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# 大学英语 六级考试 精讲精练

莫锦国 高 健 主编

东南大学出版社



*College English Test*

# 大学英语六级考试精讲精练

主编 莫锦国 高 健

编者 赵 娟 沈翠南 刘健刚

高 健 莫锦国

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· 南 京 ·

## 内 容 提 要

目前市场上有关大学英语四、六级考试的辅导书可分为两类：(1)分项突破型；(2)模拟题突破型。本书集二者于一体。全书由十个单元组成，每单元又由模拟试题、参考答案、名师点拨和试题详解等四个板块构成。本书的最大特点是“名师点拨”板块。编者按照每套模拟试卷出现的听力、阅读、结构与词汇、完型填空、翻译、简短回答问题、改错、写作等题型进行有系统的讲解，点拨考生迅速掌握各类题型的应试技巧，从而能在大学英语四、六级考试中取得好成绩。

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# 前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试自 1987 年实施以来已有 15 个年头了，时至今日，每年考生人数已逾 300 万。由于该考试命题的科学性、评分的一致性、组织的严密性及成绩的可比性，该项考试已得到社会的广泛承认。也正因为该项考试有明显的社会效益，全国从事大学英语教学的广大教师积极地编写出各种书籍，以帮助广大考生在该项考试中取得更好的成绩。结果，书店里有关大学英语四、六级考试的材料可谓“铺天盖地”。在这种情况下，我们为什么还要编写本书呢？

我们认为，目前市场上有关大学英语四、六级考试的书籍大致可分为分项突破型与模拟题突破型两类。所谓分项突破型，即按大学英语四、六级考试中出现的项目，分门别类地进行讲解并通过做题进行操练。它们中有的专门讲写作，有的专门练听力，还有的专门处理词汇等。而模拟题突破型，顾名思义，就是通过做大量的模拟题使考生的应试能力在短期内有所突破。我们认为这两类书籍各有可取与不足之处。根据我们的长期教学实践经验，对于即将参加考试的学生来说，他们对大学英语四、六级考试的各个考试项目都有所了解，没有必要而且也不可能在最后冲刺阶段去看四五本分项突破性的书。反之，如果在这最后冲刺阶段光做大量的题，而缺乏对考试各项进行提纲挈领式讲解的话，考生也会有一种“只见树木，不见森林”的感觉。结果往往是做了很多题，还会觉得像在云里雾里一般。于是，我们决定取这两类书的精华，结合我们长期教学实践的经验，编写这本具有我们特色的书。

全书分成 10 个单元，每个单元由 3 部分组成：(1) 模拟试题 (Model Test)；(2) 参考答案 (Reference Key)；(3) 应试指导 (Guidance)。在应试指导中，又有对考试各个分项进行的“名师点拨”与“试题详解”。我们可以把“名师点拨”看成是各语言技能提纲挈领式的小讲座。在 10 个单元中，我们对听力、阅读、词汇、完型填空、翻译、改错、简短回答问题及写作分别进行讲解。例如，有关写作的技巧，我们通过 10 讲来阐述，尽管篇幅不长，却是精华所在。通过“点拨”，考生可以把以前学过的知识系统地整理一遍，以“温故而知新”。如果把“名师点拨”看成是教授在作讲座的话，那么“试题详解”则是教师在课堂上进行试卷讲评。对考生而言，“试题详解”是最直接、最有效的帮助。考生做错题后，最想知道的就是错在哪里，为什么错。在“试题详解”中，考生不仅可以知道这道题错的原因，还可以知道更多与这类题有关的语言知识，这样，考生就像在课堂上听老师讲课一样。总之，我们坚信，只要考生能认认真真把本书上的题做完，把“名师点拨”与“试题详解”的内容看完，一般来说，该考生在原来基础上提高一个档次是没有问题的。

本书的作者全部是在东南大学长期从事大学英语教学的第一线教师，平均有近 10 年的

教龄。他们中有的曾获得东南大学教学一、二等奖；有的长期从事大学英语四、六级的教学；有的对大学英语测试理论有一定的研究；还有的编写过大学英语考试分项突破型书籍。这是一批有实际教学经验的教师，这就为本书的编写质量打下了坚实的基础。

