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION (30 mins.)

Section A (25 mins.)

In this part there are several passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the correct

answer. Mark your choice in the ANSWER BOOKLET by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Text A

Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson was inaugurated on March 4, 1801. He was the first president to take the oath of office in the nation's permanent capital, Washington, D. C. Although Washington was a new city, it was already familiar to President Jefferson. In fact, Jefferson had helped plan the capital's streets and public buildings. Besides being a city planner and architect, the new president was a writer, a scientist, and the inventor of several gadgets and tools.

After his inauguration, Jefferson moved into the presidential palace. The Palace was more than a home; it contained offices for the president and some of his staff and advisers. It also included dining and reception rooms, where the president could entertain congressmen. However, President Jefferson did not give many formal parties. This was partly because there was no First Lady; Jefferson's wife had died in 1782. But it was also because Jefferson liked to live in simple fashion. Once, he showed up for an important meeting wearing old clothes and down-at-the-heels slippers! Neither Washington nor Adams would ever have dressed so casually.

Jefferson was different from the first two presidents in other ways, too. He disagreed with them about how the country should be run, and about what part a president should play in running it.

66. Which of the following statements about Washington, D. C. can be correctly inferred from the passage?
- A. The Presidential Palace was not located there.
 - B. It contained many old buildings in 1801.
 - C. It was not the first capital of the United States.
 - D. Thomas Jefferson was a newcomer there in 1801.
67. According to the passage, Thomas Jefferson was all of the following EXCEPT
- A. a scientist.
 - B. a writer.
 - C. an architect.
 - D. a carpenter.
68. According to the passage, the Presidential Palace was built to be
- A. a hotel for visiting kings.
 - B. an office building and home.
 - C. a museum for colonial American tools and gadgets.
 - D. a meeting place for newspaper reporters.
69. It can be inferred that one reason Thomas Jefferson did not entertain very often in Washington was because
- A. he did not enjoy elaborate parties.
 - B. he and his wife did not have appropriate clothes.
 - C. the food in the area was not good.
 - D. he could not understand foreign languages.
70. It can be inferred from the passage that George Washington and John Adams both
- A. lived for a long time in Washington D. C.
 - B. were rather formal gentlemen.
 - C. traveled to many foreign countries.
 - D. encouraged Jefferson to run for the presidency.

Text B

Difficulties in Colonial Times

Although the Constitution organized the American states into what was then the largest free-

trade zone in the world, geographical constraints sorely inhibited trade and commerce. Enormous physical obstacles and great distances divided the republic. Henry Adams wrote, 'No civilized country had yet been required to deal with physical difficulties so seriously, nor did experience warrant the conviction that such difficulties could be overcome.' From colonial times to the beginning of the 19th century, the movement of goods from the places of production to the points of sale continued to be a major problem for merchants and consumers alike. Throughout much of the nation, goods were transported by water from coastal port to coastal port and along navigable rivers and streams. Some freight moved over primitive, rutted roads, but in many areas the absence of roads meant that commodities could be transported only by pack horse. The cost of shipping items in such fashion often exceeded their value. Conditions for travelers were equally as bad. A 5-day trip north from Philadelphia would take a traveler only as far as Connecticut. The political and economic leaders of the country recognized the obstacles to commerce that businessmen and politicians proposed many internal development schemes to improve transportation. In most instances these involved local and state improvements, and the projects called invariably for the expenditure of substantial amounts of capital.

71. Which statement most accurately the main idea of this passage?
 - A. The U. S. Constitution was responsible for restriction on business during colonial times.
 - B. The size and physical nature of the U. S. prevented the expansion of trade and commerce from colonial times to the early 1800's.
 - C. Businessmen and politicians were successful in their attempts to improve transportation.
 - D. Transportation projects were extremely expensive before 1800.
72. The quote from Henry Adams implies, but does not directly state, that
 - A. the U. S. was the first civilized country with physical difficulties.
 - B. the Americans believed that they could overcome their physical difficulties.
 - C. many Americans doubted that geographical constraints could be overcome.
 - D. Henry Adams was opposed to the expansion of trade and commerce.
73. Which of the following statements is not true?
 - A. It was more expensive to ship items by water than by land.
 - B. Shipping items by water was less costly than shipping by land.
 - C. The cost of shipping items by pack horse was frequently more expensive than the goods which were being supplied.
 - D. Pack horses were necessary in areas where there were no roads.
74. Traveling was
 - A. much easier than shipping.
 - B. more difficult than shipping.
 - C. just as difficult as shipping.
 - D. necessary if you wanted to buy goods.
75. The passage implies, but does not directly state that
 - A. transportation problems prior to 1800 caused many businessmen to give up.
 - B. improvement of trade and commerce in early U. S. history required hard work and imagination by entrepreneurs and businessmen.
 - C. small countries have fewer economic problems than big countries.
 - D. big countries with no geographic constraints have few commercial problems.

