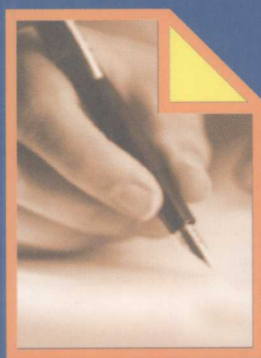


● 陶文好 编

英语专业 四级考试 考前20天

另配有录音带



*Simulated Tests for
English
Majors(Grade IV)*

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安徽科学技术出版社

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前 言

自 1990 年以来,我国实行英语专业四级考试(TEM4)已有 10 多年之久。前几年题型不太稳定,时有变化。但从 1994 年开始,题型相对稳定,共有 6 项,即写作、听写、听力理解、完形填空、语法与词汇和阅读理解。虽然英语专业四级考试没有大学英语四级考试的规模,但对于英语专业来说,它的重要性、规模和大学英语四级考试等同。

本书是根据《高等学校英语专业四级考试大纲》(修订本)的精神,模拟近年来英语专业四级考试最新题型编写而成的。本书的特色是对语法和词汇部分进行详细解析,不避重就轻,对典型的错误给予理论和实践性分析并加以例句和译文说明,按照考生的实际心理状态进行指导。考虑到考生的薄弱环节是语法和词汇部分,所以书中除了 10 套仿真试题外,还特编写了 15 套语法和词汇的专项仿真题。

本书的主要读者对象是高等学校英语专业的学生。由于其难度和 IELTS、TOEFL、GRE、BEC、CET6 等相关题型相当,所以本书也可供这类考生阅读使用。书中共 10 套仿真试题,后 4 套的阅读理解部分难度逐渐增大,希望考生适当掌握。

编 者

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Simulated Test 1 for English Majors

(Grade Four)

Part I Writing

(45 minutes)

Section A Composition

Life is very different now from what it was a few decades ago. You are to describe the characteristics of our time.

Write on Answer Sheet One a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

The Information Age

You are to write in three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, state the characteristics of the information age.

In the second paragraph, give one or two reasons to support your point of view.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriate use of words. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

Section B Note-writing

Write on Answer Sheet One a note of about 50~60 words based on the following situation:

You have learned that John recently won the first prize for Oral English Contest of Beijing International Culture Festival. Write a note to him, expressing your congratulations.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriate use of words. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

Part II Dictation

(15 minutes)

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 Two.

Part III Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

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 Statement

In this section you will hear eight statements. At the end of each statement you will be given 10 seconds to choose the one that has the closest meaning to the statement you hear.

1. A. John forgot that he needed to correct a mistake.
B. John corrected the mistake which he had made.
C. Going back was the mistake John made.
D. John corrected one mistake but neglected the other.
2. A. Alice subscribes to more news magazines than her husband.
B. Alice told her husband that he should like news magazines.
C. Alice's husband considers it worthwhile to subscribe to several news magazines.
D. Neither Alice nor her husband reads news magazines.
3. A. He was too sleepy to take the medicine.
B. He took the medicine while he was driving.
C. He couldn't drive as long as he took the medicine.
D. He felt drowsy, so he didn't have to take sleeping pills.
4. A. The stewardess piloted the plane. B. The airplane was attacked.
C. The pilot attacked the stewardess. D. The stewardess suffered a heart attack.
5. A. Fathers are usually good husbands.
B. He's not a very good father.
C. Her father is better than her husband.
D. He tries to be a good husband and father.
6. A. The problem was solved after several months' discussion.
B. The discussion of the problem ceased several months ago.
C. Several people are discussing the problem.
D. The discussion of the problem is not over yet.
7. A. I dislike all religions in the world. B. I'm a very religious person.
C. World religions do not concern me. D. I lack knowledge about religion.
8. A. Richard's wife forgot her birthday.
B. Richard had a birthday which his wife forgot.
C. Richard remembered when his wife's birthday was.
D. Richard failed to remember the date of his wife's birthday.

