

# 大学英语

# 四级考试 模拟试题集

主编 李 元 殷淑秋

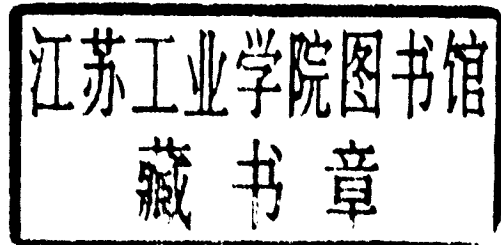
COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE ENGLISH  
COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE ENGLISH  
COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE ENGLISH  
COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE ENGLISH COLLEGE ENGLISH



東北大學出版社  
Northeastern University Press

# 大学英语四级考试 模拟试题集

主 编 李 元 殷淑秋  
副主编 孔祥航 李秀峰 张 斌 周 松  
编 委 鲍 捷 侯月明 王国玉  
吴 晗 许 达 袁 参



东北大学出版社

• 沈 阳 •

© 李 元 殷淑秋 2006

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语四级考试模拟试题集 / 李元, 殷淑秋主编. — 沈阳: 东北大学出版社,  
2006.4

ISBN 7-81102-251-6

I. 大… II. ①李… ②殷… 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 036463 号

---

出 版 者: 东北大学出版社

地址: 沈阳市和平区文化路 3 号巷 11 号

邮编: 110004

电话: 024—83687331 (市场部) 83680267 (社务室)

传真: 024—83680180 (市场部) 83680265 (社务室)

E-mail: neuph @ neupress.com

http: // www. neupress. com

印 刷 者: 沈阳市第六印刷厂

发 行 者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

幅面尺寸: 184mm × 260mm

印 张: 7.25

字 数: 186 千字

出版时间: 2006 年 4 月第 1 版

印刷时间: 2006 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 孟 颖 刘宗玉

封面设计: 唐敏智

责任校对: 章 力

责任出版: 秦 力

---

定 价: 12.00 元

# 前 言

本书是根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求，由多位教学经验丰富的教师在深入研究近年大学英语四级考试新变化的基础上，精心策划编写的一本大学英语四级考试模拟试题集。

本书的主要内容及特点是：

1. 依据大纲，贴近真题。模拟试题严格依据《大学英语四级考试大纲》，紧密结合近年大学英语四级考试的新趋势，侧重和突出近年常考的语言点，使其更贴近最新大学英语四级考试全真试题内容。模拟试题的形式与真题完全相同，包括各种最新题型。

2. 内容新颖，取材广泛。阅读理解部分选材难度适当，题材广泛，内容涉及科普常识、风土人情以及日常知识等，集知识性、实用性和趣味性于一体。

3. 针对性强，重点突出。词汇和完型填空部分注重基础，语言点涵盖面广，强化语言运用能力，反映了近年大学英语四级真题的考查重点。

4. 形式多样，全面实用。作文体裁不仅包括常考的议论文，而且包括图表作文及各种应用文。主题贴近现实生活，模拟性强。

5. 结合录音，整体提高。本书配有听力磁带，语音标准，语速适宜，声音清晰，可供选用。

因时间仓促，疏漏难免，敬请广大师生不吝指正。

编者

2005年12月

# 目 录

Test 1 .....	1
Test 2 .....	12
Test 3 .....	23
Test 4 .....	34
Test 5 .....	46
Test 6 .....	57
Test 7 .....	67
Test 8 .....	78
Scripts and Keys .....	88

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### 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 center.

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.      B) In the waiting room.  
C) At the airport.      D) In a restaurant.

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

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

1. A) A doctor.      B) A lawyer.      C) A manager.      D) A teacher.
2. A) Go to a lecture.      B) Go to a dance.  
C) Go to see a film.      D) Go to a party.
3. A) The man was charged more than he had expected.  
B) The man was charged less than he had expected.  
C) The man was charged 15 dollars.  
D) The man was charged the same as he had expected.
4. A) It is serious.      B) It is pretended.  
C) It is brief but real.      D) It only occurs when there's a party.
5. A) Only teachers should be responsible for students' English fluency.  
B) Students are not interested in spoken English.  
C) Students' oral English has been improved a lot.  
D) Both teaching and learning should be improved.
6. A) He is sorry that he has no money to lend to the woman.  
B) He is pleased to be able to lend the woman some money.

