

# 最新大学英语四级考试 模拟试题解析

C E T  
B A N D F O U R

4级



全国十五大城市

英语四级考试辅导班首选教材

编写：英语考试命题研究组

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学苑出版社

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

最新大学英语四级考试模拟试题解析/韩品煜主编.

—北京:学苑出版社,1998.9

ISBN 7-5077-1507-8

I.最… II.韩… III.英语—大学—考试—学习参考资料 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(98)第 22787 号

**最新大学英语四级考试**

**模拟试题解析**

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学苑出版社出版发行

北京市万寿路西街 11 号 100036

北京朝阳印刷厂印刷 新华书店经销

787×1092 16 开本 12.625 印张 300 千字

1998 年 9 月北京第 1 版 1998 年 9 月北京第 1 次印刷

印数: 0001—3000 册 定价: 12.80 元

# 前 言

本书含全真模拟、试卷分析、历届真题分类汇编三部分,由北京、南京、上海等地英语教学测试专家组成的英语考试命题研究组编写。编写过程中,本书作者充分吸收了国内同行优秀教学经验和最新理论成果。

除具备同类参考书的一般特点外,本书还有如下特点:

**一、新** 遵照全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会的两个通知精神,本书融入了英语四、六级考试最新题型,即英译汉、听写填空、简答、复合式听写。模拟题部分材料多选、摘编自国内外各种图书、报刊、词典,选材广泛,材料新颖。

**二、准** 本书作者详细研究了大学英语教学大纲和四、六级考试要求,在此基础上编写的试题,在题型、题量、难易度方面反映了目前 **CET-4** 英语的基本要求,与真题保持高度统一。

**三、深** 本书注解部分体现出对试题的精深研究,注解包括正确答案、容易产生歧义的答案、常见考点、语言难点等几部分,考点分析是本书的独创,具有预测题目的深意。

**四、特** 本书收集了历年四、六级考试试卷(客观题部分),并进行分类汇编,分析、总结考试规律。这是许多考生多年求之不得的宝贵材料,考生在做完这部分试题后,必会有较大收获。

因为本书具有以上特点,所以被北京、上海、南京、武汉、西安等地英语四、六级考试辅导班选作教材,成为学生喜爱的畅销书。

本书由韩品煜主编,丁小玲副主编,孔敏、杨纯、吴宝云等同志参与了编写;听力材料部分由来自美国的 **Robert M. Sokol** 先生(**from Seattle, Washington**)和 **Jessica Brock** 女士(**from Wisconsin**)朗读,语音语调纯正,音色美雅。

除作为四级考试必备教材外,本书也可作为参加出国人员的外语水平考试、全国硕士研究生入学英语考试、**TOEFL**、硕士学位考试等高级英语水平考试者使用的参考书。

不足之处,恳请各位读者指正。

编者

1998 年 8 月

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## Part One

## Model Tests

### Model Test 1

#### Part I

#### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

**Example:** *You will hear:*

*You will read:* A) At the office. 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 centre.*

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

1. A) He likes biology enough to continue with it.  
B) His grades in science courses are very good.  
C) He hasn't taken enough courses in biology.  
D) He doesn't want to take any more science courses.
2. A) Rice should be served with the chicken.  
B) The dishes here are never spicy.  
C) There really is chicken in the salad.  
D) Both the chicken dish and the salad taste spicy.
3. A) 6:45. B) 7:45. C) 7:15. D) 6:15.
4. A) He thinks she bought something for her aunt.  
B) He thinks she might have been there.  
C) He thinks she was there only briefly.  
D) He thinks she went to it on her way to the hospital.
5. A) They work at the zoo. B) They are going to do some artwork.  
C) They enjoy watching elephants. D) They are going to feed the elephants.
6. A) She's working all the time. B) She's out all the time.  
C) She works every other day. D) She studies twice a day.
7. A) Helping a friend find the right department. B) Buying himself some shoes.  
C) Taking a class at the gymnasium. D) Returning a jogging suit he bought.
8. A) Apologize to Donna. B) Confront Donna directly.  
C) Excuse Donna's behavior. D) Write Donna a letter.