Section B Conversation

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

9. A. Looking for a new job. B. Starting his vacation.
C. Complaining to his friend. D. Quitting his job in a few days.
10. A. She is looking for a train schedule.
B. She is looking for the New York to Boston train.
C. She is asking for the arrival time of the Boston to New York train.
D. She is looking at a train schedule.

11. A. He is sure the new chef is better.
 B. He wonders whether the new chef is an improvement.
 C. He hopes the new chef will stay longer than the old one did.
 D. He's going to see the new chef tonight.
12. A. 15. B. 50. C. 85. D. 100.
13. A. At the office. B. Home in bed.
 C. On the way to work. D. Away on vacation.
14. A. A pharmacist. B. A salesman. C. A librarian. D. A doctor.
15. A. Listening to the radio news.
 B. Listening to the weather forecast.
 C. Watching television.
 D. Waiting for an electrical storm from the mountains.
16. A. Stop at the school. B. Buy some food.
 C. Stop to see Helen. D. Go home.

Section C News Broadcast

Questions 17~19 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

17. What is the main idea of this news?
 A. US Secretary of State asks Sharon to loosen grip on West Bank, Gaza Strip.
 B. Israel had another battle with Palestine, so Powell earlier in the day met Israeli Prime Minister-elect Ariel Sharon.
 C. US Secretary of State had just been in office, so he had a series of talks to Palestinian President Yasser Arafat.
 D. US Secretary of State Colin Powell speaks at a joint news conference with Yasser Arafat.
18. Why did Powell urge Israel yesterday to lift its "siege" of the West Bank and Gaza Strip?
 A. Because he wants to enable the resumption of Palestinian economic activity.
 B. Because it is necessary for all sides to move away from violence and incitement.
 C. Because setting an end to violence is a precondition for peace talks with the Palestinians.
 D. Because the Palestinian Authority must take immediate action to stop acts of terror and violence.
19. According to the news, US Secretary of State Colin Powell _____.
 A. only talked with Palestinian President Yasser Arafat
 B. only talked with Israeli Prime Minister-elect Ariel Sharon
 C. talked with both of them in the news conference
 D. talked with them in different places

Questions 20 and 21 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

20. How many people are trapped in the mountain blizzard?

- A. 300. B. 150. C. 450. D. 550.

21. Where did the snowstorm take place?

- A. In Georgia. B. In Russia.
C. On the Georgia-Russia border. D. In Tbilisi.

Questions 22 and 23 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

22. What is the main idea of the news?

- A. The African leaders have demanded compensation of slave trade.
B. 210 million Africans were murdered and an additional 50 million were carried from the continent to work on farms in the West.
C. It is the 133rd birthday party in Accra of William Edward B. Dubois, founding father of Pan-Africanism.
D. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on the slave trade is serious about the slave trade.

23. Why is Africa so unhappy about the slave trade?

- A. Because of the bad leadership of the African governments.
B. Because of the political conflicts between African and American continents.
C. Because of the poor economy in Africa.
D. Because of the "damage" done on the continent during the 18th and 19th century.

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now listen to the news.

24. According to the news, how many houses were set on fire?

- A. 110. B. 10. C. 220. D. 55.

25. Where did the violence take place?

- A. In the provincial city of Indonesia. B. In an island city of Sampit, Indonesia.
C. In Burma. D. In Malaysia.

Part IV Cloze

(15 minutes)

Decide which of the choices given below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the correct choice for each blank on your Answer Sheet.

There are countries in which unnecessary poverty prevails because the people as a whole are unaware of methods whereby it can be relieved. There are vast tracts of land, abandoned or 26 cultivated, which could support a thriving community if full use were 27 the knowledge and skill of scientists. There are innumerable people suffering from disease which can be cured, and from which, 28 following simple scientific rules of hygiene, they need never again suffer. There are vast storehouses of natural power, such as the wind, waterfalls and the heat of the sun, 29 science can show how to 30 for the relief of human hard work and for raising the standard of living. The possibilities are enormous.