Text C

The Slapstick Comedy and the Western

Only two major American film forms--- the slapstick comedy and the Western---withstood the effects of foreign influences through the 1920's, when the entire film industry was dominated

by the European moviemakers. These forms were already immensely popular all over the world (there was no need to make them more 'artistic' by following the latest European fashions), and they were at once too successful and too lowly to warrant such improvements---they were considered just entertainment. They bore no weighty messages, inspired no cults and no schools of aesthetics. But they delighted audiences, both here and abroad, because they were so purely and simply American. Unconsciously, they represented all that was best in America without the slightest trace--or intention-- of sermonizing. Ingenuity and eternal optimism of the comics and the cowboy's spirit of adventure as they rode the plains in search of the next frontier were enough to carry the message of the American dream to tired Europeans, to cramped city dwellers, to small boys, to people everywhere.

What did these films promise to European audiences disillusioned and exhausted by World War I? The humble always triumphed over their powerful adversaries, the weak outwitted the strong--- and always implied was a future of riches, freedom, and happiness for all. The world of the westerns was a simple place for men with the pioneer virtues of honesty, courage, a taste for adventure, and a quick trigger finger; the world of the comics was a crazy place, but with a little faith and a little luck, it could be a wonderful place.

76. the slapstick comedy and the western were the only American film forms of the 1920's that
- A. withstood the effects of European influences.
 - B. retained their popularity with audiences.
 - C. drew audiences into the theaters.
 - D. made money for American producers.
77. These forms were not 'improved' because they were
- A. too inane to improve artistically.
 - B. too successful to need improvement.
 - C. too lowly to warrant improvement.
 - D. both B and C.
78. Westerns and comedies were just 'entertainment' because
- A. not much money was spent on them.
 - B. the characters were funny, not heroic.
 - C. they had no plots.
 - D. they carried no weighty messages.
79. These movies delighted all audiences because they were
- A. short and humorous.
 - B. purely and simply American.
 - C. inspirational in contents.
 - D. international tone.
80. They managed to represent the best in American life
- A. without preaching.
 - B. without glorious adventures.
 - C. without ingenuousness.
 - D. without ingenuity.

SECTION B (5 mins.)

SPEED READING

The passages in this section are meant to be read through quickly. Skim or scan them as required and then mark your answers to questions 101 to 110 in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Questions 81--83 are based on the following passage.

Americans eat breakfast and lunch quickly unless it is a social, business or family occasion. The evening meal is usually longer and a time for families to gather together. Rushing through daytime meals is part of the fast pace in America. Another reason of rushing through daytime meals is that many people eat in restaurants that are usually crowded with people waiting for a place so that they too can be served and return to work at the proper time. So each one hurries to make room for the next person. As with busy people everywhere there is a real difference with

meals that are eaten in a hurry and those that can be enjoyed slowly with friends.

81. Americans hurry at meal because _____.
A. they want to eat dinner slowly B. they don't like eating in restaurants
C. they are very busy D. they don't like to eat
82. According to the passage the least busy time to eat in a restaurant would probably be _____.
A. during busy times B. at lunch
C. at dinner D. at either breakfast or lunch
83. According to the passage Americans _____.
A. frequently hurry in the evening
B. are always late returning to work
C. eat slower for social and business reasons
D. never eat in restaurants in the evening

Questions 84--86 are based on the following passage:

What is color? Why do some objects look red, others green, others blue?

Color is caused by reflected light rays. We see color because objects reflect light. something that is red reflects mostly red light. (It reflects a little green or blue light, too, but we do not see it.) In the same way, a green object reflects mostly green light. White objects reflect all colors of light. Black objects do not reflect any light.

What happens to color of light that are not reflected? They are absorbed by the object. The darker the color, the less light is reflected and the more light is absorbed. Light that is absorbed is turned into heat. For this reason, dark-colored clothes are warmer in the sunlight than lighter-colored clothes.

84. Color is caused by _____.
A. the object itself B. the light around the object
C. reflected light D. your eyes
85. Things that look black are reflecting _____.
A. mostly black light B. all light
C. many different colors D. no light
86. In the sunlight, the warmest clothes would be _____.
A. white B. yellow C. dark-colored D. light-colored

Questions 87--88 are based on the following passage:

Seat belt must be fastened for taking off and landing and other times when requested by the crew. U. S. Government regulations require this. When the 'Fasten Seat Belt' sign is not illuminated, you are free to walk about the cabin if necessary. We suggest that you keep your seat belt fastened when in your seat or when sleeping in the event we encounter turbulence.

Passenger hand baggage must be stowed under the seat in front of you or in the overhead bin. If the hand baggage will not fit in these areas, one of our ground agents will be happy to check it for you.

