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大学英语 四级考试

全题型模拟题精解 (二)

试卷·示范教案

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CET TEST PAPERS

— Band Four —

大学英语四级考试 全题型模拟题精解(二)

— 试卷·示范教案 —

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内容简介

本书第一部分收有 10 套大学英语四级试卷,涵盖了全部题型。选材新颖,内容实用,有很好的信度和效度。

第二部分是针对 10 套试题的示范教案,包括答案、听力原文、命题与解题、真实考题举例、参考译文及分析、范文与点评等备课要点。

本书可供大学生备考和教师备课使用。

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College English Test 1

—Band Four—

试卷一 Paper I

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 third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office. C) At the airport.
B) In the waiting room. D) In the restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about something 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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer ~~[A]~~ [B] [C] [D]

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. A) He is always complaining. | C) He is not easy to deal with. |
| B) He doesn't care about his children. | D) He is happy with his life. |
| 2. A) Call the telephone company. | C) Work in the telephone company. |
| B) Fix the telephone. | D) Stay at home. |
| 3. A) He loved to go but had no time. | C) He was not sure if he would go. |
| B) He could not find the place. | D) He would attend the party. |
| 4. A) British English. | C) American schools. |
| B) Language studies. | D) New courses. |
| 5. A) One. | C) Three. |
| B) Two. | D) Four. |
| 6. A) Wait a little longer. | C) Go and buy something. |
| B) Check the rush hours. | D) Look for the friend. |
| 7. A) She visited his mother. | C) She saw off a friend. |
| B) She took a parcel. | D) She went to the post office. |
| 8. A) Go to see a film. | C) Stay with their parents. |
| B) Try to relax themselves. | D) Change their mind. |
| 9. A) It's smaller than the old one. | C) It's larger than the old one. |
| B) It's quieter than the old one. | D) It's worse than the old one. |
| 10. A) She has too much to read. | C) She can't rest well. |
| B) She has to finish a job on time. | D) She doesn't like her lessons. |

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) She helped a bicyclist in fighting off an attacker.
B) She was hit by a bullet while having a drink.
C) She was attacked by a man who was trying to rob her.
D) She was injured in a fight against a bicyclist.
12. A) On an early morning when the woman was running.
B) In the afternoon when the woman was having a drink.
C) In the evening when the woman was watching a baseball game.
D) In the morning when the woman was having a walk in a park.
13. A) She bit him in his shoulder.
B) She hit him with her strong fists.
C) She cried loudly for help.
D) She fought him off with the help of another man.
14. A) He was arrested by the police.
B) He escaped instantly on his bicycle.
C) He was shot in the shoulder by the police.
D) He escaped into the woods.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) It was forced to land halfway during its flight.
B) One of its engines went out of order during its flight.
C) It was carefully examined by a group of experts.
D) It was taken control of by some of its passengers.
16. A) They asked to put off the final examinations.
B) They asked to talk to the state governor.
C) They demanded canceling their final examinations.
D) They demanded Lucknow University to be closed.
17. A) The students' demand was met.
B) The plane exploded and 52 passengers were injured.
C) Eleven students conquered the control tower.
D) The students were arrested after landing.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Benefits brought by electricity in industry.
B) Great changes in the life of Americans.

- C) Rapid development of agriculture in the U.S.
 - D) Farm life yesterday and today.
19. A) Almost all farmers began to use electricity.
- B) The cost of farming machines was growing high.
 - C) Automobiles began to be widely used in farming.
 - D) Telephone became available to all of the American farmers.
20. A) The farmers' lack of ability to compete.
- B) More opportunities for social contact.
 - C) Convenience and pleasantness of farm life.
 - D) The increasingly high cost of modern machinery.

Section C Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Testing or Teaching

Testing has replaced teaching in most public schools. My own children's school week is (S1) _____ by pretests, drills, tests, and retests. They know that the (S2) _____ way to read a textbook is to look at the (S3) _____ at the end of the chapter and then (S4) _____ the text for the answers. I believe that my daughter Eric, who gets excellent (S5) _____, has never read a (S6) _____ of any of her school textbooks all the way through.

Teaching to the test is a (S7) _____ phenomenon. (S8) _____. First one looks at a commercially available test. Then one selects the skills needed not to master reading, but to do well on the test. Finally the test skills are taught.

