

大学英语名校名师助学系列

# 大学 英语四级考试 精讲精练

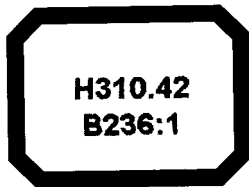
——听力

包延军 张丽 宋颖 郑敏英 编著

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## ——听力

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# 前 言

由于大学英语四、六级考试发生了一系列的变化,我们根据新的考试要求组织编写了“大学英语四级考试精讲精练丛书”。这套丛书的编写目的是为了帮助广大考生进行全面、系统的考前复习,巩固语言知识,掌握解题方法与技巧,以进一步提高应试能力,从而顺利通过大学英语四级考试。丛书围绕大学英语四级考试的出题趋势与解题技巧,着眼于考生语言基本功的形成,通过全面剖析大学英语四级考试各项题型,梳理、归纳、总结涉及的考试要点,有的放矢,讲练结合,为广大考生提供了一套非常具有实用价值的解题思路 and 技巧。

本书的知识性和实用性体现在:通过对大学英语四级考试的每一种题型解题技巧的分析,使学生掌握该题型所涉及的语言技能训练方面的知识。因此,本书不只是为了帮助考生全面了解和准备大学英语四级考试,同时也是为了使考生更好地掌握读、写、听、译的基本技能。辅导学生参加考试的老师也可以从中系统地了解训练学生有关语言技能的方法。

本丛书具有以下几个突出的特点:

1. 技巧与技能训练相结合;
2. 模拟题与真题相结合(为了使考生真正了解和把握大学英语四级考试的实际水平,书中的考试技巧方面的内容引用了一些真题);
3. 试题解答简洁明了,分析透彻;
4. 编写人员为南开大学和其他高校的系(教研室)主任他们具有多年教学经验,并且具有丰富的大学英语四级考试辅导经验。

全套丛书分为四册:《听力》、《词汇·语法结构·完形填空》、《阅读理解·简答题·英译汉》、《写作》。系统讲解有关大学英语考试的各种题型及语言基本功,通过实例分析与练习提供与各种解题思路相关的分析方法,突出实战演练。其中:

## 《听力》

全书通过对大学英语四级考试听力部分各种题型(包括小对话、短文、听写填空和复合式听写四种题型)的详细介绍及系统的学习指导和技能训练,旨在帮助广大考生有效地备考,同时帮助他们打好自我听力训练基础,提高听力水平,从而促进读、写、说等其他技能水平的提高。

## 《阅读理解·简答题·英译汉》

其编写目的是加强广大考生的英语阅读理解和写译技能训练,从而促进其语言能力的提高。全书正文分为三大部分:第一部分阅读理解;第二部分简答;第三部分翻译。

第一部分阅读理解:多角度、多层面地探讨英语的各项技能、要求及特点。众所周知,阅读是要通过书面的形式来达到语言交际的目的。它绝非一种消极被动的语言活动,而是积极活跃的认识、判断、思维和理解的综合过程。读者为了获取所需要的信息,

就得运用各种技能对所读的内容进行分析、判断、推论,找出作者描述的事实和要表达的观点,掌握文章的中心思想以及了解作者对事物的态度等。阅读理解在大学英语四级考试中占有相当重的比例,这说明了英语阅读的重要性。但从实际得分来看,阅读理解又常是失分最多的部分。这种现象反映了学生在学习中两个突出的问题:一是没能很好地掌握英语阅读理解的技巧、策略和方法;二是英语语言功底不够深厚,阅读量少,对句子与篇章的理解不透彻。本书结合真题实例进行阅读理解分析,并配以专项技能练习,以期从解题思路、策略和文章理解深度两方面提高读者的阅读理解水平。

第二部分简答:这部分要求考生不但要有较强的理解能力,而且能够在理解原文的基础上用书面语言来回答就文章提出的问题。本部分针对性强,从阅读理解和书面表达两个方面设计练习。所选篇章的文体和语言与大学英语四级考试的真题接近,参考答案和解题思路能够更好地帮助考生掌握该类题型的应试技巧。