9. A) She doesn't say. B) Some cigarettes.  
 C) Some colourful dresses. D) White shirts and cigarettes.  
 10. A) She's putting it in a kennel. B) Ken is taking it on vacation.  
 C) It will accompany her. D) It will be staying with Ken.

## Section B

## Compound Dictation

(15 minutes)

**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 the general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 11 to 17 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 18 to 20 you are required to fill in the missing information. 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.

A fisherman and his wife, who lived alone, longed for a child of their own, but their wish was not granted. One evening, when the fisherman was (11) \_\_\_\_\_ out his nets to dry on the beach after a hard day of fishing in the (12) \_\_\_\_\_, he heard a soft crying. He looked around and (13) \_\_\_\_\_ that the crying was coming from a farther place along the (14) \_\_\_\_\_. He knew that there were few children who lived nearby, so he was very (15) \_\_\_\_\_ as to whose child it could be. He walked toward the crying.

On the (16) \_\_\_\_\_ between the rocks, he saw a baby seal without its mother, crying like a (17) \_\_\_\_\_ baby. The poor creature would die soon if someone did not feed it.

He began to search up and down the beach for the mother seal. (18) \_\_\_\_\_

So he wrapped the baby seal up in his jacket and took it home to his wife, who was waiting at the cottage door.

"Look, Wife, what I found on the seashore! (19) \_\_\_\_\_

We must feed it so it does not die!"

His wife stared at the baby seal, which was slowly starting to take the form of a baby girl! (20) \_\_\_\_\_

"Oh, Husband," she gasped, "she must be a fairy!"

The couple stared at each other in disbelief.

## Part II

## Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. Before the child went to bed, the father asked him to \_\_\_\_\_ all the toys he had taken out  
 A) put off B) put up C) put away D) put out

22. He was so \_\_\_\_\_ in reading the novel that he knew nothing about what was going on about him.  
 in reading



6.2.11

- A) bent                      B) focused                      C) absorbed                      D) concentrated
23. The monument was constructed in honor of the scientist who was believed \_\_\_\_\_ lightning arresstor.  
A) to invent                      B) to have been invented  
C) to have invented                      D) having been invented
24. It was essential that all the necessary documents \_\_\_\_\_ to the president's office before the end of this month.  
A) be handed in ✓                      B) must be handed in  
C) should hand in                      D) had been handed in
25. You have greatly \_\_\_\_\_ me. What you have done falls far below my expectations.  
A) depressed                      B) disgusted                      C) despaired                      D) disappointed ✓
26. Any nation that interferes in the internal affairs of another nation should be universally \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) blamed 责备 ✓                      B) reproached 责备 ✓                      C) scolded 训斥 ✓                      D) condemned 谴责 ✓
27. After a careful inspection the manager came to the conclusion that only two-thirds of the available machinery \_\_\_\_\_ efficiently.  
A) were to be used                      B) was using                      C) were being used                      D) was being used ✓
28. Whenever I met her, \_\_\_\_\_ was fairly often, I liked her sweet and hopeful smile.  
A) it                      B) which / as ✓                      C) that                      D) what
29. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ growth of the light industries during the war.  
A) considerable ✓                      B) considering                      C) considerate                      D) considered
30. Jack and Jane \_\_\_\_\_ every few weeks, but their quarrels never last.  
A) fall out                      B) fall behind                      C) fall through                      D) fall back on
31. Mary was reading a piece of science fiction, completely \_\_\_\_\_ to the outside world.  
A) lost ✓                      B) having lost                      C) losing                      D) being lost
32. He took her \_\_\_\_\_ a close friend, so he spoke to her so familiarly.  
A) for ✓                      B) in                      C) to                      D) on
33. Having no money but unable to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.  
A) not to want anyone                      B) wanted no one                      C) not wanting anyone ✓                      D) to want no one
34. Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people \_\_\_\_\_ harm them.  
A) more than 多于 ✓                      B) other than 不同于                      C) better than 优于                      D) rather than 而不是 ✓
35. Our living room is covered with a \_\_\_\_\_ carpet.  
A) green, beautiful, Chinese ✓                      B) Chinese, beautiful, green  
C) beautiful, green, Chinese ✓                      D) beautiful, Chinese, green
36. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have \_\_\_\_\_ one this month.  
A) another ✓                      B) the other                      C) more ✓                      D) other
37. Jane and John still remember that it was \_\_\_\_\_, their parents, who encouraged them to continue their education.  
A) those                      B) they                      C) who                      D) whom ✓

