

张鑫友英语专业应试系列

**TESTS FOR ENGLISH MAJORS**

# 全国高校英语专业 历年考试试题

1993—2002

◆ 试题 ◆ 答案 ◆ 详析 ◆ 听力原稿 ◆

审订 张鑫友  
主编 刘世平

**4级**

中国三峡出版社

教育部 教育部考试中心 教育部考试中心



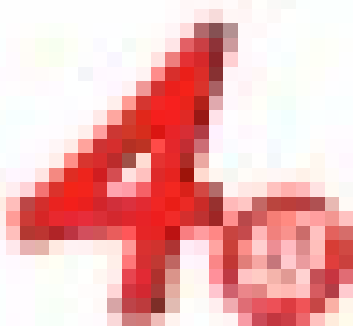
教育部 教育部考试中心 教育部考试中心

# 全国高校英语专业 历年考试试题

1981—2019

★ 听力 ★ 阅读 ★ 翻译 ★ 写作 ★

教育部 教育部考试中心  
教育部 教育部考试中心



教育部 教育部考试中心

张鑫友英语专业应试系列

**全国高校**  
**英语专业历年考试试题**  
**四 级**  
(1993~2002)

审 订 张鑫友  
主 编 刘世平  
副主编 张淑标 沈朝晖  
编 写 四达外研语言研究部

**中国三峡出版社**

---

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国高校英语专业历年考试试题. 4级/刘世平 沈朝晖主编. 北京:中国三峡出版社.  
2003.1

ISBN 7-80099-654-9

I. 全… II. 刘… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—试题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 088506 号

---

中国三峡出版社出版发行

(北京市海淀区太平路 23 号院 12 号楼 100036)

电话:(010)68218553 51933037

<http://www.zgsx.com>

E-mail:sanxiqb@sina.com

安陆市鼎鑫印务有限责任公司印刷 新华书店经销

2003 年 1 月第 1 版 2003 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:17.75 字数:430 千 印数:3000 册

ISBN7-80099-654-9/H·48 定价:24.90 元

(封面无“张鑫友英语系列”等字样压纹均为盗版,欢迎举报。电话:027—88019285)

## 前言

《全国高校英语专业历年考试试题(四级)》是为了帮助广大教师,特别是学生了解 TEM4 考试的性质、目的和内容等而编写的。

该书由 1993 至 2002 年的 10 套全真题组成,每套试题后附有详细的解析和听力原稿,以帮助考生熟悉考试形式和内容,找出 TEM4 考试的重点,进行有针对性的训练,达到少花时间多获益的目的。

本书配有录音带,可配套使用,考生可熟悉 TEM4 考试听力部分的速度和内容,了解新闻用语,在应试的同时提高自己的听力。

有一点需要说明的是,TEM4 考试在 1993 年至 1994 年间作了较大的调整。因此,1993 年的考题在形式上有些不同,但总的框架是一样的,都包括对听、读、写方面技能的测试。

本书是英语专业高年级学生进行 TEM4 考前热身和训练的必备助手,也可供成人教育及高等教育自学考试英语专业本科二年级学生使用。历时两年多的艰苦劳动,本书才得以成书出版,她是众人努力和心血的结晶,个中艰辛自不待言。本书仅限于读者参考,严禁单位或个人以营利为目的的抄袭行为。

编者

# 目 录

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (2002) ..... | (1)   |
| 参考答案 .....  | (17)  |
| 试题详析 .....  | (19)  |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (25)  |
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (2001) ..... | (28)  |
| 参考答案 .....  | (44)  |
| 试题详析 .....  | (46)  |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (51)  |
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (2000) ..... | (54)  |
| 参考答案 .....  | (71)  |
| 试题详析 .....  | (73)  |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (78)  |
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (1999) ..... | (81)  |
| 参考答案 .....  | (98)  |
| 试题详析 .....  | (100) |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (105) |
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (1998) ..... | (108) |
| 参考答案 .....  | (125) |
| 试题详析 .....  | (127) |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (133) |
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (1997) ..... | (136) |
| 参考答案 .....  | (152) |
| 试题详析 .....  | (154) |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (160) |
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (1996) ..... | (163) |
| 参考答案 .....  | (179) |
| 试题详析 .....  | (181) |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (186) |
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (1995) ..... | (189) |

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| 参考答案 .....  | (208) |
| 试题详析 .....  | (210) |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (216) |
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (1994) ..... | (220) |
| 参考答案 .....  | (237) |
| 试题详析 .....  | (239) |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (244) |
| TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS -Grade Four- (1993) ..... | (248) |
| 参考答案 .....  | (266) |
| 试题详析 .....  | (268) |
| 听力原稿 .....  | (275) |

# TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS(2002)

## —GRADE FOUR—

TIME LIMIT:140 MIN

### PART I WRITING

[45 min. ]

#### SECTION A COMPOSITION

[35 min. ]

Nowadays people are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of health. And they have different ways to stay healthy. For example, some exercise every day; others try to keep a balanced diet. What do you think is the best way to stay healthy?

