

根据最新《大学英语四级考试（CET-4）试点考试样卷》编写

大学英语四、六级考试新题型直通车

总主编◎王典民 主编◎傅俭 周莹

大学英语四级考试

新题型

全真预测试卷

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# 大学英语四级考试 **新题型** 全真预测试卷


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## 前言

《大学英语四级考试新题型全真预测试卷》完全根据全国大学英语四、六级考试项目组和考试委员会所推出的《大学英语四级考试(CET4)试点考试样卷》的结构体例,旨在帮助备战四级考试的广大学生和其他英语自学者进行强化训练。

自2006年6月起,在全国180所试点院校进行的大学英语四级考试将采用新的题型。改革后的新样卷共分为六个部分:写作测试、快速阅读理解、听力理解、仔细阅读理解、完型填空和翻译。具体内容详见下表:

样卷结构	试题内容	分值比例	答题时间	答题卡
第一部分	写作测试	15%	30分钟	答题卡1
第二部分	快速阅读理解	10%	15分钟	
第三部分	听力理解	35%	35分钟	答题卡2
第四部分	仔细阅读理解	25%	25分钟	
第五部分	完型填空或改错	10%	15分钟	
第六部分	句子翻译	5%	5分钟	

试点阶段四级考试单项分的报道共分为四个部分:听力(35%)、阅读(35%)、完型填空或改错(10%)、作文和翻译(20%)。各单项报道分的满分分别为:听力249分,阅读249分,完型填空或改错70分,作文142分。各单项分相加之和等于总分710分。

和以往的四级题型相比,样卷新题型的改变主要体现在五个方面:新增了听力部分的长对话、阅读部分的快速阅读理解(是非判断题和完成句子题)、仔细阅读理解中的选词填空、改错以及句子翻译等。这些新题型有的取自于TOEFL和雅思的考试题型,比如听力部分的长对话和快速阅读理解中的是非判断题,有的则来源于六级考试中的题型,如改错。新题型种类的增加无疑加大了考试难度。为了帮助广大考生尽快熟悉新题型并进行及时、有效的复习,我们专门为此编写了本书以供参考之用。

本书编写了共8套全真预测试卷。具体特点如下:

1. **紧扣样卷、选材新颖、命题规范。**书中试卷均由一批具有丰富教学经验的教师在仔细分析样卷的基础上,按照新题型的种类和难度水平精心设计而成。所有材料均选自国内外近期的报刊、杂志、广播、电视以及网络上的文章。题材广泛、新颖,难度与样卷的水平相当,以求给考生一个真实的试题环境。

2. **体例安排严谨、得当,题型齐全。**本书所有的试卷均按照样卷的格式编写,包括指令、注意事项等。每份试卷后附有答案、试题分析和听力文字材料。在书的最后还提供了

一份答题卡1和答题卡2的样本,以供学生熟悉运用。此外,本书中的试题分析测试卷的题型除了新题型样卷中已有的写作、快速阅读理解、听力、仔细阅读理解中的选词填空、完型填空和句子翻译等,还提供了新四级测试内容中的简短回答和改错题型,丰富了题型种类。

3. 试题分析详尽、实用,具有针对性。本书的最大亮点在于所有测试卷都配有详细的试题分析,指出了新题型的命题思路,尤其对于新增加的几个题型都提供了详尽而实用的应试策略。听写的答题依据均用下划线标出。所有阅读题的分析都引用了原文,并用中文作了解释,给出了答题依据。对于学生熟悉而又比较简单的题型,如完型填空、简短回答则采用精炼的语言给予解释。而对于新题型,比如快速阅读理解中的是非判断题和仔细阅读理解中的选词填空题,则提供了解题技巧,告诉学生此类试题该如何应对;在句子翻译题中不仅提供了解题思路,对学生在类似翻译中可能出现的问题进行了剖析并提出了解决的方法,而且还提供了其他一些相关的词汇和短语的翻译。

本书的听力录音内容由纯正发音的外籍专家朗读,读者可直接至南京大学出版社网站 <http://press.nju.edu.cn> 的下载中心免费下载,或至 [dongying@press.nju.edu.cn](mailto:dongying@press.nju.edu.cn) 免费索取。

全书的内容均经过反复推敲、商榷,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指教。

编 者

2006年3月

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## Test I

### Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a **letter of invitation** welcoming your fellow students to take part in the club you set up to enrich their leisure time. You should write at least **120** words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 你要组建俱乐部(要确定是何种类型)的原因。
2. 你觉得有何能力组建这个俱乐部。
3. 介绍俱乐部即将开展的具体活动内容。

### Part II Reading comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on **Answer Sheet 1**.

For questions 1 - 7, mark

**Y** (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

**N** (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

**NG** (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### Finding the Path to Your Soul Mate

When it comes to dating and finding lasting love, says Basha Kaplan, a Naples, Florida, psychologist and relationship expert, you find the right person by figuring out what your soul truly needs before you commit to someone.