31 the difficulties in the way of effecting a change for the 32 are not less enormous and are often 33. The full benefits of science can 34 be gained with the cooperation of the people in need of assistance. That cooperation is regrettably ineffective 35 the people also have some understanding of the means used. A sterilized bandage brings 36 cure to an infected wound. Farm machinery, broken 37 and neglected for lack of skilled mechanics, can be a source of 38 rather than of profit. If the methods recommended by the scientists are applied by those who have some knowledge of science, then great 39 can follow. But if that understanding cooperation is 40, then frustration is added to poverty.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 26. A. once | B. sometimes | C. regularly | D. never |
| 27. A. adopted by | B. made of | C. resulted in | D. originated from |
| 28. A. in | B. while | C. by | D. when |
| 29. A. where | B. when | C. which | D. as |
| 30. A. harness | B. imitate | C. implement | D. propel |
| 31. A. And | B. But | C. Although | D. So |
| 32. A. better | B. improvement | C. advance | D. progress |
| 33. A. overcome | B. overestimated | C. overemphasized | D. overlooked |
| 34. A. only | B. also | C. even | D. never |
| 35. A. only if | B. even if | C. even | D. never |
| 36. A. no | B. some | C. rapid | D. complete |
| 37. A. up | B. down | C. for | D. off |
| 38. A. cost | B. loss | C. harm | D. ruin |
| 39. A. chance | B. success | C. benefit | D. influence |
| 40. A. lack | B. in lack | C. lacked | D. lack of |

Part V Grammar & Vocabulary

(15 minutes)

There are 25 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 correctly completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your Answer Sheet.

41. This time next week I _____ to Spain.
 A. will fly B. will be flying C. will have flown D. will have to be flown
42. If you _____ in London for nearly a year now, I expect you to know where the Royal Academy is.
 A. have been living B. have had lived
 C. had lived D. live
43. How can I ever concentrate if you _____ me with such idiotic questions?
 A. continually interrupted B. are continually interrupting
 C. will continually interrupt D. have continually interrupted
44. If I had been listening to that symphony concert on the radio last night, I _____ you knock.
 A. should have heard B. would have heard

- C. would not have heard D. would have been heard
45. Nobel Prizes are the _____.
 A. height of world prestigious honors
 B. honors of the world's highest prestige
 C. world's most prestigious honors
 D. prestige with the most honor in the world
46. There _____ in that part of the country.
 A. are not much industry B. is not many industry
 C. are not many industry D. is not much industry
47. Marilyn does not have _____ gas in her car.
 A. some B. no C. any D. lots
48. _____ is full tonight.
 A. Some moon B. Moon C. The moon D. A moon
49. Ten years had elapsed. I found she had _____.
 A. a little white hair B. a few white hairs
 C. a few white hair D. much white hairs
50. I am afraid we will have to take a taxi; the last train _____.
 A. left an hour ago B. has an hour ago left
 C. is leaving an hour later D. has just left an hour ago
51. The interest on my small savings is _____.
 A. neglectful B. negligent C. nugatory D. negligible
52. From what he said, I _____ that he believed Tom had stolen his watch.
 A. impart B. refer C. infer D. imply
53. The new computer can be _____ to the needs of both home and business users.
 A. adopted B. advocated C. adapted D. adjoined
54. When it became clear that the management and the union could not settle their differences, the president _____ to settle the argument.
 A. interacted B. intervened C. interconnected D. interviewed
55. After a concert tour of Europe, Canada, and the US, he will _____ his work on a five-language opera.
 A. confine B. indulge C. resume D. undergo
56. This earthquake was a major _____ in which a great many lives were lost.
 A. threat B. casualty C. disaster D. charge
57. In the laboratory, the astronauts are _____ conditions that resemble those of space flight.
 A. subjected to B. dominated by C. referred to D. presented to
58. Talking about a future career, I'd prefer to be a lawyer _____ teacher.
 A. than a B. to being a C. than to be a D. rather than a
59. Children are usually _____ about things around them.
 A. acquisitive B. confirmative C. unquisitive D. passive
60. The shape of Italy on a map has often been compared _____ a long Wellington boot.