The ability to read or write or calculate might imply the ability to do reasonably well on standardized tests. However (S9) _____. We must be careful to avoid mistaking preparation for a test of a skill with the acquiring of that skill. (S10) _____.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each question or unfinished statement is given four suggested answers, A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE best answer and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

From Stanford we turned our attention north and slightly west to San Francisco. Before long an automobile traveling the 35 miles between the two places brought us the sad news of a city in ruins, with fires beginning at various points, and the water supply interrupted. I was fortunate enough to board the only train that got up to

the city; fortunate enough also to escape in the evening by the only train that left it. This gave me and my valiant feminine escort four hours of observation.

I will say nothing of the material ruin that greeted us on every hand-the daily papers and the weekly journals have done full justice to that topic. By midday, when we reached the city, the pall of smoke was vast and the dynamite detonations had begun, but the troops, the police, and the firemen seemed to have established order, dangerous neighborhoods were roped off everywhere and picketed, saloons are closed, vehicles were forced into service, and everyone was at work who could work.

It was indeed a strange sight to see an entire population in the streets, busy as ants in an uncovered ant hill *scurrying* (匆匆忙忙地跑) to save their eggs and *larvae* (幼虫). The sidewalks were covered with well-dressed men and women, carrying baskets bundles, valises, or dragging trunks to spots of greater temporary safety, soon to be dragged farther, as the fire kept spreading!

21. To travel from San Francisco to Stanford, one must go slightly _____.

- A) north-northwest
- B) east-northeast
- C) south-southwest
- D) east-southeast

22. How much time did the author spend in San Francisco _____.

- A) several days
- B) all morning
- C) four hours
- D) the article doesn't say

23. What seemed strange to the author?

- A) To see ants in the streets.
- B) To see all the San Franciscans working.
- C) To see valises and trunks in the street.
- D) To see the fire spreading.

24. The author took the train ride _____.

- A) accompanied by a woman
- B) with a man friend
- C) in the company of strangers
- D) alone

25. Everyone was working except _____.

- A) the troops
- B) those unable to do so
- C) well-dressed men and women
- D) firemen and policemen

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Becker had one occasional anxiety: the suspicion that he owned more than would fit comfortably into the case. The feeling, when it came, was the signal for him to throw something away or just leave it lying about. This was the automatic fate of his worn-out clothes for example. Having no use for choice or variety, he kept just a raincoat, a suit, a pair of shoes and a few shirts, socks and so on, no more in the clothing line. He bought and read many books, and left them wherever he happened to be sitting when he finished them. They quickly found new owners.

Becker was a professional traveler, interested and interesting. He was not one to "do" a country in a week or a city in three days. He liked to get the feel of a place by living in it, reading its newspapers, watching its TV and discussing its affairs. He always tried to make a few friends, if necessary even by stopping a suitable-looking person in the street and talking to him. It worked well in about one case in ten. Though Becker's health gave him no cause for alarm, he made a point of seeing a doctor as soon as he arrived anywhere. "A doctor

knows a place and its people better than anyone," he used to say. He never went to see a doctor, he always sent for one; that, he found, was the quickest way to confidences, which came out freely as soon as he mentioned that he was a writer.

Becker was an artist as well. He painted pictures of his places and, when he had gathered enough information, he wrote about them. He sold his work, through an agent, to newspapers and magazines. It was an agreeable sort of life for a good social mixer, lived nearly always in fine weather; and as Becker never stayed anywhere for long, he enjoyed the satisfying advantage of paying very little in tax.

26. If anything worried Becker, it was _____.
A) the thought of having too much baggage
B) his habit of leaving things lying about
C) the fact that he owned so little
D) the poor state of his clothes
27. Becker did not keep books because _____.
A) he had no interest in literature
B) the books he read belonged to other people
C) he had no room in his case for them
D) he preferred to give them to his friends
28. What was the usual result when Becker talked to strangers in the street?
A) People thought he was ill and sent for a doctor.
B) He made many new friends that way.
C) The people he split to felt annoyed with him.
D) The approach failed in its purpose.
29. We can learn from the passage that Becker was _____.
A) a traveler
B) a journalist
C) a spy
D) a social worker
30. How did Becker feel about taxation?
A) It worried him, so he kept moving from place to place.
B) He hated it, so he broke the tax laws.
C) He was pleased he could honestly avoid it.
D) He felt ashamed of not paying taxes.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Mounted policemen – a common sight in the past when they were used in controlling crowds – have now become quite a rarity. People will often stop to stare at them whenever they appear in the street. Nowadays the men and women of our Police Force must be equipped to deal with sophisticated, efficient and ruthless criminals who try to prove that crime does pay. The new law-breakers use fast cars (stolen of course!) and our modern motorways to escape the clutches of the law – a very different kind of the horse – power! And so any police officer (or, for that matter, any of us if we dial 999) can now call upon a vast crime prevention network to assist him. This may range from patrol cars, police motorcycle units or motorway crews and Flying Squads to plain clothes men, police frogmen or the handlers of specially-trained police dogs. And they, in turn, are supported by a complicated system of information, traffic control and television surveillance. In short, the police are

equipped with almost every scientific and technological device practicable.

