

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

(BAND 4)

全新 NEW 大学英语四级题型 高分攻坚

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前言

大学英语四、六级考试是由教育部大学英语四、六级考试委员会组织实施的全国性标准化考试。从2007年起,全国所有高校全面采用全新的大学英语四级题型。新的样题对原来的题型进行了较大的修改。听力部分的比重大大提高,由原来的20%提高到了35%,复合式听写成为必考项目(占总卷的10%),增加了长对话听力(占总卷的7%)。阅读的比重由原来的40%(甚至50%)降低到35%,题型也有了较大变化,增加了快速阅读理解和篇章词汇理解,篇章阅读理解则降低到只占总分的20%。不再考英译中,改成了中译英;增加了改错,去掉了词汇与结构。改革开始朝着实用型方向发展,听力和阅读(两项占总卷的70%)成为对考试成绩至关重要的两大部分。

新四级考试各个部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例如下:

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	选词填空	
	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%

新四级试卷结构、答题顺序、各部分答题时间和所用答题卡(根据样卷)如下:

样卷结构	试题内容	答题时间	答题卡
Part I	Writing	30 minutes	Answer Sheet 1
Part II	Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)	15 minutes	
Part III	Listening Comprehension: Short conversations Long conversations Short passages Compound dictation	35 minutes	Answer Sheet 2
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth): Banked cloze Short passages	25 minutes	
Part V	Cloze or Error Correction	15 minutes	
Part VI	Translation or Short Answer Questions	5 minutes	

请考生特别注意答题顺序的变化,即作文是第一项,之后才能拿到试卷的其余部分,并开始做快速阅读,这两项用时为45分钟。之后答题卡1将被收走,其余试题将做在答题卡2上。因此,考生要注意合理分配时间。

《全新大学英语四级题型·高分攻坚》一书就是在此新形势下精心策划与编写的考试辅导用书。本书围绕考试大纲,选材广泛,内容新颖,每个题目都经过精心设计,每套试题都由经验丰富的教师把关点评,力求做到有的放矢,并从中提炼出四级考试的设题手段与命题规律,进而针对各种题型提出最为简便、最为实用的解题方法与应试技巧。

本书由十套大学英语四级新题型模拟试卷组成,在形式与难度上尽可能接近四级实测试题。试卷的解析部分科学地剖析试题,细致入微地讲解每道题的词、句与结构,帮助学生零距离地接受知识,同时以详尽的参考答案帮助学生排除学习障碍。这样既方便学生掌握考试试题,又有利于考生加深对考点的理解,提高对题型的识别能力,巩固对应试技巧的运用能力。

书中出现疏漏、不妥和错误在所难免,恳请英语界的前辈和广大读者朋友不吝批评指正,以便我们在今后的修订中不断改进。

编 者
2008年春

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Model Test One

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意：此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

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 on *Answer Sheet 1*.

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.

You Can't Have Everything You Want

When I ask people that simple yet profound question "What do you want?" they sometimes answer "I want it all!" I often wonder, "If they had it all, where would they put it?"

There's an awful lot of "all" out there. And there's a lot more "all" to be experienced inside. The people who say they want "it all" either have not taken the time to explore what they really want, or don't realize one simple fact of life: "You can have anything you want, but you can't have everything you want."

Living on this planet has some down-to-earth limitations. First, we can put our body in only one place at a time. Second, there are only 24 hours a day, 365 (366) days a year. Third, the human lifetime is only so long (150 years seems to be tops).

The limitations become even more severe when we consider the time we spend on maintenance: sleeping, washing, eating — and some of us even have to make money to pay for all that.

We can't have "it all" because "all" is more than our "container" of time and space will hold.

Before you cry, "foul!" consider: you can have anything you want. Pick what you want most and — if it is available, if it doesn't already belong to someone else (who wants to keep it), you can have it.

The history books are full of people who said, "I don't care if everybody thinks it's impossible, I think it's possible, I want it, and I'm going to get it (or do it)." And they did.

You can, too.

