大學英語模擬語集

●《大學英語模擬試題集》編寫組

山西高校聯合出版社

出版选则

大学英语模拟试题集

國家數費组织的大学英语四级 (CETA) 和六级 (CET6) 考证。为检验新资率大组贯彻执行情况。了每全国天学英语数学层量的是高幅度、操供了大量的反馈信息、对意

《大学英语模拟试题集》编写组 《大学英语模拟试题集》编写组

的通过率。获利磁写了这样《大学美语CETP 提拉》这是2、《题集由先套试题组成。另 对一卷写点点话。徐祥确看对社会是一位《家庭书》与语言UT和特欧大纲的要求强选。就 春间度为现象。独立家也《潜布研查参考等案与作文形象》或为部分配有录音磁等平均

世界是外界主义。 東京學學學學學學學學學學學學

同日本於至為自己達得為他相當自己**與歐斯斯與斯特大**學的學部(家)主要负责用。全 也是有自然抗病性病理。例如而與智斯學學問題實際等於一次表。

外海原可供高校学生参加 CET4 考试复习自购之件。还可供报考硕士研究生和出国人系统到以及奠满爱好老自学自制使用。

本书在编写与定定过程中曾得 **满层的景观器将关**小哥教学部(室)主要负责同志的 大力支持。在此特子致谢。// BP课《秦展为州教帝英华大》

批判表心特显本书则各院校的全体应考哪生等。有首智助、同时也感切希望广大读者和 外语界的专家及图行不齐限较速带本内家原太洲发现化并联出合家效衡面由

E使作用 (自治丹森國政教製器基準太平原整学部(室)主要负责制。全

上述作用。首次得**為國際辦資品為學文**、學言学部(室)主要负责除。全

影技学生参加 CETA 考试到 对自购之外。逐新使报考额上研究生和出国

7爱好者自学点测使用。

非审定过程中曾得到**强制以统数器签学太**产系数学部(室)主要负责同志的 生产致弱。// BF除《桑展海州基番英华大》

基本书與各院沒的全体应考辨生完高等幫助。同时也恳切希望广大读者和 图7不容别就實來內值哪太所愛雖此并雖此合與效為舊由

山西高校联合出版社

大学英语模拟试题集 《大学英语模拟试题集》编写组

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出版说明

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大学英语是我国目前高等院校的一门重要课程。大学英语教学是衡量一所大学的整个教学水平乃至科研水平高低的一项重要指标,它已引起了国内外越来越多的人们的关注与重视。

国家教委组织的大学英语四级(CET4)和六级(CET6)考试,为检验新教学大纲的贯彻执行情况,了解全国大学英语教学质量的提高幅度,提供了大量的反馈信息,对整个大学英语教学起到了积极的推动作用。

· 为了在高校间多方面加强合作,积极交流,进一步提高大学英语的教学水平及 CET4 的通过率,我们编写了这本《大学英语 CET4 模拟试题集》。本题集由九套试题组成,另附一套正式试卷,供使用者对比分析。每套试卷严格按 CET4 考试大纲的要求编选。试卷的题型题量、难易程度、选材范围、评分标准等,都力争与 CET4 的实际测试水平相符。经在小范围内进行试测分析,证实所有试题的难度分布范围介于 0.20—0.80 之间,绝大多数介于 0.40—0.70 之间,区分度的分布范围介于 0.20—0.60 之间,大多数试题的区分度在 0.30 以上。每套试卷的信度都在 0.85 以上。从试题反应模式看,各迷惑项都不同程度地起到了迷惑作用。试卷后附有参考答案与作文范例;听力部分配有录音磁带。全书采用计算机软件编排,激光照排制版,卷面清晰、整齐,美观、大方。

本书除可供高校学生参加 CET4 考试复习自测之外,还可供报考硕士研究生和出国人员培训以及英语爱好者自学自测使用。

本书在编写与审定过程中曾得到山西省十四所高校外语教学部(室)主要负责同志的大力支持,在此特予致谢。

我们衷心希望本书对各院校的全体应考师生能有所帮助,同时也恳切希望广大读者和外语界的专家及同行不吝赐教。

4 A Bob wants to change his job.

6. A Near a spring B. In the city >

8. A. About 6:00. B. About 7:00 .

9 A \$ 2 E \$ 10

B. The barber's C. The library D. Home

山西省高等院校外语教学协会 《大学英语模拟试题集》编写组

C. In ti—九九一年三月 Near his work! C. Every documents Thursday

. C. On the way home. D. At school.