And yet, in spite of all this, some villains aren't caught and some crimes still go undetected or unsolved. Surprising as it may seem, the long arm of the law – despite police training programmes and improved techniques in crime prevention – does not, it seems, reach everywhere.

31. In recent years people have come to look on the police _____.
A) in a friendlier way than they did before
B) in a different way than they did before
C) in exactly the same way as they did before
D) beyond ordinary pride
32. How has police equipment changed over the years?
A) It has been modernized in accordance with public demand.
B) It has been scientifically tested.
C) It has been modernized to cope with modern crime.
D) It has had to give up horse power completely.
33. "To escape the clutches of the law" here means _____.
A) to escape from prison
B) to escape arrest
C) to avoid a crash
D) to accelerate
34. What would be the result if we dial 999?
A) We would be in touch with the local prison.
B) We would be told to telephone the police.
C) We would be put in touch with a local Automobile Association.
D) We would be put in touch with emergency services.
35. What exactly seems surprising in the paragraph?
A) The fact some police forces are more efficient than others.
B) The fact the police catch fewer criminals today than before.
C) The fact individual police officers can call a vast network.
D) The fact wrong-doer can still manage to slip through the net.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Reading is the key to school success and, like any skill, it takes practice. A child learns to walk by practicing until he no longer has to think about how to put one foot in front of the other. A great athlete practices until he can play quickly, accurately, without thinking. Tennis players call that "being in the zone." Educators call it "automaticity."

A child learns to read by sounding out the letters and *decoding* (辨识) the word. With practice, he stumbles less and less, reading by the phrase. With automaticity he doesn't have to think about decoding the words, so he can concentrate on the meaning of the text.

It can begin as early as first grade. In a recent study of children in Illinois schools, Alan Rossman of Northwestern University found automatic readers in the first grade who were reading almost three times as fast as the other children and scoring twice as high on comprehension tests. A fifth grade, the automatic readers were reading twice as fast as the others, and still outscoring them on accuracy, comprehension and vocabulary.

"It's not I.Q. but the amount of time a child spends reading that is the key to automaticity," according to

Rossman. Any child who spends at least 3.5 to 4 hours a week reading books, magazines or newspapers will in all likelihood reach automaticity. At home, where the average child spends 25 hours a week watching television, it can happen by turning off the set just one night in favor of reading.

You can test your child by giving him a paragraph or two to read aloud – something unfamiliar but appropriate to his age. If he reads aloud with expression, with a sense of the meaning of the sentences, he probably is an automatic reader. If he reads haltingly, one word at a time, without expression or meaning, he needs more practice.

36. The first paragraph tells us _____.
A) what automaticity is C) how a child learns to walk
B) how accuracy is acquired D) how an athlete is trained
37. The Illinois study shows that the automatic reader's high speed _____.
A) costs him a lot of work C) leads to his future success
B) affects his comprehension D) doesn't affect his comprehension
38. A bright child _____.
A) also needs practice to be an automatic reader
B) always achieves great success in comprehension tests
C) becomes an automatic reader after learning how to read
D) is a born automatic reader
39. The paragraphs used to test the automaticity of your child should be _____.
A) readable and interesting C) full of dramatic expressions
B) a little bit above his level D) new to him
40. The main idea of the passage is _____.
A) how to score high on comprehension tests
B) reading is the key to school success
C) how to test your child's reading ability
D) automaticity is important for efficient reading

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 items in this part. For each item there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the meaning of the item. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. The village's social facilities _____ one public toilet and two telephones.
A) constituted B) comprised C) consisted D) formed
42. The chairman spoke so forcefully that the rest of the committee _____ his opinion.
A) spoke for B) came up with C) gave way to D) ran into
43. At a later stage there _____ new problems which seemed insoluble.
A) rose B) arose C) raised D) aroused
44. The survey shows that about seventeen per cent of all crime in that city was _____ by people under 21.
A) made B) undertaken C) performed D) committed
45. Doctors and teachers both have to _____ a long period of expensive professional training.
A) break through B) call for C) take in D) go through