- C) He has lent the woman all his savings.  
D) He also needs some money.
7. A) She is visiting a temple. B) It's hard to say what she is doing.  
C) She is angry and uncontrollable. D) She is expecting a friend.
8. A) Fred is likely to miss the plane. B) Fred's flight has been delayed.  
C) Fred has made other plans. D) Fred is never punctual.
9. A) That she shut the window lightly. B) That she put some screws in the wood.  
C) That she stick to her work. D) That she use a tool to open the window.
10. A) She's tired of teaching. B) She was dismissed from the job.  
C) She's changing jobs. D) The school is too hot.

## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages and 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 center.

### Passage One

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

11. A) He wanted to find a place to read his papers.  
B) He wanted to kill time before boarding the plane.  
C) He felt thirsty and wanted some coffee.  
D) He went there to meet his friends.
12. A) Toys for children. B) Important documents.  
C) Food and coffee. D) Clothes and scientific papers.
13. A) The woman took his case on purpose. B) All his papers had been stolen.  
C) He had taken the woman's case. D) The woman played a joke on him.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) The silk T-shirt in white color.  
B) The cotton T-shirt with a slogan or picture.  
C) The nylon T-shirt worn on playground.  
D) The wool T-shirt worn for work.
15. A) T-shirts feel soft and wash well. B) T-shirts are smart and comfortable.  
C) T-shirts go well with trousers. D) T-shirts are suitable for evening wear.
16. A) New technology is being employed.  
B) Advertisements are being widely used.  
C) New designs are being adopted.

D) More synthetic materials are being introduced.

### Passage Three

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

- |  |   |           |         |
|--|---|-----------|---------|
| 17. A) Chemicals.                          | B) Vapor.                               | C) Water. | D) Gas. |
| 18. A) By passing steam over dry ice.      | B) By turning ordinary ice into steam.  |           |         |
| C) By melting dry ice.                     | D) By mixing dry ice with ordinary ice. |           |         |
| 19. A) It takes a longer time to melt.     | B) It is lighter to carry.              |           |         |
| C) It is cleaner to use than ordinary ice. | D) It is not so cold as ordinary ice.   |           |         |
| 20. A) In the 1920's.                      | B) In the 1930's.                       |           |         |
| C) In the 1940's.                          | D) In the 1950's.                       |           |         |

## Part II Reading Comprehension

*Directions: There are 4 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 center.*

*Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.*

Archaeology is a source of history, not just a humble auxiliary discipline. Archaeological data are historical documents in their own right, not mere illustrations to written texts. Just as much as any other historian, an archaeologist studies and tries to reconstitute the process that has created the human world in which we live — and us ourselves in so far as we are each creatures of our age and social environment. Archaeological data are all changes in the material world resulting from human action or, more succinctly (简明地), the fossilized results of human behavior. The sum of these contrast between archaeological history and the more familiar kind is based upon written records.

Not all human behavior fossilizes. The words I utter and you hear as vibrations in the air are certainly human changes in the material world and may be of great historical significance. Yet they leave no sort of trace in the archaeological records unless they are captured by a dictaphone or written down by a clerk. The movement of troops on the battlefield may “change the course of history”, but this is equally ephemeral (短暂的) from the archaeologist's standpoint. What is perhaps worse is that organic materials are perishable (易腐烂的). Everything made of wood, hide, wool, linen, grass, hair, and similar materials will decay and vanish in dust in a few years or centuries, save under very exceptional conditions. In a relatively brief period the archaeological record is reduced to mere scraps of stone, bone, glass, metal and earthenware. Still modern archaeology, by applying appropriate techniques and comparative methods, aided by a few lucky finds from peat bogs (泥炭沼), deserts, and frozen soils, is able to fill up a good deal of the gap.



21. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
- A) To point out the importance of recent advances in archaeology.
  - B) To describe an archaeologist's education.
  - C) To explain how archaeology is a source of history.
  - D) To encourage more people to become archaeologists.
22. According to the passage, the archaeological record consists of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) spoken words of great historical significance  
B) the fossilized results of human activity  
C) organic materials  
D) ephemeral ideas
23. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of an organic material?  
A) Stone.                      B) Wool.                      C) Grass.                      D) Hair.
24. The author mentions all of the following archaeological discovery sites EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) urban areas                      B) peat bogs  
C) very hot and dry lands                      D) earth that has been frozen
25. The paragraph following the passage most probably discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) techniques for recording oral histories  
B) certain battlefield excavation methods  
C) some specific archaeological discoveries  
D) building materials of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries

*Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.*

The gulf war changed the lives of ordinary people, many of whom lived far from Kuwait or Iraq. In this eight-part series correspondents visit individuals and families who have had to alter completely their plans and lifestyles as a result of the war.

We hear, for example, from an Iraqi Kurdish family who escaped across the snow-covered mountains to Turkey, losing everything they had accumulated over more than 20 years. John Renner visits them in their small tent in the heat and dust of a refugee camp where they are desperately hoping that some Western country will offer them shelter.

There is a Palestinian family which lived and worked in Kuwait and cannot return. They have lost friends, family, their living and a way of life. And what about the US serviceman and his family who had heard little about Kuwait before the invasion? Do they think it was worthwhile and how easy was it to fit back into their old routine after their experiences of the war?

John Renner meets an Asian maid who worked in the Gulf and supported her family at home with her salary. Is she thinking of going back, or has she been put off by the experience of escaping and the horror stories of exploitation in Kuwait?

These are just some of the people who are heard in the series which are produced by Lindsey Hilsum.

26. This is an introduction to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a film B) a radio program  
C) a book D) a TV program
27. The program consists of \_\_\_\_\_-series and a number of interviews with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) four, some Kurdish families  
B) four, some individual who escaped from Kuwait  
C) eight, US servicemen  
D) eight, different individuals and families
28. John Renner is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a US serviceman B) a producer  
C) a correspondent D) a Kuwait worker
29. Which of the following implications is NOT true?  
A) People have to adjust themselves to suit the new routine of their life.  
B) People who have experienced the war have difficulty in returning to their old style of life.  
C) The war has cast a big shadow over people's hearts.  
D) The war has only had some physical effect on the people involved.
30. Which is the best suggested title?  
A) A Just War B) After the War Was Over  
C) A War, Doubted but Rewarding D) A War, Worthless and Meaningless

*Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.*

Shyness is the cause of much unhappiness for a great many people. Shy people are anxious and self-conscious; that is, they are excessively concerned with their own appearance and actions.

Worrisome thoughts are constantly occurring in their minds: What kind of impression am I making? Do they like me? Do I sound stupid? I'm wearing unattractive clothes.

It is obvious that such uncomfortable feelings must affect people adversely. A person's self-concept is reflected in the way he or she behaves, and the way a person behaves affects other people's reactions. In general, the way people think about themselves has a profound effect on all areas of their lives.

Shy people, having low self-esteem, are likely to be passive and easily influenced by others. They need reassurance that they are doing "the right thing". Shy people are very sensitive to criticism; they feel it confirms their inferiority. They also find it difficult to be pleased by compliments because they believe they are unworthy of praise. A shy person may respond to a compliment with a statement like this one: "You're just saying that to make me feel good. I know it's not true." It is clear that, while self-awareness is a healthy quality, overdoing it is harmful.

Can shyness be completely eliminated, or at least reduced? Fortunately, people can overcome shyness with determined and patient effort in building self-confidence. Since

shyness goes hand in hand with lack of self-esteem, it is important for people to accept their weaknesses as well as their strengths. For example, most people would like to be "A" students in every subject. It is not fair for them to label themselves inferior because they have difficulty in some areas. People's expectations of themselves must be realistic. Living on the impossible leads to a sense of inadequacy.

Each one of us is a unique, worthwhile individual. We are interested in our own personal ways. The better we understand ourselves, the easier it becomes to live up to our full potential.