*Write a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:*

#### **The Best Way to Stay Healthy**

*You are to write in three parts.*

*In the first part, state what you think is the best way.*

*In the second part, support your view with one or two reasons.*

*In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion or a summary.*

*Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.*

#### SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

[10 min. ]

*Write a note of about 50-60 words based on the following situation:*

You have heard that your friend, Jack, wishes to sell his walkman. Write him a note expressing your interest in it, asking him about its condition and offering a price for it.

*Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.*

### PART II DICTATION

[15 min. ]

*Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.*

*Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO.*

### PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[20 min. ]

*In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer*



the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

## SECTION A STATEMENT

*In this section you will hear eight statements. At the end of each statement you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question.*

1. The speaker is most probably a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. architect
  - B. construction worker
  - C. tourist guide
  - D. housing agent
2. What does the statement mean?
  - A. Travel is much faster and convenient now than before.
  - B. People are now travelling much more than in old days.
  - C. Traveling to far-away places has become very common.
  - D. It used to take two more weeks to travel by coach than now.
3. The speaker feels sorry because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he can't attend tomorrow's dinner
  - B. his wife can't attend tomorrow's dinner
  - C. the couple can't attend tomorrow's dinner
  - D. the couple would be unable to cook the dinner
4. Where is the speaker?
  - A. In the zoo.
  - B. In the classroom.
  - C. In the library.
  - D. At a meeting.
5. What does the statement mean?
  - A. One's success is largely dependent on intelligence.
  - B. Low motivation may lead to poor performance.
  - C. Motivated people are more likely to succeed.
  - D. Both motivation and intelligence are important.
6. What does the speaker suggest?
  - A. We should read word by word to get his meaning.
  - B. We should read line by line to get his meaning.
  - C. We should try to find the hidden meaning.
  - D. We should try to find the lines and read them aloud.
7. How much does the overcoat cost at the regular price?
  - A. 120.
  - B. 15.
  - C. 60.
  - D. 45.
8. What does the speaker mean?
  - A. The sports meet has been cancelled.
  - B. The sports meet has been held despite the rain.
  - C. The time has been set for the sports meet.

- D. When the sports meet will be held is yet to be known.

## SECTION B CONVERSATION

[10 min.]

*In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question.*

9. What are the speakers probably going to do?
- A. To persuade Mary to spend more time on her lessons.
  - B. To help Mary to prepare for the upcoming concert.
  - C. To talk with Mary about going to the concert.
  - D. To ask Mary to stop worrying about the exam.
10. What can we learn about the man?
- A. He firmly believes in UFOs.
  - B. He is doubtful about UFOs.
  - C. He is sure many people have seen UFOs.
  - D. He thinks many people have lied about UFOs.
11. Which of the following has the man never been interested in?
- A. Electronic music.
  - B. Civil engineering.
  - C. Electronics.
  - D. Electronic engineering.
12. What does the man mean?
- A. The milk is safe to drink.
  - B. The milk is not safe to drink.
  - C. She shouldn't have bought the milk.
  - D. He wouldn't have milk for breakfast.
13. How many people were caught in the fire?
- A. 6.
  - B. 5.
  - C. 4.
  - D. 7.
14. What can we learn from the conversation?
- A. The woman will attend her course at 7 : 45.
  - B. The woman will be late for the blood test.
  - C. The woman will have her blood tested before the first class.
  - D. The woman decides to miss the first class for her blood test.
15. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?
- A. Salesman and customer.
  - B. Expert on jewelry and his wife.
  - C. Estate agent and client.
  - D. Husband and wife.
16. How does the man probably feel?
- A. Nervous.
  - B. Uninterested.
  - C. Confident.
  - D. Upset.
17. What do we know about Bill?

- A. He is thoughtful.
- C. He is careless.

- B. He is forgetful.
- D. He is helpful.

### SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 18 and 19 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

*Now listen to the news.*

18. Which of the following is NOT a condition for the reduction of debts?

- A. Poverty elimination.
- B. Good government.
- C. Fight against corruption.
- D. Poor living standard.

