

严格按照最新修订的考试大纲编写

上海外国语大学海冰 主审

FOLLOW
ME 风华英语

英语专业四级 全真题详解

Tests for English Majors (Grade Four)

丛书总编/陈开顺 丛书策划/茅风华

外语专业教学与测试研究中心 编写

主编 © 茅风华

- 历年典型全真试卷——解析权威
- 名师详尽解题指点——提升实力
- 科学评估自测成绩——快速准确

TEM-4

严格按照最新修订的考试大纲编写

上海外国语大学
海冰 主审

英语专业四级 全真题详解

外语专业教学与测试研究中心 编写

茅风华 主 编

徐清平 丛丽君 副主编

丛书总主编：陈开顺 丛书总策划：茅风华

丛书编委：王彦兴 史正永 庆学先
何 树 张光明 李尚杰
(以姓氏笔划为序) 陆丹云 陈开顺 陈开骥
孟庆凯 祝 良 徐清平

世界图书出版公司

上海·西安·北京·广州

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语专业四级全真题详解 / 茅风华主编. —

上海: 上海世界图书出版公司, 2004.11

ISBN 7-5062-7347-0

I. 英... II. 茅... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题

IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2004) 第105231号

英语专业四级全真题详解

茅风华 主编

上海世界图书出版公司出版发行

上海市尚文路185号B楼

邮政编码200010

广州市番禺时代文化印刷厂印刷

如发现印装质量问题, 请与印刷厂联系调换

(质检科电话: 020-84844132)

各地新华书店经销

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 12 字数: 480千字

2004年11月第1版 2005年3月第2次印刷

ISBN 7-5062-7347-0/H·584

定价: 16.00元

本书另配磁带四盒, 建议选购

<http://www.wpcsh.com.cn>

英语专业四级和八级考试每年举行一次，由国家教育部下属的英语专业教学指导委员会组织实施，考试合格者由国家教育部颁发统一的水平证书，因而具有相当高的权威性，其中八级证书更是代表我国英语技能教育的最高水平。

近年来，随着改革开放的逐步深入，代表我国英语最高水平的英语专业教育也在稳步发展，具体表现为规模不断扩大、层次逐步齐全、教学质量不断提高、测试更加规范化。国家教育部在全国范围内组织的四级和八级考试由过去的鲜为局外人所知，变成现在的考生人数迅猛增加，并开始向社会开放。越来越多的人注意到专业英语四、八级证书的含金量，越来越多的学生想要通过四、八级考试。

为了满足考生提高英语水平、备考四级和八级的需要，我们组织了南京国际关系学院一批具有丰富教学经验的英语专业教师编写了这套《英语专业等级考试轻松应试系列丛书》。南京国际关系学院从1990年英语专业教学指导委员会开展英语专业四级和八级考试试点和正式考试以来，每年都组织大批师生备考参考，在15年间屡获佳绩，已指导了上万考生顺利过级，通过率在全国各英语专业院校中名列前茅，取得了丰富的教学和应试经验。在此基础上，我们调集了学院中对专业四、八级考试研究最深刻的师资力量，既有多年战斗在教学与研究前沿的资深教授、博导，也有近年来参与到英语专业教学行列的中青年骨干教师，组成了强大的《丛书》编撰阵容。在编写过程中我们总结整理了对专业四、八级考试多年研究的结果，还广泛听取了往届和应届考生们的意见和建议，力争使这套《丛书》成为是教学经验的结晶和对以往考题进行认真研究的结果，从而赋之以很强的针对性。

这套丛书的编写参照了国家教育部高等院校外语专业教学指导委员会所制定的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高等学校英语专业英语考试大纲》，尤其是国家教育部于2004年颁布的新的考试大纲。

新的考试大纲对英语专业四、八级考试的内容和要求都作了修改和调整，主要体现在以下五个方面：第一，大纲重视听、说、读、写、译等英语基本技能和词汇、句法、语篇这三个层次的基本知识，根据新的形势适当增加了考题的难度。第二，突出了专业特征，在试题中增加了人文知识一项内容，以反映英语专业大学教育对英语知识之外的社会文化知识的要求。第三，为反映综合应用能力，简化了部分考试项目，如将阅读部分的速读融合到阅读理解之中，不再单独测试。第四，为缩短考试时间、减少试题篇幅和简化考试程序，简化了试题的编排，削减了听力理解部分的长度，减少了阅读量，缩短了听力、阅读和写作的时间。这种变化在四级样题中并不是很明显，但在八级样题中比较突出，使八级考试的时间从原来的215分钟减少到185分钟。第五，对试题各部分的顺序作了部分调整。以上五个方面的变化在丛书中都得到体现，如果利用丛书进行认真学习和练习，不但能提高英语水平，而且有助于通过四级和八级考试。