D. Monday, Tootday and Friday,

- I -

被学术平乃至科研水平高低的一项重要指标。它已引起了国内外越来越多的人们的关注与

本书自第一次印刷以来,受到许多高校及其它有关方面的好评。不少外地院校也纷纷 来函,要求订购。借此重印之机,我们特向支持本书发行的社会各界深表感谢。

此次重印只对一些明显的印刷错误进行了更正,未作其它大的变更。希望各校及广大 读者在使用过程中进一步提出改进意见。 为了在高控间套方面加强合作、积极交流

参加编写本书的有邢得惠、肖文科、郁张海、聂建中。邢得惠、肖文科任主编。山西 省高等院校外语教学协会会长赵超群教授、副会长洪传英副教授担任顾问。

郑岩同志在本书的排版过程中给予我们大力支持,在此一并致以谢意。

符。经在小范围内进行试测分析、证实所有试题的难度分布查閱介于 0.20-0.80 之间,

绝大多数介于 0.40-0.70 之间; 区分度的分布范围介于 0.20 -0.60 之间。大多数试题的

并成此合建分高西山港的信度都在0.85以上。从试题反应模式看。各迷感项都不 **并成出合建分高西山**

用。试管信用有象考答案与作文范例。所力部分配有录音磁带。全

本书條可供商校学生參加 CETA 考试复习自测文外。还可供报考硕士研究生和出国

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外语界的专家及同汽不容關數。但其一個是以不可是的認思有事物為同的

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1991年3月 第十届 二個年年3月 美国新古古 南西

50%61一些山西省高等院校外语教学协会 《大學英语模拟试题集》编写组

A. A person at a disadvantage environmentally will never attain the intelligence level College English Test 1 B. Persons having identical brains

Directions du this Section was well and Four de Section of the said of each particle of the will hear some questions; Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only encertifier you

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes) 23d 3dd 38000d bum nov noiseaug a road Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer & heet with a single lightfravightly genue of

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read 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 centre. By Treed white Prince of the property of the fall board

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A. At the office.

C. At the airport.

B. In the waiting room.

re 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some suspices 4

D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, " A. At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer A on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre. Ouestions 14-16 are based on the passage you have just he

- 1. A. Until his wife wants to return.
 - B. Until the summer. A color lost ment extense to account the lost blook blook blook along the color
 - C. Until the weather is fine, ow the sollowing of the control to the control of t
- D. Until next year. Over the design of the part of the
- 2. A. Yes, she accepted willingly.
 - B. No, she refused to go out with the man.
 - C. Yes, she loves to be taken out by the man,
 - D. No, she will tell the man tomorrow morning.
 - 3. A. A party.
- B. The barber's
- C. The library.

D. Everymenson has different dreim characters

found in the young grand on handlas agent

at. Their mothorized swizzenes An acheir

D. Home.

- 4. A. Bob wants to change his job.
 - B. Bob is doing pretty good now.
 - C. Bob doesn't like his work.
- D. Bob isn't doing well with his work.
- 5. A. Rome, B. Paris and G. San Francisco, D. New York.

- 6. A. Near a spring. B. In the city
- C. In the country. D. Near his work.

- 7. A. Every day.
- C. Every day except Thursday.

Juestions 17 20 are based on the hassage you ha

The AIChildren reared under average conditions

- - B. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
- D. Monday, Tuesday and Friday.
 - D. About 9:00.
- 8. A. About 6:00. B. About 7:00 C. About 8:00. 9. A. \$ 2.
 - o symptoms B. \$ 10.

D. it is hardly distinguishable from other diseases.

- C. \$ 5.
- D. \$ 3.

- 10. A. In the hospital. B. At home C. On the way home. D. At school.

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 linethrough the centre.

College English Test 1

Passage 1

each convers Questions 11-13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A. Beans, cheese and eggs.

Directions, in this section, you will hear 10 short conversations.

- B. Burger and pizza. D. Rice and noodles, was a standard and
 - 12. A. Health food. C. Fast food.
 - B. Traditional food.

- conceptanding letterion the D. International food.
- 13. A. They can serve many people in a short time.
 - B. They sell delicious food.
 - C. They serve food at higher prices.
 - D. Their service is quick and efficient.

in the evening. This is giest likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, " A. At the Passage 2n bra read? reward out no A reward educate blook in Y There are test at the "soll

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

- 14. A. 12 years.
- B. 10 years.
- C. 20 years. D. Not mentioned.