46. This issue will be dealt with _____ in the next chapter.
A) in question B) at intervals C) in a word D) at length
47. The discovery of the germ was a major step forward but did not lead to a _____ decline in the spread of the disease.
A) dramatic B) downward C) vertical D) tender
48. His greatness is _____ not only to his profound medical knowledge and insight but also to his broad general education.
A) constituted B) distributed C) attributed D) contributed
49. The share each one gets is in _____ to the amount of capital he has supplied.
A) rate B) component C) proportion D) quantity
50. I agree with your conclusions _____ some extent, but I cannot quite see their application to the present problem.
A) in B) to C) at D) on
51. He was at a disadvantage _____ he couldn't speak French.
A) for that B) in which C) in that D) for which
52. "May I go on?"
"I'd rather you _____."
A) didn't B) won't C) shouldn't D) mustn't
53. What was their _____ to your proposal?
A) remark B) reaction C) comment D) opinion
54. I think she has taken on more work _____.
A) than for her to be good C) to be good for her
B) that is good for her D) than is good for her
55. She was thankful that she'd had her baby in hospital; otherwise, she thought, the baby _____.
A) died B) had died C) might have died D) might die
56. You've worked very hard and I'm sure you'll have no difficulty _____ the examination.
A) passing B) that you pass C) to pass D) having passed
57. They never have enough resources and they wish they _____ more.
A) have B) had C) will have D) have had
58. There were one thousand _____ at the state unified examination of CET4 in our university.
A) applicants B) participants C) attendants D) candidates
59. Their home _____ by the fire, they had to ask their neighbors for shelter.
A) is ruined B) ruined C) was ruined D) having ruined
60. Small computers need only small amounts of power, _____ means that they will run on small batteries.
A) that B) it C) which D) this
61. It is desirable that the course in general science _____ before the chemistry course.
A) must be taken B) is taken C) be taken D) will be taken
62. He talked about several very interesting people, _____ he was still in contact with.
A) some of which C) some of those
B) some of whom D) some of these
63. Instruction in these subjects in undergraduate classes is almost _____ by lecture.

- A) exclusively B) conversely C) slightly D) externally
64. These people support themselves by _____ savings and government benefits.
A) putting on B) drawing on C) trying on D) taking on
65. No fighter escapes some degree of brain injury. It is _____.
A) inevitable B) voluntary C) enormous D) valid
66. Learning English involves _____ as much as you can.
A) to speak B) speaking C) having spoken D) being spoken
67. Two people are reported _____ in the accident.
A) to have been seriously injured C) to be seriously injured
B) to having been seriously injured D) to being seriously injured
68. This is a very good account of _____ happened.
A) which B) what C) that D) where
69. He dislikes _____ when he is working.
A) to disturb C) to be disturbed
B) disturbing D) being disturbed
70. She was prepared to come, _____ she could bring her daughter.
A) lest B) unless C) provided that D) while

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are some blanks in the following passages. For each blank there are four choices A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passages. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

It's official that married people are healthier, or at

least they think they are. An American survey of 71 100,000 people shows that, despite changing social 72 in society, there is a 73 between being married and being 74.

One reason could be that people 75 physical, mental or emotional problems are less likely to marry in the first 76, but married people also benefit 77 greater support from family and friends and this 78 their health. Divorce and bereavement (丧失亲人) increase stress, as well as affecting many people 79.

Married people are less likely than single to smoke, drink heavily or drive 80 they have been drinking.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 71. A) beyond | C) across |
| B) above | D) over |
| 72. A) sizes | C) shapes |
| B) molds | D) patterns |
| 73. A) bond | C) link |
| B) relation | D) comparison |
| 74. A) fit | C) ill |
| B) strong | D) weak |
| 75. A) with | C) of |
| B) on | D) by |
| 76. A) way | C) place |
| B) step | D) sight |
| 77. A) on | C) at |
| B) through | D) from |
| 78. A) increases | C) advances |
| B) improves | D) raises |
| 79. A) Logically | C) technically |
| B) financially | D) mentally |
| 80. A) after | C) as |
| B) before | D) until |

They are also 81 likely to wear seat belts in a car and more married people 82 safety devices in their homes. All of 83 reduces the chances of disease or injury.