《英语专业等级考试轻松应试系列丛书》包括专业四级和专业八级两个部分，专业四级部分现有以下分册：1.《英语专业四级作文与便条写作》，祝良主编，陆丹云参编；2.《英语专业四级

听写与听力理解》，庆学先主编；3.《英语专业四级阅读理解》，史正永主编，陈开骥参编；4.《英语专业四级完形·语法·词汇》，徐清平主编；5.《英语专业四级全真题详解》，茅风华主编，徐清平、丛丽君参编；6.《最新英语专业四级考试指南》，徐清平主编，张延续、陈开骥参编。这些书的主要对象是高等院校英语专业基础阶段的学生，难度略大于大学英语四级，与大学英语六级相当，但考试内容由于教学大纲的要求不同也有所不同。本丛书直接为英语专业学生备考四级考试服务，但也适合其他已具备初、中级英语水平的广大读者，特别是高等院校非英语专业备考四、六级的学生和毕业后参加工作的青年学者们。由于丛书强调的是英语基础知识，所以也适合 TOEFL, GRE, GMAT 和 IELTS 考生用于复习备考。

专业八级部分现有以下分册：1.《英语专业八级写作指南》，何树主编；2.《英语专业八级听力理解》，庆学先主编；3.《英语专业八级阅读理解》，孟庆凯主编；4.《英语专业八级人文知识及改错》，何树主编，孟庆凯、李尚杰、王彦兴参编；5.《英语专业八级英汉汉英互译》，张光明主编；5.《英语专业八级英汉汉英互译》，张光明主编；6.《英语专业八级全真题详解》，茅风华主编，丛丽君、朱姝婷参编；7.《最新英语专业八级考试指南》，张光明主编，孙晔参编。该丛书主要是为高等院校英语专业三、四年级学生们编写，但对于已具备中高级英语水平的广大读者，特别是已通过英语六级水平考试的高等院校非英语专业的高年级学生和毕业后参加工作的青年学者们进一步提高英语水平，也是大有裨益的。本丛书也适合 TOEFL、GRE、GMAT 考生用于自学提高。

英语学习需要勤学苦练，英语的基础需要逐渐积累，我们由衷地希望这两套丛书能在两个不同的阶段成为大家进行练习和积累的好材料，能够成为广大考生备考四、八级过程中的益师良友，帮助大家进一步提高英语水平，尽快通过英语专业四、八级考试。

由于时间仓促，书中难免存在错漏之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

陈开顺

2004年9月于南京

前言

全国高等学校英语专业基础阶段考试 (TEM) 是由全国高等学校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。随着改革开放的深化和中国的入世, 英语作为一门工具和交流的语言, 其地位益发显得重要。用人单位对毕业生英语的要求已有显著的提高, 学校和考生亦意识到了这种趋势, 逐渐加大了对英语专业四级的考试 (即 TEM4) 的重视, 并且意识到该考试已逐渐成为检验一个人英语能力的标准, 考生人数逐渐上升, 尤其是 2004 年参考人数增长了 150%。同时, 为了进一步加强考试的公正性、科学性, 考试大纲修订小组也于 2004 年出台了新的修订方案。

在此背景下, 为了更好地帮助同学们在短时间内全面正确地掌握全真试题的命题原则、题型设计和应试策略, 我们特邀长期从事英语专业四、六级考试的资深教授配合我们在有限的时间内对本书进行了修订, 并特别收录了 2004 年英语专业四级考试试题, 还有 2005 年高校英语专业四级考试新大纲, 以期为读者提供最新的考试信息和解题思路。

为了让同学们更清楚考试内容, 下面对新旧提纲进行一个比较:

考试时间由 140 分钟改为 130 分钟; 考试内容依然由六部分组成: Writing、Dictation、Listening Comprehension、Cloze、Grammar and Vocabulary、Reading Comprehension; 听力部分提高了难度, 表现为 Statements 部分改为 Passages, 阅读部分的 Skimming and Scanning 取消, 由 5 篇文章的阅读理解构成。

