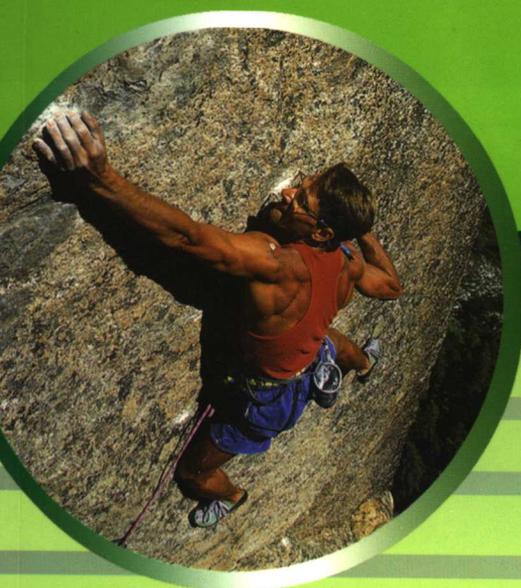


# 模拟考场

# CET-4

# 新英语四级考试

主编 庄恩忠 副主编 倪惠民 主审 徐玲



## 新英语四、六级高分系列

College

English Test

Band Four



同济大学出版社

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主 编 庄恩忠  
副主编 倪惠民  
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同济大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

大学英语四、六级考试在 2006 年推出改革后的新题型。新的四、六级考试在原来基础上加大了听力理解部分的题量与比例,新增快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例。本书根据教育部 2004 年颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行),在题型、难度上完全按照新的四级考试要求编写。本书共有 8 套模拟试题,附听力录音文字稿与答案,可供学生自测使用。本书配光盘

### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

模拟考场·新英语四级考试/庄恩忠主编. —上海:  
同济大学出版社, 2006. 4  
(新英语四、六级高分系列)  
ISBN 7-5608-3258-X

I. 模… II. 庄… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考  
试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 021458 号

### 模拟考场·新英语四级考试

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责任编辑 张智中 责任校对 谢惠云 封面设计 潘向葵

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出 版 行

同济大学出版社

(上海四平路 1239 号 邮编 200092 电话 021-65985622)

经 销 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 同济大学印刷厂印刷

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张 9

字 数 230 000

印 数 1—5 100

版 次 2006 年 4 月第 1 版 2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 7-5608-3258-X/H·392

定 价 22.00 元 (含光盘)

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本书若有印装质量问题,请向本社发行部调换

## 前 言

我国的大学英语教学改革正在不断地深化,国家四、六级英语考试内容与形式也在不断地改进。根据教育部有关部门的规定,四、六级英语考试在 2006 年推出改革后的新题型。新的四、六级考试在原来基础上将加大听力理解部分的题量与比例,新增快速阅读理解测试,增加非选择性试题的比例,并要求考试的内容反映真实性与实用性。

为了帮助学生巩固复习所学的语言知识和技能,熟悉新考试的题型与要求,我们根据教育部新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(试行),在难度、题型上完全按照新的四级考试要求编写了本书,供学生考前复习之用。

本书共有 8 套模拟试题,按照考试样卷编写。每套试题分:Part I Writing; Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning); Part III Listening Comprehension 包括 Short Conversations, Long Conversations, Passages, Compound Dictations; Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth); Part V Cloze 或 Error Correction; Part VI Translation。本书由三部分组成:第一部分为试题;第二部分为听力的录音文字稿;第三部分为答案。

为帮助学生攻克听力关,本书配听力光盘,并在书中提供完整的听力录音文字稿。

本书主编庄恩忠,副主编倪惠民,主审徐玲。编写人员为庄恩忠、倪惠民、汪翠珍和顾萍。他们都是长期从事大学英语教学的骨干教师,对英语测试,尤其对大学英语四、六级测试,具有丰富的经验。由于编写时间较短,书中可能会有不足之处,恳请批评指正。

编者

2006 年 3 月

新题型四、六级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
第一部分： 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
第二部分： 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解	选词选择	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	
第三部分： 综合测试	完型填空或改错		多项选择	15%
			错误辨认并改正	
	篇章问答或句子翻译		简短回答	
			中译英	
第四部分： 写作	写作		短文写作	15%

