

高分

# 四级·模拟试题

## CET-4 SIMULATED TESTS

宁平 李炳军 蔡殿梅 主编 董广才 主审

备考四级要注重策略:

- 了解常用的应试技巧
- 熟悉必考的各种题型
- 加强全面的模拟练习
- 实践经验越多, 考试越有把握。

Some pessimistic experts feel that the automobile is bound to fall into disuse.

They see a day in the not-too-distant future when

autos will be abandoned and allowed to rust. Other

authorities, however, think the auto is here to stay. They

hold that the car will remain a leading means of urban travel

in the foreseeable future.

The motorcar will undoubtedly change significantly over the next 30

years. It should become smaller, safer, and more economical, and should

not be powered by a gasoline engine. The car of the future should be far

more pollution-free than present types. Regardless of the power source, the auto

will remain the main problem in urban traffic. One proposed

solution to the problem is the automated highway system. When the auto enters the highway

system, a retractable arm will drop from the auto and make contact with a rail, which is similar to those

powering subway trains electrically. Once attached to the rail, the car will become electrically powered from the

driver will use a telephone to dial instructions about directions and services of their local hunt

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS think of it as a sport, they wear a special u

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# 前言

《高分四级》系列辅导丛书是根据国家教育部颁布的“大学英语教学大纲”修订本及“大学英语考试大纲”编写而成。本套书旨在帮助参加四级考试的学生全方位复习、巩固、总结、强化已经学过的大学英语应掌握的重点内容，同时能在较短时间内高效率地提高学生综合能力和四级考试应试能力。

本丛书共分三册：《高分四级·应试指导》、《高分四级·模拟试题》和《高分四级·历年试卷》。

《高分四级·应试指导》共分两部分，第一部分为大学英语四级考试应试指导；第二部分为10套模拟试题。第一部分既有四级考试的综合概况、命题特点与解题思路等内容，也有各种题型具体的应试技巧及对策，对学生有很好的宏观指导作用。第二部分为10套模拟试题。试题形式与真题一致，难度与真题相当，十分适合学生考前的强化训练。试题材料多半来自最新的英美报刊，涉猎面广，可读性强。所有试题均有详尽的解释，对知识点、考点等均有提示，有益于学生应试能力的提高。

《高分四级·模拟试题》共有15套模拟试题。试题特点与《高分四级·应试指导》中的模拟试题一致。

《高分四级·历年试卷》共有试题12套。本书收集了从1996年到2002年的历年试卷，并配有解析和听力材料。真题最能体现《教学大纲》和《考试大纲》的精神，在材料的语言难度、题型设计和选项设计等方面可以充分反映大纲的要求，非常具有权威性。本书中的所有解析均由教学经验丰富的教师精心编写，使学生既知其然，又知其所以然。

经过对四级考试应试指导的了解和总共37套试题的强化训练，相信学生们经过实践——认识——再实践的过程，一定能全面提高自己的英语语言素质和运用英语的综合技能，较顺利地尽早通过四级考试。

本丛书由具有丰富教学经验和四级辅导经验的大学英语教师编写。按内容分，应试指导及听力部分由李炳军编写；词汇结构部分由赵丹、雒丽、吕红、张经鹏编写；阅读理解部分由刘辉、崔东辉、杨纪平、蔡殿梅、张巧毅编写；综合填空由王秀荣、刘荣编写；简短回答问题由张丽君编写；作文部分由高玉臻、王秀荣编写。

全书策划、编写体例、统稿由宁平完成，审定由董广才教授完成。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免存在不妥之处，恳请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2002年10月

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# Test One

## 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 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) \$ 8.00                            | B) \$ 5.3                            | C) \$ 2.7                | D) \$ 13.3          |
| 2. A) 9:30                               | B) 9:10                              | C) 9:50                  | D) 9:00             |
| 3. A) In bed.                            | B) At the office.                    | C) At her mother's.      | D) In the hospital. |
| 4. A) A railway station.                 |                                      | B) A bus stop.           |                     |
|  | C) An airport.                       | D) A taxi station.       |                     |
| 5. A) The game wasn't shown in his area. |                                      |                          |                     |
|  | B) He didn't want to watch the game. |                          |                     |
|  | C) He didn't have a TV.              |                          |                     |
|  | D) He left to meet his friend.       |                          |                     |
| 6. A) Go swimming.                       |                                      | B) Stay at home.         |                     |
|  | C) Attend a football game.           | D) Buy something golden. |                     |
| 7. A) In an airplane.                    |                                      | B) In a hotel.           |                     |
|  | C) In a restaurant.                  | D) In a store.           |                     |
| 8. A) Yes, he's planning to buy it.      |                                      |                          |                     |