虽然按照新大纲的规定 2005 年英语专业四级考试的题型有所改变, 但是对知识点的考查并没有变化, 因此历年全真题仍然是英语专业四级考试备考前的良师益友。在此, 编者要提醒广大考生, 全真题的效度 (Validity) 要远远超过模拟题的 5 倍, 大凡英语专业过级的高分获得者在交流高分经验时, 都谈到历年全真题是最主要的参考资料, 资深教授更是把全真题作为精讲的材料。

本书收集了从 1995 年至 2004 年 10 套考试正式用卷、录音稿和答案。共分两大部分: 第一部分为英语专业四级全真试题; 第二部分为全真题的参考答案和每题的解题思路及录音原文。在第二部分对历年英语专业四级试题中的阅读理解、完形填空、词汇、作文的考点进行了详尽的、启发式的点评, 旨在帮助考生提高综合做题的能力, 培养正确、高效的思维方式。

本书配有四盒录音带, 可配套使用, 考生可熟悉考试听力部分的速度和内容, 了解新闻用语, 在应试的同时提高自己的听力。

预祝广大同学们顺利通过英语专业四级考试!

由于编者水平有限, 本书中值得商榷乃至谬误的地方在所难免, 恳切读者批评指正!

编者

2004年11月

Contents

目录

2005 年高校英语专业四级考试大纲	1
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1995)—GRADE FOUR	3
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1996)—GRADE FOUR	15
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1997)—GRADE FOUR	27
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1998)—GRADE FOUR	39
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1999)—GRADE FOUR	51
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2000)—GRADE FOUR	63
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2001)—GRADE FOUR	75
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2002)—GRADE FOUR	87
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2003)—GRADE FOUR	99
TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2004)—GRADE FOUR	111
英语专业四级考试 1995 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	123
英语专业四级考试 1996 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	129
英语专业四级考试 1997 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	135
英语专业四级考试 1998 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	141
英语专业四级考试 1999 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	147
英语专业四级考试 2000 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	153
英语专业四级考试 2001 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	159
英语专业四级考试 2002 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	164
英语专业四级考试 2003 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	171
英语专业四级考试 2004 年试题答案、录音原文及解析	177

2005 年高校英语专业四级考试大纲

2004年公布的高校英语专业四级考试大纲明确了2005年考试内容共有六部分:

听写、听力理解、完型填空、语法与词汇、阅读理解、写作。整个考试需时130分钟。

具体内容为:

I. 听写 (Part I: Dictation) 1 题 15 分**1. 测试要求:**

(a) 能在全面理解内容的基础上逐字逐句写出所听材料。

(b) 拼写和标点符号正确无误, 错误率不超过8%。

(c) 考试时间15分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分为主观试题。所听材料共念四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读, 录音语速为每分钟120个单词, 让学生听懂材料大意。第二、三遍朗读时意群、分句和句子之间留出约15秒的空隙, 让学生书写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读, 让学生检查。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生听力理解能力、拼写熟练程度以及正确运用标点符号的能力。

4. 选材原则:

(a) 题材广泛, 体裁多样。

(b) 听写材料难度以不超过《大纲》规定为准。

(c) 听写材料长度约150个单词。

II. 听力理解 (Part II: Listening Comprehension) 30 题 15 分**1. 测试要求:**

(a) 能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活和社会生活的谈话, 以及中等难度 (如TOEFL中的短文) 的听力材料。能理解大意, 领会说话者的态度、感情和真实意图。

(b) 能听懂相当于VOA正常速度和BBC新闻节目的主要内容。

(c) 能辨别各种英语变体 (如美国英语、英国英语、澳大利亚英语等)。

(d) 考试时间约15分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题, 分三节: Section A, Section B 和 Section C, 共30题。

Section A: Conversations

本部分含有若干组对话, 每组的200个单词。每组对话后有若干道题。本部分共有10题。

Section B: Passages

本部分含有若干篇短文, 每篇长度为200个单词。每篇后有若干道题。本部分共有10题。

Section C: News Broadcast

本部分含有若干段VOA或BBC新闻, 每段新闻后有若干道题。本部分共有10题。

本部分每道题后有约5秒的间隙, 要求学生从所给的4个选项中选出一个最佳答案。录音语速为每分钟约120个单词, 念一遍。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

4. 选材原则:

(a) 对话和短文部分的内容与日常生活和学习活动相关。

(b) VOA和BBC新闻材料为学生所熟悉的一般新闻报道、短评或讲话等。

(c) 听力材料中所出现的词语原则上不超出《大纲》规定的范围。

III. 完型填空 (Part III. Cloze) 20 题 10 分**1. 测试要求:**

(a) 能在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上, 选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构恢复完整。