38. It has been rather costly to install the machinery, but it will prove to be worth the money  
 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) in the long run      B) at long last      C) in conclusion      D) at the end
39. When \_\_\_\_\_ Scientists first suggested the possibility that one person should speak directly over a long distance, few people took them seriously.  
 A) imaginable      B) imaginative      C) imaginary      D) imagination
40. What's troubling them is \_\_\_\_\_ enough machine tools.  
 A) their not to have      B) them to not have,  
 C) their not having      D) not their having
41. You \_\_\_\_\_ Ann in the library yesterday. She has been out of town for two weeks.  
 A) needn't have seen      B) must have seen      C) might have seen      D) can't have seen.
42. We preferred to put the meeting off rather than \_\_\_\_\_ it without adequate preparation.  
 A) hold      B) held      C) to hold      D) holding
43. Nowhere else in the world \_\_\_\_\_ more attractive scenery than in China.  
 A) you have found      B) can you find      C) has been found      D) you can find
44. \_\_\_\_\_ the international conference is certain.  
 A) He attends      B) Will he attend  
 C) He will attend      D) That he will attend
45. Through learning, man is able to build his basic abilities into new and more \_\_\_\_\_ skills.  
 A) confined      B) complex      C) confused      D) complicated
46. In the dark it was hard for us to \_\_\_\_\_ the numbers on the houses.  
 A) make for      B) make out      C) make sure      D) make up
47. It is recommended that the project \_\_\_\_\_ until all the preparations have been made.  
 A) is not started      B) not be started  
 C) will not be started      D) is not to be started
48. No sooner had we reached the top of the mountain \_\_\_\_\_ we all sat down to rest.  
 A) when      B) then      C) than      D) until
49. The captain of the ship \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers that there was no danger.  
 A) assured      B) ensured      C) insured      D) assumed.
50. The higher the standard of living and the greater the national wealth, the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) greater is the amount of paper is used      B) greater amount of paper is used  
 C) amount of paper is used is greater      D) greater the amount of paper used

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

**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 centre.

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:**

Magnesium is another mineral we now obtain by collecting huge volumes of ocean water and

*Handwritten signature/initials*

4-12. 获得  
treating it with chemicals, although originally it was derived only from brines or from the treatment of such magnesium-containing rocks as dolomite, of which whole mountain ranges are composed. In a cubic mile of seawater there are about four million tons of magnesium. Since the direct extraction method was developed about 1941, production has increased enormously. It was magnesium from the sea that made possible the wartime growth of the aviation industry, for every airplane made in the United States (and in most other countries as well) contains about half a ton of magnesium metal. And it has innumerable uses in other industries where a lightweight metal is desired, besides its long-standing utility as an insulating material, and its use in printing inks, medicines, and toothpastes.

51. What is the main topic of this passage? magnesium  
 A) Uses of seawater. B) Treatment of seawater.  
 C) Chemical properties of magnesium. D) Derivation and uses of magnesium.  
 52. According to the passage, magnesium was first obtained from enormously  
 A) rocks found on land. B) great amounts of ocean water  
 C) the sea floor D) major industrial sites  
 53. According to the passage, which of the following was a direct consequence of the new method of obtaining magnesium? 因果关系  
 A) The development of insulation materials.  
 B) Increased airplane production.  
 C) Improved medical facilities.  
 D) The development of cheap inks for printing.  
 54. According to the passage, why is magnesium important to industry?  
 A) It is strong. B) It conducts heat well.  
 C) It weighs little. D) It is inexpensive to produce.  
 55. It can be inferred from the passage that since the appearance of the direct derivation method the demand for magnesium has \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) declined greatly B) remained stable  
 C) increased slightly D) risen dramatically 显著地

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

When the Western European nations rose to power in the 15th and 16th centuries, their aim was to find a trade route to the East.