第三部分翻译:根据阅读理解材料选定翻译的段落,通过段落翻译的训练,使学生掌握翻译技巧。

### 《写作》

根据大学英语四级考试中作文的命题方式,从中国大学生英语写作的实际水平和需要出发,总结了写作要点。对段落和短文写作的基本理论作了较为详细的阐述,同时精心设计了循序渐进的段落和短文写作训练方案,同时还提供了相关的解题策略。本部分的特点主要包括:(1)重点突出:以段落写作为重点,介绍了写作的基本知识。(2)全面实用:对不同文体和不同命题方式的写作方法和解题策略作了系统介绍,基本覆盖了近年大学英语四级统考中的写作题材。(3)实例充分:通过大量的段落及短文范例,阐述了写作的基本方式。(4)题材新颖:所用范文题材广泛,有时代气息。(5)练习精当:每章节后均配有相应作文题,全书最后附有所有练习的参考范文。

### 《词汇·语法结构·完形填空》

通过对大学英语四级考试词汇、语法结构部分模拟训练,旨在帮助考生在不同的语言环境中记忆四级大纲词汇,掌握大学英语四级语法知识,打好英语词汇基础,从而促进听、说、读、写等其他英语技能水平的提高。完形填空考查学生的语篇理解能力,练习强度大。通过进行此部分有针对性的练习,能够进一步提高考生的篇章理解能力,完善考生的综合语言技能。文章的选材丰富、新颖、难度适中,有利于考生熟悉不同的语言环境。通过这一部分有针对性的训练,进一步提高学生词汇、语法的实战和实用能力。

我们希望这套丛书能够在帮助广大考生提高英语语言水平的同时,对考试的基本规律有一种具体的、真实的了解,充分掌握考试的重点与难点,从而提高考试成绩。祝广大考生在大学英语四级考试中取得成功。

编者  
2003年3月

# 目 录

大学英语四级听力技巧部分.....	(1)
一、对话部分题型分析与考试技巧 .....	(1)
Exercise .....	(8)
Group Exercises .....	(12)
Typescripts for Listening Comprehension .....	(15)
二、短文部分.....	(25)
Passage .....	(27)
Typescripts .....	(30)
三、复合式听写.....	(36)
Compound Dictation .....	(37)
Typescripts .....	(41)
Test One .....	(46)
Typescripts .....	(48)
Test Two .....	(52)
Typescripts .....	(54)
Test Three .....	(57)
Typescripts .....	(59)
Test Four .....	(62)
Typescripts .....	(64)
Test Five .....	(68)
Typescripts .....	(70)
Test Six .....	(73)
Typescripts .....	(75)
Test Seven .....	(78)
Typescripts .....	(80)
Test Eight .....	(83)
Typescripts .....	(85)
四级考试常用词组及句型结构 .....	(89)

# 大学英语四级听力技巧部分

历年的全国大学英语四级考试听力部分共考过三种题型：一、对话；二、短文；三、复合式听写。本书将对这三种题型的解题技巧分别进行分析与讲解。

## 一、对话部分题型分析与考试技巧

对话部分分为 10 组简短的对话，在男女二人之间进行，然后就对话内容提出一个问题。这就要求考生应结合语气、语调、习语等各因素去理解对话的内容。对话的内容广泛，主要以衣食住行等日常生活为话题。任何对话都离不开具体的语言环境和在某种情景里必然要交流的信息。考生在听的过程中要集中精力，对对话中提供的条件和因素进行分析、推测和判断。例如：在商店，服务员与顾客一般谈论商品的价钱、尺寸、款式、颜色等问题；在餐馆，领座，点菜，叫外卖与服务评价等；在机场，服务人员与乘客之间一般谈论航班、航线或飞机验票、航班的起飞或降落等问题。考生如果搞清楚了对话的情景，一般就可预知将要交流的信息；同样，考生如果知道了交流的信息，也可推测对话者之间的关系或对话发生的环境。对话部分的 10 道题，主要就是基于上述原则而设置的。因此，要听好对话，注意对话环境和交流信息至关重要，不可忽视。

在考试中应该注意几个问题：

1. 抓住关键词，做出正确的判断；
2. 熟悉题型的提问形式；
3. 注意一些信号词所引导的句子；
4. 熟悉有关日常生活等话题方面的用语；
5. 掌握常用词、词组及句型结构。

### (一) 场景题型

在考试中场景题的题量较大。因为它涉及到方方面面，主要包括时间、地点、人物、职业等内容。在这部分就需要考生抓住关键词，捕捉有关方面的信息。如：

- (1) A. To the bank  
C. To a shoe store

- B. To a book store  
D. To the grocer's

M: What do you want me to get? I'm leaving now.