(b) 考试时间15分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题。在一篇约250个单词、题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留出20个空白。每个空白为一题, 每题有四个选项。填空的词涉及语法和词汇。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生的综合语言知识和技能。

IV. 语法与词汇 (Part IV: Grammar and Vocabulary) 30 题 15 分**1. 测试要求:**

(a) 掌握并能正确运用《大纲》规定的一至四级语法内容。
(b) 掌握《大纲》规定的基础阶段认知词汇 (5 500-6 000), 并且能正确、熟练地运用其中的 3 000-4 000 个单词及其最基本的搭配。

(c) 考试时间 15 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题, 共 30 道题, 每题有 4 个选择项。题目中约 50% 为词汇、词组和短语用法题, 其余为语法结构题。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生掌握词汇、短语及基本语法概念的熟练程度。

V. 阅读理解 (Part V: Reading Comprehension) 20 题 20 分**1. 测试要求:**

- (a) 能读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章和材料。
(b) 能读懂难度相当于美国 Newsweek 的国际新闻报道。
(c) 能读懂难度相当于 Sons and Lovers 的文学原著。
(d) 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意, 了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节; 既理解字面意义, 又能根据所读材料进行判断和推理; 既理解个别句子的意义, 也理解上下文的逻辑关系。
(e) 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。
(f) 考试时间 25 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题, 由数篇阅读材料组成。阅读材料共长 1 800 个单词左右。每篇材料后有若干道题。学生应根据所读材料内容, 从每题的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。共 20 题。

3. 测试目的:

本部分测试学生通过阅读获取有关信息的能力, 考核学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度。既要求准确性, 也要求一定的速度。阅读速度为每分钟 120 个单词。

4. 选材原则:

- (a) 题材广泛, 包括社会、科技、文化、经济、日常知识、人物传记等。
(b) 体裁多样, 包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、广告、说明书、图表等。
(c) 阅读材料的语言难度中等, 关键词汇基本上不超出《大纲》规定的范围。

VI. 写作 (Part VI: Writing) 2 题 25 分**1. 测试要求:****(a) 作文:**

能根据所给的作文题目、提纲或图表、数据等, 写一篇 200 个单词左右的作文。能做到内容切题、完整, 条理清楚, 结构严谨, 语法正确, 语言通顺, 表达得体。考试时间 35 分钟。

(b) 便条:

能根据所给提示写 50 至 60 个单词的便条、通知、请帖等。能做到格式正确, 语言得体。考试时间 10 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分为主观试题, 分两节: Section A 和 Section B。

Section A: Composition

本节是命题作文, 文章体裁主要属于说明文、议论文或记叙文的范围。

Section B: Note-writing

本节是写便条。

3. 测试目的:

按照《大纲》的要求测试学生书面表达的能力。

答题和计分

作文和听写做在规定的 subjective 答题卷上。多项选择题的答案写在 objective 答题卷上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效, 予以作废。

作文及听写用钢笔或圆珠笔书写。答卷内容不要超过装订线, 超越部分无效。多项选择题每题只能选一个答案, 多选作废。请用 2B 铅笔。多项选择题只算答对的题数, 答错不扣分。多项选择题由计算机阅卷。

考试时不得使用词典及其他工具书。

试卷各部分采用记权方式, 折算成百分制。以 60 分为及格标准。

原
书
缺
页

- A. self-employed B. jobless C. a social security officer D. a professional baby-sitter
7. Where was Paul before he joined the navy?
A. University. B. A high-tech company.
C. The merchant navy. D. The electronics industry.
8. Where does this talk most likely take place?
A. In a place where goods are sold for a fixed price.
B. In a place where lotteries are held.
C. In a place where clocks are sold.
D. In a place where goods are sold for the highest offer.
9. This advice means that you should _____.
A. turn suddenly to one side B. slow down gradually
C. brake immediately D. clear out the glass
10. When did the crime take place?
A. Last night. B. This morning. C. Several days ago. D. Yesterday afternoon.

SECTION B CONVERSATION

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

Now listen to the conversations.