Competition for the priceless Eastern trade was intense, and France, with ports on the Mediterranean, was a special rival of England. During the 17th and 18th centuries she considered the possibility of piercing the Isthmus of Suez for a short-cut waterway to the East. With Napoleon when he occupied Egypt went a noted French engineer, to study the problem.

But it was not until 1859 that a Frenchman, Ferdinand de Lesseps, who had long been fascinated by the idea of a canal, turned the first spadeful of earth to start the excavations.

De Lesseps, by virtue of his diplomacy and charm, had found favor with the Egyptian victory. Over bitter opposition from the British, who saw communication with their Indian

empire threatened, he had won concessions from the Egyptians and Turks, making possible for the work to go forward.

Although de Lesseps had hoped to have the enterprise financed by all the great western powers, most of the capital was provided by France and Egypt.

Finally de Lesseps' dream was realized, and in the summer of 1869 the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean were united.

56. European nations first sought a trade route to the East during the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Industrial Revolution B) Age of Exploration  
C) Enlightenment *280/1800* D) Middle Ages
57. The two major rivals for Eastern trade were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Spain and Portugal B) Germany and Italy  
C) England and Spain D) England and France
58. Great Britain did not want to see the French build the Suez Canal because it would give France an advantage in Eastern trade competition and because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it endangered ties with India  
B) it would give France a military advantage  
C) France might then gain control of Egypt  
D) the English disliked both the French and the Egyptians
59. The Suez Canal connects the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Indian Ocean and the Atlantic Ocean  
B) Black Sea and the Bosphorus  
C) Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea  
D) Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean
60. Ferdinand de Lesseps expected that the building of the canal would \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) give France a tremendous advantage.  
B) improve living conditions in Egypt  
C) bring peace to the Middle  
D) be aided by England, France and Germany

**Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:**

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate; and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the

record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organisations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

61. Normally a student would at least attend \_\_\_\_\_ classes each week.  
 A) 36                                      B) 12                                      C) 20                                      D) 15
62. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to live in a different university  
 B) to take a particular course in a different university  
 C) to live at home and drive to classes  
 D) to get two degrees from two different universities
63. American university students are usually under pressure of work because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) their academic performance will affect their future careers  
 B) they are heavily involved in student affairs  
 C) they have to observe university discipline  
 D) they want to run for positions of authority
64. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organisations probably because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study  
 B) they will then be able to stay longer in the university  
 C) such positions help them get better jobs  
 D) such positions are usually well paid
65. The student organisations seem to be effective in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) dealing with the academic affairs of the university  
 B) ensuring that the students observe university regulations  
 C) evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court  
 D) keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

**Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:**

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labour through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such

familiar *monologues* (自言自语) as: "Get up, John! you'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. *Counteract* (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the trouble some search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

66. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he is a lazy person  
B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle.  
C) he is not sure when his energy is low.  
D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening.
67. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?  
A) Unawareness of energy cycles.  
B) Familiar monologues.  
C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.  
D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
68. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) change his energy cycle  
B) overcome his laziness  
C) get up earlier than usual  
D) go to bed earlier
69. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) help to keep your energy for the day's work  
B) help you to control your temper early in the day  
C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work  
D) keep your energy cycle under control all day
70. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?  
A) Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.  
B) Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day.  
C) Habit helps one adapt to his own energy cycle.  
D) Children have energy cycles, too.

#### Part IV

#### Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read

the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

The advantages and disadvantages of a large population have long been a subject of discussion among economists. It has been argued that the supply of good land is limited. To feed a large population, inferior land must be cultivated and the good land worked intensively. Thus, each person produces less and this means a lower average income, than could be obtained with a smaller population. Other economists have argued that a large population gives more scope for specialization and the development of facilities such as ports, roads and railways, which are not likely to be built unless there is a big demand to justify them.