- A. with B. like C. to D. as to
61. Experts say that overpopulation is a serious _____ to human survival.
A. plight B. drainage C. obstacle D. confrontation
62. Both parents were _____ when they couldn't find the missing child.
A. beyond themselves B. above themselves
C. off themselves D. beside themselves
63. The doctor did not _____ the possibility of food poisoning.
A. rule out B. set out C. pick out D. hand out
64. She has become a much more _____ teacher.
A. exacting B. expecting C. exerting D. exemplifying
65. The invention of a cotton gin by Whitney in 1793 made cotton yarn more _____ than linen yarn.
A. economy B. economic C. economics D. economical

Part VI Reading Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A Reading Comprehension

In this section there are four 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 on your Answer Sheet.

Text A

Most authorities agree that we are subject to genetic influences, but the question remains: do genes dictate or merely predispose?

A well-crafted estimate comes from a study reported in the New England Journal of Medicine. Dr. I. A. Sprensen in Copenhagen, Denmark, looked at the lives of 960 people adopted at a young age to compare the diseases they died of prematurely with the diseases that caused the deaths of their natural parents or their adoptive parents.

Surprisingly, strong genetic influences seemed to be repellent to infectious diseases such as pneumonia, tuberculosis—commonly thought of as being “caught” instead of inherited. In contrast, family environment, not genetics, seems to be the predominant factor with cancer; adoptees were five times more likely to die of cancer if a adoptive parent had died of the diseases before age 50.

The researchers speculate that genes may determine the strength of the immune system, which could help explain how an infectious disease could have a hereditary link. But they also found an encouraging note: life-style plays an important role in determining risks for heart disease and cancer. Good health, then, is not just in the genes—it's also in how you wear them.

66. Dr. I. A. Sprensen studied 960 people _____.
A. who died at young ages
B. whose parents died when they were young
C. who were adopted and died at young ages

- D. whose adoptive parents died when they were young
67. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
- A. Genes dictate human health.
 - B. Heart disease is determined by genetic influences.
 - C. Genetics could be a determinant factor with infectious diseases.
 - D. Genes have nothing to do with the cancer patients if they are adopted at young ages.
68. According to the author, infectious diseases are more closely linked with a person's _____.
- A. age of his adoption
 - B. family environment
 - C. life-style
 - D. immune system

Text B

Nuclear power supplies 5% of the world's energy from more than 400 plants. But with the exception of France and Japan, the rich world has stopped ordering new reactors. A technology that was once deemed both clean and "too cheap to meter" has proved to be neither. The industry's chief hope now rests on the poor world. Western firms with reactors to sell will be flocking to Tokyo on October 8th for the World Energy Congress, a giant jamboree for the energy business. Asia, where electricity demand from developing countries is growing 8% a year, will be on everyone's lips. New reactors are planned in China, Indonesia, South Korea, Pakistan and India. It is good news for the reactors vendors; but these countries are making a mistake.

The economic arguments for building new nuclear plants are flawed. The marginal costs of generating electricity from nuclear may be tiny, but, as the technology now stands, huge and uncertain costs are involved in building the power stations, dealing with spent fuel, and decommissioning. Many western governments which sang nuclei's praises now admit that gas and hydro power can produce cheaper electricity.

The economics of nuclear power in the poor world could prove to be worse still. As in the rich world, fossil fuels such as gas and coal are invariably cheaper. In China the case for nuclear power may be a little stronger as domestic reserves of coal—though huge—are located far from some areas of growing electricity demand. But most developing countries, including China, are strapped for cash and need to increase electricity supply quickly to meet soaring demand. Nuclear plants fail on both counts: they are hugely capital-intensive, and can take as long as ten years to build.

Those still charmed by nuclear power nowadays make three new arguments in its favor: that it is a defense against climate change, against another OPEC—administered oil shock, and against the inevitable exhaustion of fossil fuels. None bears close examination.