11. How is the woman doing in the course?
A. She hasn't been doing much of the reading. B. she understood the reading last night.
C. She isn't having much trouble. D. She understands very little.
12. What can be concluded about Andrew?
A. Winter is his favourite time for sports. B. Sports are quite important to him.
C. He should be more enthusiastic. D. He plays better than he used to .
13. What does the woman mean ?
A. Paul had better drop more than one course. B. Paul's course is the best of the five .
C. Paul is an excellent student. D. Paul's idea is probably a good one.
14. What happened to the clothes?
A. Susan's sister got them . B. They're still at the laundry .
C. Susan forgot to collect them . D. They were picked up yesterday.
15. what are these people complaining about?
A. The noise. B. The heat. C. The workload. D. The crowdedness.
16. What does the man mean?
A. Ann can go with him this afternoon . B. Ann's almost as busy as he is .
C. Ann has a lot to do today. D. Ann might be finished by noon.
17. Where should the woman write to her friend?
A. At the post office. B. At his home address.
C. At his mountain cabin. D. At his uncle's address.
18. What does Mr. Hardy do?
A. He's a pharmacist. B. He's a salesman C. He's a librarian. D. He's a doctor
19. What does the man want the university to do ?
A. Do away with certain required classes. B. Offer more basic classes.
C. Enroll fewer students. D. Encourage more compulsory discussions.
20. What does the woman say about Carl?
A. She doesn't know when his classes start. B. She's surprised that he chose that company .
C. She doubts he makes much money now. D. She wonders why he's not returned to school.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Questions 21 & 22 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

21. Where did the violence take place?

- A. In the Johannesburg stadium.
C. In the middle of Johannesburg.

- B. In the different parts of Johannesburg.
D. On the outskirts of Johannesburg.

22. Why did Inkatha supporters march through the city?

- A. To insist on an independent Zulu state.
C. To support the violence in Johannesburg.

- B. To call an urgent political meeting.
D. To blame the ANC for the violence.

Question 23 & 24 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

23. Which delegation is leaving for Cairo this morning?

- A. A PLO delegation.
C. An international delegation.

- B. An Israeli delegation.
D. A joint PLO-Israeli delegation.

24. Why should armed Palestinian police and international observers be stationed in Hebron?

- A. To search for the Jewish gunmen.
C. To investigate the massacre.

- B. To protect Jewish settlers.
D. To guard Palestinians.

Questions 25 & 26 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

25. What does the U. S. trade representative say about Japan's trade barriers?

- A. Smaller than those of any other leading industrial country.
B. Greater than those of any other leading industrial country.
C. The same as those of South Korea.
D. The same as those of the European Union.

26. According to the news, what burden has Japan placed on the global trading system?

- A. A light burden. B. A heavy burden. C. A fair burden. D. An unfair burden

Questions 27 & 28 are based on the following news from the BBC. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

27. According to the news, why is Michael Fay to be caned?

- A. For political reasons. B. For committing murder.
C. For damaging vehicles. D. for committing robbery.

28. Which of the following statements best describes the general tone of the report?

- A. Satisfied with the punishment. B. Neutral on this issue.
C. Resigned on the subject of the sentence. D. Complimentary towards the Singapore Appeal Court.

Questions 29 & 30 are based on the following news from the VOA. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

Now listen to the news.

29. What happened on Friday?

- A. Troops moved into Natal. B. Political violence broke out.
C. A large rally took place. D. New emergency rules were issued.

30. According to the news, which of the following powers was NOT given to the security forces?

- A. The complete banning of marches and rallies.
B. The detention of people without charge.
C. The maintenance of order by using necessary force.
D. The right to search premises without a warrant.

Mark the correct choice for each blank in your ANSWER BOOKLET.

Who won the World Cup 1994 football game? What happened at the United Nations? How did the critics like the new play?

[31] _____ an event takes place, newspapers are on the streets [32] _____ the details. Wherever anything happens in the world, reporters are on the spot to [33] _____ the Newspapers have one basic [34] _____, to get the news as quickly as possible from its source, from those who make it to those who want to [35] _____ it.

Radio, telegraph, television, and

[36] _____ inventions brought competition for newspapers. So did the development of magazines and other means of communication.

[37] _____, this competition merely spurred the newspapers on. They quickly made use of the newer and faster means of communication to improve the [38] _____ and thus the efficiency of their own operations. Today more newspapers are [39] _____ and read than ever before. Competition also led newspapers to branch out into many other fields. Besides keeping readers [40] _____ of the latest news, today's newspapers [41] _____ and influence readers about politics and other important and serious matters.

Newspaper influence readers' economic choices [42] _____ advertising. Most newspapers depend on advertising for their very [43] _____.