W: Pick up a bottle of milk and a loaf of bread, please.

Q: Where is the man probably going?

答案:D。题中有 pick up a bottle of milk and..., pick up 在这里的意思是“顺便买”,而且 grocer's 是“食品杂货店”,对话中女士要男士买一瓶牛奶和一块面包。这里的牛奶和面包是提示词,从而限定了我们选择的范围,只有从食品杂货店才能买到的,因此选出正确的答案是不难的。

(2)A. A railway porter

B. A taxi driver

C. A bus conductor

D. A postal clerk

W: Excuse me, sir. I'm going to send this parcel to London. What's the postage for it?

M: Let me see. It's one pound fifty.

Q: Who is the woman most probably speaking to?

答案:D。对话中有提示词 parcel(邮包)、postage(邮资)。可知这位女士在和邮局职员讲话。

(3)A: At 2:35

B. At 2:45

C. At 3:00

D. At 3:20

W: Did you go to the football match last Saturday?

M: Oh, yes. It was supposed to start at 2:30, but it was delayed fifteen minutes.

Q: When did the football match start?

答案:B。这部分的意思是:足球比赛本应在两点半开始,但推迟了15分钟。通过计算得出正确的答案。

通过上面三个例子我们可以总结出,对话中的双方会提到两个或多个信息,这些信息是彼此相关的。我们要熟悉提问的方式和对话的内容,从对话中交流的信息可以推断对话的环境,通过环境和信息同时又能判断说话者的身份和他们之间的关系,就能选出正确的答案。为便于考生掌握这方面的内容,我们为考生提供了十三类不同场合所常见的关键信息词。这些词语有:

### 1. 关于饭店的特征性词语:

snack 快餐    dessert 点心,甜食    menu 菜单    dish 菜    food 食物    taste 味道

sauce 调味品    serve 服务;端上(菜、饭)    napkin 餐巾    order 点菜

waiter 餐厅(男)服务员    beverage 饮料    spoon 勺子    whisky 威士忌

orange juice 桔子汁    sandwich 三明治    black coffee 清咖啡    salad 色拉

soup 汤    salad 沙拉    pizza 比萨饼    table 餐桌    folk 叉子    knife 刀    plate 餐盘

beef 牛肉    bill 账单    tip 小费    dining hall 饭厅    soft drink 软饮料    spirits 白酒

cold drink 冷饮    Chinese food 中餐    western food 西餐    pie 派    waitress 女服务员

silverware 银器    go Dutch 各人自己付钱    treat sb. to sth. 请某人吃……

take order 点菜    be full 吃饱    order the meal 订饭菜    worth the money 合算



## 2. 关于公共汽车上的特征性词语:

bus stop 车站 bus terminal 终点站 driver 司机 get off/on a bus 下/上车  
conductor 售票员 fare 车费 transfer 换乘(车) line 路线 ride a bus 乘车  
stop 停车站 rush 拥挤 traffic jam 交通堵塞 change 换车; 零钱  
pick up passengers 让乘客上车

## 3. 关于食杂店的特征性词语:

grocery 食杂物品 bread 面包 butter 黄油 potato 土豆 milk 牛奶  
ice cream 冰淇淋 floor counter 柜台 price 价格 on sale 大减价 out of style 过时  
cash or charge 现付还是记账 fashion 时髦

## 4. 关于打电话的特征性词语:

receiver 电话听筒 line 电话线路 directory 电话簿 slot 电话机投币孔  
number 电话号码 area code 区号 busy signal 忙音 dial the number 拨号  
hold the line 别挂断 hang up 挂掉(电话) hold on 不挂上  
be through 通话完毕(美), 接通(英) operator 接线员 get/cut off 切断电话  
extension 分机 exchange 总机 telephone box 电话亭 the line is busy 占线  
put a call through to sb. 接通一个电话 get through 打通 make through 接通