参加本书编写的有赵娟、沈翠南、刘健刚、高健和莫锦国。此外，莫锦国还负责全书的统稿。

在本书编写过程中，我们得到许多同仁的鼓励与建议，得到东南大学出版社的鼎力支持，在此，我们对他们表示衷心感谢。同时，欢迎广大师生在使用过程中对本书中出现的错漏之处提出宝贵意见。

编 者  
2002 年 12 月

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# College English 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. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. A) Because he is the man's friend. B) To please the man's wife.  
C) To please Harry. D) To make the woman wife.
2. A) The rising price. B) Housing problems.  
C) How to save money D) How to buy a house.
3. A) The man just received an "A" on his test.  
B) The man doesn't have to study a foreign language.  
C) The man's adviser gave him some good advice.  
D) The man doesn't have to take the final exam.
4. A) It will be put in the living room.  
B) The salesman is asking \$150 for two chairs.  
C) It is damaged.  
D) It is green and yellow.
5. A) To make up a story. B) To write a composition.  
C) To prepare some medicine. D) To describe a picture.
6. A) Gas station. B) Police station.  
C) Lost and found station. D) Bar.
7. A) She lost a hundred dollars on the way to the health club.  
B) She received a refund of one hundred dollars from the health club.  
C) She refused to sign a contract with the health club.  
D) She failed to keep her contract with the health club.
8. A) A carpenter built it for the students.  
B) The drama students designed and made it.  
C) The drama students had some scenery already.  
D) A special designer made it.
9. A) They are going to attend a meeting.

- B) They will take a rest.  
C) They are going to travel.  
D) They have come to meet someone from the plane.
10. A) She prepared it for teaching. B) She disliked it.  
C) She didn't like it at the beginning. D) She enjoyed it very much.

## 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 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) Easy. B) Difficult. C) Profitable. D) Interesting.  
12. A) They come from the Rocky Mountains.  
B) They fall from the stone walls.  
C) They were carried there 200 years ago.  
D) They come up through the soil from the rocks below.  
13. A) Trees. B) Stone walls. C) Tree roots. D) Wooden fences.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) Private. B) Personal. C) Exciting. D) Boring.  
15. A) They went to picnic every Sunday.  
B) They played baseball sometimes.  
C) They traveled around the country.  
D) They either went to church on Sundays or went to the theatre.  
16. A) Living all their lives in one community.  
B) Visiting their neighbors.  
C) Leaving their old friends and making new friends.  
D) Talking with their friends by phone.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) Less than 30 minutes. B) From 30 to 45 minutes.  
C) At least 45 minutes. D) More than 30 minutes.  
18. A) He should show his respect for the interviewer.



- B) He should show confidence in himself.
  - C) He should be dressed properly.
  - D) He should talk enthusiastically.
19. A) Talking a lot about the job.
- B) Speaking politely and emotionally.
  - C) Talking loudly to give a lasting impression.
  - D) Speaking confidently but not aggressively.
20. A) Self-confidence is most important for a job seeker.
- B) Professional knowledge is a decisive factor in a job interview.
  - C) Finding a job is more difficult than one can imagine.
  - D) A job seeker should create a good image during an interview.

**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 center.*

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

Without Wernher von Braun there never would have been a Space Age. No other person has had as much impact in bringing the space program to where it is today. But if von Braun had prevailed, we would be living in orbit and on Mars by now.

Born in Wirsitz, Germany, on 23 March 1912, von Braun received a telescope from his mother at age 13 that ignited in him an urge to explore other worlds. His father recalled “the absolute futility of all my attempts to apply a bit of parental guidance to him... I resigned myself to quietly paying the bills for broken windows, destroyed flower gardens, and other telltales about what his early rocket experiments had left in the homes and yards of our neighbors.”

In November 1932 von Braun joined Army Ordnance as a mechanical engineer, earning a Ph. D. in physics two years later. The rocket scientist moved to Peenemunde in early 1937, where his team developed long-range missiles culminating with the V-2. His military boss, Major General Walter Dornberger, later wrote, “Von Braun’s imagination knew no bounds... as soon as he really applied himself intensively to all the technical questions, his indisputable genius would find the right answer.”

Near the end of the war von Braun led more than 100 teammates and 70 V-2 rockets across Germany to surrender to the U. S. Army, not the Soviets, because in his view the United States seemed the nation most likely to go to Mars.

