

大学英语四级考记

双博士精品系列

ENGLISH

主 编 北京大学英语系 李辟编 写 四级考试命题研究组 总策划 胡东华

比京邮电大学出版社

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堪炼大学英语四级考试最新考点热点素材

大学英语四级考试

全真模拟试卷

 丛书主编
 北京大学英语系 李培

 编
 写
 四级考试命题研究组

 本书主编
 董
 芳
 尉立萍

 编
 委
 何
 英
 卢俊青

 娜日苏
 伊琳娜

总 策划 胡东华

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全国统一大学英语四、六级考试是一种科学而权威的英语水平测试。

根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语考试大纲》而命制的四、六级全真模拟试卷具有很高的权威 性和典型性,使用本套试卷进行考前模拟练习,对考生参加四、六级考试、提高四、六级分数都会有质的

本书为四级全真模拟试卷。全书共分两个部分:

第一部分为十套模拟试题:

第二部分为模拟试题的答案及解析、考生可以知其然和所以然,解析中包含完整的听力原文。

本书听力部分特聘英籍英语专家录制,配有2盒90分钟的超长磁带。除十套模拟题的听力部分之 外,还有最近两次四级考试真颤的听力部分录音,真颤可以从双博士网站下栽。

'大学英语四、六级考试押题讲座" 授课计划

http://www.bbdd.cc

- 一、内容:大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座
- 二、讲座总策划:胡东华
- 三、主讲:"双搏士品牌"大学英语课题组
- 四、网站:中国教育考试双博士网站:http://www.bbdd.cc
- 五、时间:2002年4月~2002年5月 2002年11月~2002年12月
- 六、大学英语四、六级考试考前两个月押题讲座课程表

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科	E I	第1周	第2周	第3周	第4周	第1周	第2周	第3周	第4周
79.	级	听力理解	阅读理解	阅读理解	词语用法	完形填空	翻译	写作	模拟騈
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一六	級	竹刀建辟	(-)	(二)	语法结构	简短回答	以前	-3 TF	便於北坡
57	值	20分	40	分	15分	10	分	15分	总分100分

以上讲座均结合本教材进行。

七、信息发布:网站将随时发布大学英语教学和四、六级考试方面的最新消息。

八、其他服务:本网站每月将不定期举办词汇讲座及提供课外时文选读。

双博士品牌

郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士:

您好!

收到您的回信十分高兴,您能如此重视一名普通读者的意见,在百忙之中给予回复,并提供赠书,令我这名学管理的学生看到了贵公司完善的管理机制,也看到了"双博士"品牌光辉的前景。

我曾购买了"双博士"的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册,并且我认为质量很好,因为我在准备 2001 年 6 月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料,仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点,另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇,而我却考出了 94.5 分的骄人成绩,真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士,也相信考研中借助双博士的力量,会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下,如果可以的话,我想得到代号为"RB12"的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》,或者是代号为"B18A"的《研究生人学考试英语词汇备考手册》。两本书中的任何一本,我都相信会给我带来好运!

另外,……

最后,预祝双博士前途无量,事业有成!

李 XX 2001年11月22日

天津某高校学生的来信

双博士:

你们好!

期待中,我们收到了所需要的书目,同时也收到了对我们学生工作热情的支持与无偿的帮助,这更加证明"双博士"是我们真诚的朋友,你们已经用你们的信誉与忠诚占领了一个将永远信任你们的市场!我在此代表我校所有爱好英语的同学,向你们道一声:谢谢!

我们都知道,英语学习中,口语是非常重要的,而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的,是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后,我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛,我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学,相信他们会很意外,也很高兴的。双博士为我们着想,我们也希望能以微小之力量,给她的工作以支持和回报。其实,我想,只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事,使他们从中受了益,英语有了提高,就是对"双博士"最好的回报了,对不对?

还有,我校对购买"双博士"图书比较困难,到书店买,常被抢购一空,由老师订购又"姗姗来迟",所以,我想与你们联系,能否帮同学们统一订购?如可以,请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

好了,再次感谢我们的朋友——双博士!

祝:

一马当先! 马到成功!