## 5. 关于书店的特征性词语:

book 书 dictionary 字典 periodical 期刊 edition 版本 order 订书  
out of stock 无货 in stock 有货 out of print (书)已售完, 脱销

## 6. 关于飞机或机场的特征性词语:

wing 机翼 flight 班机 safety-belt 安全带 boarding-card 登机牌  
first class 头等舱 economy class 经济舱 airway 航空公司 airline 航线 land 降落  
take off 起飞 seat 座位 airhostess 空中小姐 air ticket 机票 passenger 乘客  
get one's ticket punched 验票 board a plane 登机 civil aviation 民航  
Gate No. x (x 号登机口) arrival/departure time 飞抵/离港时间  
confirm the flight 确认航班 check-in 登机处 windows seat 靠窗的座位  
booking office 售票处 flight reservation 机票预订 luggage-check 行李票  
non-stop flight 直达航班 date of departure 起飞日期

## 7. 关于火车站的特征性词语:

platform 月台 track 轨道 time table 时刻表 information desk 问讯处  
train conductor 列车员 slow train 慢车 express train 快车 seat 座位  
hard sleeper 硬卧 sleeping-car 卧铺车厢 return ticket 往返票

one way ticket 单程票 running late 晚点 waiting room 候车室 book a ticket 订票  
refund 退票 car attendant 车厢服务员

#### 8. 关于药店的特征性词语:

pill 药片 tablet 药丸 doctor's order 医嘱 syrup 糖浆 capsule 胶囊  
sleeping pill 安眠药片 dosage 剂量 bargain 便宜货 prescription 药方  
fill a prescription 按药方配药

#### 9. 关于医院的特征性词语:

temperature 体温(注意不要和室温混淆) symptom 症状 diagnosis 诊断  
vomit 呕吐 physician 内科医生 test 化验 fever 发(高)烧 flu 流感  
surgeon 外科医生 blood-pressure 血压 appointment 约定 hurt 痛  
operation-room 手术室 physical exam 体检 prescribe 开(药方) pill 药片  
medicine 药 aspirin 阿斯匹林 headache 头痛 sore 疼 injection 注射  
pain-killer 止痛药 recover 恢复 sneeze 打喷嚏

#### 10. 关于旅馆的特征性词语:

reception desk 服务台 reservation 预订 lounge 休息大厅 single-room 单人房  
double-room 双人房 suite 套房 luggage 行李 tip 小费 room number 房间号码  
room key 房间钥匙 check in 登记住宿 check out 结账 registration 登记  
attendant 服务员 closet 厕所 bath-room 浴室

#### 11. 关于图书馆的特征性词语:

book 书 magazine 杂志 newspaper 报纸 reference 参考资料  
librarian 图书管理员 catalog 目录 publication 出版物 library card 借书证  
fine 罚款 borrow 借 loan desk 借书处 renew 续借 book catalogue 图书目录  
return 还 be overdue 超期 stacks 书架、书库 call number 索取号  
reading room 阅览室 be due 到期 reference room 资料室

#### 12. 关于法庭的特征性词语:

judge 法官 clerk 书记员 jury 陪审团 defendant 被告 witness 证人  
counselor 律师、法律顾问 audience 听众 case 案件 lawyer 律师  
solicitor 初级律师 accuse 指控 charge 控告 sentence 判刑 death penalty 死刑  
retire 退庭 guilty 有罪的 innocent 无罪的 testify 作证 trial 审判

#### 13. 关于银行的特征性词语

cash 现钞 check 支票 traveler's check 旅行支票 current deposit 活期存款

fixed deposit 定期存款 account 银行户头 accountant 会计 exchanged rate 汇率  
interest 利息 saving 存款 check a check 支票兑现款 open an account 开户头  
withdraw 取款

## (二)否定题型

否定题型最大的特点是含义是否定的,表面是肯定的。对话一方提出问题,另一方没有直接回答这个问题,而是讲了一个事实,通过事实表示否定。如:

A. She doesn't need the job.

B. She hasn't got a job yet.

C. She has got a job.

D. She is going to start work soon.

M: Congratulations! I understand you've got a job. When will you start to work?