Let's not allow our shyness to block out chances for a rich and fulfilling life.

31. The first paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the characteristics of shy people  
B) the cause of shyness  
C) the questions in the minds of shy people  
D) the effect of shyness on people
32. According to the writer, excessive self-awareness is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) harmful to people  
B) a weak point of shy people  
C) the cause of unhappiness  
D) a good quality
33. According to the passage, the uncomfortable feelings of shy people \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have no effect on other people  
B) have a favorable effect on other people  
C) have an unfavorable effect on other people  
D) can hardly be overcome
34. What is the shy people's reaction to a compliment?  
A) They are pleased by it.  
B) They feel it is not true.  
C) They are very sensitive to it.  
D) They feel it confirms their inferiority.
35. We can infer from the passage that the writer is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a shy person  
B) a realistic person  
C) a sensitive person  
D) a reserved person

*Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.*

Rick Stevenson, sixteen years old, spends every minute he can on the mountain. He and his friends go snowboarding every weekend. "It's incredible", he says. "The winds are so strong, the boards go fifty miles an hour." His friend Laura Fields agrees. "No one goes skiing any more." she says. "That's for the old folks."

Rick and Laura are part of a new trend in sports. It has its own language, words such as "rage", "juice", and "energy". It has its own clothing, such as skin-tight bicycle suits in rainbow colors or baggy tops and pants. And it's not for the old or the easily frightened. Its philosophy is to get as close to the edge as possible. And more young athletes are taking part in these risky, daredevil activities called "extreme sports" or "X-sports".

In the past, young athletes would play hockey or baseball. Today they want risk and



excitement — the closer to the edge the better. They snowboard over cliffs and mountain-bike down steep mountains. They wind-surf near hurricanes, go white-water rafting through rapids, and bungee-jump from towers.

Extreme sports started as an alternative to more expensive sports. A city kid who did not have the money to buy costly sports equipment could get a skateboard and have fun. But now it has become a whole new area of sports, with specialized equipment and high levels of skill. There's even a special Olympics for extreme sports, called the Winter X-Games which includes snow mountain biking and ice climbing. An Extreme Games competition is held each summer in Rhode Island. It features sports such as sky surfing, where people jump from airplanes with surfboards attached to their feet.

What makes extreme sports so popular? "People love thrill", says Murray Nussbaum, who sells sports equipment. "City people want to be outdoors on the weekend and do something challenging. The new equipment is so much better that people can take more risks without getting hurt."

36. According to the passage, what does "X-sports" (Para.2) refer to?
- A) The most hazardous but interesting games bold children and easily scared adults are forbidden to play.
  - B) The most adventurous and challenging sports any fearless people except the aged prefer to participate in.
  - C) The riskiest and most daring sports anyone would like to join in.
  - D) The most dangerous and exciting activities young people are all engaged in.
37. What does the phrase "to get as close to the edge as possible" (Para.2) mean?
- A) To give play to one's physical ability to the highest possible degree.
  - B) To move as close to the edge of a cliff as possible.
  - C) To get nearest to the edge of the sea.
  - D) To display one's skill so as to reach man's limit of ability.
38. What is one of the possible reasons that made the appearance of the extreme sports?
- A) Only expensive sports equipment could meet the needs of some people for fun.
  - B) Only inexpensive sports equipment could display people's high levels of skill.
  - C) More expensive sports could be well replaced with extreme sports.
  - D) Some people couldn't afford the high-priced sports equipment.
39. Which of the following is one of the features of extreme sports?
- A) No official competitions are held for them.
  - B) They will be successfully performed if people do not have high levels of skill.
  - C) They will be successfully performed if people do not have expensive equipment.
  - D) They don't require specialized equipment.
40. Which of the following is one of the reasons for the popularity of extreme sports?
- A) People are usually scared by risks.
  - B) The extreme sports equipment is very exciting and challenging.
  - C) People are afraid of taking risks, which is quite challenging.

- D) The new equipment is not considerably designed to be able to protect its users from injury.