Newspapers are sold at a price that [44] _____ even a small fraction of the

cost of production. The main [45] _____ of income for most newspapers is commercial advertising. The [46] _____ in selling advertising depends on a newspaper's value to advertisers. This is [47] _____ in terms of circulation. How many people read the newspaper?

Circulation depends [48] _____ on the work of the circulation department and on the services or entertainment

[49] _____ in a newspaper's pages. But for the most part, circulation depends on a newspaper's value to readers as a

31. A. Just when B. While C. Soon after D. Before
32. A. to give B. giving C. given D. being given

33. A. gather B. spread C. carry D. bring
34. A. reason B. cause C. problem D. purpose

35. A. make B. publish C. know D. write

36. A. another B. other C. one another D. the other

37. A. However B. And C. Therefore D. So

38. A. value B. ratio C. rate D. speed

39. A. spread B. passed C. printed D. completed

40. A. inform B. be informed C. to be informed D. informed

41. A. entertain B. encourage C. educate D. edit

42. A. on B. through C. with D. of

43. A. forms B. existence C. contents D. purpose

44. A. tries to cover B. manages to cover
C. fails to cover D. succeeds in covering

45. A. source B. origin C. course D. finance

46. A. way B. means C. chance D. success

47. A. measures B. measured C. is measured D. was measured

48. A. somewhat B. little C. much D. something

49. A. offering B. offered C. which offered D. to be offered

source of information [50] _____ the community, city, county, state, nation, and world — and even outer space.

50. A. by B. with C. at D. about

PART V GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

[20 MIN]

There are 30 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose one choice that correctly completes the sentence. Mark your answer in the ANSWER BOOKLET.

51. Most people can't get _____ the day without at least one cup of tea or coffee.
A. on B. through C. over D. by
52. He noticed the helicopter hovering over the field. Then to his astonishment, he saw a rope ladder _____ out and three men climbing down it.
A. throwing B. being thrown C. having thrown D. having been thrown
53. He resented _____ to wait. He expected the minister _____ him at once.
A. to be asked, to see B. being asked, to see C. to be asked, seeing D. being asked, seeing
54. The idea of travelling through _____ space to other planets interests many people today.
A. a B. the C. / D. one
55. The meeting's been cancelled. Ann _____ all that work.
A. need to do B. need have C. needn't have done D. needed not to do
56. It was not until midnight _____ the snowcapped peak.
A. that they sighted B. that they did not sight C. did they sight D. had they sighted
57. You'd better look at the difficulty _____.
A. the other way B. by the other way C. another way D. by another way
58. _____ I was very much mistaken, there was something wrong with Louise.
A. Unless B. As C. Though D. Since
59. He prefers _____.
A. to write his letters rather than dictating them B. to write his letters rather than dictate them
C. writing his letters rather than dictate them D. writing his letters rather than have dictated them
60. You and I could hardly understand, _____.
A. could I B. couldn't you C. couldn't we D. could we
61. He is not under arrest, _____ any restriction on him.
A. or the police have placed B. or have the police placed
C. nor the police have placed D. nor have the police placed
62. We could _____ him with a detached house when he came, but he had specifically asked for a small flat.
A. provide B. have provided C. not provide D. not have provided
63. This missile is designed so that once _____ nothing can be done to retrieve it.
A. fired B. being fired C. they fired D. having fired
64. _____ the two, Bob is _____ student.
A. Of, more diligent B. In, more diligent C. Of, the more diligent D. In, the more diligent
65. _____, He would not have recovered so quickly.
A. Hadn't he been taken good care of B. Had he not been taken good care of
C. Had not he been taken good care of D. Had he been not taken good care of
66. The local council has decided to take the _____ of the hotel to court.
A. landlord B. tenant C. client D. proprietor
67. Swarms of wasps are always invading my garden. They are a thorough _____.
A. nuisance B. disturbance C. trouble D. annoyance
68. The cold drink _____ him after his long hot journey.
A. reduced B. refreshed C. released D. recovered
69. For years she suffered from the _____ that her husband might come back to her.