A. A party.

single line throughthe sentre.

B. Until the summer.

A. Yes, she accepted willingly,

- 15. A. People need sufficient dreams to make them feel well.
 - B. Sleep and dreams affect the way people live and work that the draw and hard 100
 - C. Dreams and sleep affect people's health.
 - D. Every person has different dream characters.
- 16. A. Friendly person.

man C. Sleepy person, besider and old &

B. The barber's

B. In the .04.2

B. About 7:00

B. At home

- B. Aggressive person.
- ment of D. Less sleepy person, vol and 29 4 . D. No, she will tell the man tomorrow morning

Passage 3

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

- 17. A. Children reared under average conditions possess average intelligence.
 - B. Lack of opportunity prevents the growth of intelligence.

C. The library

- C. An individual's intelligence is determined solely by his environment.
- D. Changes of environment produce changes in the structure of the brain.
- 18. A. 85. TESM . C v B. 100 di al O 19. A. It is inherited from his parents.
 - B. It can be increased by education.
 - C. It is determined by his childhood.
 - D. It stays the same throughout his life.

C. On the way borne. D. At school

8 D. 125 M.A

B \$ 10

8. A. About 6:00.

B. Monday, Wednesday and Friday

A \$ 2 10. A. In the hospital

7. A. Every day,

- 20. A. A person at a disadvantage environmentally will never attain the intelligence level which he is capable of.
 - B. Persons having identical brains will have roughly the same intelligence.
 - C. The brain a person is born with is important in determining his intelligence.
 - D. Environment is not important in determining a person's intelligence.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A. B. C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

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Questions 21–25 are based on the following passage.

In October 1949 the United Nations brought a number of specialists on food to Geneva, to discuss the problem of eating habits and food supplies of peoples throughout the world. One problem that interested the specialists particularly was a form of illness, about which little was known, among the children in Africa and Latin America. The World Health Organization (WHO) planned to study this disease to determine the relationship between the eating habits of the people and the disease doe and to the ameldone were remainded.

Two doctors were chosen to make the study. They flew to Africa south of the Sahara and during the next two months visited ten countries. They found that serious diseases of poor eating, often mistaken for other diseases, existed in all parts of Africa. The diseases were similar and could therefore all be named kwashiorkor.

The diseased children are usually from one to four years old. As the illness progresses, the child's stomach becomes swollen by liquid collecting in the body. The skin changes colour and may break out in open scores (伤痕). The hair changes colour and starts to fall out. The patient loses all interest in his surroundings and even in food, and becomes so weak that he wants to lie down all the time. Stomach liquids are no longer produced.

The doctors reasoned that kwashiorkor was found in the young children of this age in many parts of Africa because of lack of milk or meat. Their mothers, after stopping their breast-feeding, gave them foods full of starches (淀粉) instead of greatly needed proteins. They found that the addition of milk to the food of children suffering from kwashiorkor saved many lives. The leader of the control of the rest of the res

The unbelievable thing from kwashiorkor is that the very existence of the disease which has been killing thousands of children for centuries — was not even recognized in Latin America as recently as ten years ago. The deaths of those children were mistakenly listed as due to other diseases. It was the WHO's work in Africa that led to the discovery of the problem in Central America. If M lyndead the descendent tilliam is light in an aw

-bowidespines pollured reducted orlandion and avan social decay ancenerally- so much

21. From the passage we learn that	kwashiorkor is a disease caused by
A. poor living conditions	C. lack of proteins in food
n 1 0 1:	D 1 1 00 1

B. breast-feeding D. lack of food

22. It is difficult to discover kwashiorkor because

A. it has no symptoms at all B. it is hard to identify signs of it

C. it doesn't last long enough for careful observation

D. it is hardly distinguishable from other diseases

20. A: A person at a disadvantage environmentally will never attain the intelligence level

23. A main symptom of this disease is that children who have it

A. cannot stop liquid produce in the stomach

B. have a big stomach

C. can never satisfy their hunger

D. are not able to sit or lie down

24. What is mentioned as a simple but efficient way of curing this disease?

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage enisibem laised a gnikaT.A. ar

B. Avoiding any food containing starch.

C. Having more meat or milk.

D. Taking medicines full of proteins.

25. The disease has been known in Latin America _____.

Onestions 21-25 are based vilance conly recently based are 22-12 anothernO A. for ten years

of B. for dozens of years redumin a Induord D. before the discovery in Africa of

Questions 26-29 are based on the following passage. Passage was the made on the following passage.

