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## 英语专业四级考试 全真题解析

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副主编/许向群 郑玉荣

 东华大学出版社

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**英语专业四级考试全真题解析**

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## 前 言

《高校英语专业四、八级考试全真、仿真试题解析》丛书在全体编撰人员的共同努力下终于面世了。本套丛书根据全国高校英语专业指导委员会对 2005 年四、八级考试题型所作调整后的新题型原则编撰而成。丛书共分四册：《英语专业八级考试全真题解析》(1997—2005)、《英语专业八级考试仿真题解析》、《英语专业四级考试全真题解析》(1997—2005)、《英语专业四级考试仿真题解析》。每册书九套试题，以每年收录当年真题及其调整特点进行滚动式修订，并以最快的速度出书，尽力延长每届应考学生学习训练的时间。

英语专业四、八级考试是分别为检验英语专业学生在基础阶段和高级阶段教学质量和学习效果而设置的国家级英语水平考试。因此，了解并熟悉英语专业本科教学大纲和教学特点是至关重要的。好在我们的编撰人员多是从事英语专业教学多年的教师。我们在编撰此套丛书时既考虑到了学生在应试时须掌握的知识和技能，也考虑到了学生在基础阶段和高级阶段英语学习的不同侧重点。其中对英语听、读、写、译等各种技能训练方法的论述，对各种语言点的精辟解析，对各种应试技巧的指导等内容一应俱全。每册书在突出自身特色的基础上自成一体，并在互补的基础上兼顾了全套书的系统性和完整性，不失为一套理想的英语学习参考书，能有效配合相应层次的英语教学。丛书力争实现应试分数高、学习效果好的双赢目标。

现将各书的特点分别介绍如下：

1. 《英语专业八级真题解析》(1997—2005) 每套真题的解析都是编者亲自做题后的心得总结。阅读理解题的解析中，每篇文章的答案剖析前都有文章要点导读，通过一两句话高度概括文章的要旨，再配上对难句的解释。翻译题中，编者发挥了各自的特长，将在多年教学中所总结的英汉互译经验运用到各套试题的翻译实战中。写作题中，每篇习作都是编者亲手所写，是编者多年国内外英语写作教学经验的结晶。所写习作题材多样、内容广泛、语言地道、行文流畅。

2. 《英语专业八级仿真题解析》按《2005 年英语专业八级考试大纲》进行编写。自 2005 年起，英语专业八级考试的听力部分有了较大的变化，并增加了人文知识部分。本书是编者多年教学思想的体现和教学经验的总结，不仅有助于学生理解八级考试的题型与内容，帮助学生复习迎考，也使八级考试成为促进教学，提高语言能力的新起点，有助于学生继续打好语言基本功，提高英语综合技能，进一步扩大知识面，充实文化知识。

3. 《英语专业四级真题解析》(1997—2005) 阅读理解题的讲解详尽、准确。语法部分解析精细，归纳合理。为提高学生的应试能力和语言知识的理解力，编者对所有答案配有详细的分析。对一些重要语法考点进行归纳和总结，让学生在练习中提高解题和学习能力。本书附有写作讲座，对近年来英语专业四级考试作文命题规律作了分析，对 2004 年新版考试大纲的写作要求作了介绍，并系统介绍了一些常用的审题方式、写作手段和段落模式，供考生习作用。

4. 《英语专业四级仿真题解析》本书完全按《2005 年英语专业四级考试大纲》新题型的要求进行编写，听力、阅读部分有了较大的改动。阅读理解的解析中均有背景和主旨的介绍，听力的技巧和思路在题解中都有体现。本册试题资料新颖、内容丰富，解题详尽，例句具有一定的针对性，并附有语法分析和句型介绍，无论在题材和内容上都能起到较为系统的教学和训练作用。

书中出现的疏漏、不妥或谬误在所难免，我们恳请英语界的前辈学人和广大读者朋友不吝批评指正，以便于我们在今后的滚动式修订中不断改进。

## 写作应试技巧和策略(一)

英语作文文体一般可分为:记叙文、议论文、说明文和应用文。近年来,英语专业四级考试作文基本上是命题作文,以议论文为主,少数为描写文或说明文,全篇分三段,约150字左右。2004年新版考试大纲将字数增加到200字。由于时间的限制,格式的确定,它要求考生从审题、谋篇布局到动手写作必须干净利落,一气呵成。英语专业作文命题有一定的规律,学生完全可以套用一些固定模式来组织材料。下面根据历年来考试题型,介绍一些常用段落模式,供考生参考。