- A. vision B. idea C. imagination D. illusion
70. he went to Australia hoping to find a teaching _____ without too much difficulty.
- A. work B. career C. post D. employment
71. The accusation left him quite _____ with rage.
- A. quiet B. silent C. mute D. speechless
72. As the drug took _____ the patient became quieter.
- A. force B. effect C. action D. influence
73. From time to time, there have been _____ demands that the basic wage be increased.
- A. insistent B. persistent C. consistent D. resistant
74. Notebooks, textbooks and school magazines were accidentally _____ all over the floor.
- A. spread B. separated C. splashed D. scattered
75. An _____ degree was conferred on the distinguished professor.
- A. honest B. honored C. honorary D. honorific
76. Mr. Brown's condition looks very serious and it is doubtful if he will pull _____.
- A. up B. through C. out D. back
77. The purpose of the survey was to _____ the inspectors with local conditions.
- A. inform B. notify C. instruct D. acquaint
78. Because of his poor health, it took him a long time to throw _____ his bad cold.
- A. off B. away C. down D. over
79. Though badly damaged by fire, the palace was eventually _____ to its original splendor.
- A. recovered B. renewed C. restored D. replaced
80. They had a pleasant chat _____ a cup of coffee.
- A. for B. with C. during D. over

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION

[30 MIN]

SECTION A

[25 MIN]

In this part there are 5 passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the correct answer. Mark your choice in the ANSWER BOOKLET.

TEXT A

If you are buying a property in France, whether for a permanent or a holiday home, it is important to open a French bank account. Although it is possible to exist in traveler's cheques. Eurocheques and credit cards issued by British banks, the fees for these services can be expensive.

The simplest way to pay regular bills, such as electricity, gas or telephone, particularly when you are not in residence, is by direct debt (a sum withdrawn from an account) from your French account.

To open a current account, you will need to show your passport and birth certificate and to provide your address in the United Kingdom. You will be issued with a cheque book within weeks of opening the account. In France it is illegal to be overdrawn. All accounts must be operated in credit. However, there are no bank charges.

Note that cheques take longer to clear in France than in Britain, and can only be stopped if stolen or lost.

The easiest way to transfer money from a British bank account to a French one is by bank transfer : simple provide your British bank with the name, address and number of your French bank account. The procedure takes about a week and costs between 5 pounds and 40 pounds for each transaction, depending on your British bank.

Alternatively, you can transfer money via a French bank in London. You can also send a sterling cheque (allow at least 12 days for the cheque to be cleared), Eurocheques or traveler's cheques.

Finally, it is a good idea to make a friend of your French bank manager. His help can prove invaluable.

81. If you buy a property in France, you can save money by _____.
- A. having a French bank account B. transferring money from Britain
- C. cashing traveler's cheques or Eurocheques D. using credit cards issued by British banks
82. One advantage French banks have over British banks is that _____.
- A. you may take out more money than is in the account

- B. the interest rates on bank accounts are higher
 - C. cheques are dealt with more rapidly
 - D. you do not have to pay for services
83. The swiftest way to send money from England to France is _____.
- A. to forward an English cheque to your French bank
 - B. to go to a French bank in London
 - C. to use a cashier's cheque
 - D. to arrange a bank transfer
84. The best title for this passage is _____.
- A. How to Open a French Bank Account
 - B. The Difference between Banking in Britain and France
 - C. The Way to Transfer Money from Britain to France
 - D. A Guide to Banking in France

TEXT B**PROOF AGAINST HEART ATTACKS**

Does a drink a day keep heart attacks away? Over the past 20 years, numerous studies have found that moderate alcohol consumption -- say, one or two beers, glasses of wine or cocktails daily -- helps to prevent coronary heart disease. Last week a report in the New England Journal of Medicine added strong new evidence in support of that theory. More important, the work provided the first solid indication of how alcohol works to protect the heart.

In the study, researchers from Boston's Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School compared the drinking habits of 340 men and women who had suffered recent heart attacks with those of healthy people of the same age and sex. The scientists found that people who sip one to three drinks a day are about half as likely to suffer heart attacks as nondrinkers are. The apparent source of the protection: those who drank alcohol had higher blood levels of high-density lipoproteins, the so-called good cholesterol, which is known to repel heart disease.

As evidence has mounted, some doctors have begun recommending a daily drink for patients of heart diseases. But most physicians are not ready to recommend a regular happy hour for everyone. The risks of teetotaling are nothing compared with the dangers of too much alcohol, including high blood pressure, strokes and liver troubles -- not to mention violent behavior and traffic accidents. Moreover, some studies suggest that even moderate drinking may increase the incidence of breast and colon cancer. Until there is evidence that the benefits of a daily dose of alcohol outweigh the risks, most people won't be able to take a doctor's prescription to the neighborhood bar or liquor store.