There is a difference between science and technology. Science is a method of answering theoretical questions; technology is a method of solving practical problems (and sometimes creating new problems out of the "solution"). Science has to do with discovering the facts and relationships between observable phenomena in nature and with establishing theories that serve to organize these facts and relationships; technology has to do with tools, techniques, and procedures for implementing the findings of science. Another distinction be-

Geneva, to discuss the problem of eating habits and food supplies of peoples throughout

tween science and technology has to do with the progress in each and blue a few training seems

Progress in science excludes the human factor. And this just so Scientists, who seek to comprehend the universe and know the truth within the highest degree of accuracy and certainty, cannot pay attention to their own or other people's likes or dislikes or to popular ideas about the fitness of things. What scientists discover may shock or anger people — as did Darwin's theory of evolution. But even an unpleasant truth is more than likely to be useful; besides, we have the option of refusing to believe it! But hardly so with technology; we do not have the option of refusing to hear the sonic boom (声震) produced by a supersonic aircraft flying overhead; we do not have the option of refusing to breathe polluted air; and we do not have the option of living in a non-atomic age. Unlike science, progress in technology must be measured in terms of the human factor. Technology must be our slave and not the reverse. The legitimate purpose of technology is to serve people - people in general, not merely some people; and future generations, not merely those who presently wish to gain advantage for themselves. Technology must be humanistic if it is to lead to betlisted as due to other diseases. It was ter world. The led to the disblrow ret

We are all familiar with the abuses of technology. Many people blame technology itself for widespread pollution, resource exhaustion and even social decay in general —so much so that the promise of technology is obscured. That promise is a cleaner and healthier world. If wise applications of science and technology do not lead to a better world, what B. breast-feeding else will? The market thought of leader to

22. It is difficult to discover kwashiorker because because because and yet because it. O A. it has no symptoms at all

B. it is hard to identify signs of it

single line through the same comes and

C. it doesn't last long enough for careful observation D. it is hardly distinguishable from other diseases

	A the former provides answers to theoretical questions while the latter, to practical problems
d	B. the former seeks to comprehend the universe while the latter, helps change the material world
	C. the former aims to discover the inter-connections of facts and the rules that explain them while the latter, to discover new designs and ways of making the things we use in our daily life D. All of the above.
	O. All of the above. The control pare Line special pare Line of science? On a stations of the following may be representative of science? On the following may be representative of science?
Witness of	A. The origin of the species. C. The theory of evolution. B. Farming tools. C. The theory of evolution. A. The origin of the species. C. The theory of evolution. A. The origin of the species.
chair Then	According to the author, scientific theories 2/2011. 1572 1586 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16
29 mil	D. always appear in perfect and finished forms The author states that technology itself A. is responsible for widespread pollution and resource exhaustion B. should serve those who wish to gain advantage for themselves C. will lead to a better world if put to wise use D. will inevitably be used for bad purpose
great wast	The potential of closed-circuit television and other new electronic teaching tools is so that it is fascinating to visualize "the school of tomorrow," Televised lessons will originate from a central building having perhaps four or five ter studios. The lessons will be carried into classrooms all over a city, or even an entire
all-i diffice desk and will abili indiv vidu able	After a televised lesson has been given, the classroom teacher will take over for the mportant "follow—up" period. The students will ask any troublesome questions, and cult points will be cleared up through discussion. The teacher in the classroom will have additional electronic tools. On the teacher's, the traditional bright red apple will have been replaced by a multiple—control panel magnetic tape players. The tape machines will run pre—recorded lessons which pupils follow by head—phones. The lessons will be specifically geared to the students' levels of ty. For instance, while the class as a whole studies history, each student will receive an vidual history lesson, directed to his particular level of ability. Should questions arise, the students will be able to talk directly to the teacher on indial "intercoms" without disturbing the rest of the class. In this way, the teacher will be to conduct as many as three classes at the same time.
30.	This article is mainly about A. the new television shows B. the schools of the future D. the inter communication
	After the televised lesson Gut along and tool amit and based S. A. the students will go to their next class (ab line of the class of the c