## Part III

## Vocabulary

**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 sentences. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. Melting snow \_\_\_\_\_ for the regular spring floods in this area.  
A) accumulates      B) accounts      C) competes      D) deposits
42. Most people have come to accept the need for \_\_\_\_\_ of natural resources.  
A) construction      B) conservation      C) communication      D) composition
43. I was so excited to see snow that I was \_\_\_\_\_ to the cold.  
A) indifferent      B) opposite      C) partial      D) sensitive
44. Attending to a husband and six children \_\_\_\_\_ most of her time.  
A) takes in      B) takes over      C) takes away      D) takes up
45. Some trees have distinctive features that identify them \_\_\_\_\_ first glance.  
A) by      B) on      C) for      D) at
46. You'd better \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher's instructions in every detail.  
A) carry on      B) carry away      C) carry out      D) carry off
47. In the New World as in Europe, each region developed its own \_\_\_\_\_ pattern of culture.  
A) distant      B) distinctive      C) district      D) distinct
48. It is reported that approximately one in every three marriages in American today \_\_\_\_\_ divorce.  
A) ends with      B) ends in      C) ends up      D) ends on
49. Some diseases are \_\_\_\_\_ by certain water animals.  
A) transplanted      B) transformed      C) transported      D) transmitted
50. He is \_\_\_\_\_ about his chances of winning a gold medal in the Olympics next year.  
A) optimistic      B) optional      C) outstanding      D) obvious
51. If this kind of fish becomes \_\_\_\_\_, future generations may never taste it at all.  
A) minimum      B) short      C) seldom      D) scarce
52. I was halfway back to the cottage where my mother lived \_\_\_\_\_ Susan caught up with me.  
A) when      B) while      C) until      D) though
53. The football game comes to you \_\_\_\_\_ from New York.  
A) lively      B) alive      C) live      D) living
54. The doctor had almost lost hope at one point, but the patient finally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) pulled out      B) pulled through      C) pulled up      D) pulled over
55. They are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the waste discharged by the factory for profit.

- A) expose                      B) exhaust                      C) exhibit                      D) exploit
56. It is obvious that this new rule is applicable to everyone without \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) exception                      B) exclusion                      C) modification                      D) substitution
57. Mr. Johnson attended the meeting as the chief representative \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Anderson.  
A) aside from                      B) in light of  
C) in place of                      D) on the grounds of
58. Taking notes will help you remember the \_\_\_\_\_ of the book you have read.  
A) contracts                      B) concerts                      C) consents                      D) contents
59. This movie has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ ending. You can not imagine who will be killed finally.  
A) humorous                      B) original                      C) considerable                      D) dramatic
60. In spite of all the washing, I simply cannot get rid of the ink \_\_\_\_\_ on my white shirt.  
A) spot                      B) sign                      C) stain                      D) mark
61. He will \_\_\_\_\_ resign in view of the complete failure of the research project.  
A) doubtfully                      B) assumably                      C) adequately                      D) reasonably
62. The actor was studying his \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) outline                      B) script                      C) sketch                      D) draft
63. Color-blind people often find it difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ between blue and green.  
A) separate                      B) contrast                      C) compare                      D) distinguish
64. Those fine houses ought not to have been pulled down to \_\_\_\_\_ a tennis court.  
A) make way for                      B) make up for  
C) make up of                      D) make away with
65. The lecture greatly \_\_\_\_\_ Tom's interest in physics.  
A) aroused                      B) caught                      C) urged                      D) attracted
66. Few \_\_\_\_\_ between neighbors cannot be settled outside the courtroom.  
A) exchanges                      B) arguments                      C) communications                      D) dealings
67. He is a brilliant professor but has his \_\_\_\_\_ as an administrator.  
A) boundaries                      B) restraints                      C) confinements                      D) limitations
68. In spite of the fact that he failed several times, the chemist wanted to conduct his experiment again \_\_\_\_\_ finding the right chemical.  
A) in want of                      B) in need of                      C) in search of                      D) in hopes of
69. Almost all the energy that living things \_\_\_\_\_ comes in the beginning from the sun.  
A) make sure of                      B) make use of                      C) make up of                      D) make sense of
70. There is real concern that food supplies will not be \_\_\_\_\_ to feed the increasing world population.  
A) efficient                      B) sufficient                      C) effective                      D) productive

## Part IV

## Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A),

B), C) and D) at the back of the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Psychologically there are two dangers to be guarded against in old age. One of these is undue 71 in the past. It does not do to live in memories, in regrets for the good old days, 72 in sadness about friends who are dead. One's thoughts must be directed to the future, and to things 73 which there is something to be done. This is not always easy; 74 own past is a gradually increasing weight. 75 is easy to think to oneself that one's emotions used to be more vivid than they 76, and one's mind keener.