- B) Yes, he'll buy it on holiday.  
 C) No, he spent all his money on a vacation.  
 D) No, it's too short.
9. A) He's calm. B) He's vigorous.  
 C) He's comfortable. D) He's impatient.
10. A) It is a coat. B) The suitcase is too full.  
 C) The coat and sweater are too big. D) She wants to try on them.

## 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 questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

### Passage One

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

11. A) It was missing.  
 B) It was damaged by someone.  
 C) It was still in its usual place.  
 D) It was borrowed by his friend.
12. A) He found that the car was badly damaged.  
 B) He found that the seats were broken.  
 C) He found a letter on the seats.  
 D) He found two theatre tickets and a letter on one of the seats.
13. A) Because he wanted to thank them after having used their car.  
 B) Because he knew that Mr. and Mrs. Smith liked to see plays.  
 C) Because he could steal while Mr. and Mrs. Smith were at the theatre.  
 D) None of the above.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) Its mountains.  
 B) Being away from the sea for 4,267 meters.  
 C) Being the most powerful state in the U. S.  
 D) Its rich resources of gold and silver.
15. A) To look for gold and silver.  
 B) To become a citizen of the U. S.  
 C) To enjoy the beauty of Colorado as a tourist.  
 D) To ski in the high mountains of Colorado.

16. A) Most of them live in towns and cities on the peak of the Rocky Mountains.  
 B) Many of them serve in the army and air force and government agencies.  
 C) Some of them are working in the industries of electronics and aerospace.  
 D) Both B and C.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) People have to follow certain behavioral rules of their culture.  
 B) People discuss behavioral rules openly.  
 C) Different cultures have the same rules.  
 D) People should have the same culture in the world.
18. A) You are showing respect.  
 B) You are conveying your friendship.  
 C) You are staring at him impolitely.  
 D) You are trying to keep eye contact with him.
19. A) Be patient.      B) Be quiet.      C) Be confused.      C) Be considerate.
20. A) People's ignorance.      B) Cultural differences.  
 C) Generation gap.      D) Different concepts of culture.

## Part II 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.*

### Passage One

*Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:*

Few people would defend the Victorian attitude on children, but if you were a parent in those days, at least you knew where you stood: children were to be seen and not heard. Freud and his colleagues did away with all that and parents have been puzzled ever since. The child's happiness is all-important, they say, but what about the parents' happiness? Modern child-rearing manuals would never permit cruelty to children. The trouble is you are not allowed even to shout. Who knows what deep psychological wounds you might cause? The poor child may never recover from the dreadful experience. So it is the parents that bend over backwards to avoid giving their children *complex* (不正常心理) which a hundred years ago hadn't even been heard of. Certainly a child needs love, and a lot of it. But the excessive *permissiveness* (纵容) of modern parents is surely doing more harm than good.

Psychologists have succeeded in weakening parents' confidence in their own authority. And it hasn't taken children long to get wind of the fact. In addition to the great modern classics on child-care, there are countless articles in magazines and newspapers. With so much advice flying about,



mum and dad just don't know what to do any more. In the end, they do nothing at all. So, from early childhood, the kids are in charge and parents' lives are regulated according to the needs of their kids. When the little dears develop into teenagers, they take complete control. Lack of authority over the years makes *adolescent* (少年) rebellion against parents all the more violent. If the young people are going to have a party, for instance, parents are asked to leave the house. Their presence merely spoils the fun. What else can the poor parents do but obey?