W: You must be thinking of someone else. I'm still waiting to hear the good news.

Q: What does the woman mean?

答案:B。对话中男士说:“祝贺你!我知道你找到工作了,什么时候开始上班?”对于这个问题,女士说:“你一定是想成其他别人了,我还在等着听这个好消息。”意思是,“我”根本没有找到工作。

## (三)推断题型

推断题的题量在对话部分占相当大的比例,涉及面广,提问的形式多种多样。如:

- 1) What do we learn from the conversation?
- 2) What does the man mean?
- 3) What's their opinion of Mary's sister?
- 4) What happened to the woman?
- 5) What can we conclude from the man's reply?
- 6) What does the woman imply?
- 7) What can be inferred from the conversation?

这些提问意味着从对话原文到字面答案要绕很多圈子。只有真正听懂了对话的意思,理清思路才能做出正确选择。这类题目问的必定是言外之意,这就决定了这类题中的原词一般不是正确答案。因此做这类题,应尽力不去选择含有原词的选项,尤其是不去选择含有第二说话人答话中原词的选项,而选择含有原词最少或根本没有原词的选项。如:

A. He wants to have more sleep.

B. His wife doesn't sleep well.

C. Women need more sleep than men.

D. He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife.

W: Look here, darling. The paper says people tend to feel unwell if they sleep less than six hours a day.

M: That may be true for you, but it certainly isn't true for me.

Q: What can we conclude from the man's reply?

答案:D。对话双方的话要联系起来理解。女士说:“睡眠少于6小时,人会感到不舒服。”而男士说:“也许适合你,但不适合我。”言外之意就是睡眠不足6小时“我”不会感

到不舒服。也就是男士比女士睡眠时间短。C项表示普遍性,而对话中是指的具体人物,不是泛指,因此D项是正确答案。

#### (四)因果题型

在对话中一方会提到某一件事,另一方会提到导致这一事件的原因或对此一事件所产生的结果。如:

A. Because she has got an appointment.

B. Because she doesn't want to.

C. Because she has to work.

D. Because she wants to eat in a new restaurant.

M: The students' English Club is having a party on Saturday night. Can you come?

W: I'd like to, but I work at a restaurant on weekend.

Q: Why can't the woman go to the party?

答案:C。对话中男士提出邀请,周六晚上学生俱乐部要举行晚会请女士参加。这位女士不能接受邀请参加周末晚会,但后面说明原因:周末在餐馆打工。

#### (五)建议题型

对话中常有一些表示建议的题。这部分题的特征主要有表示建议的句型。提问的方式主要有:

1) Why not...?

2) How about...?

3) Why don't you...?

4) Would...do?

这类考题要求考生注意 Why not...? Why don't you...? 等句中后面的词。这些关键词有时会产生替换,到了选项中就变成关键词的同义词。如:

(1) A. Get some change from Jane.

B. Go look for a pay phone.

C. Use the woman's phone.

D. Pay for the phone call.

M: Hi Jane, do you have some changes? I have to make a call on the pay phone.

W: Pay phone? Why not use my mobile phone? Here you are.

Q: What will the man most probably do?

答案:C。对话中,男士问女士有无零钱供他打个付费电话,女士建议男士用她的移动电话并递上自己的电话。

(2) A. She can tell Joan when she sees her at noon.

B. She should tell Joan's brother about the reception.

C. She must call on Joan after the reception.

D. She may see Joan's brother at lunch.

W: I ought to call Joan and tell her about their reception of this evening.

M: Why bother, you'll see her at lunch.

Q: What does the man mean?

答案:A。对话中女士说:“我该打电话告诉琼今晚宴会的情况。”男士说:“何必麻烦呢,午饭时你就见到她了。”言外之意“你”今天别打电话了,还是等到中午见到她时再说吧。

#### (六)条件题型

对话双方有一方所言中含有虚拟语气条件句。这部分题就需要考生掌握好语法结构,注意时态。如:

A. The man is planning a trip to Austin.

B. The man has not been to Austin before.

C. The man doesn't like Austin.

D. The man has been to Austin before.

W: I'm thinking of going to Austin for a visit. Do you think it's worth seeing?

