

上海外国语大学博士生导师 张健教授 权威推荐

大学英语 四级

全真预测 试题 及详解

附送MP3光盘及0712-0912真题

主编 ◎ 刘金龙

- 权威预测 四级考试
- 专家推荐 值得信赖

内容丰富 超值赠送五套真题及480分钟超长听力

边学边练 现学现用 摆脱四级考试的烦恼

从此四级考试不再是沉重的负担

冲刺四级，看这本就够了！



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CET 4

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前 言

大学英语四级考试改革的目标是更准确地测试我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力,以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。

许多考生由于对大学英语四级考试改革的理解不够透彻,在备考过程中往往具有一定的盲目性,缺乏针对性的训练。为了帮助广大考生更好地应对改革后的各种新题型,破解四级考试过程中的种种难题,笔者组织了长期奋战在大学英语教学和四级培训一线的教师,合力编写了该书。

本书由10套全真预测模拟试题组成,均系编者在历年真题研究的基础上编写而成。通过对这10套模拟试题的详细讲解和评析,让学生熟悉考试题型、了解考试难度,迅速把握考点和测试要求;精心设计的练习可以帮助考生巩固、强化考试所需的技能。在练习材料的难度方面,兼顾不同水平的考生,设置了不同难度的练习。通过解题技巧的讲解,难度适中练习的操练,可帮助考生达到触类旁通的娴熟境地。

另外,本书还在所附的MP3光盘中,附送2007—2009三年的真题,内容涵盖全套题目、详细的参考答案、听力原文及听力录音。

本书特色

特点之一——作文部分,既有写作指南作指点,又有经典范文作参考,外加亮点解析,指出范文点睛之处;

特点之二——快速阅读和完型填空部分,均配有文章大意,帮助考生理解全文;

特点之三——阅读理解 Section A 部分,每小题答案详解均配有句子译文;

特点之四——阅读理解 Section B 部分,均配有全文译文,有助于考生更好地解题;

特点之五——翻译部分不仅给出详细的解析,还根据题目特点,对相应语法、词法、句法点均给出拓展性讲解。考生既学习了翻译技巧,又重温了相关语法知识,一举两得。

总之,本书侧重在讲解过程中,除了对考点提供详细的解析外,并发散性地对考点进行了预测点拨,以期达到举一反三、触类旁通之功效。使学生通过练习,“渔”和“鱼”兼得。

本书结合了编者多年的教学、辅导和培训的实践经验,有的编者还多次参加四级考试阅卷工作,对四级考试具有一定的实战经验。书中有不少材料是他们在教学培训过程中使用过的,并得到学员的一致认同。可以说,他们的加盟使得本书的材料具有一定的可靠性和真实性。

由于编者学识和水平有限,书中错误之处在所难免,恳请广大同仁和读者批评指正。

编 者

2009年12月

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全真预测试题一

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Having a Boyfriend or Girlfriend on Campus**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 校园里谈恋爱已经变得很普遍
2. 校园里谈恋爱会引起许多问题……
3. 作为一名大学生,你怎么看

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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

How Swearing Works

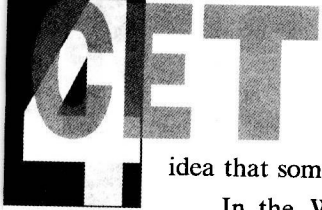
We all know what “bad words” are. Unlike most other language rules, we learn about swearwords and how to use them without any real study or classroom instruction. Even very young children know which words are naughty, although they don’t always know exactly what those words mean.

But swearwords aren’t quite as simple as they seem. They’re paradoxical-saying them is taboo in nearly every culture, but instead of avoiding them as with other taboos, people use them. Most associate swearing with being angry or frustrated, but people swear for a number of reasons and in a variety of situations.