阶段的四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例

试卷构成	测试内容		测试题型	比例
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	35%
		长对话	多项选择	
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择	
		短文听写	复合式听写	
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章阅读理解	多项选择	35%
		篇章词汇理解 或短句问答	选词填空 或短句回答	
	快速阅读理解		是非判断+句子填空或其他	
完型填空 或改错	完型填空或改错		多项选择或错误辨认并改正	10%
写作和翻译	写作		短文写作	20%
	翻译		中译项	

新题型考试总分为710分。分别为：听力249分，阅读249分，完型填空或改错70分，作文142分。

(以上内容摘自《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》)

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# Part One

# Practice Tests

## Practice Test 1

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Family Education**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

1. 现今父母非常重视家庭教育
2. 家庭教育的优、劣势
3. 你的看法

### 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.*

*For questions 1—7, mark*

- Y** (for YES)                      *If the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*  
**N** (for NO)                        *if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*  
**NG** (for NOT GIVEN)        *if the information is not given in the passage.*

*For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

### Coretta Scott King

Coretta Scott King, the widow of civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr., has died. She was 78. Mrs. Bagley said her body would be returned to her home, Atlanta, for entombment next to her husband, whose crypt is at the Martin Luther King Jr. Center there. Mrs. King had been in failing health since suffering a stroke and heart attack last August. She appeared at a Martin Luther King Day dinner on Jan. 14, but did not speak. Andrew Young, the former United Nations ambassador and longtime family friend, said at a news conference this morning that Mrs. King died in her sleep. "She was a woman born to struggle," Mr. Young said, "and she has struggled and she has overcome."

Mrs. King rose from rural poverty in Heiberger, Ala., to become an international symbol of the civil rights revolution of the 1960's and a tireless advocate for social and political issues ranging from women's rights to the struggle against apartheid in South Africa that followed in its wake. She was studying music at the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston in 1952 when she met a young graduate student in philosophy, who on their first date told her: "The four things that I look for in a wife are character, personality, intelligence and beauty. And you have them all." A year later, she and Dr. King, then a young minister from a prominent Atlanta family, were married, beginning a remarkable partnership that ended with his assassination in Memphis on April 4, 1968.

Mrs. King did not hesitate to pick up his mantle, marching, even before her husband was buried, at the head of the striking garbage workers that he had gone to Memphis to champion. She then went on to lead the effort for a national holiday in his honor and to found the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Non-Violent Social Change in Atlanta, dedicated both to scholarship and to activism, where Dr. King is buried.

Coretta Scott was born on April 27, 1927, the second of three children born to Obadiah and Bernice Scott. She grew up in the two-room house her father built on land that had been owned by the family for three generations. From the start there was nothing predictable about her life. The family was poor, and she grew up picking cotton in the hot fields of the segregated South or doing housework. But Mr. Scott hauled timber, owned a country store and worked as a barber. His wife drove a school bus, and the whole family helped raise hogs, cows, chickens and vegetables. So by the standards of blacks in Alabama at the time, the family had both resources and ambitions out of the reach of most others. Some of Coretta Scott's earliest insights into the injustice of segregation came as she walked to her one-room school house each day, watching buses full of white children stir up dust as they passed. She got her first sense of the world beyond rural Alabama when she attended the Lincoln School, a private missionary institution in nearby Marion, where she studied piano and voice and had her first encounters with college-educated teachers and where she resolved to flee to a world far beyond rural, segregated Alabama.

She graduated first in her high school class of 17 in 1945 and then began attending Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio, where two years earlier her older sister, Edythe, had been the first black to enroll. She studied education and music and after graduation went on to the New England Conservatory of Music, hoping to become a classical singer and working as a mail order clerk and cleaning houses to augment the fellowship that barely paid her tuition.

Her first encounter with the man who would become her husband did not begin auspiciously, as recounted in "Parting the Waters" by Taylor Branch. Dr. King, very much in the market for a wife, called her after getting her name from a friend and announced: "You know every Napoleon has his Waterloo," he said. "I'm like Napoleon. I'm at my Waterloo, and I'm on my knees."

Ms. Scott, two years his elder, replied: "That's absurd. You don't even know me."

Still, she agreed to meet for lunch the next day, only to be put off initially that he was not taller. But she was impressed by his erudition and confidence, and he saw in this refined, intelligent woman what he was looking for as the wife of a preacher from one of Atlanta's most prominent ministerial families. When he proposed, she deliberated for six months before saying yes, and they were married in the garden of her parents' house on June 18, 1953. The 350 guests, elegant big-city folks from Atlanta and rural neighbors from Alabama, made it the biggest wedding, white or black, the area had ever seen.