In an undercover operation called Project Paperclip the team was brought to the United States and settled at Fort Bliss, Texas. From nearby White Sands in New Mexico, they and their

American colleagues assembled and fired V-2 rockets instrumented for upper atmosphere research. In 1950 the expanded von Braun team transferred to the Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville, Alabama, to work on various army projects, including the Redstone, Jupiter and Pershing ballistic (弹道导弹的) missiles.

Once in Huntsville, von Braun began reaching out to the public through speeches, magazine articles, books and television programs to extol (赞美; 颂扬) the promise of space flight. And on 31 January 1958, von Braun's team launched the U. S. Space Age with Explorer 1.

A couple of years later the von Braun team switched from the Army to NASA's new Marshall Space Flight Center. As its director, von Braun oversaw the launching in 1961 of two Redstone-Mercury rockets that lofted astronauts along suborbital trajectories (轨道), followed by the development of the Saturn 1, Saturn 1B and Saturn 5 series of launch vehicles.

In 1970, while the Saturn 5 continued sending Apollo crews successfully to land on the Moon, von Braun left Marshall to head advanced planning at NASA Headquarters in Maryland. Von Braun's determination to get to Mars led him to found the grassroots (基础) National Space Institute (later NSS) in 1974.

Failing health eventually forced von Braun into retirement, and on 16 June 1977 he died of cancer in Alexandria, Virginia.

Von Braun held more than 20 honorary degrees, received dozens of awards — including the Medal of Honor from President Gerald Ford — and appeared in a special magazine, *Life*, one of the 100 most important Americans of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. President Jimmy Carter once wrote that von Braun was “a man of bold vision... Not just the people of our nation, but all the people of the world have profited from his work. We will continue to profit from his example.”

Yet, 12 years after von Braun's death, *Aviation Week & Space Technology* asked, “Where are the U. S. Space visionaries of comparable stature today?”

21. What's the passage mainly about?
  - A) Von Braun's contribution to space technology.
  - B) Von Braun's life story.
  - C) How von Braun established his reputation.
  - D) Why the space technology of the United States develops so fast.
22. The quotation of his father's words is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) show how naughty von Braun used to be
  - B) prove that von Braun had brought much trouble to his parents
  - C) exemplify the weakness of his parents
  - D) illustrate how fascinated von Braun was with rocket experiments
23. When Major General Walter Dornberger wrote that von Braun's imagination knew no bounds, he meant that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) von Braun was always right
  - B) von Braun had a wild imagination
  - C) von Braun was utterly gifted
  - D) von Braun's mind was filled with illusions

24. Which of the following is true about von Braun before he transferred to Marshall Space Flight Center?
- A) Von Braun got a Ph. D. in physics before he joined the army.
  - B) Von Braun surrendered to the U. S. Army because he thought the United States had decided to go to Mars.
  - C) It was Explorer 1 launched by von Braun and his team members that marked the beginning of the U. S. Space Age.
  - D) Von Braun directed advanced planning at NASA Headquarters.
25. The author's attitude towards von Braun' death is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) negative                      B) indifferent                      C) neutral                      D) regretful

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

Smelling buses, their passengers pale and tired, jam the crowded streets. Drivers shout at one another and honk (喇叭) their horns. Smog hurts the eyes and chokes the senses. The scene is Athens at the rush hour. The city of Plato and Pericles is in a sorry state of affairs, built without a plan, lacking even adequate drains, surrounded by mountains and the sea, its 135 square miles crowded with 3.7 million people. Even Athens' ruins are in ruin: sulfur dioxide eats away at the marble of the Parthenon (帕提农神庙) and other treasures on the Acropolis (雅典卫城). As Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis has said, "The only solution of Athens would be to pull down half of it and start all over again."

So great has been the population flow toward the city that entire hinterland (内地) villages stand vacant or nearly so. About 120,000 people from outlying provinces move to Athens every year, with the result that 40% Greece's citizenry are now packed into the capital. The migrants come for the few available jobs, which are usually no better than the ones they ran away from. At the current rate of migrating, Athens by the year 2000 will have a population of 6.5 million, more than half the nation.

Aside from overcrowding and poor public transport, the biggest problems facing Athenians are noise and pollution. A government study concluded that Athens was the noisier city in the world. Smog is almost at killing levels: 180 – 300 mg of sulfur dioxide per cubic meter of air, or up to four times the level that the World Health Organization considers safe. Nearly half the pollution comes from cars. Despite high prices for vehicles and fuel (\$2.95 per gallon), nearly 100,000 automobiles are sold in Greece each year; 3,000 driver's licenses are issued in Athens monthly.