in

32.	In the schools of tomorrow, students will	The difference between science and techno	30
23	A. all study different subjects at the same	A the former provides a nawers for the smit	
	B. study at different levels within a subject	t at the same time	
eria	C. learn something without being taught	B. the former seeks to comprehend the un	
	D. not have to read book while studying	world	
33.	Electronic tools will enable the teacher to	C the former aims to discover the inter-c	
1021	A. teach more than one class at the same t		
	B. retire earlier than ever before	our daily life	
	C. teach only a small number of pupils	D. All of the above.	
	D. rely on TV stations only on the to ovita	Which of the following may be represents	
34		A The origin of the species.	
JT.	A. teachers will be taken over in the school		
	B. the potential of closed—circuit television	n will be great	-
	C. students will get more individual attent	tion in the schools of tomorrow	.33.
	D. mechanization will prevent students fro	om receiving individual attention	
	excepts the the release stand on the dellevalue and	e usuan conform to popular opinions.	
Ou	estions 35–40 are based on the following pas	Supplied Comonia to popular opinional Supplied	
2"	Strange things happen to time when you	travel, because the earth is divided into to	wen-
tv-	four time zones one hour apart. You		
	enty-four hours, and weeks with more or fe		
	If you make a five-day trip across the At	lantic Ocean, your ship enters a different	time
ZOI	ne everyday. As you enter each zone, the tir		
yo	ir clock back; travelling east, you set it	t ahead. Each day of your trip has ei	ither
	enty-five or twenty-three hours.	t ahead. Each day of your trip has ei	
		wons 30-34 are saved on the full wing par	Que
two	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you	ou cross the international date line. By ag	gree-
me	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, your, this is the point where a new day begin endar one full day, backward or forward	ou cross the international date line. By ag is. When you cross the line, you change you. I. Travelling east, today becomes yester	gree- your day;
me	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, your, this is the point where a new day begin	ou cross the international date line. By ag is. When you cross the line, you change you. I. Travelling east, today becomes yester	gree- your day;
me cal tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you, this is the point where a new day begin endar one full day, backward or forward velling west, it is tomorrow!	ou cross the international date line. By ages, when you cross the line, you change you. Travelling east, today becomes yester	gree- your day;
me cal tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you that is the point where a new day begin endar one full day, backward or forward velling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you to	ou cross the international date line. By ages, when you cross the line, you change to the line in the	gree- your day;
me cal tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you travel by ship across the Pacific, you that the point where a new day begin endar one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you to A. no day really has twenty-four hours	ou cross the international date line. By agus. When you cross the line, you change you. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because	gree-your rday;
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me cal tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you travel by ship across the Pacific, you then, this is the point where a new day begin endar one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you the A. no day really has twenty-four hours B. the earth is divided into time zones C. time zones are not all the same size D. no one knows where time zones are	ou cross the international date line. By ages, when you cross the line, you change you. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because travel because the be	gree-your day;
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me cal tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you that, this is the point where a new day beging endar one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you the A. no day really has twenty-four hours B. the earth is divided into time zones C. time zones are not all the same size D. no one knows where time zones are The difference in time between zones is A. seven days B. one hour	ou cross the international date line. By ages, when you cross the line, you change you. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because	gree-your rday;
me call tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you travel by ship across the Pacific, you travel by ship across the Pacific, you then the point where a new day begin endar one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you the A. no day really has twenty-four hours B. the earth is divided into time zones C. time zones are not all the same size D. no one knows where time zones are The difference in time between zones is A. seven days B. one hour	ou cross the international date line. By age is. When you cross the line, you change you. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because	gree-your day;
me cal tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you that, this is the point where a new day beging endar one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you the A. no day really has twenty-four hours B. the earth is divided into time zones C. time zones are not all the same size D. no one knows where time zones are The difference in time between zones is A. seven days B. one hour From this selection it seems true that the part of the point is a constant.	ou cross the international date line. By ag is. When you cross the line, you change yet. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because C. twenty—four hours D. more than seven days Atlantic Ocean	gree-your day;
me cal tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you that, this is the point where a new day begin endar one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you the A. no day really has twenty-four hours B. the earth is divided into time zones C. time zones are not all the same size D. no one knows where time zones are The difference in time between zones is A. seven days B. one hour From this selection it seems true that the A. is in one time zone	ou cross the international date line. By age is. When you cross the line, you change is. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because	gree-your day;
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me cal tra	If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you travel by ship across the Pacific, you that, this is the point where a new day beginder one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you that A. no day really has twenty—four hours B. the earth is divided into time zones C. time zones are not all the same size D. no one knows where time zones are The difference in time between zones is A. seven days B. one hour From this selection it seems true that the A. is in one time zone B. is divided into twenty—four time zones C. is divided into five time zones D. cannot be crossed in five days	ou cross the international date line. By age is. When you cross the line, you change is. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because	gree-your day;
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me cal tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you then, this is the point where a new day beging endar one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you the A. no day really has twenty-four hours B. the earth is divided into time zones C. time zones are not all the same size D. no one knows where time zones are The difference in time between zones is A. seven days B. one hour From this selection it seems true that the A. is in one time zone B. is divided into twenty-four time zones C. is divided into five time zones D. cannot be crossed in five days If you cross the ocean going east, you set A. ahead one hour in each new time zone B. ahead one full day for each one full day	ou cross the international date line. By age is. When you cross the line, you change is. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because	gree-your day; lead a library day; lead a library day; lead a library day; lead a library day; l
me cal tra	If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you the this is the point where a new day beging endar one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you to A. no day really has twenty—four hours B. the earth is divided into time zones C. time zones are not all the same size D. no one knows where time zones are The difference in time between zones is A. seven days B. one hour From this selection it seems true that the A. is in one time zone B. is divided into twenty—four time zones C. is divided into five time zones D. cannot be crossed in five days If you cross the ocean going east, you set A. ahead one hour in each new time zone B. ahead one time for the whole trip C. back one full day for each one full day D. ahead by twenty—three hours	ou cross the international date line. By age is. When you cross the line, you change you. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because	gree-your day; lead a library day; lead a library day; lead a library day; lead a library day; l
me cal tra	enty-five or twenty-three hours. If you travel by ship across the Pacific, you then, this is the point where a new day beging endar one full day, backward or forward welling west, it is tomorrow! Strange things happen to time when you the A. no day really has twenty-four hours B. the earth is divided into time zones C. time zones are not all the same size D. no one knows where time zones are The difference in time between zones is A. seven days B. one hour From this selection it seems true that the A. is in one time zone B. is divided into twenty-four time zones C. is divided into five time zones D. cannot be crossed in five days If you cross the ocean going east, you set A. ahead one hour in each new time zone B. ahead one full day for each one full day	ou cross the international date line. By age is. When you cross the line, you change is. Travelling east, today becomes yester travel because	gree-your rday; and a strong recommendation of the strong recommendation o