### 一、引言段(Introduction)的写法

引言段通常揭示文章的主题及背景,一定要语言精练,并且直接切入主题。它一般不对主题进行深入的探讨,具体的论证或叙述应该在扩展段进行。一般在开头段写三、四、五句即可。考生应注意以下常见失误:

① 开头偏离主题太远;② 使用抱歉或埋怨之词句;③ 内容不具体,言之无物;④ 使用不言自明的陈述。

引言段包括 opening sentences(引言), thesis statement(论点句)两部分,主要有以下几种写法:

1) 使用引语(use a quotation): 使用一段名人名言,或人们常用的谚语、习语,以确定文章的写作范围和方向。

例: **Title: Diligence**

Rome is not built in one day, so the saying goes. It is similarly true that knowledge cannot be acquired in one day and has to be accumulated little by little. Many people become great because of their long persistent hardship. It is clever therefore to study diligently when we are young so that by the time we grow up, we shall have sufficient knowledge to serve the public.

例: **Title: The Best way to Bring Children Up**

An old English saying goes, "Spare the rod, spoil the child." In order to make a child grow healthily, we must make a very strict demand on him and let him eat bitter foods, do hard work and plunged him into such unit or organization where he or she can get the greatest training and knowledge.

2) 定义法(give definition): 针对讨论的主题或问题加以定义,然后进行深入探讨。

例: **Title: Generation Gap**

Generation gap refers to the distance and contradiction between the old and the young. It's a common phenomenon that exists everywhere in the world and influences both the old and the young.

3) 提出问题(ask a question): 提出有争议或探讨性的具体问题,然后加以简要回答或展开引导性简短讨论。

例: **Title: Good Health**

Why is good health the foundation of our happiness and success? The reason is most simple. If we do not have good health, how can we pursue our career effectively? And if we cannot work hard, how can we make our dreams come true?

例: **Title: Fate**

Do you believe that everyone is born to a certain fate that he cannot change? Or do you think, as I do, that each person makes his own fate?

4) 对立法,即摆出两种观点: 先引出人们对要讨论的问题的不同看法,然后提出作者自己的观点,或偏向那个看法,此法一般用于有争议性的主题。

例: **Title: How to Raise Children to Be Good Adults**

People hold different views of how they should raise their children to be good adults in society. Some might

believe that children under certain age should remain at home with the parents. But I think quite differently. I would prefer that it is of benefit to children to leave the home early, and spend part of every day with children of similar ages, under the care of responsible adults.

5) 举例法: 通过一些具体的事例来论述文章的主题。

例: Title: **Diligence and Success**

A world-renowned physicist said that his success resulted from ninety-nine percent of diligence. He stuck to his cause no matter how tough it might be. Many of his attempts failed, but he held to his purpose with firmness and finally succeeded in discovering three laws in mechanics. Every successful man achieves success by working diligently.

## 写作技巧与策略(二)

**Body 中间段展开的基本方法:**

### 1. 列举法 (listing)

是指在主题句之后列举一些足以支持主题句观点的具体细节。列举法常常和举例法结合起来使用。列举法常用的过渡词有以下几组。一般要相对呼应,不混用。

- a. first, second, third, ... last
- b. firstly, secondly, thirdly, ... finally
- c. the first ..., the second ..., the third ..., ... the last
- d. to begin with/to start with/in the first place/ first of all, then, next, in addition (to), besides, also, moreover, furthermore, what is more, first and foremost, finally
- e. for one thing ..., for another...

**例: Title: How to Keep Fit**

There are a number of ways for us to keep fit. **First**, no matter how busy we are, we should get plenty of exercise. Exercise firms the body and strengthens the muscles. It also improves your hearts and lungs. If you follow a regular exercise program, you will probably increase your life-span. **Second**, it is important to get the proper amount of sleep. If you don't get enough sleep, you feel tired and irritable. You have no energy. **Finally**, entertainment is also necessary so that we may have some moments of relaxation. If we follow those instruction. We will certainly be in good health.