英语俱乐部会长:于 XX 2002年1月

大学英语四级考试全真模拟试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

— Band Four —

01

试 卷 一

著生社意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和试卷二上。将本试卷代号划在答题纸上。
- 二、试卷一、答题纸和试卷二均不得带出考场。考试结束,监考人员收卷后考生才可离开。
- 三、仔细读懂题目的说明。
- 四、在 90 分钟内做完试卷一上的 Part I 至 Part II 及试卷二上的 Part IV 90 分钟后,监考人员收取答题纸和试卷一,然后考生再做试卷二上的作文题 作文题答题时间为 30 分钟,全部考试时间为 120 分钟,不得拖延时间。
- 五、多项选择题的答案一定要划在答题纸上、凡是写在试卷一上的答案一律无效。试卷二上的题目答案直接写在试卷二上。
- 六、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案;如多选,则该题无分、选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是;[A] [B] [C] [D]
 - 使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 七、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。
- 八、在考试过程中要注意对自己的答案保密,若被他人抄袭,一经发现,后果自负。

原书空白



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 question will be asked about what was said. Both 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 center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room
- C) At the airport
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best choice. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

- A) At an airport.
 - C) In an office.

- B) At a party.
- D) In a restaurant
- 2. A) She will spend her holiday in London.
 - B) She will spend her holiday somewhere in a capital
 - C) She will spend her holiday wandering in the country
 - D) She will spend her holiday in a mountain village
- 3. A) Because he is afraid of the woman.
 - B) Because he is a foreigner to the city.
 - C) Because he is confused.
 - D) Because he is busy at the moment.
- 4. A) Watching a movie in a theater.
 - B) Discussing traffic problems.
 - C) Driving to somewhere.
 - D) Attending a lecture on traffic control.
- 5. A) A goalkeeper.
 - C) A center forward.
- 6. A) A book publisher.
 - C) A book reviewer.
- 7. A) Two times
 - C) Four times.
- 8. A) Because it was yellow.
 - C) Because of the blue light.
- 9. A) On or before November 13.
 - C) Not before November 13.

- B) A coach.
- D) A halfback.
- B) A book seller.
- D) A book maker.
- B) Three times
- D) More than four times.
- B) Because it was blue.
- D) Because of the yellow light.
- B) On or before November 30.
- D) Not before November 30.

- 10. A) In a department store.
- B) In a grocery.

C) In a drug store.

D) In a doctor's office.

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and questions will be spoken only once. After each 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 center.

Passage one

Questions: 11 to 14 are based on the passage you've just heard:

- 11. A) She was paralyzed from the back down.
 - B) She twisted her spinal cord.
 - C) Her arms and legs were broken.
- D) Her spinal cord was broken.
- 12. A) One and a half years.
- B) Eight months.
- C) Twenty eight days.
- D) Eighteen weeks.
- A) A medical device for fixing the position of her mouth.
 - B) An ordinary medical device for checking the mounth
 - C) An ordinary pencil for writing or drawing.
 - D) A device to set her back right.
- 14. A) She wants to encourage the other disabled people.
 - B) She wants to enjoy her life
 - C) She likes the view of the country.
 - D) She has a bookstore and greeting card there.

Passage Two

Questions: 15 to 17 are based on the passage you've just heard:

- 15. A) They made planes and flew into the air.
 - B) They made balloons and jumped off tall trees.
 - C) They made wings and jumped off high buildings.
 - D) They tried to fly without any help but crushed to the ground.
- 16. A) In October 1873.

B) In November 1873.

C) In October 1783

- D) In November 1783.
- 17. A) People always wanted to travel by air.
 - B) How people first travelled through air.
 - C) People failed to fly in a balloon full of air.
 - D) The first balloon went up into the air with a few animals in it.

Passage Three

Questions: 18 to 20 are based on the passage you've just heard:

- 18. A) It's a kind of snail.
- B) It's a kind of beetle.

C) It's a kind of fly.

D) It's a kind of worm.

19. A) Insect.

B) Beetles.

C) Small snails.

- D) Worms.
- 20. A) They can chew solid food.
 - B) They can dissolve their food before eating it.

- C) They can drink blood.
- D) They can swallow insects after making them unconscious.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. 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 center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage;

Educators will tell you that reading ability is one of the key predictors of school success. It's no wonder that so much of your child's school day is devoted to reading – skills instruction. These same educators, however, will also tell you that teaching basic skills is only one piece of the puzzle. The other big piece is motivating children to read.

How does one motivate young readers? There's no better way than developing a love of literature and an understanding of the importance of reading in everyday life. Teachers know this. That's why they spend a lot of time fostering the love of reading in their classrooms. But developing a lifelong love of reading doesn't have to be the business of teachers alone. As parents, there are many things you can do that will help motivate your child to read. Here are just a few ideas that will encourage reading in your home, whether your child is a toddler or an adolescent.