21. From this passage, we know parents nowadays \_\_\_\_\_ with their children.
  - A) are too tolerant
  - B) are irresponsible
  - C) often argue
  - D) are bored
22. In the old days, children \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) were in charge of parents
  - B) were not allowed to make much noise
  - C) always suffered complexes
  - D) dared not speak to their parents
23. The phrase "get wind of" (Para. 2) most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) become accustomed to
  - B) realize
  - C) try to avoid
  - D) become suspicious of
24. Which of the following can be inferred from this passage?
  - A) Victorian child rearing is a model for parents to follow.
  - B) Psychologists have much to answer for today's problems on childcare.
  - C) With the help of so much advice, raising children is easier than ever.
  - D) Parents like to enjoy the freedom when there is a house.
25. What's the main idea of this passage?
  - A) The excessive permissiveness of today's parents is harmful to children.
  - B) Psychologists shouldn't interfere so much with child care.
  - C) Parents should hold the Victorian attitudes towards children.
  - D) Children are too sensitive to be hurt.

## Passage Two

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

Given a good shopping position and the right amount of money available, an educated person ought to be able to make a small steady living out of a bookshop. It is not a difficult trade to learn and the large chain-stores can never force the small independent bookseller out of existence as they have done to the corner shop and the local milkman. But the hours of work are very long—I was only a part time employee, but my employer put in a seventy hour week, apart from regular journeys out of shopping hours to buy books. It is an unhealthy life too. As a rule a bookshop is very cold in winter, because if it is too warm the windows get steamed up, and a bookseller depends on the display in his windows trying to bring customers into his shop. Books give off more dust and dirtier dust than anything else yet invented, and the top of a book is the place where every fly prefers to die.



when the bride's father is a businessman of some kind, the wedding reception may provide a useful occasion for establishing social connections with clients or customers and other people whose good will may be of advantage to him. It is, however, the bride's mother who has the job of sending out the formal printed invitation cards.

In the case of a church wedding, the vicar of each parish in which the bride and bridegroom live is normally informed about a month in advance of the ceremony so that an announcement of the coming wedding can be made in church on each of three Sundays before it takes place. Anyone who may know of an existing marriage of either partner is ordered to give information about it, though this means of avoiding bigamy must have been more effective in the days when people moved about the world less than they do today. Often up to a hundred or more people attend the religious service and the bride usually wears the traditional long white dress and veil, while bridesmaids, who are often children, wear long dresses in attractive colors. This may also happen in the case of a civil wedding in a register office but is probably less usual.

The reception which follows may be held in a restaurant, a local hall or, when there are few guests, in the bride's own home. Refreshments are provided, a special iced wedding-cake is cut (usually to the accompaniment of speeches) and distributed to the guests, toasts are drunk and dancing may follow. At some point in the celebrations, the bride goes off to change into everyday clothes and then leaves the party with her husband to go on their honeymoon, the journey they will make together, often in romantic surroundings abroad.

31. It is the bride's parents who normally have to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) make all the arrangements for the wedding  
B) provide hospitality for the people attending  
C) decide who shall be invited  
D) pay all the expenses involved
32. According to the passage some guests may be invited because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they are likely to be annoyed if they are not  
B) they may give valuable presents  
C) their presence could provide future benefits  
D) they may help with the expenses of the wedding
33. Why are the arrangements for a church wedding usually made some time before?  
A) To allow the necessary length of time for publicizing the wedding.  
B) To provide time for organizing the reception.  
C) To make sure that the guests can arrange to be free on the day.  
D) To ensure a thorough investigation of the couple's existing marital status.
34. What possible difference is suggested between a church and a civil wedding?  
A) Civil weddings are less commonly followed by a reception.  
B) It is less usual for guests to attend the civil wedding formalities.  
C) Guests at civil wedding are less formally dressed.  
D) There could be less attention paid at the latter to convention and picturesque effect.

35. The reception normally takes place in the bride's home if \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) this is a large one
  - B) there is enough room to entertain the guests invited
  - C) the parents cannot afford to hire a hall
  - D) there is to be no party afterwards

#### Passage Four

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

If you ask an Englishman about the press in his country, he will almost certainly begin talking about the morning daily and Sunday "national newspaper", all of which now have their head offices in London. Later, almost as an afterthought, he may go on to talk about the provincial morning dailies, the London and provincial evening papers, and finally the weekly local papers. The dominating position of the national daily papers is due to the smallness of the country, with every large town in England and Wales able to be reached by train in less than five hours from London. A paper printed in London around midnight can be at any breakfast table in England the next morning, except in remote country districts. All over the country, most people read the same newspapers and the dominant position of the London papers may reflect a lack of regional identity.