M: Well, I wish I had been there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

答案:B。对话中的 I wish I had been there 表示一种无法实现的愿望,事实是“我”从没去过那儿。

#### (七)行为方式题型

对话中如果涉及某一方,该方会做出一定的反应,表明自己的态度、喜怒哀乐、赞成或反对。要求考生在听完对话后根据提供的信息做出判断。如:

A. He doesn't care much about it.

B. He enjoys it very much.

C. He doesn't mind even though it's tedious.

D. He hates working overtime.

W: You seem to have a lot of work to do at your office. You're always staying late and working overtime.

M: That's true. But it's no bother to me. The work is interesting. I don't mind extra hours at all.

Q: How does the man feel about his job?

答案:B。but 后面的关键词 no bother, interesting 和 don't mind 说明男士喜欢工作。

#### (八)比较题型

对话中会出现对两三个事物的某一特点进行比较。因此,考生要特别注意对话中事物的比较关系。对话中如果出现 A is better than B,立即在选项中找 B is not as good as A。如果 A is bigger than B and C is smaller than B,则记下  $A > B > C$ ,从选项中找到 The biggest is A 或 The smallest is C 作为正确的比较关系。如:

A. He finds the presentation hard to follow.

B. He speaks highly of the presentation.

C. He considers the presentation very dull.

D. He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic.

W: Professor White's presentation seemed to go on forever. I was barely able to stay awake.

M: How could you sleep through it? It is one of the best that I have ever heard on this topic.

Q: What does the man think of Professor White's presentation?

答案: B. 女士说自己不喜欢怀特教授的长篇讲述, 她快要睡着了。而男士说这是他听过的关于这个话题的最好的讲述之一。one of the best 是关键所在。

## Exercise

Direction: In this section, you will hear 55 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. Then, you must choose the best answer from the four choices.

1. A) At a bus station.  
B) At an airport.  
C) At a railway station.  
D) At a cafeteria in the railway station.
2. A) Just around the corner.  
B) Half a mile.  
C) To a different city.  
D) She never found it.
3. A) Two blocks away.  
B) On the right.  
C) On the left.  
D) Over there.
4. A) In the doctor's office.  
B) In the living room.  
C) In the classroom.  
D) In the conference room.
5. A) In a coffee shop.  
B) In a library.  
C) In a hotel.  
D) In a laboratory.
6. A) In a station.      B) At home.      C) In a restaurant.      D) In a shop
7. A) In a hotel.      B) in the restaurant.  
C) In a shop.      D) At the man's home.

8. A) Professor Li has retired.  
B) The course may not be so good now.  
C) The course is definitely worthwhile.  
D) Professor Li doesn't understand physics.
9. A) He can't find his new building.  
B) He had a bigger apartment before.  
C) He is not accustomed to the large building.  
D) He is having a hard time finding an apartment.
10. A) He doesn't have enough money to buy a house.  
B) He really doesn't want to buy a house.  
C) He plans to buy a house in a little while.  
D) He will have enough money for a house soon.
11. A) He works three times as much as he did before.  
B) He has two free days for every three days he works.  
C) He works three nights every two weeks.  
D) He has twice as much work as he used to have.
12. A) not to visit his class.  
B) The class objects his visit.  
C) to visit his class next Monday.  
D) The students will have their examination next Monday.
13. A) He didn't agree with her.  
B) He told her not to worry too much.  
C) He agreed with her.  
D) He told her to be more careful.
14. A) She misplaced her class card for biology.  
B) She arrived for registration too early.  
C) She missed registration.  
D) The man can't spell her name.
15. A) She thinks his lectures are boring.  
B) She thinks his tests are too long.  
C) She doesn't like his choice of test questions.  
D) She doesn't think he prepares his lectures well enough.
16. A) Cooler and drier. B) Cooler and rainier.  
C) Warmer and drier. D) warmer and rainier.
17. A) The man likes the modern art in a higher degree.  
B) The man likes the classical art better.  
C) The man likes neither modern nor classical art.  
D) The man likes both modern and classical art.
18. A) She doesn't know his music.