19. By cancelling the debts owed to her, Britain intends to \_\_\_\_\_ a similar scheme proposed by the International Monetary Fund.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| A. reject | B. restart |
| C. follow | D. review  |

Questions 20 and 21 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

*Now listen to the news.*

20. What happened during the accident?

- A. A train hit another train.
- B. A train killed 23 people.
- C. A train went off its tracks.
- D. A train was trapped inside the station.

21. Which of the following statements best describes the condition of the passengers?

- A. No one was fatally injured.
- B. There were many heavy casualties.
- C. No one was hurt during the accident.
- D. Someone was killed during the accident.

Questions 22 and 23 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

*Now listen to the news.*

22. The civil servants held a strike to protest \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. spending cuts | B. reform measures |
| C. pay cuts      | D. low pay         |

23. The civil servants' strike was staged \_\_\_\_\_ the general strike.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A. a few days after  | B. a few days before  |
| C. a few weeks after | D. a few weeks before |

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

*Now listen to the news.*

24. Which is the main idea of the news?  
A. Industrial relations in Germany.  
B. The German energy industry.  
C. Coalition in the government.  
D. Closure of nuclear reactors.
25. The decision to shut down nuclear reactors resulted from the demand from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Government  
B. the energy industry  
C. a party in the coalition  
D. a declining need for nuclear energy

## PART IV CLOZE

[15 min.]

*Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.*

People thinking about the origin of language for the first time usually arrive at the conclusion that it developed gradually as a system of grunts, hisses and cries and (26)\_\_\_\_\_ a very simple

affair in the beginning. (27)\_\_\_\_\_, when we

observe the language behaviour of (28)\_\_\_\_\_, we

regard as primitive cultures, we find it (29)\_\_\_\_\_

complicated. It was believed that an Eskimo must

have at the tip of his tongue a vocabulary of more

than 10,000 words (30)\_\_\_\_\_ to get along

reasonably well, much larger than the active

vocabulary of an average businessman who speaks

English. (31)\_\_\_\_\_, these Eskimo words are far

more highly inflected (词尾变化的) than

(32)\_\_\_\_\_ of any of the well-known European

languages, for a (33)\_\_\_\_\_ noun can be spoken or

written in (34)\_\_\_\_\_ hundred different forms,

each (35)\_\_\_\_\_ a precise meaning different from

that of any other. The forms of the verbs are even

(26)A. must be B. must have been

C. ought to be D. should be

(27)A. However B. Therefore

C. Probably D. Undoubtedly

(28)A. whose B. that

C. which D. what

(29)A. conspicuously B. usually

C. surprisingly D. sufficiently

(30)A. so as B. so that

C. as such D. as well as

(31)A. However B. Moreover

C. Though D. Therefore

(32)A. the others B. all others

C. these D. those

(33)A. single B. singular

C. plural D. compound

(34)A. some B. several

C. various D. varied

(35)A. getting B. causing

C. having D. owning

more (36) \_\_\_\_\_. The Eskimo language is, therefore, one of the most difficult in the world to learn, (37) \_\_\_\_\_ the result that almost no traders

or explorers have (38) \_\_\_\_\_ tried to learn it. Consequently, there has grown up, in communication between Eskimos and whites, a jargon (39) \_\_\_\_\_ to the pidgin English used in Old China, with a vocabulary of from 300 to 600 uninflected words. Most of them are derived from Eskimo but some are derived from English, Danish, Spanish, Hawaiian and other languages. It is this jargon that is usually (40) \_\_\_\_\_ by travellers as "the Eskimo language".

(36) A. endless B. multiple  
C. uncountable D. numerous

(37) A. with B. for  
C. owing to D. as

(38) A. still B. indeed  
C. just D. even

(39) A. alike B. similar  
C. related D. relevant

(40) A. referred to B. talked about  
C. spoken D. told

## PART V GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

[15 min.]

*There are twenty-five sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.*

*Mark your answers on your answer sheet.*

41. She did her work \_\_\_\_\_ her manager had instructed.  
A. as B. until C. when D. though
42. \_\_\_\_\_ of the twins was arrested, because I saw both at a party last night.  
A. None B. Both C. Neither D. All
43. For some time now, world leaders \_\_\_\_\_ out the necessity for agreement on arms reduction.  
A. had been pointing B. have been pointing  
C. were pointing D. pointed
44. Have you ever been in a situation \_\_\_\_\_ you know the other person is right yet you cannot agree with him?  
A. by which B. that C. in where D. where
45. We've just installed two air-conditioners in our apartment, \_\_\_\_\_ should make great differences in our life next summer.  
A. which B. what C. that D. they
46. AIDS is said \_\_\_\_\_ the number-one killer of both men and women over the past few years in that region.  
A. being B. to be C. to have been D. having been
47. She managed to save \_\_\_\_\_ she could out of her wages to help her brother.  
A. how little money B. so little money  
C. such little money D. what little money
48. Fool \_\_\_\_\_ Jane is, she could not have done such a thing.  
A. who B. as C. that D. like