The press, including weekly magazines and local newspapers, is mostly owned by one of about five large organizations. Independent small newspaper-publishers find it very difficult to survive, and many newspapers have stopped publication during the past twenty years—including even some national ones. But the huge organizations, or empires, differ from one another and are themselves not static.

The national dailies are generally classed as either "quality" (The Times, The Guardian and The Daily Telegraph) or "popular". The "quality" papers give more comprehensive coverage of all aspects of news, while the "popular" papers aim for a more general readership, they also cost less. The number of newspapers sold, in relation to the population, is higher in Britain than in any other country except Sweden.

36. The national daily papers have a dominant position in Britain because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they are supported by the government
  - B) they give more comprehensive coverage of all aspects of news
  - C) they cost less
  - D) the country is small
37. The press in Britain is mostly owned by few large organizations. How many are they?
- A) Two
  - B) Three
  - C) Four
  - D) Five
38. Which is true about the huge press organizations in Britain?
- A) They only own weekly magazines and local newspapers.
  - B) Their dominant position has made it difficult for the independent small newspaper-publishers to survive.
  - C) They have never changed.
  - D) They are quite same with each other.

39. Which of the following is not one of the "quality" papers mentioned?

- A) The Observer. B) The Times.  
C) The Guardian. D) The Daily Telegraph.

40. The number of newspapers sold in Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the highest one in the world  
B) lower than in Sweden  
C) lower than in Sweden in relation to the population  
D) higher than in Sweden

## Part III 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.

41. They were all very much concerned about her safety, \_\_\_\_\_ that nobody slept well that night.

- A) as much as B) for that must  
C) so much so D) too much to be

42. Helen doesn't know how much I spent in repairing the house; if she had ever found out, I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) she'd never forgive me B) she'll never forgive me  
C) she never forgives me D) she does never forgive me

43. Young children will soon \_\_\_\_\_ word they hear their elders use.

- A) put forward B) look forward to C) turn up D) pick up

44. Leaving the market, the guy looked pleased \_\_\_\_\_ himself \_\_\_\_\_ having discovered a bargain.

- A) at; at B) at; for C) with; at D) with; for

45. \_\_\_\_\_ permission to hold a party at home, Mary started to write an invitation to her friends.

- A) Giving B) Having been given  
C) Having given D) To be given

46. Indeed, almost every scientist now finds it impossible to read all the works related to his own subject, \_\_\_\_\_ extensively outside of it.

- A) much less to read B) must less reading  
C) much more to read D) still more reading

47. The local health organization is reported \_\_\_\_\_ set up twenty-five years ago when Dr. Smith became its first president.

- A) to be B) being  
C) to have been D) having been

48. I know nothing about him \_\_\_\_\_ he is an advanced engineer.

A) apart from      B) except for      C) besides      D) except that

49. \_\_\_\_\_ all that she had a good sense of direction, she couldn't find out the primary school where she used to study years ago in the urban traffic map.

A) At      B) In      C) For      D) On

50. It was reported that the advertising rate \_\_\_\_\_ by 20 percent last year.

A) arose      B) aroused      C) rose      D) raised

51. Modern farmer can improve their \_\_\_\_\_ by using better seeds and more fertilizer.

A) growth      B) gain      C) profit      D) yield

52. The opening paragraph could be much better, if you leave \_\_\_\_\_ those misleading expressions.

A) for      B) off      C) out      D) up

53. Until then his family \_\_\_\_\_ from him for six months.

A) didn't hear      B) hasn't been hearing  
C) hadn't heard      D) hasn't heard

54. The statistics on traffic accidents in this city \_\_\_\_\_ increasing.

A) is      B) has been      C) are      D) is to be

55. The furniture in his room is quite different from \_\_\_\_\_ in yours.

A) those      B) that      C) that one      D) those ones

✓ 56. The three men were given work according to their \_\_\_\_\_ abilities.