87. These regulations are for passengers on _____.
A. a boat B. an airplane C. a train D. a bus
88. According to the U. S. Government regulations a passenger is required to wear seat belt _____.
A. when landing B. when he is in his seat
C. all the time D. when talking to the crew

Questions 89--90 are based on the following part of a telephone directory:

Wilson service Station	
US Hwy No 130 Pat	727-5920
Windsor Hill Kennels	
20 Broad Rd Prin	259-2655
Winegard M B	
Floral Dr Tren	397-1172
Winkler Geo,MD	
12 Continental La Tvile	737-3069

89. Which number would you call about boarding a pet dog?
A. 727-5920 B. 259-2655 C. 397-1172 D. 737-3069
90. What is the occupation of Mr. Winegard?
A. He is a florist.
B. He is a doctor.
C. He is a gas station attendant.
D. His occupation cannot be determined from the information supplied.

Model Test 2

PART I WRITING (45 mins.)

SECTION A COMPOSITION (35 mins.)

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topic :

Advantages or/and Disadvantages of University Students Having Dates

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING (10 mins.)

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 60 words based on the following situation :

You, Li Ling, are an editor of the school's newspaper. You have come to visit Zhang Yan to ask him to write something for the newspaper. He is not in. Leave him a note stating your intention and make some proposals for his writing.

PART II DICTATION (15 mins.)

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION (25 mins.)

SECTION A STATEMENT

1. The sentence means
 - A. this room is very bright.
 - B. you can have my son's room.
 - C. you have a lot of room here.
 - D. your room isn't half as nice as mine.
2. Where was Joan?
 - A. In a pharmacy.
 - B. In a department store.
 - C. In a jewelry store.
 - D. In a restaurant.
3. What does the sentence mean?
 - A. Her university offers forty-three courses.
 - B. She enrolled in three classes.
 - C. Of course she'll visit three cities.
 - D. She never registered for the course.
4. This sentence means
 - A. he found the treasure he was looking for.
 - B. he really enjoyed cooking.
 - C. he ate the grapes with pleasure.
 - D. he always prepared large meals.
5. What does the speaker ask you to do?
 - A. Begin writing your paper at once.
 - B. Write on any point you can prove.
 - C. Improve your writing before you start your paper.
 - D. Consult the professor about your topic before you start writing.
6. What do you know about Kate?
 - A. Kate has to work to pay for her studies.
 - B. Kate doesn't work part-time.
 - C. Kate doesn't have any time of work because of her studies.
 - D. Kate got to work on time.
7. What does the sentence mean?
 - A. They didn't believe their lab results.
 - B. They couldn't avoid the lab supervisor.
 - C. They put the lab in order.
 - D. They got stuck in the lab.

8. This sentence means
 A. it hurt me to look at the lamp.
 B. I hurt myself on the lamp.
 C. the lamp attracted my attention.
 D. I bought the lamp.
9. What does the sentence mean?
 A. Go get some gas for your father.
 B. The gas station is on top of the hill.
 C. The gas station is a short distance down the hill.
 D. You can go a little farther without getting any gas.
10. What do we learn about the man?
 A. He carried it with him.
 B. He knew how to use it well.
 C. He made sure it didn't get damaged.
 D. He didn't like it very much.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

11. What does the woman mean?
 A. She'll sell him a cup of coffee.
 B. The coffee cup's too full.
 C. She'd like some coffee.
 D. Coffee's hard on her nerves.
12. What does the woman suggest?
 A. Exercising just after getting up.
 B. Eating something good for breakfast.
 C. Buying the next larger size.
 D. Not exercising so many times a day.
13. What does the man mean?
 A. Both sports are exciting.
 B. Mountain climbing is more exciting.
 C. He prefers skydiving.
 D. Skydiving isn't a true sport.
14. What does the woman want to know?
 A. How many messages there are.
 B. Who the man is talking about.
 C. When the message came.
 D. What the man said.
15. What does the woman do?
 A. She ordered a painting for the house.
 B. She hired someone to paint the house.
 C. She built the house.
 D. She hid in the house.
16. What does the man mean?
 A. He will talk to Bill.
 B. He agrees with the woman.
 C. Bill is always like that.
 D. The woman should be happy.
17. What does the woman mean?
 A. She's Dr. Adkins.
 B. She has to find the doctor.
 C. The doctor has been expecting the man.
 D. The doctor will be with the man shortly.
18. What does the woman want to do?
 A. Buy a parrot.
 B. Talk to the parrot.
 C. Teach the parrot to talk.
 D. Find someone to care for her parrot.
19. What does the woman mean?
 A. He can get ahead of her in line.
 B. Her copying is unimportant.
 C. She is nearly finished.
 D. He should use the machine next door.
20. What does the woman mean?
 A. They must ask the professor about taking a longer vacation.
 B. They won't be able to get an extension.
 C. There's a question about enlarging the project.