		F - F %
39. The international date line is the name for	그부드 이 하는데 하는 것은 그리고 하는데 잘 보면 주어 있죠. 그리고 하는데 하는데 그리고 그는 그리고 하는데 하는데 그리고 그렇게 되었다.	Α
A. the beginning of any new time zone	colleges, and each college is made up	of La
B. the point where time changes by one ho C. the point where a new day begins	A decide of the plan you suggest twen	
D. any time zone in the Pacific Ocean		
files have the company of the control of the contro	hey have laid off a hundred month? He	
40. The best TITLE for this selection is A. A Trip Across the Atlantic		
R How Time Changes Around the World	take them down B. take them on	
C. Crossing the International Date Line	Ve' ve a few unexpected difficult	56, V
D. How Time Zones Were Set Up	ALIM MOINT HOD AN DUR BUICER	
Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 min	How vaws pur Harman her soonur?	
art 111 Vocabulary and Structure (20 mm	he nopes that her experience will slund	57, 5
Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences	in this part. For each sentence there a	re four
choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the O		
Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answ	er Sheet with a single line through the c	entre.
41. Mary fell asleep and the others didn't mov	us in cost they	31
A. may wake	C. should have woken	Ą
for the earthquake victims, over a saw, Bound	JT :	59 A
42 we have finished the course, we sha		
A. Now that B. Since that	th take a new one.	
43. The United States is composed of fifty state		
by land or water. This is to be a town. This		
A. two of those	C. two of which D. two of the	m
44. There is no use with her; she is too		
A. on arguing B. in arguing	C. for arguing D. to argue	A
45. Returning home, the old man found his ho		T CA
A. to be changed B. to change	C. changed D. changing	
46. There was so much noise that the speaker		A C.
A. hearing B. heard	C. to hear D. being hear	d
47. You go now. It's getting late.	Anaman of D. Barretanian.	
A would rather B. would better		
48. I have no objection the evening with		2 10 10
A. to spending B. to be spending	C. to spend D. to have sp	ent
49, I would have told you, ist bevine	here are no sedis for those who	65. T
A. If I would have known it	C. If I have known it	A /
B. Had I known it	D. Should I know it	M . 88
50. Words are little windows we can lo	ok into the past.	d
A, that B, through which	C. which D. through the	at
51. It was that a hundred people looke	d lost in it.	THA
A, a such large room	C. so a large	
D. such large a footh tores, and burble of	D. so large a room	
52. It was because he was the most diligent stu	dent in our class he won the re	ward.
A, so subset C B, that filled J	C. then D. so that	7 .
	The second secon	1 0