A) ~~令人尊敬的~~ respectable      B) ~~各自的~~ respective      C) respectful      D) respecting

57. Never before that night \_\_\_\_\_ the extent of my own power.

A) did I feel      B) I felt      C) I had felt      D) had I felt

58. The hostess dressed in her finest costume together with the guests \_\_\_\_\_ comfortably in the living room.

A) was seated      B) was seating      C) were seated      D) seated

59. He \_\_\_\_\_ live in the country \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.

A) would rather to; than  
B) would rather to; than to live  
C) would rather; than  
D) would rather; than to live

60. He went ahead \_\_\_\_\_ all warnings about the danger of his mission.

A) in case of      B) because of      C) prior to      D) regardless of

✓ 61. The loss of his \_\_\_\_\_ of hearing didn't stop him from being a useful member of the society.

A) faculty      B) capability      C) ability      D) power

62. She is \_\_\_\_\_ an artist than her brother.

~~A)~~ much of      B) more of      C) much as      D) more as

63. "Jean is a competent English teacher." "\_\_\_\_\_."

A) So is she      B) She also is      C) She is, too      D) So she is

✓ 64. All those who are over eighteen are \_\_\_\_\_ to vote.

A) entitled      B) ensured      C) enlisted      D) inquired

65. Tom is so \_\_\_\_\_ that he hates his wife going anywhere without him.

- A) eligible                      B) imaginative                      C) incidental                      D) envious
66. I hope that by posting the letter now at midday, I shall ensure \_\_\_\_\_ it before the weekend.  
 A) you receive                      B) you to receive  
 C) your receiving                      D) your having received
67. Each man and woman \_\_\_\_\_ bring some fresh water here.  
 A) have to                      B) has to                      C) have                      D) has
68. You can borrow my tape-recorder \_\_\_\_\_ you return it to me tomorrow.  
 A) unless                      B) as soon as                      C) until                      D) provided that
69. It takes tremendous courage to stick \_\_\_\_\_ a belief that is not shared by very many others.  
 A) at                      B) to                      C) out                      D) with
70. The workmen made so much \_\_\_\_\_ of the house that Mrs. Walker had to spend three days cleaning up.  
 A) damage                      B) mess                      C) nuisance                      D) destruction

## 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).*

Public goods are those commodities from whose enjoyment nobody can be effectively excluded. Everybody is free to enjoy the benefits of these commodities, and one person's utilization does not reduce the possibilities if anybody else's enjoying the same good.

Examples of public goods are not as rare as one might expect. A flood control dam is a public good. Once the dam is built, all persons living in the area will benefit—regardless of their own contribution to the construction cost of the dam. The same true for highway signs or aids to navigation. Once a lighthouse is built, no ship of any nationality can be effectively excluded from the utilization of the lighthouse for navigational purposes. National defense is another example. Even a person who voted against military expenditures or did not pay any taxes will benefit from the protection afforded.

It is no easy task to determine the social costs and social benefits associated with a public good. There is no practicable way of charging drivers for looking at highway signs, sailors for watching a lighthouse, and citizens for the security provided to them through national defense. Because the market does not provide the necessary signals, economic analysis has to be substituted for the impersonal judgment of the marketplace.

**Questions:** (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。标点符号不占格。)

71. What are public goods according to the author?

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72. How are the first two paragraphs organized?

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73. Which words could best explain the meaning of "The same holds true for. . ." (Para. 2)?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
74. According to the passage, is it necessary for a person to pay any money in order to enjoy the protection provided by the national defense?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
75. It can be inferred that finding out the social costs of a public good is \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Is Failure a Bad Thing?** You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline given below:*

1. Failure as a daily occurrence
2. People's different attitudes towards failure
3. My attitude to



# Test Two

## 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 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) The sun.                        | B) Their children.        |
| C) Right and wrong.                   | D) The weather.           |
| 2. A) At a lawyer's office.           | B) At a library.          |
| C) At a post office.                  | D) At an airport.         |
| 3. A) Read the paper.                 | B) See a film.            |
| C) Have dinner in town.               | D) Stay at home.          |
| 4. A) At 5:00.                        | B) At 4:20.               |
| C) At 3:00.                           | D) At 2:00.               |
| 5. A) By air.                         | B) By bus.                |
| C) By sea.                            | D) By train.              |
| 6. A) On an elevator.                 | B) In a private car.      |
| C) In a shop.                         | D) On a bus.              |
| 7. A) She is traveling at the moment. | B) She is writing novels. |
| C) She is a writer.                   | D) She is a travel agent. |