Reading books at bedtime is a family intual that can begin virtually as soon as your child is born. And contrary to what many think, this practice doesn't have to stop when your children begin school or even when they enter middle or junior high school. Speak to your local librarian or bookseller about books that are age – appropriate. You can read literature that ranges from nursery rhymes and counting books to mysteries and science fiction. The time you spend reading together will become a special part of the day for you and your children.

Make trips to the library a part of your weekly schedule. Let your child browse through the shelves, looking for different kinds of books that may interest him. From time to time, encourage your child to branch out into unfamiliar shelves of the h-brary to discover books that he might not normally choose. Many libraries also have story hours in which librarians introduce children to new and classic books.

Encourage your child to write letters to friends and relatives. Although many of us now use the telephone to keep in contact with others, there's something very special about sending a letter to someone you care about. And if you have access to a computer, encourage your child to e – mail friends and family.

In the end, showing your child that reading is important in your own life is a sure – fire way to make it important in your child's life as well. Set aside special time during the week when everyone in your home reads his or her own book, newspaper, or magazine, even if it's just for 15 minutes or a half hour. You'll be amazed how much this will instill in your child a love of reading that will last a lifetime!

- 21. According to the author, what is the most important thing the school can offer to pupils?
 - A) Teaching children the reading skills.
 - B) Telling children what to read.
 - C) Making children happy during their childhood.
 - D) Arousing children's interest in reading.
- 22 In motivating the child to read, _____ plays an important role.
 - A) the child itself

 B) the teacher himself
 - C) the parents themselves D) both B and C
- 23. What kind of books does the author suggest the children to read?
 - A) Literature.

 B) Science fictions.
 - C) Things fit to their age.

 D) Nursery rythems.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Shenzhou - III, China's third unmanned space shuttle launched on March 25 touched down smoothly in the central part of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region in north China Monday (April 1st) at 16:51 (Beijing Time), after flying 108 circles around the north in nearly one week. When the spaceship orbited its 108th pass around the earth, the surveying vessel, "Yuanwang III" which was anchoring in the Atlantic Ocean in the South Hemisphere, ordered the spaceship's returning module to come back

After separation from the orbital module, which would still run around the earth in the coming months, the returning module flew to the preset area. Chinese space scientists will analyze and study scientific instruments and experimental samples aboard on the returning module, which is scheduled to be transported to Beijing in a couple of days.

A set of! metabolic simulation apparatus, human physical monitoring sensors and dummy astronauts have been installed aboard the spaceship "Shenzhou III" is composed of an orbital module, returning module, booster rockets and access section. Compared with its predecessor, the new spacecraft has been improved in structure and technological qualities to ensure better security and reliability. Space scientists say the Shenzhou III is "technically suitable for astronauts." Dummy astronauts simulating human physiology and human physical monitoring sensors have been installed aboard the spacecraft to help improve its life – support system. Also for the first time, space scientists tested the escape system, which could save the hives of astronauts.

The "Long March II F" carrier rocket that carries the spacecraft was a new powerful product made in China especially for the manned space program. Its overall structure, power system, control system and remote monitoring system has been improved to ensure reliability, and new trouble – shooting system and life – saving system have been added for better safety of the spacemen.

The spacecraft was developed and manufactured mainly by the Chinese Research Institute of Space Technology under the China Aerospace Science and Technology Corporation, and Shanghai Research Institute of Astronomical Technology. The carrier rocket was made by the China Research Institute of Carner Rocket Technology under the Aerospace Corporation.

rier rocket was made by the China Research	Institute of Carner Roc			
26. "Yuanwang III"				
A) is a sister spaceship with The "Long	March II F"			
B) is under the observation of Shenzhou	- III			
C) gives instructions to Shenzhou – III				
D) gives instructions to The "Long Mare	eh II F"			
27. Shenzhou - III is made up of				
A) four parts	B) three parts			
C) two parts	D) five parts			
28. Why is Shenzhou III technically suitable	Why is Shenzhou III technically suitable for astronauts?			
A) Because it is tested many times.				
B) Because it has the most up to date of	omputers.			
C) Receive it is married with heat sover	ntete			

D) Because it has life - saving and life - supporting devices.