Dating can turn from dreadful to nearly pleasant when you see it as path to self-discovery—say, if the courtship situation is full of anxiety, one may *perspire* (出汗) too much, thereby needing a super-strength *deodorant* (除臭剂) to cover up a possible offensive body *odor* (臭味). As a matter of fact, whether you can pass or fail the dating test does not require super-strong cleaners, deep emotional involvement or lots of time.

Sometimes dating is daunting for so many men and women, says Kaplan, because they have been taught to select dating partners as if shopping for a product with specific pre-selected traits, for example, interests in certain music, ethnic background and educational level—rather than from their deeper needs. Kaplan calls it “mask dating and

mating.”

“The externals,” she says, “how somebody looks, their job, their car—they certainly can be important, but if they’re the main criteria for dating and mating, that’s when relationships break down.” People have no idea what they really want from love and how to recognize *kindred* (同类的) spirits, says Kaplan.

So Kaplan and Gail Prince wrote “Soul Dating to Soul Mating: On the Path Toward Spiritual Partnership,” a how to date and mate with less desperation and more dignity, clarity and purpose guide.

“Dating,” says Kaplan, “doesn’t have to be torture. It can be what it truly is meant to be—a learning experience, a time to connect with other human beings, to find out what you truly need. It’s a time to meet you while meeting yourself along the way.”

The following are some suggestions in the book giving instructions to men and women about how to find their soul mate and what aspects they have to pay much attention to.

**Don’t think of dating as disconnected from your life.** Think of it as a process to which your life is closely related but not one from which your life can be excluded. “There are no hard and fast rules in dating—not even any ‘bad places’ to meet people,” says Prince, a speaker on relationship issues. “You can meet your soul mate in a bar—if you come to that bar being real, not wearing your mask.” Kaplan says, “Date many people at the same time if you like. Just don’t behave in a dishonest way for your own pleasure.”

**Look for mateable not just dateable.** “Dateable people,” says Kaplan, “are often fun and very skilled at seduction—but not at maintaining relationships. They may shower you with flowers, candy and attention and then never call back or offer emotional support when you have rough times.” On the other hand, Kaplan says, “Mateable people expect to look for a person whom their soul truly need. Perhaps they will not present you with those superficial things like flowers or candy but they may support you when you are in dismay.”

**Don’t reveal everything about yourself in one gulp.** Quality dating takes a lot of time. Test the emotional waters first. It is safer to check your mate’s emotional reaction before you decide to date with him or her. “When you meet someone new, reveal a ‘*low-vulnerable* (轻度脆弱的一面),’” Kaplan says, “like, ‘I hate Mondays.’ If the response is encouraging, proceed to a more ‘high-vulnerable’: ‘I feel depressed every Monday.’” Reveal yourself at your own pace. The ability to share vulnerables is the key to what Kaplan calls “emotional safety” with someone—creating the kind of “we” that frees up both of your individualities.

**Develop a romantic friendship.** For lasting love, find the greatest friend—not the greatest lover. Recent Chicago and Duke Universities studies concluded that having a close *confidant* (知己) strengthens immune function, hastens recovery from major sur-



gery—and can even prolong life. Look for someone who's "friend to your mind"—not just your body.

**Know your nonnegotiables—what you will not do without in a relationship.** "One of the biggest relationship *sabotagers* (破坏者)," Kaplan says, "is giving up all your personal preferences—just to please someone else." Nonnegotiables are bottom lines for you emotionally—or in any other way. If, for example, you really want someone who likes to talk, don't just settle for someone who's silent. Don't waste your time dating someone who will not make you happy in the most basic way. Make a list of your "non-negotiables" and stick to them. Giving up personal preferences to "please" is the fastest way to sink a relationship.

**Think of rejection as a gift.** Rejection can be a good thing, Kaplan explains. Generally it's your values or your lifestyle that are being rejected, so rejection saves you time and energy on a relationship which is doomed to failure. It can give you the gift of insight into the nature of humanity.

**Eliminate "my type" dating.** One trap many men and women fall into, Kaplan says, is dating merely from, "common interests and backgrounds." They commonly consider that it is the best to have more to talk just because they come from the same school of the same city or even both of them are fond of reading Shakespeare's classical novels or watching the movie series "Star Wars." This is fine if you want a "companionship relationship." It means that you may ask that person to accompany you if you want someone to go places and do things with you. However, you don't have to do so if you want someone who will love all parts of you.