### 2. 例证法 (exemplification)

例子的类型可分为两种: 个人经历和间接的知识。个人经历具有可靠、生动、说服力的特点。

常用的过渡词: for example, for instance, as an example, as a case in point, such as, namely, that is, like, thus, an illustration of ..., for one thing, such as the following, provide a specific case, let me illustrate by ...

常用句型: This can be illustrated by ...

An example of this is/ involves ...

To take ... as an example ...

The most dramatic example of this is ...

This offers a typical example of this ...

As an illustration, we may take ...

By ... we mean ...

**例: Title: No Pains, No Gains**

The saying "No pains, no gains" is universally accepted because of the plain yet philosophical moral it teaches: if one wants to achieve something, he has to work and tolerate more than others. The saying is true of any pursuit man seeks. A case in point is boxing. While we heap cheers on the winner, few happen to imagine that his gold belt is won at the cost of his sweat, tears, blood, even life over years before the arrival of that exciting moment.

### 3. 比较对比法 (comparison and contrast)

比较关系过渡词语: similarly, likewise, like, too, equally important, the same as, in common, in the same way

比较关系句型: Both A and B are ...



A and B seem to have some features in common.

A and B share similar ...

对比关系过渡词语: on the contrary, on the one hand, on the other hand, otherwise, in sharp contrast, whereas, rather than, conversely, instead, in/by contrast, but, however, yet, nevertheless, despite

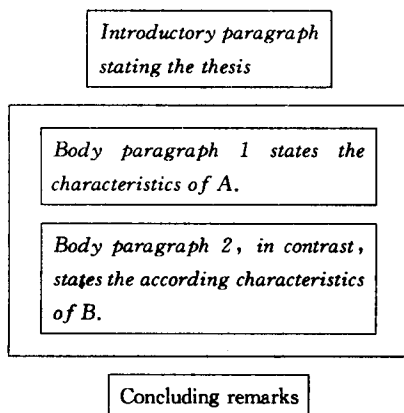
对比关系句型: A is different from B in ...

A has nothing(little) in common with B.

Compare with A, B ...

在考试中,运用比较与对照主要是达到三个目的:一是要说明比较的双方 A 与 B, A 比 B 好或有优势;二是要用我们已经熟悉的 B,来说明不熟悉或未知的 A;三是比较 A 与 B 的相同和不同点,以便说明一个现象,或做进一步的研究。一般地说,有两种常用的比较和对照的模式:

第一种是分隔式(the divided pattern)A+B,即分别论述 A 与 B 的特征,请看下面示意图:



例: ~~Title~~ City Life and Country Life

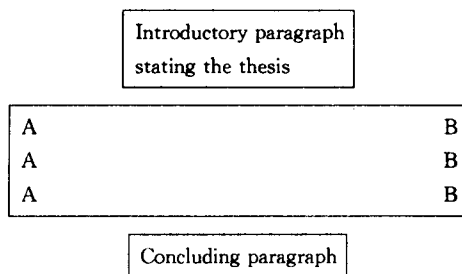
Life is exciting in the city. However, many people living in the city often feel tired of the bustling and noisy life. I have the same feeling, too. I hope to live in the countryside.

The chief merits of living in the city are the modern conveniences. Public facilities such as theaters, concerts, movies, entertaining places and so on can help people fully enjoy themselves in their spare time. But there are also some demerits. The city is often overcrowded and unhealthy. The population is dense, the air is usually polluted and the traffic is heavy. The conditions are harmful to our body and our brain.

Country life, however, has attractions of its own. People are close to nature. They can enjoy a quiet and gentle peace of life, which is extremely favorable for their health. Working in fields is much better than doing physical exercise. In addition, most villagers are familiar with each other. People there are in close contact with nature. There is fragrant and fresh air. They can lead to a happy and healthy life.

To sum up,...