49. The experiment requires more money than \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. have been put in                      B. being put in  
 C. has been put in                      D. to be put in
50. \_\_\_\_\_ for the fact that she broke her leg, she might have passed the exam.  
 A. Had it not been                      B. Hadn't it been  
 C. Was it not                      D. Were it not
51. "What courses are you going to do next semester?"  
 "I don't know. But it's about time \_\_\_\_\_ on something."  
 A. I'd decide                      B. I decided  
 C. I decide                      D. I'm deciding
52. The police have offered a large \_\_\_\_\_ for information leading to the robber's arrest.  
 A. award                      B. compensation  
 C. prize                      D. reward
53. I arrived at the airport so late that I \_\_\_\_\_ missed the plane.  
 A. only                      B. quite                      C. narrowly                      D. seldom
54. The popularity of the film shows that the reviewers' fears were completely \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. unjustified                      B. unjust                      C. misguided                      D. unaccepted
55. The head of the Museum was \_\_\_\_\_ and let us actually examine the ancient manuscripts.  
 A. promising                      B. agreeing                      C. pleasing                      D. obliging
56. The multinational corporation was making a take-over \_\_\_\_\_ for a property company.  
 A. application                      B. bid                      C. proposal                      D. suggestion
57. The party's reduced vote was \_\_\_\_\_ of lack of support for its policies.  
 A. indicative                      B. positive                      C. revealing                      D. evident
58. There has been a \_\_\_\_\_ lack of communication between the union and the management.  
 A. regretful                      B. regrettable                      C. regretting                      D. regretted
59. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ expects his students to pass the university entrance examination.  
 A. confidentially                      B. proudly                      C. assuredly                      D. confidently
60. The \_\_\_\_\_ family in Chinese cities now spends more money on housing than before.  
 A. normal                      B. average                      C. usual                      D. general
61. The new colleague \_\_\_\_\_ to have worked in several big corporations before he joined our company.  
 A. confesses                      B. declares                      C. claims                      D. confirms
62. During the reading lesson, the teacher asked students to read a few \_\_\_\_\_ from the novel.  
 A. pieces                      B. essays                      C. fragments                      D. extracts
63. During the summer holiday season it is difficult to find a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ room in the hotels here.  
 A. empty                      B. vacant                      C. free                      D. deserted
64. The old couple will never \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of their son.  
 A. get over                      B. get away                      C. get off                      D. get across
65. Scientific research results can now be quickly \_\_\_\_\_ to factory production.  
 A. used                      B. applied                      C. tried                      D. practiced

## PART VI READING COMPREHENSION

[30 min.]

### SECTION A READING COMPREHENSION

[25 min.]

*In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.*

*Mark your answers on your answer sheet.*

#### TEXT A

Many of the home electric goods which are advertised as liberating the modern woman tend to have the opposite effect, because they simply change the nature of work instead of eliminating it. Machines have a certain novelty value, like toys for adults. It is certainly less tiring to put clothes in a washing machine, but the time saved does not really amount to much: the machine has to be watched, the clothes have to be carefully sorted out first, stains removed by hand, buttons pushed and water changed, clothes taken out, aired and ironed. It would be more liberating to pack it all off to a laundry and not necessarily more expensive, since no capital investment is required. Similarly, if you really want to save time you do not make cakes with an electric mixer, you buy one in a shop. If one compares the image of the woman in the women's magazine with the goods advertised by those periodicals, one realizes how useful a projected image can be commercially. A careful balance has to be struck; if you show a labour-saving device, follow it up with a complicated recipe on the next page; on no account hint at the notion that a woman could get herself a job, but instead foster her sense of her own usefulness, emphasizing the creative aspect of her function as a housewife. So we get cake mixes where the cook simply adds an egg herself, to produce "that lovely home-baked flavour the family love", and knitting patterns that can be made by hand, or worse still, on knitting machines, which became tremendously fashionable when they were first introduced. Automatic cookers are advertised by pictures of pretty young mothers taking their children to the park, not by professional women presetting the dinner before leaving home for work.