		快払风を一・1 - / ・
\$	· ᠅ ·	···
29	. Shenzhou - III is made by	.•
	A) the Chinese Research Institute of	Space Technology
	B) the China Aerospace Science And	d Technology Corporation
	C) Shanghai Institute of Astronomica	1 Technology
	D) the Chuna Research Institute of C	Carner Rocket Technology
30	. This text is most probably taken from	a
	A) science fiction	B) news report
	C) magazine	D) book
		Passage Three
Q	uestions 31 to 35 are based on the fol	
		land was probably devoid (缺乏的) of any kind of life, except possibly bacteria
	<u>-</u>	I nothing to eat. But when plants took up life on land over 400 million years ago
	=	ed that could make use of this new source of food. The first land animals included
-	•	range of soft - bodied invertebrates that have not left fossil remains. The first verte
pra	<u>-</u>	nans (两栖动物), which appeared about 370 million years ago.
		d meeting some major challenges. Foremost among these were the need to conserve
		the air. Another problem concerned the effects of gravity. Water buoys (使浮起)
up	hving things, but air, which is 750 to	mes less dense than water, generates almost no buoyancy at all. To function effec
tıv	ely on land, animals needed support.	() () () () () () () () () ()
		s earthworms, this support is provided by a hydrostatic skeleton (流体静力基干).
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	mal's body fluids press out against its skin, giving the animal its shape. In insect
		rt is provided by the exoskeleton (external skeleton), while in vertebrates it is pro
		double role by helping animals to conserve water, but they have one important dis
		on, their weight increases very rapidly as they get bugger, eventually making them
-	· ·	ects have all remained relatively small, while some vertebrates have reached ver
	rge sizes.	
31	. According to the passage,	
	A) birds came into being before haci	
	B) bacteria came into being before a	
•	C) amphibians came into being before	•
	D) land – based animals came into b	
32	could not leave any remai	
	A) Mouse	B) Butterfly
	C) Bard	D) Worm
33	. What are the foremost challenges that	t the animals meet while on land?
	A) The need of legs to move around.	
	B) The need of water and air.	
	C) The need of plants to eat.	
	D) The need of shelter.	
34		
	A) bone in their body	B) fat in their body
	C) water in their body	D) air in their body

A) they eat less than they really need B) they can't support their body weight

35. Insects are small because ___

- C) they can't move about to find food
- D) they have exoskeleton

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Over the past decade, the environmental movement has exploded onto the mind of mainstream consumers, a fact not lost on marketers and advertisers. Green advertising started in the mid – 1980s when issues of the environment muscled their way to the forefront of marketing. Advertisers saw the consumer desire for environmentally safe products and tried to meet the demand as quickly as possible. Not surprisingly, this first wave suffered from rough and poorly conceived marketing efforts. Many advertisers embraced a genuine concern for the environment. But consumers realized that some companies made false claims and exploited the movement, using such nebulous (模糊的) terms as "environmentally friendly" and "green."

Consumers grew wary of environmental appeals, and advertisers reacted by reducing its emphasis. To avoid future trouble, many companies waited for state and federal governments to define terms and provide legal guidelines, which paved the road to a second wave. In 1992 the Federal Trade Commission established guidelines for green marketing, followed shortly by state governments. California passed particularly strict laws, setting definitions for terms like "ozone friendly," "biodegradable," and "recycled."

According to the state's court, "California seeks to guard against potentially specious claims or ecological puffery (政事) about products with minimal environmental attributes." Texas, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Tennessee, Connecticut, and Washington soon followed the Golden State's lead. The rigid regulations have left a number of edvertisers confused and frustrated, although some feel that environmental claims have already peaked and are on their way out. Some believe that we've now entered green advertising's third wave, where environmental concern is now part of the mainstream.

- 36. What were some early problems with Green advertisements?
 - A) They were expensive.
- B) No one believed them.
- C) They were unsuccessful.
- D) They were often deceptive.
- 37. What was the response by consumers?
 - A) Consumers were responsible.
 - B) Consumers were hostile.
 - C) Consumers didn't care all the time.
 - D) Consumers got tired of it.
- 38. How did Green advertisements change after the first wave?
 - A) They became more popular.
 - B) They were more regulated.
 - C) They became better produced.
 - D) They became less honest.
- 39. When did the green third wave come?
 - A) When environmental concern rise.
 - B) When advertisers are self regulating themselves.
 - C) When advertisements become very regulated.
 - D) When the mainstream also becomes concerned about it.
- 40. Which of the following state takes the lead in guarding against ecological puffery of products with minimal environmental attributes?
 - A) Massachusetts