After decades of neglect, Athens is at last getting some attention. In March a committee of representatives from all major public service ministries met to discuss a plan to unblock the city, make it livable and clean up its environment. A save-Athens ministry, which will soon begin functioning, will propose heavy taxes to discourage in-migration, a minimum of \$5 billion in public spending for Athens alone, and other projects for the countryside to encourage residents to stay put. A master plan that will move many government offices to the city's edges is already in

the works. Meanwhile, more Greeks keep moving into Athens. With few parks and precious few oxygen-producing plants, the city and its citizens can hardly breathe.

26. What's the purpose of the passage?
- A) To criticize the Athenian government's heedlessness as to environmental problems.
  - B) To state the Athenian government's actions in an environment campaign.
  - C) To inform the reader of urban problems in Athens and the government's response.
  - D) To illustrate how crowded and dirty Athens is.
27. The quotation of Constantine Karamanlis' remarks is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tell the reader that Athens must be pulled down  
B) emphasize that Athens is in a severe state of affairs  
C) show how essential to the Athenians the ruins are  
D) suggest that the Athenians are ready to discard the old
28. What are the problems that Athens has confronted?
- A) Air pollution and poor public transport.
  - B) Serious pollution and in-migration problems.
  - C) Exploding population, serious pollution and terrible traffic.
  - D) Increasing population as well as air and noise pollution.
29. It can be inferred from the third paragraph that 290 mg of sulfur dioxide per cubic meter of air \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is nearly deadly  
B) will definitely choke a person to death  
C) is still safe to man's health  
D) is exactly four times the safe level
30. According to the passage, the phrase "stay put" (Line 6, Para.4) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) migrate into cities other than Athens  
B) go back home  
C) find a better job in the local area  
D) stay where they are

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

Allelomimetic behavior maybe defined as behavior in which two or more individual animals do the same thing, with some degree of mutual stimulation and coordination. It can only evolve in species with sense organs that well enough developed so that continuous sensory contact can be maintained. It is found primarily in vertebrates, in those species that are diurnal (昼出夜伏), and usually in those that spend much of their lives in the air, in open water, or on open plains.

In birds, allelomimetic behavior is the rule rather than the exception, though it may occasionally be limited to particular seasons of the year as it is in the redwing blackbird. Its principal function is that of providing safety from predators, partly because the flock can rely on many pairs of eyes to watch for enemies, and if one bird reacts to danger, the whole flock is warned.

Among mammals, allelomimetic behavior is very rare in rodents (啮齿动物), which almost never move in flocks or herds. Even when they are artificially crowded together, they do not conform in their movements. On the other hand, such behavior is of a major system among large hoofed mammals such as sheep.

In the pack-hunting carnivores (食肉动物), allelomimetic behavior has another function, that of cooperative hunting for large prey animals such as moose. Wolves also defend their dens as a group against larger predators such as bears.

Finally, allelomimetic behavior is highly developed among most primate (灵长目动物) groups, where it has the principal function of providing warning against predators, though combined defensive behavior is also seen in groups of baboons.

31. The passage mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the value of allelomimetic behavior in vertebrate and invertebrate species  
B) the definition and distribution of allelomimetic behavior  
C) the relationship of allelomimetic behavior to the survival of the fittest  
D) the personality factors that determine when animals show allelomimetic behavior
32. What happens to the behavior of rodents when they are artificially crowded together?  
A) Their allelomimetic behavior increases.  
B) Continuous cooperation between them is maintained.  
C) They become aggressive and attack each other.  
D) They show little allelomimetic behavior.
33. The author implies that allelomimetic behavior occurs most often among animals that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) prey on other animals  
B) are less intelligent than their enemies  
C) move in groups  
D) have one sense organ that dominates perception
34. Which is most clearly an example of allelomimetic behavior?  
A) Bears hunting carnivores.  
B) Cattle fleeing from a fire.  
C) Horses running at a race track.  
D) Dogs working with police officers.
35. Which group of human beings would probably show the greatest amount of allelomimetic behavior?  
A) A group of students taking a test.  
B) Tennis players competing in a tournament.  
C) A patrol of soldiers scouting for the enemy.  
D) Drivers waiting for a traffic light to change.