66. According to the passage, many of the home electric goods which are supposed to liberate women \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. remove unpleasant aspects of housework  
B. save the housewife very little time  
C. save the housewife's time but not her money  
D. have absolutely no value for the housewife
67. According to the context, "capital investment" refers to money \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. spent on a washing machine  
B. borrowed from the bank  
C. saved in the bank  
D. lent to other people
68. The goods advertised in women's magazines are really meant to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. free housewives from housework
- B. encourage housewives to go out to work
- C. turn housewives into excellent cooks
- D. give them a false sense of fulfillment

#### TEXT B

The "standard of living" of any country means the average person's share of the goods and services which the country produces. A country's standard of living, therefore, depends first and foremost on its capacity to produce wealth. "Wealth" in this sense is not money, for we do not live on money but on things that money can buy: "goods" such as food and clothing, and "services" such as transport and entertainment.

A country's capacity to produce wealth depends upon many factors, most of which have an effect on one another. Wealth depends to a great extent upon a country's natural resources, such as coal, gold, and other minerals, water supply and so on. Some regions of the world are well supplied with coal and minerals, and have a fertile soil and a favourable climate; other regions possess none of them.

Next to natural resources comes the ability to turn them to use. Some countries are perhaps well off in natural resources, but suffered for many years from civil and external wars, and for this and other reasons have been unable to develop their resources. Sound and stable political conditions, and freedom from foreign invasion, enable a country to develop its natural resources peacefully and steadily, and to produce more wealth than another country equally well served by nature but less well ordered. Another important factor is the technical efficiency of a country's people. Industrialized countries that have trained numerous skilled workers and technicians are better placed to produce wealth than countries whose workers are largely unskilled.

A country's standard of living does not only depend upon the wealth that is produced and consumed within its own borders, but also upon what is indirectly produced through international trade. For example, Britain's wealth in foodstuffs and other agricultural products would be much less if she had to depend only on those grown at home. Trade makes it possible for her surplus manufactured goods to be traded abroad for the agricultural products that would otherwise be lacking. A country's wealth is, therefore, much influenced by its manufacturing capacity, provided that other countries can be found ready to accept its manufactures.

69. The standard of living in a country is determined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. its goods and services  
 B. the type of wealth produced  
 C. how well it can create wealth  
 D. what an ordinary person can share
70. A country's capacity to produce wealth depends on all the factors EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people's share of its goods  
 B. political and social stability  
 C. qualities of its workers



D. use of natural resources

71. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_ play an equally important role in determining a country's standard of living.

A. farm products

B. industrial goods

C. foodstuffs

D. export & import

### TEXT C

How we look and how we appear to others probably worries us more when we are in our teens or early twenties than at any other time in our life. Few of us are content to accept ourselves as we are, and few are brave enough to ignore the trends of fashion.

Most fashion magazines or TV advertisements try to persuade us that we should dress in a certain way or behave in a certain manner. If we do, they tell us, we will be able to meet new people with confidence and deal with every situation confidently and without embarrassment. Changing fashion, of course, does not apply just to dress. A barber today does not cut a boy's hair in the same way as he used to, and girls do not make up in the same way as their mothers and grandmothers did. The advertisers show us the latest fashionable styles and we are constantly under pressure to follow the fashion in case our friends think we are odd or dull.

What causes fashions to change? Sometimes convenience or practical necessity or just the fancy of an influential person can establish a fashion. Take hats, for example. In cold climates, early buildings were cold inside, so people wore hats indoors as well as outside. In recent times, the late President Kennedy caused a depression in the American hat industry by not wearing hats; more American men followed his example.

There is also a cyclical pattern in fashion. In the 1920s in Europe and America, short skirts became fashionable. After World War Two, they dropped to ankle length. Then they got shorter and shorter until the miniskirt was in fashion. After a few more years, skirts became longer again.

Today, society is much freer and easier than it used to be. It is no longer necessary to dress like everyone else. Within reason, you can dress as you like or do your hair the way you *like* instead of the way you *should* because it is the fashion. The popularity of jeans and the "untidy" look seems to be a reaction against the increasingly expensive fashions of the top fashion houses.

At the same time, appearance is still important in certain circumstances and then we must choose our clothes carefully. It would be foolish to go to an interview for a job in a law firm wearing jeans and a sweater; and it would be discourteous to visit some distinguished scholar looking as if we were going to the beach or a night club. However, you need never feel depressed if you don't look like the latest fashion photo. Look around you and you'll see that no one else does either!

72. The author thinks that people are \_\_\_\_\_.

A. satisfied with their appearance

B. concerned about appearance in old age

C. far from neglecting what is in fashion