- B) She likes Bach better than Beethoven.  
 C) She doesn't like him.  
 D) She likes him better than Bach.
19. A) She is working all the time. B) She is out all the time.  
 C) She works every other day. D) She studies twice a day.
20. A) Borrow a dictionary from the library.  
 B) Have her teacher's permission first.  
 C) Use her own dictionary.  
 D) Buy a dictionary herself.
21. A) Go to the garage. B) Go to the office.  
 C) Go home. D) Go to the grocery store.
22. A) She refuses to go to dinner. B) She agrees to go to dinner.  
 C) She is angry. D) She is surprised.
23. A) He likes to sleep. B) He has a lot of dreams.  
 C) He doesn't have any good idea. D) He doesn't put his ideas into practice.
24. A) Trying to hurt the woman. B) Apologizing for his carelessness.  
 C) Robbing the woman. D) Escaping.
25. A) The cashier of the hotel. B) The receptionist at the front desk.  
 C) The hotel operator. D) The bell telephone operator.
26. A) Professor and assistant. B) Customer and waitress.  
 C) Secretary and manager. D) Student and professor.
27. A) Salesman. B) Teacher. C) Driver. D) Doctor.
28. A) His neighbor. B) A shop assistant.  
 C) A friend. D) A policewoman.
29. A) Her husband. B) The owner of the house.  
 C) A house painter. D) A salesman.
30. A) 8 hours. B) 8 o'clock. C) 11 hours. D) 11 o'clock.
31. A) 11:15 B) 11:30 C) 11:45 D) 12:15
32. A) \$ 90.00. B) \$ 75.00 C) \$ 60.00 D) \$ 15.00
33. A) Five dollars. B) Seven dollars and fifty-five cents.  
 C) Fifteen dollars. D) Seventeen dollars and sixty-five cents.
34. A) 24. B) 12. C) 6. D) 3.
35. A) He wants to save it. B) He doesn't like it.  
 C) He has a toothache. D) He has trouble eating anything.
36. A) Because she was not at home.  
 B) Because she didn't hear the telephone ring.  
 C) Because she was washing her hair.  
 D) Because she didn't want to answer.
37. A) Men can build houses. B) Men can control animals.



- C) Men can think and learn. D) Men can laugh and cry.
38. A) Because she didn't like the color. B) Because it was too small.  
C) Because it was too big. D) Because it was too expensive.
39. A) The class will have a party. B) Everybody should give 50 cents.  
C) To buy a present for their teacher. D) He's sure 50 cents are enough.
40. A) Professor Smith's course is difficult.  
B) Professor Smith often makes mistakes.  
C) It is easy to pass the exam given by Professor Smith.  
D) Professor Smith is easy to please.
41. A) They are watching television.  
B) They are listening to radio.  
C) They are swimming across the Channel.  
D) They are changing their news programs.
42. A) To type for a while. B) To pick her up.  
C) To reach the corner. D) To drive home.
43. A) She would go home immediately after work.  
B) She would go to a party.  
C) She would work overtime.  
D) She would work early in the morning.
44. A) She doesn't like either of them. B) John copied it from Jim.  
C) Jim copied it from John. D) One is the copy from the other.
45. A) She doesn't understand the question.  
B) She would lend him the bike.  
C) She would definitely not lend her bike.  
D) She would consider the question.
46. A) Take four pills. B) Hesitate to take any pills.  
C) Take the doctor's advice. D) Take eight pills.
47. A) Last summer it was even hotter.  
B) The summer this year is terribly hot.  
C) If you lose some weight, you'll not feel too hot.  
D) The man is happy since the weather helps him lose weight.
48. A) that Bob can't help. B) That Bob will help.  
C) That Bob is unkind. D) That Bob wants money.
49. A) It has just begun snowing. B) She doesn't like snowy days.  
C) It has been snowing for some time. D) She doesn't think it's going to snow.
50. A) It's difficult. B) It's easy.  
C) It's too short. D) Within half an hour.
51. A) By hand. B) By machine.  
C) Through computer. D) Collectively.