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

A favorite story among acoustic experts concerns a noisy Long Island suburb where, day and night, huge trucks rumbled down a freeway, jet planes zoomed overhead, and a pumping station maintained a low, continuous thumping (重击声). One night all mechanical sounds stopped briefly; immediately half the people in the neighborhood awoke, sat bolt upright (笔直地) and exclaimed: "What was that?"

Americans are drowning in noise, one of the unwanted and unnecessary waste products of the twentieth century. Scientists speak of noise in decibels (分贝) — units by which they measure the intensity levels of the sound waves that beat against our eardrums. The shuffling of paper in silent surroundings represents about 15 decibels; a low conversation, 10 decibels; and the honk of an automobile horn, 90 decibels. In general, sounds above 80 decibels begin to grate (摩擦) harshly upon the human ear. Noise also causes increased muscular tension, which at night may deprive the body of rest.

Experiments have shown that 160 decibels of noise are lethal for small fur-bearing animals. Although equal exposure is not critical to man's life, it may destroy hearing. Over the past thirty years the loudest sounds to which man has been exposed have increased from 120 decibels, the equivalent of the roar of a two-engine propeller plane, to 150 decibels, the blast of a four-engine jet. This is an average increase in volume of one decibel a year, and constitutes a potentially dangerous source of physical damage.

36. The story about the suburb of Long Island is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) illustrates that people are surrounded by constant noise  
B) illustrates that mechanical noises are comforting  
C) illustrates that background noises disturb people  
D) illustrates that regular noises are less disturbing than sudden ones
37. Noise keeps the body restless by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) keeping people awake  
B) increasing fidgeting during sleep  
C) increasing tension in the muscle  
D) producing nightmares
38. Which of the following is NOT stated in the passage?  
A) Decibel is a unit used by scientists to measure the intensity of sound waves.  
B) The noise from an automobile horn amounts to nine times as many decibels as a low conversation.  
C) 160 decibels of noise is likely to kill a man.  
D) A two-engine propeller plane usually produces 120 decibels of noise.
39. It is implied in the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a four-engine jet normally produces 150 decibels of noise  
B) the increasingly-noisy environment may destroy man's hearing  
C) man can be exposed to much more decibels than animals can

- D) man's endurance of noise keeps developing
40. The word "lethal" (Line 1, last Para.) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) harmful                      B) unbearable              C) critical                      D) deadly

**Part III****Vocabulary****(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 center.*

41. When hummingbirds fly, their wingbeats are so rapid that the wings seem \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) tiny                      B) fragile                      C) blurred                      D) distinct
42. It takes years of hard work to \_\_\_\_\_ a good dictionary.  
 A) compose                      B) construct                      C) comply                      D) compile
43. In the Persian Gulf area, oil is found in \_\_\_\_\_ and its production has been able to keep up with world demand.  
 A) elaboration                      B) abundance                      C) elegance                      D) efficiency
44. Many newspapers commented on the government's \_\_\_\_\_ measures to bring down the price of wheat, rice, sugar, and other essential commodities.  
 A) trivial                      B) tentative                      C) fatal                      D) feeble
45. The little child's hysterical crying \_\_\_\_\_ the woman doctor from completing the examination.  
 A) forbid                      B) refrained                      C) hindered                      D) restricted
46. Most of the leading food shops have promised to \_\_\_\_\_ prices until after the new year.  
 A) keep down                      B) keep off                      C) keep out                      D) keep back
47. A microscope \_\_\_\_\_ objects by making them appear larger even though it doesn't increase their actual sizes.  
 A) enlarges                      B) expands                      C) amplifies                      D) magnifies
48. The better roads \_\_\_\_\_ the greater distance.  
 A) offset                      B) compensate                      C) orient                      D) ornament
49. The payments were made \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) quart                      B) quarterly                      C) presumably                      D) loosely
50. He considered it a \_\_\_\_\_ duty to fulfil his dead father's wishes.  
 A) rude                      B) sacred                      C) restless                      D) rigorous
51. His recent work \_\_\_\_\_ to his ability.  
 A) terrifies                      B) testifies                      C) indicates                      D) proves
52. His family \_\_\_\_\_ him in his present action.  
 A) tabulates                      B) tapers                      C) tackles                      D) upholds
53. She is always \_\_\_\_\_ because of her fashionable clothes.  
 A) dubious                      B) ambiguous                      C) conspicuous                      D) ambitious