The catch? The more unobtainable the "want" you want, the more you must sacrifice to get it.

It's not that you can't have it. It's that you'll have to give up many — and maybe all — other things.

I was once on a talk show and a woman called in. She said she wanted to be an actress: more than anything else. She was quite upset that she hadn't succeeded yet. Our conversation went something like this:

"How much time do you spend on your career?"

"I spend all my time."

"You don't sleep?"

"Of course I sleep."

"Are you in a relationship?"

"Yes, but I only see him four or five nights a week."

"Do you have a job?"

"Of course — I have to work to support my two daughters."

"How old are your daughters?"

"Four and eight."

As you can guess, this woman spend about an hour a week on her "career". What she meant to say was that she spent all of her free time pursuing acting. Unfortunately, it is not likely that an hour a week will give her the success she craves.

My advice to her? After establishing that she loved her daughters and loved her boyfriend and considered them more important than show bis (表演业), I suggested she be grateful for the choices she had already made and her successful implementation of them. I told her there were many successful actresses who wish they had two healthy children and a loving, romantic relationship. The acting? Make it a hobby.

The phrase "spending time" is a precise and accurate one. We all have only so much time this time around. Spend it well.

It's as though you were in a large store (Earth). You are given enough money (time) to buy anything in the store, but not everything in the store. You can't fit a lot of things in you cart (projects you start). When it is time to pay, however, if your money runs out, that's it. And this store does not give refunds. At best, the store may reluctantly buy something back as used merchandise — at a fraction of what you paid for it.

Some people put a "want" in their cart — a new career, a relationship, a car, a house, a project — and fail to consider its cost: the time it will take to obtain and maintain the want.

They like to quote Edna St. Vincent Millay:

My candle burns at both ends;

It will not last the night;

But, ah, my foes, and, oh, my friends —

It gives a lovely light.

While reciting it, however, they are secretly worried about the water dripping on the new rug — which hasn't yet been paid for. At some point, they find themselves "out of time", quoting Samuel Hoffenstein: "I burned my candle at both ends, and now have neither foes nor friends."

Some protest: "Time is money, and with money you can buy time." Up to limit, that is true. But you can't hire someone to do all the things you want to do yourself (flying a plane, ballet, race car driving, reading, watching videos).

And do you plan to hire people to spend time with your friends, eat your pizzas, or to entertain

your lover(s)?

At a certain point in almost everyone's life — rich, poor, organized or scattered — the wants outnumber the available hours in the day.

The solution is preventative: choose carefully at the outset. Be grateful that, although you can't have everything, some very nice anything await your selection.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. According to the author, we can't have "it all" because we don't have enough time to get all we want and we can't find a place to put all we have.
2. Through Paragraphs 3 and 4, the author tries to tell us that the human lifetime is really short and we should enjoy every day.
3. We can't put our body in more than one place at a time — this is one of some down-to-earth limitations when we are living on the earth.
4. According to the author, we should be grateful for the choices we have already made and our successful implementation of them.
5. Even if the woman spent half her life on her dream of becoming a writer, she couldn't succeed.
6. The author's suggestion to the woman who wanted to be an actress was to pursue her dream until she succeeded.
7. The author thought the woman should take acting as a profession, not make it a hobby.
8. We can't have it all because there are _____.
9. You can have anything you want, but you can't have _____.
10. Usually people will not hire others to spend time with their friends, eat their pizzas, or to _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 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 on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) Repair the air-conditioner.
C) Install the air-conditioner upstairs.
- B) Finish his assignment.
D) Go upstairs.
12. A) 7:00 p.m.
C) 5:30 p.m.
- B) 6:00 p.m.
D) 6:30 p.m.
13. A) Having an interview.
C) Talking with his friend.
- B) Filling out a form.
D) Asking for information.
14. A) Neither the man nor the woman is good at spelling.
B) The man also did well in pronunciation and grammar.
C) The woman did well in grammar and spelling.