Single people, by contrast, 84 to lead less organized lives. They take less care of 85 they eat and when they eat it. 86 it seems that the best advice is get married, but make 87 you find the right partner. 88 you get it wrong, the stress of a divorce 89 mean your health gets worse than 90 you were single.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 81. A) less | C) never |
| B) always | D) more |
| 82. A) fasten | C) lay |
| B) put | D) install |
| 83. A) these | C) this |
| B) which | D) whom |
| 84. A) manage | C) seek |
| B) tend | D) try |
| 85. A) whether | C) what |
| B) all | D) it |
| 86. A) So | C) Still |
| B) Yet | D) However |
| 87. A) clear | C) sure |
| B) ready | D) best |
| 88. A) Unless | C) Because |
| B) Whatever | D) If |
| 89. A) should | C) must |
| B) could | D) shall |
| 90. A) when | C) before |
| B) since | D) till |

试卷二 Paper II

Part V

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

Edgar felt quite excited at the thought of his first swim of the summer. With the sun shining down so strongly, the sea was certain to be warm enough. He walked quickly along the seafront towards the steps that led on to the sands. He had just smiled and raised his hat to an elderly lady when a man with a camera caught his arm and stopped him. Edgar heard a little buzzing noise from the camera.

"Your photograph, sir, in glorious colour in just one moment if you please", said the man in one breath. Then the buzzing stopped, and he held the photograph in his hand and was waving it to and fro. In a moment he handed it over, and Edgar saw the bright blue splash of his shirt half filling the picture.

"Seventy pence, sir," the man said. "It's the bargain of your holiday."

"Seventy pence," Edgar repeated, mildly. "For this?" He stared at the photograph.

"They're normally eighty-five, sir, but for a single subject I make a cut-price offer. It's the best value you'll get in Chadwell."

"You'll have to make a better offer," Edgar said. It was a good photo though, he thought, so bright and clear. His hat was held high, and he was smiling broadly at the old lady, whose arm and handbag came into a lower corner. He had had no idea that he was being snapped. He thought he was really quite a hood-looking chap.

"That's as good as any studio job that would cost your pounds," said the cameraman. "It's better in a way because it's so natural. Only seventy pence, sir."

"I've never paid so much for a snap in my life. It simply isn't worth that kind of money. It's not as if I need the thing. Look, I'll give you twenty-five."

"No, I can't do that. Each of these instant colour shots costs me 50P – that's the price of the blank frame, so you see..."

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. Why do you suppose Edgar was in Chadwell?

S2. When Edgar raised his hat to an elderly lady a cameraman _____.

S3. The photographer lowered his price to 70P because _____.

S4. What was Edgar's opinion of the photograph?

S5. Why could the snap be called a natural one?

Part VI

Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in part Three of test Paper One. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

91. Passage 1

I will say nothing of the material ruin that greeted us on every hand – the daily papers and the weekly journals have done full justice to that topic.

92. Passage 2

Becker had one occasional anxiety: the suspicion that he owned more than would fit comfortably into the case.

93. Passage 2

Having no use for choice or variety, he kept just a raincoat, a suit, a pair of shoes and a few shirts, socks

and so on, no more in the clothing line

94. Passage 3

Nowadays the men and women of our Police Force must be equipped to deal with sophisticated, efficient and ruthless criminals who try to prove that crime does pay.

95. Passage 4

At home, where the average child spends 25 hours a week watching television, it can happen by turning off the set just one night in favor of reading.

Part VII

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Marks or Ability**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.*

1. 在大学,有些学生认为学习成绩是最重要的,……
2. 有些学生认为培养个人的能力是最重要的,……
3. 你的看法。

College English Test 2

—Band Four—

试卷一 Paper I

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 third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office. C) At the airport.
B) In the waiting room. D) In the restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about something 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 the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. A) 7:10. B) 7:15. C) 7:20. D) 7:25.
2. A) Cheap things are sometimes of good quality.
B) Beautiful things are not of good quality.
C) Expensive things are usually of good quality.
D) People should just buy expensive things.
3. A) Learn to sing. C) Keep her company.
B) Play the piano. D) Teach her to sing.
4. A) His classmate. C) His partner.
B) His teacher. D) His boss.
5. A) After she finished her book. C) Tomorrow.
B) This morning. D) This afternoon.
6. A) Frank's car was lost by chance.
B) Frank fell out of a car.
C) Frank survived a car accident.
D) Frank was killed in a car accident.
7. A) A peach. B) A shirt. C) A skirt. D) A coat.
8. A) The man feels so tired that he wants to sleep.
B) The professor's lecture is too difficult to understand.
C) The professor's lecture is very boring.
D) They have different opinions about the lecture.