Origin and Varieties of Swearwords

Virtually every language in every culture in the world has its own unique swearwords. Even different dialects of the same language can have different expletives. The very first languages probably included swearwords, but since writing evolved after speaking did, there’s no record of who said the first swearword or what that word was. Because of the taboos surrounding it, written language histories also include few records of the origins of swearing. Even today, many dictionaries don’t include profanity, and comparatively few studies have examined swearing.

Most researchers agree that swearing came from early forms of word magic. Studies of modern, non-literate cultures suggest that swearwords came from the belief that spoken words have power. Some cultures, especially ones that have not developed a written language, believe that spoken words can curse or bless people or can otherwise affect the world. This leads to the



idea that some words are either very good or very bad.

In the Western, English-speaking world, people from every race, class and level of education swear. In America, 72 percent of men and 58 percent of women swear in public. The same is true for 74 percent of 18 to 34 year olds and 48 percent of people who are over age 55. Numerous language researchers report that men swear more than women, but studies that focus on women's use of language theorize that women's swearing is simply more context specific. So why do so many people swear? We'll look at how swearing works in relationships and social interactions next.

Why People Swear

In early childhood, crying is an acceptable way to show emotion and relieve stress and anxiety. As children, (especially boys) grow up, Western society discourages them from crying, particularly in public. People still need an outlet for strong emotions, and that's where swearing often comes in.

A lot of people think of swearing as an instinctive response to something painful and unexpected (like hitting your head on an open cabinet door) or something frustrating and upsetting (like being stuck in traffic on the way to a job interview). This is one of the most common uses for swearing, and many researchers believe that it helps relieve stress and blow off steam, like crying does for small children.

Beyond angry or upset words said in the heat of the moment, swearing does a lot of work in social interactions. In the past, researchers have theorized that men swear to create a masculine identity and women swear to be more like men. More recent studies, however, theorize that women swear in part because they are emulating women they admire.

In addition, the use of particular expletives can:

- ※ Establish a group identity
- ※ Establish membership in a group and maintain the group's boundaries
- ※ Express solidarity with other people
- ※ Express trust and intimacy (mostly when women swear in the presence of other women)
- ※ Add humor, emphasis or "shock value"
- ※ Attempt to camouflage a person's fear or insecurity

People also swear because they feel they are expected to or because swearing has become a habit. But it doesn't mean it's socially acceptable, or even legal just because swearing plays all these roles. In the next sections, we'll look at social and legal responses to swearing.

Social Responses to Swearing

All languages have swearwords, but the words that are considered expletives and the social attitudes toward them change over time. In many languages, words that used to be taboo are now commonplace and other words have taken their place as obscenities. In American English, the words currently considered to be the most vulgar and offensive have existed for hundreds of years. Their designation as obscenities, however, took place largely during and after the 1800s. In fact, the use of the word "dirty" to describe words arose in the 19th century, as did the word "profanity".

Most languages also have a hierarchy of swearwords — some words are mildly offensive,

while others are nearly unspeakable. This hierarchy usually has more to do with a society's attitude toward the word than what the word actually means. Some words that describe extremely vulgar acts aren't thought of as swearwords at all. In English-speaking countries, however, many people avoid using racial slurs to swear for fear of appearing racist. Women also tend to avoid the use of expletives that relate to the female sexual anatomy out of the belief that the words contain an element of sexism.

Western society generally views swearing as more appropriate for men than for women. Women who swear appear to violate more societal taboos than men who swear. People also tend to judge women more harshly than men for their use of obscenities. Society in general can also make moral judgments about women who swear and use non-standard English. In general, women also believe swearwords are more powerful and express more guilt about using them than men do.

Swearing and the Law

Just as cultures have different attitudes toward swearing and people who swear, they also have different laws governing people's use of expletives. The Constitution of the United States guarantees that people have the right to freedom of speech in the First Amendment. The First Amendment applies specifically to Congress and the federal government, including the Federal Communications Commission (FCC). Courts generally interpret that it also applies to state governments.