第二种是交替式(the alternating pattern),不是对 A 和 B 分别进行详细的论述,而是以成对的形式表现出来。请看下面示意图:



例: ~~Title~~ City Life and Country Life

Life in cities is very different from life in country in the following aspects.

Generally speaking, life in the country is quieter, clearer and fresher than that in the city. On the other hand, people in the city can get a qualified education, various kinds of entertainment. In addition, transportation in the city is more convenient than in the country. People in large cities are much more careful to respect the privacy of the individual. In contrast, people in country are likely to show a great deal of interest in all of their neighbor's affairs. Moreover, opportunities for bright young people are greater in cities and there has been a steady stream of hopeful job-seekers from villages and farms to the large metropolitan areas.

To sum up, life in the city is more exciting, while life in the country is more simpler and sometimes boring. Now people are working hard to reduce the gap.

4. 因果法 (cause and effect): 如果是一果多因的情况,一般先写结果后分析多种原因;如果是一因多果,一般是先写原因后写结果。运用因果分析法展开段落,最好把主题句放在开头。常见的有分块法,分块法指的是先说原因,后说结果(一个原因引起一个或多个结果);或者先说结果后说原因(多个原因引起一个结果)。如图:

分块法: (一因多果) a. Topic sentence

Effect 1

Effect 2 ...

Concluding sentence

b. (多因一果) Topic sentence

Cause 1

Cause 2

Concluding sentence

因果关系过渡词语: because (of), as, since, for, owing to, due to, thanks to, on account of, as a result of, result in (from), with the result that, consequently, for the reason that, as a consequence, it follows that, accordingly, therefore, hence, by reason of

例文(分块法 a)

(结果) Now, there are indications that smoking is harmful to a person's health. (原因 1) Many diseases such as cancers and chronic bronchitis are caused by smoking. (原因 2) What is more, smoking not only does harm to the health of smokers but also affects the health of non-smokers around them because non-smokers are forced to take in some poisonous substances which smokers blow into the air. So smoking is a health hazard.

例文(分块法 b)

(原因) Praise is very useful and important to a person. (结果 1) When a person has done something good and is praised, he feels fine. Praise may bring his initiative into full play, so he can do better and contribute more in the future. (结果 2) On the contrary, a person may feel upset and downhearted when he has done something good and not received. So we should learn to praise others and help to create a light atmosphere in which to live.

## 写作技巧与策略(三)

### 结尾段(Conclusion)

结尾段由结束语(closing statement)和结论句(concluding sentence)两部分组成。结束语创造文章结束的气氛,结论句表达作者经过上面论述对主题有进一步的认识,并得出概括性的结论。结束语的写法有两种:一是总结正文,二是用另一种表达方式重述文章的命题。

结尾段的写作方法可以归纳为下列若干种:

1) 结论性结尾(summary): 简要总结归纳文章要点,以便深化主题印象。

例 Title: Generation Gap

From what has been discussed above, we may safely arrive at the conclusion that the gap can be bridged only if both parents and children make great efforts. Parents should treat their children like equals rather than babies, and try to understand the feelings and thoughts of the young. Children should respect their parents and be aware that what their parents do is for their good.

2) 重申主题(restatement): 再次强调和确定文章开头阐述的中心思想。

例 Title: The Teacher-student Relationship

The relationship between a teacher and a student can be either good or bad, helpful or harmful. Either way, the relationship can affect the student for the rest of his life. A good teacher-student relationship will make learning enjoyable for the student and will make the teacher's job worthwhile. A bad relationship can discourage the student from learning and make teaching an unpleasant task.

(Body omitted)

In conclusion, a good teacher-student relationship can be mutually beneficial. The student gains knowledge eagerly and enjoyably, and the teacher gains satisfaction from his job.

3) 预测展望(expectation): 立足当前,放眼未来。

例: It is time that the government should speak out against corruption and take strong action to punish whoever takes bribes or embezzles fund. For present official corruption, if permitted to continue, will not only tarnish the government's popularity, but lead to its ultimate downfall.

4) 提出建议(suggestion): 提出解决问题的途径、方法或呼吁人们采取相应的行动。

例 Title: Energy Crisis

Therefore, conserving our energy is an important task. We must take active measures to protect our resources. On one hand, we should use our energy reasonably; on the other hand, we should instruct our people not to waste energy. So we will be able to give a good gift — energy to our next generation.