- D) The woman has trouble with grammar.
15. A) Catherine has never studied English. B) Catherine must be good at English.
C) Catherine enjoys learning English. D) Catherine probably is poor at English.
16. A) To go to the Chinese restaurant. B) To try a new restaurant.
C) To visit a friend. D) To stay at home.
17. A) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.
B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.
C) There are no flights to San Francisco for the rest of the day.
D) There are two direct flights to San Francisco within the next three hours.
18. A) The fourth floor. B) The sixth floor.
C) The fifth floor. D) The seventh floor.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) In the company. B) Through a telephone call.
C) At the woman's office. D) In a coffee house.
20. A) Less than three years. B) More than a year.
C) Less than a year. D) More than three years.
21. A) He dislikes his present job.
B) He wants a higher salary.
C) He wants to have more diverse experience.
D) He wants to work for a famous company.
22. A) Have an interview with the manager of the company.
B) Have an interview with the superior of the HR Division.
C) Have an interview with the superior of the sales division.
D) Have an interview with the woman.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) Because "Runwear" was a famous make.
B) Because she paid \$20 less than she had expected to pay.
C) Because she chose the right size.
D) Because she bought a blouse of her favorite make.
24. A) He thinks no one will take it seriously.
B) He thinks his classmates will laugh at him.
C) He thinks no one will talk to him.
D) B) and C).
25. A) George's mum will go to exchange a pair of trainers for George.
B) George's mum herself also cares about the make of the blouses.
C) George's mum bought a pair of trainers with ugly design.
D) George agreed with his mum's opinion in the end.

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 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.
B) She caught someone in the act of stealing.
C) She admitted having stolen something.
D) She was found stealing in a bookstore.
27. A) A book. B) A Christmas card. C) A handbag. D) \$3.
28. A) The police questioned her.
B) The shoppers around her insulted her.
C) She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
D) She was body-searched by the store manager.
29. A) They refused to apologize for having followed her through the town.
B) They regretted having wrongly accused her of stealing.
C) They agreed to pay her \$3,000 damages.
D) They still suspected that she was a thief.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) He sold traffic-counting system to local governments.
B) He dropped out of his law course at Harvard University.
C) He founded his own company — Microsoft Software Company.
D) He devised an operating system for IBM.
31. A) Windows.
B) A specialized software.
C) MS-DOS.
D) Not mentioned.
32. A) At the age of 31.
B) At the age of 36.
C) At the age of 20.
D) In 1986.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. 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.
34. 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.
35. 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.

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.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Last year Google announced deals with five of the world's top universities, including Harvard and Oxford, to scan much of the contents of their libraries into the Internet. The idea was to make millions of important but previously (36) _____ texts available to researchers everywhere with a few clicks of the mouse.

The head of Oxford University's library service said the project could turn out to be almost as important as the (37) _____ of the printing press. Google meanwhile claimed its (38) _____ were purely altruistic, the realization of a longstanding dream for the group's billionaire founders Sergey Page and Larry Brin who'd worked on a digital library project during their student days.

But from the start Google's plan met (39) _____. The latest sign of this is a letter to Google from the American (40) _____ of University Presses which represents non-profit-making (41) _____ publishers. The organization wants (42) _____ on sixteen issues, claiming the book scanning scheme appears to involve systematic infringement of copyright on a massive (43) _____.

Other opposition has come from France, where there are fears that the Google project will enhance the dominance of the English language and Anglo-Saxon ways of thinking. (44) _____

Supporters of the Google scheme say copyright is protected (45) _____, and where copyright is an issue (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 bank is identified by a letter.*

Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Some consumer-goods makers in China are starting to pay attention to brand-building. The smartest are moving beyond simple product ads to marketing an entire 47. Li-Ning, the largest producer in China's sportswear market, has just 48 an advertising campaign, under the mottoes "Goodbye" and "anything is possible". Costing 15 million yuan (\$1.8 million), eight times the company's usual ad spend, it taps into the Chinese belief that they can safely wave goodbye to their hard lives of the past, and that the future is filled with 49 opportunities.