53.	He accidentlyA, put	fire to the house, B, set	al date line is the office of C. gave	D. started
	A. decide	B. adapt	nore likely to be success C, adopt sh won a base	B. the point luft C. the posint Co
55.	in a few months' tim	e. in the tracker to	emical works, but they	40. The best ITILE
	A, take them down		C. turn them down	
56.	We' ve a few escaping and we don'	t know why.	s with the experiment, C C. run off	Sas seems to be
		THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE	THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE THE PERSON OF THE PARTY OF
1.7 c	together in the space	program.	that women an	Directions: There ar
58	A CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF TH	openium and entricent	ntains though occasiona	The waste should
J6.	seaside instead. A. usually		C. rarely	
59.	As a result of the rad	EDA 1965 PRINCIPLIE CONTRACTOR	the earthquake victims	Section 1
	has been raised. A. appeal		finished the course, we	
60.	Following are comme	ents about the behavio	our that people in Japan	n usually expect in
	various social			by land or water
	A, occasions	B. situations	C, cases owl II	D. circumstances
61.		by a doga ca B. fighting	t through the garden. C. following	D. chasing
62.		B. weather	C. temperature	D. state
63.	At the meeting Rolan A. warmly	nd argued in fa B. heavily	avor of the proposal, C, intensely	D, forcefully
64	It was with great deli	ght that I read in your	r February we the l	etter to the Editor
			r garages sail ao	
	A. copy	B. printing	a C. issue of on a con-	D. magazine
3%	A. left	B. enough	rived late of Motovari C. sufficient	D. verified
66.	because of his	origin and out acou	come a member of the b	A CHITH SAR STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE
	A provious	D omitional	C folia	D hamble
67.	The disappearance o A. counted out	f the paper has never l B. looked on	C. accounted for	D. checked up
68,	You will get to the cl	nurch more quickly if	you take this ac C. path ac	ross the fields.

change began to _77 __. Too many automobiles 77. A. be taking place B take place 69. A university is usually made up of several colleges, and each college is made up of several _____ departments. D, mixed C. joined B. combined A related 70. His answer was so confused that I could hardly make any of it at all. C. sense D. interpretation A, explanation B, meaning ower and bendanodis Od stores " "88" ABV Part IV Cloze (15 minutes) parking places were 79 shoppers Because 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre. the streets were crowded, merchants began to 80. A. over look with interestat the open spaces _ 80 Shopping habits in the United States have changed greatly in the last quarter of the 20th century. __71__ in the 1900s most American 71. A. As early as the city limits (B. Early) simil their carry as a constraint of the carry as any and a carry as a constraint of the carry as a carry eniquode tent ed D. Earlier o vedt tedw si mador A 18 towns and cities had a Main Street Main Street was always in the heart of a town. This street was __72__ on both sides with many 72. A. built Oirectures. For 21 tails A \$28 are allowed 30 number \$8. Carolings and B. designed a row assurance C. intended B, or rather in these purposes I so are given the first sentence or par D. lined in a sentence of _73_ businesses. Here, shoppers walked into 73. A. varied B. various and the secretary street clearly. You should were resign vi C. sorted 18 201018 Posto A E8 D. mixed-up B: away from stores to look at all sorts of merchandise: clothing, furniture, hardware, groceries. 84 by builder A. As well und vd 18 __74__, some shops offered B. Besides B. Surprised C. In addition triebshights of Dean fortune. D. Apart from D. Obsessed 75_. These shops included drugstores, 1800 1800 175. A. medical care of the control of the contr B. food My ide in the of course a good friend whose poorliess is C. services C, shopping D. cosmetics D. downtown restaurants, shoe-repair stores, and barber or outlying malls. And the growing 76. A. Suddenly