5) 提出问题(rhetorical question): 提出具有发人深省的问题,从而突出中心思想。

例 Title: Why Learn English?

In conclusion, English is really a very useful instrument to us. Why don't we double our efforts to learn it?

6) 引用格言(quotation, saying): 用格言、谚语或习语总括全文中心思想。

例 Title: Smile

In conclusion, smiling is good for our lives in every way. It is something that everyone knows how to do. All it takes is a little effort. We do not have to feel happy to start smiling as the song says, "When you're smiling, the whole world smiles with you."

## 写作技巧与策略(四)

### 文章模式

1. 解释性(cause and effect): 亦称 why 型, 因果型。这类的议论文针对某一现象或问题, 就引发其产生的原因加以解释。其基本结构是:

|        |                             |
|--------|-----------------------------|
| Para 1 | State the problem or thesis |
| Para 2 | Analyze the causes          |
|        | Cause 1                     |
|        | Cause 2                     |
|        | Cause 3                     |
| Para 3 | Suggestion or significance  |

例 **Title:** For Better Understanding Between Parent and Child

Thesis: Present situation: lack of communication between parent and child (引出文章要进行解释的某一现象)

Cause 1 Different likes and dislikes

Cause 2 Misunderstanding

Cause 3 Others

Suggestions: for parents; for children

例题: A Major Advantage/Disadvantage of Advertising on Television

On College Students Taking part-time Jobs

Where to Live, in the City or the Country?

2. 解决问题型(how to solve): 提出问题, 要求考生提供解决问题的一个或多个途径。

例 Suggest one way to solve the problem of vehicle-caused air pollution in cities

3. 对照比较型(A or B): 可分为两种: 一是要求对照一个问题的正反两方面; 二是比较两个事物或现象的优劣。

正反对照型:

|        |                                      |
|--------|--------------------------------------|
| Para 1 | State the two aspects of the problem |
| Para 2 | Body                                 |
|        | Advantages of the problem            |
|        | Disadvantages of the problem         |
| Para 3 | Conclusion (for or against)          |

例 The Advantages and Disadvantages of College Students Taking a Part-time Job



# TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2005)

## — GRADE FOUR —

TIME LIMIT: 130 MIN

### Part I Dictation

[15 MIN]

*Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.*

*Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.*

### Part II Listening Comprehension

[15 MIN]

*In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.*

#### Section A Conversations

*In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*

*Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the conversation.*

1. According to the conversation, Mr. Johnson is NOT very strong in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. history                      B. geography                      C. mathematics                      D. art
2. Mr. Johnson thinks that \_\_\_\_\_ can help him a lot in the job.  
A. logic                      B. writing                      C. history                      D. mathematics
3. Mr. Johnson would like to work as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. adviser                      B. computer programmer  
C. product designer                      D. school teacher

*Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the conversation.*

4. What is the main purpose of the research?  
A. To make preparations for a new publication.                      B. To learn how couples spend their weekends.  
C. To know how housework is shared.                      D. To investigate what people do at the weekend.
5. What does the man do on Fridays?  
A. He goes to exercise classes.                      B. He goes sailing.  
C. He goes to the cinema.                      D. He stays at home.
6. On which day does the couple always go out?

- A. Friday.                      B. Saturday.                      C. Sunday.                      D. Any weekday.
7. Which personal detail does the man give?  
A. Surname.                      B. First name.                      C. Address.                      D. Age.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the conversation.

8. Parcel Express needs the following details about the sender EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. name                      B. address                      C. receipt                      D. phone number
9. Parcels must be left open mainly for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. customs' check                      B. security check                      C. convenience's sake                      D. the company's sake
10. The woman's last inquiry is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the time needed for sending the parcel                      B. the flight time to New York  
C. the parcel destination                      D. parcel collection

## Section B Passages

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following announcement. At the end of the announcement, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the passage.