**Be yourself.** Don't act in a relationship. There's no good result if you hide your real emotion in the dating/mating process because "Best Actor or Actress in a Relationship" Academy Award does not exist in the world. Try to be yourself.

Go ahead—date with daring.

Daring to be real on our next date (even in a noisy bar). Date more than one person at a time. Have three dates in one day. You just might meet your soul mate—in the process of meeting yourself.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答;8-10题在答题卡1上。

1. This article is an argumentative writing on dating and mating.
2. You can meet your soul mate at any place you choose.
3. Dateable people generally offer you emotional support when you suffer from difficulties.
4. When dating someone, you should reveal everything about yourself the first time you meet with someone.
5. Frequent dating may make a woman look more beautiful.
6. Rejection is a good thing because what is rejected is usually one's values or lifestyle

- and you don't have to waste time on a doomed relationship.
7. You'd better to be yourself in the dating/mating process.
  8. Kaplan believes that one's decision should be based on \_\_\_\_\_  
for dating and mating.
  9. \_\_\_\_\_ are the most important aspect that one should consider in the dating/mating relationship.
  10. "My type" dating is dating based on \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 4 •
11. A) Jim promised to meet her at the airport on Monday morning.  
B) Jim will take her to the airport after work.  
C) Jim promised to drive her to work.  
D) Jim will take her to the airport before he goes to work on Monday morning.
  12. A) He doesn't like his present job.  
B) He is going to change his job.  
C) He is doing well in his job now.  
D) He is doing poorly in his job at present.
  13. A) He's the only one who can finish the assignment.  
B) He's the only one who has one assignment.  
C) He can't finish the assignments as the woman can.  
D) He can't help the woman check those assignments.
  14. A) Policeman and driver.                      B) Shop assistant and customer.  
C) Teacher and student.                      D) Director and actress.
  15. A) \$ 49.                      B) \$ 70.                      C) \$ 91.                      D) \$ 100.
  16. A) The man is going to Arizona and New Mexico to exhibit his art works.  
B) The woman is going to attend her friend's wedding.  
C) The woman will go with the man to the museum.  
D) The man invites the woman to go to the wedding.
  17. A) Exchange the ideas with her classmates outside the classroom.  
B) Convince her classmates not to argue with the professor.

- C) Have her classmates not to comment on the professor in public.  
D) Persuade the professor give lectures outside the class.
18. A) After an examination. B) After a physical exercise.  
C) After a class. D) After a sports meet.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. A) Because he likes the nurse.  
B) Because his mother is reluctant to take care of her husband.  
C) Because his mother wants a nice nurse to help her.  
D) Because he needs a nurse to look after his sick father.
20. A) She's kind. B) She's picky.  
C) She's strict. D) She's rude.
21. A) He cares much more about his father than about his mother.  
B) He thinks it is easy to find a nurse.  
C) He doesn't want his mother herself to take care of his father.  
D) He can't tolerate his mother.
22. A) The man's father has been in hospital for a long time.  
B) The man's mother used to be a nurse.  
C) The man has interviewed several nurses before Nurse Rose.  
D) The man is the only son of the woman.

• 5 •

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

23. A) Participating in the exciting nightlife.  
B) Renting an apartment.  
C) Visiting the most beautiful street.  
D) Looking for the most convenient neighborhood.
24. A) She advises the man to have fun in town.  
B) She advises the man to visit the Oak Street because it's nice.  
C) She advises the man to find a job downtown.  
D) She advises the man to look for an apartment near where he works.
25. A) He is going to ask for more advice from other friends.  
B) He is going to look for more information about the apartment in the newspaper.  
C) He is going to spend a lot of money on a house.  
D) He is going to visit the most popular part of the town.

## 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

### Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Pilots. B) Vehicle drivers.  
C) The United States Navy. D) The American Defense Department.
27. A) GPS is composed of 24 orbiting satellites.  
B) GPS can help sailors find the position.  
C) GPS can be only suited to the military use.  
D) GPS played an important role in aiding America to win the war in 1991.
28. A) time and position. B) time and speed.  
C) height and speed. D) height and position.

### Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) 16th century. B) 17th century.  
C) 18th century. D) 19th century.
30. A) By stagecoach. B) By postman.  
C) On horseback. D) On railroad.
31. A) He wanted to develop the United States postal system in a long run.  
B) He was appointed as the first postmaster general by the British crown.  
C) He introduced steam boats to carry mail.  
D) He reduced the number of post offices.

### Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) Marketing. B) Economics. C) Policy. D) Philosophy.
33. A) It takes one year to get an MBA degree if the student attends school full time.  
B) It takes one year to get an MBA degree if the student takes classes while working.  
C) It takes two years to get an MBA degree if the student attends school full time.  
D) It takes two years to get an MBA degree if the student takes classes while working.
34. A) Foreign students have to take GRE.



- B) Foreign students have to take both TOEFL and GMAT.  
C) Domestic students have to take both GRE and GMAT.  
D) Domestic students have to take TOEFL.
35. A) The cost is about 12,000 dollars a year.  
B) The cost includes food and lodging.  
C) Foreign students can get financial aid as soon as they enter the university.  
D) Foreign students can get financial aid from the second year.

### Section C

**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. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, 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.*

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上;请在答题卡 2 上作答。

• 7 •

Drunken driving is sometimes called American's socially accepted form of murder. It has become a (36) \_\_\_\_\_ problem. Every hour of every day about three Americans or (37) \_\_\_\_\_ are killed by drunken drivers. In the past (38) \_\_\_\_\_ alone, there were over 250 000 people who were killed by drunken drivers.

Heavy drinking used to be an acceptable part of the American (39) \_\_\_\_\_ and judges were kind in most courts. (40) \_\_\_\_\_, drunken driving has caused so many tragedies, especially (41) \_\_\_\_\_ young children. (42) \_\_\_\_\_ opinion is no longer tolerant.

Twenty states have raised the legal drinking age to 21. While in the 1960s, it was (43) \_\_\_\_\_ to 18. After New Jersey lowered it to 18, (44) \_\_\_\_\_, so the state recently raised it back to 21.

Some people, however, (45) \_\_\_\_\_. They should help young people to develop "responsible attitudes" about drinking and teach them to resist others' pressure to drink.

As deaths continue to occur daily in every state, some Americans are even beginning to speak well of the 13 year national ban on alcohol that began in 1919. (46) \_\_\_\_\_. As with the drug trade, there is no easy solution.

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

#### Section A

**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. Write your answers in the space provided on the right of the page.

A strict vegetarian is a person who never in his life eats anything derived from animals. The main objection to vegetarianism on a long-term basis is the difficulty of getting enough protein—the body-building element in food. If you have ever been without meat or other animal foods for some days or weeks (say, for religious reasons) you will have noticed that you tend to get physically rather weak.

Proteins are built up from approximately twenty food elements called “amino-acids” (氨基酸), which are found more abundantly in animal protein than in vegetable protein. This means you have to eat a great deal more vegetable than animal food in order to get enough of these amino-acids. A great deal of the vegetable food goes to waste in this process and from the physiological point of view there is not much to be said in favor of life-long vegetarianism.

The economic side of the question, though, must be considered. Vegetable food is much cheaper than animal food. However, since only a small proportion of the vegetable protein is useful for body-building purposes, a consistent vegetarian, if he is to gain the necessary 70 grams of protein a day, has to consume a greater bulk of food than his digestive organs can comfortably deal with. In fairness, though, it must be pointed out that vegetarians claim they need far less than 70 grams of protein a day.

47. Why do people object long-term vegetarianism? 47. \_\_\_\_\_
48. What is the main function of animal protein? 48. \_\_\_\_\_
49. A vegetarian has to \_\_\_\_\_ eaten by an ordinary person in order to obtain enough amino-acids. 49. \_\_\_\_\_
50. Vegetable food is better than animal food in that \_\_\_\_\_. 50. \_\_\_\_\_
51. How much protein should the average person get per day from the healthy perspective? 51. \_\_\_\_\_

## Section B

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

“Mama, when is Daddy coming home” is a frequent question asked in most military homes. Today’s military requires much from its families and separations of one or both parents are the greatest hardships. Frequent separations force the military family to **take on the character** of a single-parent home. And, the reason for and length of the separations determine the degree of difficulty and types of challenges the family will have to face.

Short separations may be required for a variety of reasons. Command of the Quarters (*known as CQ Duty*) (驻地值勤) requires the soldier to be away from his family overnight while he guards his company’s quarters. Field exercises and short schools may separate the soldier from his family for one to six weeks. These short separations cause the greatest difficulty during the readjustment periods; when the soldier leaves and when he returns. Because the time between dad’s departure and return is so short that the family does not have adequate time to adjust, thus causing an extended period of *upheaval* (剧变) and stress. Mom barely has a chance to take father’s role of authority when he arrives home to take it back.