The 77 thing to be avoided is clinging to youth in the 78 of sucking vigor from its vitality. When your children are 79 up they want to live their own lives, and if you continue to be 80 interested in them as you were when they were young, you are 81 to become a burden to them, 82 they are unusually callous(麻木不仁的). I do not mean that one should be 83 interest in them, but one's interest should be contemplative(多思考的, 好思考的) 84, if possible, philanthropic(慈善的), but not unduly(过分地) emotional.

I think that a successful old age is easiest for those who have strong 85 interests involving 86 activities. It is in this sphere that long experience is really 87, and it is in this sphere 88 the wisdom born of experience can be exercised without being oppressive. It is no 89 telling grown-up children not to make mistakes, 90 because they will not believe you, and because mistakes are an essential part of education.

- |                    |               |               |                 |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 71. A) memorial    | B) absorption | C) sentiment  | D) assumption   |
| 72. A) yet         | B) but        | C) or         | D) and          |
| 73. A) about       | B) in         | C) on         | D) of           |
| 74. A) whose       | B) their      | C) his        | D) one's        |
| 75. A) One         | B) Which      | C) It         | D) That         |
| 76. A) do          | B) are        | C) will       | D) were         |
| 77. A) other       | B) next       | C) another    | D) following    |
| 78. A) expectation | B) hope       | C) desire     | D) aim          |
| 79. A) brought     | B) raised     | C) grown      | D) come         |
| 80. A) such        | B) as         | C) much       | D) very         |
| 81. A) likely      | B) possible   | C) probable   | D) ready        |
| 82. A) when        | B) whether    | C) if         | D) unless       |
| 83. A) except      | B) without    | C) no         | D) not          |
| 84. A) however     | B) thus       | C) and        | D) instead      |
| 85. A) impossible  | B) impersonal | C) impressive | D) impatient    |
| 86. A) appropriate | B) proper     | C) correct    | D) proportional |
| 87. A) fertile     | B) complete   | C) efficient  | D) fruitful     |

88. A) who                      B) which                      C) that                      D) when  
89. A) wonder                      B) use                      C) denial                      D) doubt  
90. A) between                      B) either                      C) both                      D) neither

## Part V

## Writing

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Changes in the Ways People Spent Holidays**. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:*

year	1993	1998	2003
traveling outdoors	60%	72%	91%
staying at home	40%	28%	9%

1. 上表显示 1993, 1998, 2003 年人们的不同度假方式, 请描述其变化。
2. 说明发生这些变化的原因。
3. 今后人们的度假方式还可能有什么样的变化。



## Part I Listening Comprehension

## 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 center.*

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.                      B) In the waiting room.  
C) At the airport.                    D) In a restaurant.

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

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

1. A) One hour.    B) Fifteen minutes.  
C) Forty-five minutes.    D) One hour and fifteen minutes.
2. A) George.    B) George's wife.  
C) George's father.    D) George's father-in-law.
3. A) Look for another seat.    B) Repeat the question.  
C) Remain standing.    D) Sit down.
4. A) Five minutes.                      B) Ten minutes.                      C) 45 minutes.                      D) 50 minutes.
5. A) She likes jazz music.    B) She needs 100 records.  
C) She bought a new house.    D) She prefers clothing store.
6. A) Shopping for clothes.    B) Taking a trip.  
C) Exercising.    D) Studying.
7. A) He suggests that she clean her refrigerator.  
B) He suggests that she eat the ice cream.  
C) He suggests that she let it melt.  
D) He suggests that she put it in the cooler.