One of the difficulties in carrying out a world-wide birth control program lies in the fact that official attitudes to population growth vary from country to country depending on the level of industrial development and the availability of food and raw materials. In the developing country where a vastly expanded population is pressing hard upon the limits of food, space and natural resources, it will be the first concern of government to place a limit on the birthrate, whatever the consequences may be. In a highly industrialized society the problem may be more complex. A decreasing birthrate may lead to unemployment because it results in a declining market for manufactured goods. When the pressure of population on housing declines, prices also decline and the building industry is weakened. Faced with considerations such as these, the government of a developed country may well prefer to see a slowly increasing population, rather than one which is stable or in decline.

**Questions:** (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个单词,标点符号不占格)

71. What may a small population mean?

\_\_\_\_\_

72. According to the passage, what will a large population provide ?

\_\_\_\_\_

73. What will happen to the people in a developed country if the birthrate goes down?

\_\_\_\_\_

74. What can you infer from the last sentence?

\_\_\_\_\_

75. Why is it no easy job to carry out a general plan for birth control throughout the world?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition in three paragraphs.

You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. Your part of the composition should be no less than 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly.

### Importance of Education

1. The prosperity of a nation depends on the development of education.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Education is vital to the development of an individual as it is to that of a nation.  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Yet, some people are still ignorant of its importance.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Model Test 2

#### Part I

#### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

#### Spot Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passages is read to you once again without the pauses.

In general, American food is mild tasting; most Americans do not season their food (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Salads are very popular and (2) \_\_\_\_\_, but especially in the summer. Waiters (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that everyone drinks coffee, but simply tell them if you (4) \_\_\_\_\_. If a waiter says "Now or late?" he means "Do you want coffee with your meal or after it?" Many, but certainly not all, Americans drink coffee or tea (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Either way is perfectly acceptable. When dining out, you can ask for tea, milk, "coke," wine or beer (6) \_\_\_\_\_. Restaurants can only serve beer, wine, or other alcoholic drinks if they (7) \_\_\_\_\_, that is, permission from (8) \_\_\_\_\_ to serve alcoholic drinks. Normally, when eating in (9) \_\_\_\_\_, it is considered (10) \_\_\_\_\_ to take whatever is being served and not to ask for something different, unless the hostess gives you a choice.

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the question 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) At home.                      B) At school.                      C) At church.                      D) On the street.  
12. A) his hands were dirty.                      B) He would not go forward.  
                    C) He didn't obey the rules.                      D) He put out his hand.  
13. A) Disobedient.                      B) Stubborn.                      C) Optimistic.                      D) Naughty.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage:

14. A) White apple blossom.                      B) White peach blossom.  
                    C) White pear blossom.                      D) White plum blossom.  
15. A) Six weeks.                      B) Six months.                      C) Six years.                      D) Sixteen years.  
16. A) Mrs. Li.                      B) Patsy Li.  
                    C) Text doesn't say.                      D) A Japanese.  
17. A) Marines.                      B) Soldiers.                      C) Sailors.                      D) Mrs. Li.

### Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage:

18. A) A person who is awake early.  
                    B) A bird that catches the worm early in the morning.  
                    C) A plane which flies in the morning.  
                    D) A communication satellite in orbit round the earth.  
19. A) Microwaves are strange electric waves.  
                    B) Microwaves travel in straight lines and do not follow the curve of the earth's surface.  
                    C) There are not any wires to send microwaves.  
                    D) We must amplify microwaves in relay stations.  
20. A) About 50 kilometers.  
                    B) Several hundred kilometers.  
                    C) A certain height.  
                    D) From the starting point back to the earth.

### Part II

#### Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. The money will be used to keep a space vehicle on the moon busy \_\_\_\_\_ back to the earth photographs and other information about the surface of the moon.  
A) to send                      B) sending                      C) to be sent                      D) being sent  
22. Hitler set out to conquer all of Europe in the belief that the Germans were the master \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) blood                      B) race                      C) human                      D) brain  
23. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you \_\_\_\_\_ advertisements showing happy, balanced families.