So at first glance, it seems like people should be able to swear whenever they want and wherever they want because of their First Amendment rights. However, constitutional law can be tricky, and a wealth of court cases has led to a wide variety of judgments surrounding swearing. Obscenity generally falls into the category of unprotected speech — speech that is exempt from to the First Amendment rule. Other types of unprotected speech include:

- ※ Language that incites people to violence or illegal activity
- ※ Libel and defamation
- ※ Threats
- ※ False advertising

The unprotected speech exclusion is one of the reasons why the FCC can create and enforce decency rules for broadcast television and radio.

In addition to obscenity, court cases have examined the use of swearing in the contexts of inciting people to violence, defamation and threats. They have generally ruled that the government does not have the right to prevent blasphemy against a specific religion or to prosecute someone solely for the use of an expletive. On the other hand, they have upheld convictions of people who used profanity to incite riots, harass people or disturb the peace.

The First Amendment doesn't generally apply to private organizations, and it has significantly less influence over businesses and schools. Courts frequently rule that organizations have the right to set and enforce their own standards of behavior and judgment. In addition, numerous sexual harassment cases have involved reports of swearing, and some courts have ruled that it creates a hostile environment and constitutes harassment.

1. Why are the origins of swearing seldom recorded in written language histories?
 - A) Because writing evolved after speaking.
 - B) Because of the taboos surrounding it.
 - C) Because of the varieties of swearwords.
 - D) Because few studies have examined swearing.
2. According to researches that concentrate on women's use of languages, women's swearing _____.
 - A) is more common than men's
 - B) is more often used by the people over 55
 - C) is more context specific
 - D) is more popular among the educated
3. Why do women swear according to some recent studies?
 - A) Because they want to be more like man.
 - B) Partly because they want to imitate women they admire.
 - C) Mainly because they try to create a masculine
 - D) Because they think it's cool.
4. In American English, the most vulgar and offensive words were designated as obscenities _____.
 - A) before and after 18th century
 - B) largely before the 1800s
 - C) four hundred years ago
 - D) during and after the 19th century
5. Generally, people in western society tend to _____.
 - A) believe that every one should swear when necessary
 - B) believe swearwords are more powerful and express more guilt
 - C) view swearing more suitable for men than for women
 - D) view it immoral to use swearwords for women
6. According to the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, American people _____.
 - A) swear whenever and wherever they want
 - B) have the right to the liberty of speech
 - C) have no right to obscenity
 - D) can not use swearing words under any circumstance
7. In a lot of court cases, obscenity is usually classified as _____.
 - A) unprotected speech
 - B) illegal activity
 - C) speech protected by the First Amendment
 - D) false advertising
8. Many researchers believe, like crying does for small children, swearing helps _____.
9. One of the reasons why the FCC can create and enforce decency rules for broadcast and radio is _____.
10. Generally, the First Amendment doesn't apply to _____.

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.

11. A) A new restaurant.
C) A new hospital.
12. A) It was a waste of time.
C) It was disappointing.
13. A) Student and teacher.
C) Classmates.
14. A) The man supported the woman's proposal this morning.
B) The woman's back hurt during the meeting.
C) The woman's proposal was sent back.
D) The man's support would have helped this morning.
15. A) He could ask Mr. Blake for the Smiths' phone number.
B) He would give the Smiths a phone call.
C) He should invite the Smiths instead of Mr. Blake.
D) He should invite Mr. Blake as well as the Smiths.
16. A) Apply for the job.
C) Eat at the fast-food restaurant.
17. A) She should move to another place.
B) The neighbors probably won't turn down the music.
C) The neighbors will play different music.
D) He doesn't think the music is particularly loud.
18. A) They are discussing how to celebrate the coming Christmas holidays.
B) They are discussing whether the woman should buy the new dress.
C) They are discussing when the woman will attend the meeting.
D) They are discussing what to do after the Christmas holidays.