After years of focusing on cheap prices, Li-Ning, like many Chinese companies, has spent the past two years learning that branding 50. The company is investing around 10% of its 1 billion yuan revenues in marketing, 51 with 5% two years ago, and the 52 is due to grow.

That investment, which includes hiring a foreign ad agency, has enabled Li-Ning to 53 on to its leadership despite the *encroachment* (入侵) of foreign firms. Li-Ning leads both America's Nike, which has about 800m yuan in sales in mainland China, and Germany's Adidas. The 54 of the Olympics is helping to expand the market by more than 25% a year. Mr. Xu *reckons* (估计) the new branding campaign should enable Li-Ning to double the retail prices of its most 55 products (shoes) to around 1,000 yuan in a few years, 56 what Nike's most expensive shoes cost now.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) unlimited | I) launched |
| B) discipline | J) expensive |
| C) proportion | K) pays |
| D) lifestyle | L) compared |
| E) highlighted | M) hold |
| F) prospect | N) roughly |
| G) embrace | O) risks |
| H) rationally | |

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 on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Perhaps the most important defining characteristic of a human being is culture. The term culture as used here is not limited to operas, paintings, and other artistic endeavors. These are seen by anthropologists as examples of culture: culture itself is the customary manner in which human groups learn to organize their behavior and thought in relation to their environment. Defined in this manner,

culture has three principal aspects: behavioral, perceptual and material. The behavioral component refers to how people act, especially how they interact with each other. In child rearing, for example, parents and children tend to interact in a relatively patterned fashion. Then there is the manner of perception, the ways people perceive the world. For example, parents have a limited range of ideas about how they should act, and what significance parenthood carries in the scheme of things. Finally, there is the material component of culture — the physical objects that we produce.

Most of what goes into making up culture is a result of learning — modifying behavior in response to experience within an environment. Learning is practically universal among organisms. But no other organism has a greater capacity for learning than a human, or depends as much on learned behavior for its survival.

While the survival of most other organisms is to some extent safeguarded by instincts, humans rely heavily on culture for their survival. People must learn how to live in a particular social and physical setting, biology playing but a minimal role.

The ideas and modes of behavior that constitute culture are transmitted largely by a complex system of symbols that includes language. Humans have evolved an extremely complex system of communication that is unique to our species. Without it the creation of human culture as we know would be impossible.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. What is the definition of culture given by anthropologists?
- A) Operas, paintings and many other artistic activities as a whole.
 - B) Behavioral, perceptual and material components interacting with each other.
 - C) The different ways people perceive the physical world.
 - D) Customary manners of behavior and thought related to the environment.
58. According to the passage, the behavior of making tools for producing material objects should fall within the category of _____ component of culture.
- A) artistic
 - B) behavioral
 - C) perceptual
 - D) material
59. Learning is most essential for _____.
- A) all the organisms to survive
 - B) all the organisms to acquire learned behavior
 - C) human beings to respond to experience within an environment
 - D) human beings to survive and live in a society
60. What's the unique element to human culture?
- A) Biological adaptation to the environment.
 - B) Communication in language.
 - C) Safeguarding by instincts.
 - D) Learning to survive.
61. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) The capacity for learning can only be observed in human beings.
 - B) Biology plays an important role in humans' living in a social and physical setting.
 - C) Humans behavior and thought do not have anything to do with culture.
 - D) If there were no language communication, humans couldn't have created the present culture.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Technology, *entrepreneurship* (创业能力) and innovations are key words that sum up the new era.

The Internet is not just a technology, it is also about marketing. Companies which do not use the Net as a marketing tool will lose their competitiveness.

The function of information technology in marketing is more than just receiving orders on the Net. The Net offers a means of attracting clients by providing them information, something not possible in the past. It has changed the way of service and is more efficient and more capable of providing comprehensive customer service.

The Net has revolutionized the way companies are run. Electronic mail, for instance, has improved management efficiency tremendously. The traditional telephone conversations and face-to-face contacts could be easily interrupted and were inefficient. Now you need perhaps to spend just a couple of hours on e-mailing. Besides, it is now much easier to gather information to help make the right decision.