Even before the wedding, she made it clear she intended to remain her own woman. She stunned Dr. King's father, the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., who presided over the wedding, by demanding that the promise to obey her husband be removed from the wedding vows. Reluctantly, he went along. After it was over, the bridegroom fell asleep in the car on the way back to Atlanta while the new Mrs. King did the driving.

Mrs. King thought she was signing on for the ministry, not ground zero in the seismic cultural struggle that would soon shake the South, and her husband became minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery in 1954. But just over a year later, the Montgomery Bus Boycott brought Dr. King to national attention and then, like riders on a runaway freight train, the minister and his young wife found themselves in the middle of a movement that would transform the South and ripple through the nation. In 1960, the family moved back to Atlanta, where he shared the pulpit of the historic Ebenezer Baptist Church with his father.

With four young children to raise and a movement culture dominated by men, Mrs. King, for the most part, remained away from the front lines of the movement. But the recognition of danger was always there, including a brush with death when he was stabbed while autographing books in Harlem in 1958.

What role she would play was a source of some tension between them. While wanting to be there for their children, she also wanted to be active in the movement. He was, she has said, traditional in his view of women and balked at the notion she should be more conspicuous.

"Martin was a very strong person, and in many ways had very traditional ideas about women," she told *The New York Times Magazine* in 1982. She continued: "He'd say, 'I have no choice, I have to do this, but you haven't been called.'" "And I said: 'Can't you understand? You know I have an urge to serve just like you have.'"

Still, he always described her as a partner in his mission, not just a supportive spouse. "I wish I could say, to satisfy my masculine ego, that I led her down this path," he said in a 1967 interview. "But I must say we went down together, because she was as actively involved and concerned when we met as she is now."

She mostly carved out her own niche, most prominently through more than 30 "Freedom Concerts" where she lectured, read poetry and sang to raise awareness of and money for the civil rights movement.

1. Coretta Scott King, the widow of civil rights activist Martin Luther King Jr. , died suddenly of a stroke and heart attack.
2. Coretta Scott King and Martin Luther King Jr. had been married for fifteen years before Doc. King was assassinated.
3. Coretta Scott King had been the first black to enroll in Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio.
4. It was in the Lincoln School, a private missionary institution in nearby Marion, that Coretta had her first encounters with college-educated teachers and resolved to flee to a world far beyond rural, segregated Alabama.
5. When Martin Luther King proposed to Coretta, she immediately said yes and they got married in the garden of his house.
6. Doc. King was a caring father, who often set aside some time to play games with his four children.
7. Mrs. King was actively involved in the civil rights movement and was a good partner in Doc. King's mission.

8. In King's eyes, Coretta had all the following four things he looked for in a wife : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
9. Mr. King's \_\_\_\_\_ impressed her and made her finally agreed to marry him.
10. Mrs. King lectured, read poetry and sang through "Freedom Concerts" to raise awareness of  
and money for the \_\_\_\_\_.
1. [Y][N][NG] 2. [Y][N][NG] 3. [Y][N][NG] 4. [Y][N][NG]  
5. [Y][N][NG] 6. [Y][N][NG] 7. [Y][N][NG]  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_

### Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will have 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 with a single line through the centre.*

11. A) A publisher. B) A writer.  
C) An automobile engineer D) An advertiser.
12. A) To a movie. B) For shopping.  
C) On a two-week trip. D) On a short visit to his neighbours.
13. A) 7:53. B) 7:55. C) 7:58. D) 8:05.
14. A) They can't afford to buy a video-recorder.  
B) They can't afford to buy a new camera.  
C) They can afford to buy another video-recorder.  
D) They can afford to buy a new camera.
15. A) Mike takes only black and white pictures.  
B) Mike owns a lab that develops pictures.  
C) Mike has his black and white films developed.  
D) Mike does part of his own film developing.
16. A) Their son will be a little bit affected.  
B) Their son will not take the examination owing to the weather.  
C) The weather will affect their son severely.  
D) The weather will not make any difference to their son.
17. A) Because she goes to work near her house.  
B) Because she likes to stay late.  
C) Because she dreams a lot every night.  
D) Because she is busy at home.
18. A) She is in a hotel. B) She is in a hospital.  
C) She is in a boarding school. D) She is in a restaurant.



### Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Exercising is very important for people to have good health.  
B) Cycling can strengthen people's muscles.  
C) Cycling is one of the best forms of exercise.  
D) It is desirable for people to cycle at least two or three times a week.
30. A) Because it can strengthen their back muscles.  
B) Because they are not carrying their body weight on their feet.  
C) Because it increases your strength more quickly.  
D) Because they could get a little out of breath.
31. A) It can make you feel uncomfortable.  
B) It can make you out of breath.  
C) It can cause back pains.  
D) It can damage muscles that aren't used to working.

### Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) To learn to recognize plants and animals.  
B) To get to know more about yourself and your place in nature.  
C) To learn how to make use of a map to find your way in the open air.  
D) To learn how to survive in the wildness.
33. A) A simpler lifestyle.  
B) Mysterious views of nature.  
C) Wildness and animals.  
D) An experience of wild life.
34. A) Not to feed the animals.  
B) To water the plants if possible.  
C) To treat nature with respect.  
D) To clean your campsite before leaving.
35. A) To encourage people to become camplovers.  
B) To advocate a simpler life style.  
C) To explore the natural world as much as possible.  
D) To protect the nature while enjoying the plants and animals.

### 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.

Taiwan's divorce rate has continued to rise over the past 10 years as more and more married couple have given up on their (36) \_\_\_\_\_ to a life-long relationship.

In its most recent demographic (人口学) and social survey, the island's (37) \_\_\_\_\_ found that the divorce rate in Taiwan has increased by an average of 6.4 per cent (38) \_\_\_\_\_ over the last decade.

A (39) \_\_\_\_\_ of 4,379 couples in Taiwan ended their marriages in 1998. This increase of 4,830 over the previous years (40) \_\_\_\_\_ Taiwan's annual divorce rate 0.2 per cent, making it the (41) \_\_\_\_\_ among all the countries and (42) \_\_\_\_\_ of Asia, officials said.

Married couples between 30 and 34 were more likely to divorce than those in any other age group of married people. Among those (43) \_\_\_\_\_, 2.8 per cent of the men and 23.4 per cent of the women who divorced a husband/wife last year were from this age group.

The survey found that (44) \_\_\_\_\_. Of the men who divorced last year, 31 per cent had only a junior high school education, and 34 per cent of the women who divorced had only a primary school level education.

The survey also found that (45) \_\_\_\_\_. Among couples married for between 15 and 19 years, the divorce rate grew 10.97 per cent between 1997 and 1998, but it jumped by 14 per cent among those married for 20—24 years and by 13.8 per cent among those married for 25—29 years.

Taiwan's divorce rate, averaging 0.2 per cent in 1998, (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 making your choices. Each choice in the blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item. You may not use any of the words in the blank more than once.*

**Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.**

Before the portrayal of the human body can be critiqued, you must understand the artist's culture. As man 47 over centuries, his views of the body also transformed. Our tour definitely showed the 48 changes in different cultures' art. Each culture and era presents very distinct 49. Through time and experimentation, we have expressed our views of the human body clearly with our art.

Egyptians were the first people to make a large impact on the world of art. Egyptians needed art for their religious beliefs more than decoration or 50. The most important 51 of Egyptian life is the ka, the part of the human spirit that lives on after death. The ka needed a 52 place to occupy or it would disappear. Most of the important men of Egypt paid to have their body carved out of stone. That was 53 the spirit would live after the man dies. They used stone

because it was the strongest material they could find. Longevity was very important. The bodies are always idealized and clothed. Figures are very rigid, close-fisted, and are built on a vertical axis to show that the person is grand or intimidating. Most of the figures were seen in the same: profile of the legs, frontal view of the torso, and profile of the head. Like most 54, Egyptians put a lot of faith in gods. The sky god Horus, a bird, is found in a great amount of Egyptian art. Little recognition was ever given to the artists. The emphasis was on the patron.

Early Greek art was greatly influenced by the Egyptians. Much like Egyptian art, the Greeks idealized the bodies of the people in their works. As the Archaic Period evolved, Greek sculptures were almost 55 to the Egyptians'. Unlike Egyptians, the Greeks refined their techniques. Greeks used marble to construct their sculptures. It was considered more valuable and beautiful than any material available. They softened the lines of the body. Greek sculptors slowly perfected every contour in the human figure. Greek people viewed the human body as something beautiful and so they depicted nude men. Women were eventually nude but only when there was a 56, they needed to be bathing or something where they would be naked. They people that are sculpted are always young and their bodies are still idealized.