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

19. A) The relationship between farmers, Ward and Sears.
B) The development of the catalog sales business.
C) The relationship between the catalog and textbooks.
D) The story of Chicago retailer.

20. A) Because he wanted to beat Ward.
 B) Because he wanted to help his brother Ward.
 C) Because he thought this business was profitable.
 D) Because he enjoyed competition in this business.
21. A) Farmers. B) City people. C) Business people. D) Students.
22. A) It helped students with spelling and adding.
 B) It helped students become familiar with a variety of goods.
 C) Students might order things from the catalog.
 D) Schools were short of textbooks at that time.

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

23. A) Skiing. B) Skating. C) Swimming. D) Jogging.
24. A) The top of the hill. B) The gentle slope of the hill.
 C) The foot of the hill. D) The side of the hill.
25. A) She should keep leaning forward. B) She should cross.
 C) She should go step by step like a crab. D) She should point the tips together.

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.

Passage One

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

26. A) Children don't get enough education in safety.
 B) Children are keen on dangerous games.
 C) The playgrounds are in poor condition.
 D) The playgrounds are overcrowded.
27. A) They should help maintain the equipment.
 B) They should keep a watchful eye on their children.
 C) They should stop their children from climbing ladders.
 D) They should teach their children how to use the equipment.
28. A) They tend to stay within shouting or running distance of their parents.
 B) They should be aware of the potential risks in the playground.
 C) They may panic in front of high playground equipment.
 D) They can be creative when they feel secure.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Because they have a driving license.
 B) Because they have received special training.
 C) Because the traffic conditions in London are good.
 D) Because the traffic system of the city is not very complex.
30. A) Two to four months. B) About three weeks.
 C) At least half a year. D) Two years or more.
31. A) Government officers are hard to please.
 B) The learner has to go through several tough tests.
 C) The learner usually fails several times before he passes it.
 D) The driving test usually lasts two months.
32. A) They don't want their present bosses to know what they're doing.
 B) They want to earn money from both jobs.
 C) They cannot earn money as taxi drivers yet.
 D) They look forward to further promotion.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) The Washington Federation of Teachers.
 B) The National Labor Union.
 C) The American Federation of Teachers.
 D) The Washington Labor Union.
34. A) The influence from Asian countries.
 B) The growing competition from foreign students.
 C) The growing competition for entrance into top universities.
 D) The teachers' need of extra income.
35. A) The Federal government. B) Students.
 C) The school. D) The Teachers' Association.

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.

The World Health Organization says people need more information about how to
 (36) _____ use traditional medicines. The W. H. O. now has guidelines to suggest ways for public

health officials to develop that information. The health agency is part of the United Nations.

Up to eighty percent of people in (37) _____ countries depend on traditional medicines. More and more people in (38) _____ countries use them too. But the W. H. O. notes that just because products are natural does not always mean they are safe. It says reports of bad reactions have increased (39) _____ in the last few years.

In China, for example, about ten-thousand harmful drug reactions were reported in 2002. There were just four-thousand (40) _____ reported between 1990 and 1999. Traditional medicines are made from plants, animal products and (41) _____. The health agency says they remain largely outside government control.

In most countries, traditional medicines can be (42) _____ without a doctor's order. Sometimes they are (43) _____ by friends or by the patients themselves. (44) _____
_____. Lee Jong-wook is Director-General of the organization. Doctor Lee says (45) _____. But he says governments should have the tools to make sure people get the best information.

Under the new guidelines, traditional healers would have to be skilled. And they would have to be listed with the government. Also, people would have to be informed about how and where to report problems. Doctor Lee says (46) _____
_____.

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

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human condition is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under 47 circumstances. Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people 48 on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to cope with major life changes and daily hassles. People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a 49 of illnesses from depression to heart disease, 50 that the presence of social support helps people fend off illnesses, and the 51 of such support makes poor health more likely.