85. The medical article quoted in the passage demonstrates _____.
- A. the way in which alcohol can help the heart
 - B. how a couple of cocktails daily can stop heart problems
 - C. why alcoholic drinks are dangerous to one's health
 - D. that reports on the advantages of alcohol were misfounded
86. Experiments showed that nondrinkers had _____.
- A. larger amounts of good cholesterol
 - B. smaller amounts of good cholesterol
 - C. higher blood pressure
 - D. lower blood pressure
87. According to the passage, moderate drinking _____.
- A. is recommended by most doctors for heart patients
 - B. should be allowed on prescription
 - C. is still not medically advisable
 - D. is not related to liver problems
88. The main theme of this passage is _____.
- A. the change in recent drinking habits
 - B. the connection between cancer and alcohol
 - C. whether moderate drinkers outlive nondrinkers
 - D. whether alcohol may be good for your health

TEXT C**RUN, RABBITS, RUN**

From Greenwich to The Mall is good sport for all

In its 13 years, the London Marathon has acquired a pedigree of excellence. That excellence is not just the awesome energy of the best runners and the smoothness of the organization, but also the quality of determination shown by all the competitors, male and female, able-bodied and disabled. When more than 26,000 gather at Greenwich tomorrow morning, only a few will be in the running to win the big prize money. The success of this event is that most of the athletes would be prepared to pay serious money just for the privilege of running the 26 miles 385 yards to The Mall past the most famous urban scenery in the world.

The London Marathon has become one of Britain's leading sports events. Since 1981, something like 45 million has been raised in individual sponsorship for charities. Tomorrow hundreds of thousands of people will line the route to cheer and to gasp in sympathetic participation. Millions will watch on television. Although they will be excited by the struggle for first place, they will also identify with the ordinary person trying to fulfill his or her physical potential. Many spectators will wonder whether next year they could complete the historic distance. That is how athletic dreams are born.

If the London Marathon and the growth in interest in physical fitness have transformed the lives of many adults, it is also important that children should have the opportunity to fulfill their ability in individual competitive sports.

Team games should be an essential ingredient of physical education in the national curriculum. However, coexisting with the playing of team games there should be an equal emphasis on the importance of individual competitive sports at all levels in schools.

The Government must be careful that in insisting on the value of team games in schools, it does not ignore the value of individual activities, which are practiced throughout the world and form the basis of the Olympic Games. Many of the runners in the London Marathon tomorrow have found courage, fulfillment and fitness through training for the event. These are qualities that schoolchildren can, and should, acquire through a variety of demanding individual activities in physical education.

89. In order to enter the Marathon, participants must _____.

- A. pay an entrance fee
- B. assemble in one specific area
- C. be able to run 26 miles, 385 yards
- D. compete for the right to take part

90. The main attraction of the Marathon for non-participants is _____.

- A. the amount of money raised for charity
- B. the chance to take part the following year
- C. witnessing the contestants' determination
- D. a concern with the race's history

91. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- A. Individual sports are as important as team games.
- B. Individual sports are more important than team games.
- C. Individual sports are less important than team games.
- D. It is hard to say which is less or more important.

92. According to the writer, the Government's policy on physical education _____.

- A. should not promote team games at all
- B. upholds the principles of the Olympic Games
- C. is active in producing successful Marathon participants
- D. should encourage those qualities pursued by Marathon participants

TEXT D

NO STOPPING HIM: THE FAST MAN WITH A FAST CAR

On the track, the form embodies power, each curve and line is molded for speed.

For the man at the wheel is the fastest athlete in the world today: Linford Christie, European, Commonwealth and World champion, who has just taken delivery of his new car, the latest version of the Toyota Supra. It is a conspicuously fast car. The result perfectly matches Christie's own character, and shares his inability to compromise when it comes to delivering performance.

The Supra, priced a few pence short of 39,000 pounds, is rumoured to be capable of 180 mph, but the speed is artificially limited to 155 mph. From a standing start, it can reach 60 mph in under five seconds.

The Supra might raise Christie's profile with the police, but if he is pulled over nowadays it is usually by an officer seeking a chat and an autograph rather than anything more official. After an incident in 1988 when he was stopped, he prosecuted the police and won £30,000 pounds compensation for wrongful arrest.

Safety is high on the list of Supra extras, with driver and passenger airbags; anti-lock braking; electronic traction control to avoid wheel-spin; side-impact door beams; and a steering column that collapses to protect the driver in an accident. Then there is the six-speed gearbox; cruise control; air-conditioning; alarm and immobilizers.

Christie, the British athletics team captain since 1990, will enjoy the comfort of the Supra during a hectic few weeks this