11. Where is the train to Nanjing now standing?  
A. At Platform 7.                      B. At Platform 8.                      C. At Platform 9.                      D. At Platform 13.
12. Which train will now leave at 11 : 35?  
A. The train to Jinnan.                      B. The train to Zhengzhou.  
C. The train to Tianjin.                      D. The train to Hangzhou.
13. Which train has now been cancelled?  
A. The train to Jinnan.                      B. The train to Zhengzhou.  
C. The train to Tianjin.                      D. The train to Hangzhou.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the passage.

14. The museum was built in memory of those \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. who died in wars                      B. who worked to help victims  
C. who lost their families in disasters                      D. who fought in wars
15. Henry Durant put forward the idea because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. had once fought in a war in Italy                      B. had been wounded in a war  
C. had assisted in treating the wounded                      D. had seen the casualties and cruelties of war
16. Which of the following statements about the symbols is INCORRECT?  
A. Both are used as the organization's official symbols.  
B. Both are used regardless of religious significance.  
C. The red cross was the organization's original symbol.  
D. The red crescent was later adopted for use in certain regions.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the passage.

17. How should cheerleading be viewed according to the passage?

- A. It is just a lot of cheering.
  - B. It mainly involves yelling.
  - C. It mainly involves dancing.
  - D. It is competitive in nature.
18. How do the cheerleaders perform their jobs?
- A. They set fireworks for their team.
  - B. They put on athletic shows.
  - C. They run around the spectators.
  - D. They yell for people to buy drinks.
19. Why do the cheerleaders sometimes suffer physical injuries?
- A. Because they try dangerous acts to catch people's attention.
  - B. Because they shout and yell so their voice becomes hoarse.
  - C. Because they go to the pyramid and the hills to perform.
  - D. Because they dance too much every day for practice.
20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. The first cheerleaders was a man named John Campbell.
  - B. Cheerleaders' contests are only held at the state level.
  - C. Before 1930 there were no women cheerleaders.
  - D. The first cheerleading occurred in 1898.

### Section C News Broadcast

*In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.*

*Questions 21 to 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the news.*

21. How many of the emigrants died after being thrown into the sea?
- A. 15 of them.
  - B. 3 of them.
  - C. 100 of them.
  - D. Dozens of them.
22. The illegal emigrants came from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Italy
  - B. Africa
  - C. the Mediterranean region
  - D. places unknown

*Question 23 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question. Now, listen to the news.*

23. What does the news item mainly report?
- A. China will send three people into space in a week.
  - B. Three Chinese astronauts will spend a week in space.
  - C. The Shenzhou VI will be launched next year.
  - D. Shenzhou V circled the earth for two days.

*Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the news.*

24. Which of the following had NOT been affected by the wildfires?
- A. Houses.
  - B. Land.
  - C. Skies.
  - D. Cars.
25. The fires were thought to have been started \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. purposefully
  - B. accidentally
  - C. on the Mexican border
  - D. in southern California

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the question. Now, listen to the news.

26. \_\_\_\_\_ ranks second among leading tourism nations.  
 A. France B. The United States  
 C. Spain D. Italy
27. It is predicted that by 2020 China will receive \_\_\_\_\_ visitors.  
 A. 77 million B. 130 million  
 C. 36.8 million D. 100 million
28. According to a Xinhua report, last year saw a \_\_\_\_\_ per cent increase in the number of Chinese travelling abroad.  
 A. 16.6 B. 30 C. 100 D. 37

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the question. Now, listen to the news.

29. What would happen to the Argentine officers?  
 A. They would be arrested by Spanish authorities.  
 B. They would be tried in an Argentine court.  
 C. They would be sent to Spain for trial.  
 D. They would be tortured or murdered.
30. What accusation would the Argentine officers face?  
 A. Violation of human rights. B. Involvement in illegal actions.  
 C. Planning anti-government activities. D. Being part of the military rule.

### Part III Cloze

[15 MIN]

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

A person's home is as much a reflection of his personality as the clothes he wears, the food he eats and the friends with whom he spends his time. Depending on personality, most have in mind a(n) "31 home". But in general, and especially for the student or new wage earners, there are practical 32 of cash and location on achieving that idea.

Cash 33, in fact, often means that the only way of 34 when you leave school is to stay at home for a while until things 35 financially. There are obvious 36 of living at home—personal laundry is usually 37 done along with the family wash; meals are provided and there will be a well-established circle of friends to 38. And there is 39 the responsibility for paying bills, rates, etc.