This is the end of the testi

B. Abruptly

C. Contrarily

D.But

hairdressing shops. __76_ in the 1950s, a

- D liking

C. popularity

	N. S.	
change began to77 Too many automobiles	77.	A. be taking place
A DUL Diser 4 Control of gave 1		B. take place
de up of several colleges, and each college is made up of	ly ma	C. be taken place
	HOREM	D. have taken place
combined C. jolned D. mixed A.		A. foliatet A
had crowded into Main Street78 too few had been be	78.	A. while warm all 0
nearing C. sense said 's O interpretation	8	B. yetouanalqxa A
A take them down B take them on C men th		C, though
		D. and then
50. We've a low and spected difficulties with the di		in cileson l'ille
parking places were79 shoppers. Because	79.	A. used by
in the following passage, For each blank there are fourchoices	Harrich	B. available for
whi side of the paner. You should choose the ONE that best fits	the r	C. available to
First 1200 to per test that experience will starte by the that	No.th	D. ready for
ie currest anding letter on the Auswey Sheet with a single line	A NID	ne nan i sastivani an en
the streets were crowded, merchants began to		brough the contres
look with interest at the open spaces80	80.	A. over
ever astat2 bank	Yad	B. from a galactoric
And the transfer of the contract of the contra	estro t	C. out of mean begins il
	or of the	D. outside
the city mints. Open space is what then		Time, over the second
car-driving customers needed. And open space		
is what they got81 the first shopping	81.	A. when
is a find with a section arous about the b, haviourisM door	O min	B. while the bonner wo
of a town. This		THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T
		Dahan
s with many anortanish 42. A built cite 200 A	adis i	D. then
center was built. Shopping centers,82	82.	A. that is
A cate of a latendary of the and the second of the second		B. or rather
D. lined		C. or
1914 1.10 Current at our country is inversible to forth		D. and passeriated or
era walked into contrary #3 A. variedo carrio A	digit.	D. Hall
malls, started as a collection of small new		(大)(1000年)(1000年)(1000年)(1000年)
stores83 crowded city centers.	83.	A, out of
The grands and Arthur Arthur Control		B. away from
64. It was with great delight that I read in your Panishador	en la	C, next to
written by Prof. Johnson	ners ann onte	D. near union anidio
		"A doma shows affer
84 by hundreds of free parking spaces,	84.	A. Attracted
65. There are sales and arrived fate,		B. Surprised
resofting 3 C. In additional A.		C. Delighted ,
mont rising A. Ci.		D. Obsessed
66. Mr. Snow thought that he would never become a memb	Cross	the bearg of depend by
customers were drawn away from85 areas to	85.	A. inner
A previous boot & B critical C false		B. central
67 The discussion of the paper has prove Been.		C. shopping
		D. downtown
A country out B. looked on C. account	ed to	D checked up
outlying malls. And the growing _86_ of86of	86.	The first of the first of the section and the
A 1939 (Hound A B included C path	11 111	B. distinction ,
		C. popularity
C. Contrarily 8 8		D. liking
D.But	4	

shopping centers led87 to the building of	Test 2 87.	A. on B. in turn
Band For	at —	C. by turns D. further
bigger and better-stocked stores,88 the	88.	A. By
tion A The second second property of the second		B. During C. In
Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short e	onversations. At t	D. To or each converse
deceleration in the shopping mans had annost	a pause, During	and the gestion with he the paise, you must read
addition to providing the89 of one—stop	de line through 89.	A. cheapness B. convenience
		C. readiness
sample You will hear: You will read: A At the		D. handiness
shopping, malls were transformed into		D. In a resumman.
landscaped parks,90 benches, fountains,		A, because of
From the conversation we know that the two weeks		B. and
the evening. This is most likely to have taken	place of the with	C. with
office" is the best answer. You should choose more	o it detaile it even	D. provided
and outdoor entertainment.		
Part V Writing (30 minutes)	C. The hairdresse	
Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minu	tes to write a com	position about "My Ideal
Friend" in three paragraphs. You are given the fi	I WELL THE WAR THE CORN	
each paragraph. Your part of the composition show	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON	
the words given. Remember to write clearly. You sh		
tion Sheet.	D. Go to work	reposition on the Composit
		D Bytran
My Ideal Fr	riend o the supern	
A To her office. My ideal Fi		r sapariment
land english () 전 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		
A. Opposite the Bank Building.		
1. Friend is better than fortune.		
Domine right of the Bank Building.		
A.\$ 1,000 3, \$ 1,100.	C. \$ 200.	D 8 900 1
2. My ideal friend is of course a good friend w	vhose goodness is :	shown below:
Buninger	D Inachisation	
A Spring. B. Summer.	C. Autussei	1) Winbar
3. Indeed if I have such a person as my friend		