The New Economy has also led to the mushrooming of IT or Internet-related firms as though the mere setting up of such a company is a guarantee of high profits. This means businesses must have good human resource management practices so as not to lose talented employees.

Technology is a tool and a change in *mindset* (思想的形式) is required to do away with a *hierarchical* (分等级的) system. This is related to entrepreneurship and innovations. What is needed are people who can think independently. A flat organization reduces the layers of management. This is absolutely fine if every worker is capable of thinking and working on his own. But there are many who feel insecure when they can no longer rely on others. They will have to learn new mode of thinking.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. According to the passage, if a company wants to win in the market, it should _____.
A) adopt advanced technology
B) carry out reform policies
C) use the Internet as its marketing tool
D) compare with other enterprises
63. In marketing, the use of the Internet can help businesses to _____.
A) identify their competitors
B) improve their products
C) provide comprehensive service
D) change their mindset
64. What is the largest benefit the Net has brought to the management of companies?
A) It has brought the largest profits to them.
B) It has greatly improved their management.
C) It has helped cut short their human resources.
D) It has significantly changed their images.
65. From the passage we may say that _____.

- A) any Internet-related firm is sure to make high profits
 B) the development of IT is one of the results of the New Economy
 C) businesses will lose talented employees if they do not use the Internet
 D) a hierarchical system is good for developing new technology
66. What is the author's attitude toward the flat organization without a hierarchical system?
 A) Indifferent. B) Negative.
 C) Neutral. D) Positive.

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 on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Dark black clouds in the sky meant one thing only: There was going to be a thunderstorm. <u>67</u> had brought an umbrella, or even a raincoat, <u>68</u> when Jack suggested that we <u>69</u> into the nearby museum, we all agreed immediately. Since we <u>70</u> all morning and were now feeling very tired, it <u>71</u> a pleasure to sit down. We arrived at the entrance <u>72</u> the museum just as large <u>73</u> of rain were beginning to <u>74</u> .	67. A) We all not B) Not single one of us C) Every one of us not D) None of us
	68. A) though B) consequently C) so D) however
	69. A) went B) go C) will go D) would go
	70. A) shopped B) had been shopping C) were shopping D) have been shopping
	71. A) would be B) will be C) is D) may be
	72. A) at B) in C) for D) to
	73. A) drops B) dews C) showers D) flows
	74. A) come down B) fail C) fall D) drop
	75. A) deserved B) deserted C) remote D) far away
	76. A) against B) at C) on D) by
	77. A) sound B) shout C) laughter D) commotion
	78. A) lead B) leading C) led D) leaded

get them 79, but they did not pay the 80

attention. The children ran 81 like wild animals.

Apologizing 82 this lack of discipline, the teachers explained that the children were too excited to settle down. 83 the noise proved too much for us

and we decided to leave. As Jack 84 when we

were back outside 85 in the rain, the children had more right to be in the museum than we did. After all, they had come 86 an educational visit, while we had simply wanted to get out of the rain.

79. A) behaving B) to behave

C) behave D) behaved

80. A) slightest B) best

C) more D) less

81. A) somewhere B) nowhere

C) here and there D) far and about

82. A) for B) by

C) on D) at

83. A) On end B) Extremely

C) For good D) Eventually

84. A) spoke B) remarked

C) responded D) replied

85. A) walked B) walking

C) had walked D) would walk

86. A) on B) at

C) from D) to

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

87. _____ (几个月之后) he had some leisure time to spend a holiday.

88. He got to the party in a hurry, _____ (发现史密斯先生已经离开了).

89. Sometime after midnight, _____ (敌人被迫撤退了).

90. She was punished for _____ (企图泄露一些考试信息).

91. If anything can go wrong, it will; _____ (我不幸的遭遇就是一个好的例子).

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **A Quarrel with My Roommate**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given below:

1. 描述与同寝室一个同学的吵架事件及原因
2. 我从中吸取的教训

A Quarrel with My Roommate

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

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. _____