Longer separations, on the other hand, do allow time for the family to adjust to its new structure. These separations can last from two months to one year and usually occur when the soldier is asked to attend a lengthy course at a special school, like the *Basic Non-commissioned Officer Course* (下级军官基础课程) which lasts five months, or when he is assigned to a hardship tour of duty overseas. If the soldier is required to leave because of a war, the length of separation is indefinite.

Although the family has time to adjust to its new structure, it is not without its problems. Mom must take on the role of father completely for many months, and, if she is not prepared for this role, will very likely find it difficult. Single parenting classes and supporting groups are very helpful. The now-single mom must also learn to ask for help from her husband’s company as well as friends and neighbors. If she is proud and independent, this will also be difficult for her.

Though very challenging, separations can also be positive. They can develop strength and character in a family as well as a deeper appreciation for one another’s roles within the family.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

52. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) Children in most military homes desire for their parents' return after separations.
- B) Soldiers' separations from their families not only bring many challenges but also have some advantages.
- C) Separations will definitely break up the military family.
- D) Military families are devoted to their country.
53. **"Take on the character"** (Line 3, Para. 1) can be best paraphrased as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) carry the burden  
B) play the role  
C) display the personality  
D) present the feature
54. Short separations will cause such a difficulty that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) mother is not willing to take care of the children by herself  
B) father fears mother will replace his role at home  
C) the family fails to adapt to the fast change when father returns soon after he leaves  
D) the family is under the control of a military authority
55. Which of the following separations is the longest one?  
A) Joining in the war.  
B) Command of the Quarters.  
C) Field exercises.  
D) The Basic Non-commissioned Officer Course.
56. During longer separations, mother will find it hard to cope with the situation when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) she feels tired  
B) she becomes a widow  
C) her neighbors don't come to help her voluntarily  
D) she hasn't made enough preparation for acting as father

### Passage Two

**Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

I. Q. stands for "Intelligence Quotient," which is a measure of a person's intelligence found by means of an intelligence test. Before marks gained in such a test can be useful as information about a person, they must be compared with some standard, or norm. For instance, to know whether a boy of thirteen is clever, average or dull, his marks must be compared with the average achieved by boys of thirteen in the test.

In 1906, the psychologist, Alfred Binet (1857 – 1911), devised the standard in relation to which intelligence has since been assessed. Binet was asked to find a method of selecting all children in the schools of Paris who should be taken out of ordinary classes and put in special classes for defectives. The problem brought home to him the need for



a standard of intelligence, and he hit upon the very simple concept of “mental age.”

First of all, he invented a variety of tests and put large numbers of children of different ages through them. He then found at what age each test was passed by the average child. Binet arranged the various tests in order of difficulty, and used them as a scale against which he could measure every individual. If, for example, a boy aged twelve could only do tests that were passed by the average boy of nine, Binet held that he was three years below average, and that he had a mental age of nine.

The concept of mental age provided Binet and other psychologists with the required standard. It enabled him to state scores in intelligence test in terms of a norm. At first, it was usual to express the result of a test by the difference between the “mental” and the “chronological” age. Then the boy in the example given would be “three years retarded.” Soon, however, the “mental ratio” was introduced; namely, the ratio of the mental age to the chronological age. Thus a boy of twelve with a mental age of nine has a mental ratio of 0.75.

The mental age was replaced by “Intelligence Quotient.” The “I. Q.” is the mental ratio multiplied by 100. For example, a boy of twelve with a mental age of nine has an “I. Q.” of 75. Clearly, since the mental age of the average child is equal to the chronological age, the average I. Q. is 100.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to paragraph one?
- A) A person's intelligence can be known only through an intelligence test.
  - B) It is enough to know a person's marks gained in an intelligence test.
  - C) In order to know whether a child is clever, average or dull, his marks must be compared with the average gained by other boys of thirteen in that test.
  - D) Some standard or norm is indispensable to the assessment of a person's I. Q.
58. Alfred Binet put a large number of children in his tests because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there are too many children in the schools of Paris  
B) he wanted to ask them to do a variety of tests that he invented just now  
C) he wanted to find a standard to judge a person's intelligence  
D) he was asked to select those who should be taken out of ordinary classes for detectives
59. What phases has the standard or norm about a person's intelligence experienced?  
A) mental age → mental ratio → I. Q.  
B) mental ratio → mental age → I. Q.  
C) I. Q. → mental age → mental ratio  
D) mental age → I. Q. → mental ratio
60. A boy aged 15 who can only do the test that has been passed by an average boy of 12, his I. Q. is \_\_\_\_\_.