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives and co-workers may let us know that they 52 us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others despite our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find 53 to

them. Third, we typically find social 54 supportive. Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time 55 us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support, financial aid, material resources, and needed services that reduce stress by helping us 56 and cope with our problems.

A) range	B) value	C) concentrated	D) solutions
E) absence	F) disappearance	G) reveal	H) resolve
I) distracting	J) stressful	K) protecting	L) companionship
M) ways	N) based	O) assess	

Section B

Directions: *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished sentences. 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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Recently, a student used his Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) to film a female teacher berating (训斥) and tearing the work of a classmate. The public discussion that the incident caused was confined initially to the virtual community in which the video clip was posted. However, when it came to the media’s attention, it quickly became a major topic in the education circles. The reactions so far suggest that the focus of the debate has been on one question: Whom to blame?

Teachers who are anxious to defend their professional integrity have tried to put the blame on the students. They cited intrusion of privacy as the reason for their request to the Ministry of Education (MOE) to ban PDAs in schools. On the other hand, some parents and students have taken a different position. They feel that the teacher is also at fault. Caught up in the war of words between both sides, people are no longer interested in the “truth” of the matter which seems now unimportant. It was left to newspaper commentaries to identify the central issue of the controversy, by highlighting the deep underlying problems in our educational system.

For those responsible for educating the young, this PDA episode conveys the message that “Times have changed”, a reality that must have been felt even more acutely by the female teacher when reflecting on this unpleasant experience. Different times call for different professional approaches in education. The ability to understand the students they are teaching has always been the hallmark of successful teachers. Despite some factors, the outburst by the teacher shows a lack of professionalism on her part. Besides, there are rules under current system to deal with recalcitrant students. Also, it illustrates an issue we are familiar: What to do with new technology? With PDA, the new technology, the interaction between the teacher and students in classroom has been changed.

57. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
 A) criticize the students' behavior in the classroom
 B) criticize the teachers' way of teaching
 C) discuss the potential problems of educational system
 D) emphasize the use of PDA in the classroom
58. According to the passage the effect of the incident was only discussed in _____.
 A) the Internet B) schools C) media D) classrooms
59. What's the meaning of "recalcitrant" in line 7, paragraph 3?
 A) Rebellious. B) Obedient. C) Disciplined. D) Modern.
60. The writer's attitude of this passage is _____.
 A) sarcastic B) critical C) pessimistic D) indifferent
61. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A) the students' behavior in the classroom is very bad
 B) the teachers do not have a strong sense of responsibility
 C) the educational department should be to blame
 D) the teachers should be able to adjust their teaching methods to the development of society

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Domestic violence is a serious crime causing serious social problems. It is violence at home, usually the husband beating his wife or the father beating his children. The victims, the wife and the children, suffer both physically and spiritually. Children develop trauma as a result of exposure to domestic violence. They also develop wet-bedding problems, too.

The speaker was regularly beaten up by her former husband and often had black eyes and bruises on her body. She suffered terribly and finally got divorced. Many women feel guilty and assume that they are to blame because they cannot understand how the person they love has changed into such a terrifying person. The first possible reason for the domestic violence is that the husband is not happy with the marriage. The second one may be that he is dissatisfied with his job. The third will probably be that he has bad relationships with other people. Fourth, his unemployment may also contribute to "domestic violence". Last but not least, he may be off-balanced because of dissatisfaction with society as a whole.

Different people may offer different solutions to the problems. Some say that we had better start a kind of special service educating abusive husbands or fathers and helping them to overcome psychological barriers in their life. Some suggest that the wife should try very hard to show understanding for her husband while at the same time make him know that he must respect women's rights. They should try hard to help their husbands to adapt to the changing world around them. Many others advocate that the abusive husband or father should be punished.