54. She often asked her husband not to smoke, but her words were \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in touch                      B) of no avail                      C) in the air                      D) in truth
55. The wrinkled silk will \_\_\_\_\_ again if you iron it.  
A) be worn out                      B) fatten out                      C) be colorful                      D) be knitted together
56. The fire burned slowly at first, but soon burst into a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) blaze                      B) flame                      C) spark                      D) glow
57. The writing was not \_\_\_\_\_, so we could not read it at all well.  
A) distinct                      B) definite                      C) desirable                      D) domestic
58. The reading of this book was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in my life, one of the turning points in my mental history.  
A) period                      B) epoch                      C) era                      D) age
59. He pretended to be English, but his French accent \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) gave him out                      B) gave him away  
C) gave him off                      D) gave him up
60. She asked for a divorce because they were utterly \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) invalid                      B) inadequate                      C) incompatible                      D) incapable
61. Dogs are often praised for their \_\_\_\_\_; they almost never abandon their masters.  
A) trust                      B) loyalty                      C) faith                      D) truthfulness
62. The interest on my small savings is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) neglectful                      B) northward                      C) negligible                      D) negligent
63. His speech was full of \_\_\_\_\_ sentiments.  
A) patriotic                      B) patrol                      C) patron                      D) mutual
64. The sky was \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday.  
A) radiate                      B) radiant                      C) profound                      D) prevalent
65. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ patients with infectious diseases.  
A) divided                      B) segregated                      C) separated                      D) parted
66. In some countries, Muslim women wear \_\_\_\_\_ in public.  
A) veils                      B) masks                      C) vein                      D) reveal
67. The manufacturers \_\_\_\_\_ that all the washing machines they supply are properly tested.  
A) tighten                      B) toast                      C) tow                      D) warrant
68. If these new methods don't work, we'll have to \_\_\_\_\_ our old system.  
A) fall out of                      B) fall in with                      C) fall back on                      D) fall through
69. One's school life seems happier \_\_\_\_\_ than in reality.  
A) in sequence                      B) in public                      C) in person                      D) in retrospect
70. Too much alcohol can put us to sleep \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) for a long time                      B) temporarily                      C) for keeps                      D) for a while



## Part IV

## 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) below the passage. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

We are concerned 71 consumer demand, the demand 72 by the final purchaser of goods. In addition to 73 demand, businesses have demand for resources and products. 74 demands are called derived demands; that is, they are derived from or 75 consumer demand. In order to produce a 76 for the consumer, a businessman demands things. For example, he may 77 land labor, buildings, machinery, raw materials, transportation 78, communication services, semi-finished 79. Such demands are "derived". No manufacturer 80 hire labor, buy raw materials, open a plant and set up equipment 81 he thinks he can sell the products 82 makes.

Ultimately, all the production has as its goal the satisfaction of final demand. Most of the 83 demand is consumer demand. 84 governments (national, state and local) also have final demands 85 products.

Much production is undertaken 86 another business demands the products. Steel, for example, is demanded by manufacturers 87 the products of automobiles. Consumers buy 88 if any, steel.

But it is the consumers' demand for such things as automobiles 89 creates the producers' demand for steel. This demand 90 creates a demand for pig iron, limestone and other raw materials needed to make steel. All these demands are derived from the demand created by the ultimate purchasers of final products.

- |                   |             |               |               |
|-------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| 71. A) in         | B) with     | C) of         | D) to         |
| 72. A) created    | B) creates  | C) creating   | D) create     |
| 73. A) producer   | B) manager  | C) human      | D) consumer   |
| 74. A) Those      | B) That     | C) These      | D) This       |
| 75. A) reflect    | B) reflects | C) reflecting | D) reflected  |
| 76. A) service    | B) product  | C) goods      | D) production |
| 77. A) ask        | B) search   | C) seek       | D) demand     |
| 78. A) services   | B) service  | C) tools      | D) cars       |
| 79. A) production | B) things   | C) goods      | D) good       |
| 80. A) shall      | B) will     | C) can        | D) must       |
| 81. A) unless     | B) till     | C) until      | D) when       |
| 82. A) the other  | B) people   | C) one        | D) he         |
| 83. A) initial    | B) original | C) reasonable | D) final      |
| 84. A) Anyway     | B) However  | C) Moreover   | D) Therefore  |
| 85. A) with       | B) to       | C) for        | D) about      |
| 86. A) because    | B) until    | C) unless     | D) for        |