On the other hand, 40 depends on how a family gets on. Do your parents like your friends? You may love your family 41 do you like them? Are you prepared to be 42 when your parents ask where you are going in the evening and what time you expect to be back? If you find that you can not manage a(n) 43, and that you finally have the money to leave, how do you 44 finding somewhere else to live?

If you plan to stay in your home area, the possibilities are 45 well-known to you already. Friends and the local paper are always 46. If you are going to work in a 47 area, again there are the papers and the accommodation agencies, 48 these should be approached with 49. Agencies are allowed to charge a fee, usually the 50 of the first week's rent, if you take accommodation they have found for you.

31. A. ideal B. perfect C. imaginary D. satisfactory  
 32. A. deficiencies B. weaknesses C. insufficiencies D. limitations  
 33. A. cut B. shortage C. lack D. drain  
 34. A. getting over B. getting in C. getting back D. getting along



- |                   |                   |                                 |                  |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 35. A. improve    | B. enhance        | C. develop                      | D. proceed       |
| 36. A. concerns   | B. issues         | C. advantages                   | D. problems      |
| 37. A. still      | B. always         | C. habitually                   | D. consequently  |
| 38. A. call in    | B. call over      | C. call upon                    | D. call out      |
| 39. A. always     | B. rarely         | C. little                       | D. sometimes     |
| 40. A. little     | B. enough         | C. many                         | D. much          |
| 41. A. and        | B. but            | C. still                        | D. or            |
| 42. A. tolerant   | B. hostile        | C. indifferent                  | D. good-tempered |
| 43. A. agreement  | B. consensus      | C. compromise                   | D. deal          |
| 44. A. go about   | B. go over        | C. go in for                    | D. go through    |
| 45. A. seldom     | B. less           | C. probably                     | D. certainly     |
| 46. A. dependent  |                   | B. a good source of information |                  |
|                   | C. of great value | D. reliable                     |                  |
| 47. A. familiar   | B. cold           | C. humid                        | D. new           |
| 48. A. though     | B. while          | C. since                        | D. as            |
| 49. A. enthusiasm | B. hesitation     | C. caution                      | D. concern       |
| 50. A. same       | B. equivalent     | C. equal                        | D. similarity    |

## Part IV Grammar & Vocabulary

[15 MIN]

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

51. If you explained the situation to your solicitor, he \_\_\_\_\_ able to advise you much better than I can.  
A. would be                      B. will have been                      C. was                      D. were
52. \_\_\_\_\_, Mr. Wells is scarcely in sympathy with the working class.  
A. Although he is a socialist                      B. Even if he is a socialist  
C. Being a socialist                      D. Since he is a socialist
53. His remarks were \_\_\_\_\_ annoy everybody at the meeting.  
A. so as to                      B. such as to                      C. such to                      D. as much as to
54. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he \_\_\_\_\_ until yesterday.  
A. will come                      B. was coming                      C. had been coming                      D. came
55. \_\_\_\_\_ conscious of my moral obligations as a citizen.  
A. I was and always will be                      B. I have to be and always will be  
C. I had been and always will be                      D. I have been and always will be
56. Because fuel supplies are finite and many people are wasteful, we will have to install \_\_\_\_\_ solar heating device in our home.  
A. some type of                      B. some types of a                      C. some type of a                      D. some types of
57. I went there in 1984, and that was the only occasion when I \_\_\_\_\_ the journey in exactly two days.  
A. must make                      B. must have made                      C. was able to make                      D. could make
58. I know he failed his last test, but really he's \_\_\_\_\_ stupid.  
A. something but                      B. anything but                      C. nothing but                      D. not but
59. Do you know Tim's brother? He is \_\_\_\_\_ than Tim.  
A. much more sportsman                      B. more of a sportsman  
C. more of sportsman                      D. more a sportsman
60. That was not the first time he \_\_\_\_\_ us. I think it's high time we \_\_\_\_\_ strong actions against him.  
A. betrayed, take                      B. had betrayed, took  
C. has betrayed, took                      D. has betrayed, take