We are all more aware of domestic violence these days. It is impossible to assess whether the incidence of violence has increased or whether it is simply that people are more willing to talk about it than they were in the past. Victims do not, however, find it easy enough to bring

their problems out into the open. But they must, not only for themselves but also for their children and even for their abusive partners.

62. According to the passage who are the frequent victims of domestic violence?
 A) Parents. B) Husbands and children.
 C) Wives and children. D) Old people.
63. Many women felt guilty after they suffered from domestic violence from their husbands because _____.
 A) they are not capable of their housework
 B) they cannot understand the reasons for their husbands' change of behavior
 C) they are not loyal to their husbands
 D) they do not love their husbands so much as they do to them
64. How many reasons causing domestic violence are given by the passage?
 A) Four. B) Five. C) Six. D) Three.
65. The word "abusive" in line 2, paragraph 3 can be best replaced by _____.
 A) violent B) impolite C) cruel D) scolded
66. What can be inferred about the response of victims to domestic violence from the information given in this passage?
 A) Victims are reluctant to bring their experience of suffering to public.
 B) Victims are very willing to tell the public about their sufferings.
 C) They consider it a shame to have this problem.
 D) They are often very brave in dealing with their problems.

Part V 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) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Born on July 31, 1965, in Gloucestershire, England, Joanne Kathleen Rowling grew up in rural communities in the southwestern part of that country. Rowling's childhood experiences 67 her future literary creations. She explored the English countryside, visiting 68 and historical sites which inspired her 69. Although she disliked science and mathematics courses, Rowling 70 in literature classes. She penned

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 67. A) shaped | B) perceived |
| C) conceived | D) concealed |
| 68. A) exhibitions | B) galleries |
| C) museums | D) castles |
| 69. A) conviction | B) imagination |
| C) motion | D) implication |
| 70. A) took | B) admitted |
| C) excelled | D) joined |

funny, fantastical tales to 71 her sister Diana and friends, 72 the Potter siblings whose name she later 73 for her wizardry novels.

As a teenager, Rowling dreamed of becoming a 74 author whose books were sold in stores. She kept her ambitions a secret, 75, because she feared criticism and discouragement from people who might declare that her writing was 76. Rowling gradually

became more self-confident and was 77 Head

Girl during her final year at school. 78 languages at Exeter University in order to be 79 as a bilingual secretary, Rowling graduated with a degree in French and Classics. This 80 knowledge aided her later clever

81 of characters in the Harry Potter books.

Rowling then 82 to Manchester for other office positions. She wrote fiction for adult readers but did not 83 it for publication. She

also often visited her 84 mother. It was

during one of these train trips 85 Rowling

began inventing characters and 86.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 71. A) amuse | B) attract |
| C) attach | D) abuse |
| 72. A) regularly | B) accidentally |
| C) extremely | D) especially |
| 73. A) anticipated | B) appropriated |
| C) composed | D) inherited |
| 74. A) publish | B) publishing |
| C) published | D) publication |
| 75. A) too | B) also |
| C) though | D) as well |
| 76. A) minor | B) weak |
| C) unclear | D) misleading |
| 77. A) named | B) rewarded |
| C) presented | D) induced |
| 78. A) To study | B) Being studied |
| C) Being studying | D) Studying |
| 79. A) available | B) affordable |
| C) accessible | D) employable |
| 80. A) scholarly | B) objectively |
| C) extensively | D) academically |
| 81. A) arrangement | B) construction |
| C) layout | D) modification |
| 82. A) transmitted | B) sent |
| C) separated | D) relocated |
| 83. A) suggest | B) apply |
| C) submit | D) deliver |
| 84. A) ailing | B) failing |
| C) falling | D) limiting |
| 85. A) which | B) that |
| C) unless | D) while |
| 86. A) settings | B) sites |
| C) scenes | D) backgrounds |

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. I know _____ (导演之间的意见仍然存在分歧).
 88. Mathematics _____ (对很多学生来说很难).
 89. The policeman _____ (警察的肩部受伤).