B) Texas

C) California

D) Connecticut

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

*	\$ -\$-\$-\$-\$-\$-\$-\$-\$-\$-\$-\$-\$	÷+;\$=\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+\$+
and	D) Choose the ONE answer that best comple	etes the sentence. Then $mark$ the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with
a si	ngle line through the centre.	
41	By the time my brother gets to school, I $_$	for Shanghai
	A) would be leaving	B) am leaving
	C) have already left	D) shall have left
42.	The professor suggests that when a person _	under unusual pressure he should be especially careful to have a
	well - balanced diet.	
	A) is B) were C) be I	O) was
43.	The coach advised him to give up the	since he stands little chance to win because of his fractured ankle.
	A) game	B) meident
	C) case	D) affair
44	Sometimes we, as adult, have trouble	fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
	A) to separate	B) separating
	C) for separating	D) of separating
45.		ble for him to fulfill the task within such a short period of time.
	A) absolutely	B) exclusively
	C) fully	D) roughly
46	A big construction is going on along the road	
70	A) set back	B) stood back
	C) kept down	D) held up
47	•	posal that a special committee to investigate the incident.
777	A) were set up	B) was set up
	C) be set up	D) set up
AR.	•	s play roles in early childhood education.
чо.	A) incapable	B) undispensable
	C) msensible	D) infinite
40		useum we had to wait for entrance about half an hour.
72.	A) as B) that C) so	D) hence
50		ne main road. So we went to the back and found a small wood door leading
50.	to the basement.	is main road. So we well to the back and round a small wood cool reading
		R) were
	A) access	B) avenue D) edge
	C) exposure	·
ы.		to date scientific instruments subjective experiences.
	A) from	B) rather than
50	C) than	D) except for
52.		ral government, covers more that half of the government expens-
	es.	
	A) which B) it C) that	D) what
53.	-	the average life expectancy by 6 to 7 years.
	A) expanded	B) spread
	C) extended	D) enlarged
54.	Their efforts to build a bridge over the wide	
	A) in vain	B) so far
	C) at most	D) at least
55.	I am absolutely sure, you may go	to spend your holidays, our airline can offer all the conveniences to you at
	any time.	

B) progress

A) process

	C) attempt			D) display
69.	The two pict	tures seem no differ	ence at first	
	A) seen	B) watch	C) look	D) sught
70.	The football	game comes to you		from Olympic Games site
	A) alive	B) anew	C) afresh	D) abroad

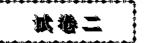
Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) in 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 center.

In recent years scientists have proven that blood can hold and <u>71</u> deadly diseases. Yes such hornble things as hepatitis, and sexually <u>72</u> diseases such as the HIV virus, are sometimes found in donated <u>73</u>. This has caused a huge epidemic of AIDS to arise in <u>74</u> places as Africa and South America. With this <u>75</u> view many people today are looking <u>76</u> an alternative to blood transfusions. With all the chances that one <u>77</u> by having a blood transfusion, it makes one <u>78</u> if they would just be better off without one!

Hence many questions <u>79</u>, such as. Is there really a safe alternative to blood <u>80</u>? <u>81</u> is there a way to undergo senous surgery <u>82</u> being given any blood? The answer to <u>83</u> those questions is yes. All <u>84</u> the world physicians are finding out that there really is no <u>85</u> or reason to give blood transfusions <u>86</u> most surgical procedures. But how is this <u>87</u>? What methods are doctors using that are <u>88</u> from past years? To learn <u>89</u> about these new methods, <u>90</u> on the methods button to the top right.

	D ··		
71. A) cure	B) carry	C) develop	D) raise
72. A) cured	B) diagnosed	C) transmitted	D) had
73. A) blood	B) money	C) body	D) eye
74. A) these	B) that	C) same	D) -such
75. A) at	B) in	C) out	D) of
76. A) at	B) round	C) up	D) for
77. A) meets	B) wants	C) takes	D) likes
78. A) believe	B) hope	C) consider	D) wonder
79. A) anse	B) raise	C) take	D) make
80. A) bleed	B) clot	C) transfusion	D) pressure
81. A) And	B) So	C) What	D) Where
82. A) without	B) with	C) of	D) on
83. A) all	B) some	C) one	D) both
84. A) right	B) but	C) round	D) around
85. A) good	B) need	C) right	D) requirement
86. A) for	B) of	C) out	D) during
87. A) like	B) impossible	C) possible	D) alıke
88. A) the same	B) dufferent	C) duffer	D) sımılar
89. A) more	B) most	C) many	D) much
90. A) chek	B) put	C) write	D) work



Part V writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic A Drop of Water Is As Precious As an Ounce of Gold. You should write around 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- 1. 水是万物之源,没有水就没有生命。
- 2. 但水的浪费很严重,如果不从现在开始节约用水,我们不久就会无水可喝。

A Drop of Water Is As Precious As an Ounce of Gold					