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| A) angle              | D) physical      |
| B) appreciation       | J) civilizations |
| C) evolved            | K) perspective   |
| D) where              | L) reason        |
| E) identical          | M) assembly      |
| F) characteristics    | N) drastic       |
| G) highlight          | O) aspect        |
| H) self-gratification |                  |

47. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]  
 48. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]  
 49. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]  
 50. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]  
 51. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]  
 52. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]  
 53. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]  
 54. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]  
 55. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]  
 56. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

**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 with a single line through the centre.

## Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the Other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes miserable. This arises from different ways: in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the resulting effects upon their minds.

The people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conversation, the well-prepared dishes, the goodness of the wines, and fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented. By their remarks, they sour the pleasures of society, offend many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be critical. The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their interests and tastes. I hope this little warning may be of service to them, and help change this habit.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of the imagination, it has serious consequences in life, since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others, nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect, and scarcely that. This frequently puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at obtaining some advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success. Nor will anyone stir a step or speak a word to favor their hopes. If they bring on themselves public disapproval, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their misconduct. These people should change this bad and condescend to be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. Otherwise, it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

57. People who are to be unhappy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) always consider things differently from others
  - B) usually are influenced by the results of certain things
  - C) can discover the unpleasant part of certain things
  - D) usually have a fault-finding habit
58. The phrase "sour the pleasure of society" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) "have a good taste to the pleasure of society"
  - B) "aren't content with the pleasures of society"
  - C) "feel happy with the pleasures of society"
  - D) "enjoy the pleasures of society"
59. Which of the following statement is not true according to the passage?
- A) We should pity such unhappy people.
  - B) Such unhappy people are Critical about everything.



pharmaceuticals are getting through the waste-treatment plants and the extent to which they may be accumulating in coastal waters.

The goal of both research teams is to provide a baseline of what organic compounds are in the water, in what quantities, and how they are getting there—key steps toward ensuring that the water we drink isn't killing us.

62. The second sentence of the first paragraph, "We have lived through..., off a hound", intends to say that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) many rivers and creeks have been excessively polluted by various contaminants
  - B) our lives depend on flowing rivers and caustic creeks
  - C) we cannot prevent rivers and creeks from being hounded
  - D) people cannot live without the supply of water from rivers and creeks
63. According to this passage, two research teams \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) have determined the full range of contaminants in the water supply
  - B) have ascertained the geographic extent of the water pollution
  - C) have developed new methods to measure water contaminants
  - D) have succeeded in preventing drinking water from being polluted
64. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) Altogether 95 different contaminants have been found in streams.
  - B) Nearly 80 percent of the streams surveyed contains only the familiar contaminants.
  - C) The most frequently detected contaminants are usually in low concentrations.
  - D) The average number of contaminants in each stream surveyed is seven.
65. The two research teams mentioned in the passage endeavor \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to track samples at more sewage-treatment facilities
  - B) to determine latent chemical dangers in the water
  - C) to measure the exact amount of any drug found in drinking water
  - D) to find out the precise number of contaminants in freshwater streams
66. Which of the following can serve as the best title of the passage?
- A) The Organic Compounds in the Water.
  - B) Drinking Water Drugged.
  - C) Polluted Rivers and Streams.
  - D) Guidelines for Safe Water.

### 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 with a single line through the centre.

\_\_\_\_\_ 67 \_\_\_\_\_ hundreds of years, artists have been crafting beautiful teapots to brew just the right \_\_\_\_\_ 68 \_\_\_\_\_ of tea. The Yixing teapot is considered \_\_\_\_\_ 69 \_\_\_\_\_ in its design and quality. These teapots are made \_\_\_\_\_ 70 \_\_\_\_\_ a special kind of clay found in Yixing, \_\_\_\_\_ 71 \_\_\_\_\_ is a city 120 miles \_\_\_\_\_ 72 \_\_\_\_\_ Shanghai. The Yixing clay \_\_\_\_\_ 73 \_\_\_\_\_ three colors: light beige(棕灰色的), deep red and purplish brown. But \_\_\_\_\_ 74 \_\_\_\_\_