69. Nuclear reactors _____.
- A. have ceased to go into operation
 - B. are assumed to sell in Asia
 - C. keep the favor of the rich world
 - D. are rejected by France and Japan
70. The author seems to suggest that _____.
- A. it pays to build nuclear power stations
 - B. western countries refused to buy nuclear reactors
 - C. nuclear reactors are in great demand in developing countries

- D. nuclear power is costly to the rich world, let alone the poor world
71. According to the article, which of the following statements is true?
- A. China will deny itself to the complete use of nuclear power.
 - B. China is supposed to use nuclear power to a degree.
 - C. The arguments in favor of building nuclear power are justifiable.
 - D. Most developing countries are not pressed for either time or money.
72. The advantages noted by those for nuclear power _____.
- A. are utterly groundless
 - B. are approved unanimously
 - C. are fully testified
 - D. are subject to examination

Text C

The announcement that England's mad cow disease was involved in 10 cases of fatal human brain disorder has been met with understandable hysteria. The market for British beef collapsed, 100,000 farmers' jobs are in jeopardy, and the government is trying to defuse a crisis that could cause millions of dollars in losses.

But what is striking about the situation is how sharply the decisive public reaction to the crisis contrasts with the cautious language in the announcement. Scientists said consumption of contaminated beef was the most likely explanation for 10 cases of a similar human illness called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease—nothing more definite than that.

The crisis is a telling example of a phenomenon occurring ever more frequently: A complex scientific debate is suddenly thrust upon an anxious public that is ill-equipped to understand it. Instant communications, combined with the greater willingness of government and industry leaders to go public with their scientific disputes, trigger concern. The core of real science gets overwhelmed by a flurry of "junk science" — conflicting statements by politicians, confusing press reports, legal deposition, even dueling ads.

The real problem is the nature of scientific inquiry, which inevitably involves uncertainty. Researchers cannot say conclusively whether mad cow disease poses a risk to humans. They don't know the extent of the epidemic or how it can be stopped. Indeed, they can't even agree on the cause. "This is tremulously difficult for the public to sort out. If scientists are disagreeing what's the citizen to presume." asks Paul Slovic, an American psychologist at Decision Research in Eugene.

One lesson to be drawn from the mad cow crisis is that governments shouldn't cut funding for basic research, which can help prevent tomorrow's crises. But the only real solution is for government and industry leaders to use scientific information responsibly. Unresolved scientific disputes have become a fact of modern life. Nothing else so clearly illustrates science's limits.

73. The announcement indicating the connection between the mad cow disease and the fatal human brain disorder has brought about _____.
- A. a drastic decline in beef consumption
 - B. unemployment of 100,000 farmers
 - C. the British government's decisive action to prevent future crises
 - D. scientific disputes concerning the nature of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
74. We can infer from the article that Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease _____.

- A. is an epidemic fatal to humans as well as to cattle
 - B. is caused by eating contaminated beef
 - C. is incurable but preventable
 - D. is still under scientific investigation
75. The public reaction to the crisis could be best defined as _____.
- A. violent
 - B. pessimistic
 - C. panic-stricken
 - D. incredulous
76. In the author's opinion, which of the following should not be held responsible for the crisis?
- A. Uncertainty in explaining the cause of the human brain disorder.
 - B. Irresponsibility of government officials in using scientific information.
 - C. Misleading news reports written by journalists.
 - D. Advertisements competing for public attention and market.
77. Which of the following does the author regard as the most important in preventing future crises of this kind?
- A. The government should give more money to basic research.
 - B. The public should not be officially given scientific information which might lead to confusion.
 - C. Advertisers should use more cautious language in promoting new products.
 - D. Scientists should settle their disputes before informing the public of their discoveries.

Text D

A note from this laboratory reported that both *Ae. aegypti* and *An. quadrimaculatus* would ingest a skim milk and honey solution from a saturated cotton pad and would subsequently develop and lay viable eggs. In the present study, numerous substances in sugar solution and on saturated pads were fed to cages of 200 fertile female *aedes* for 16 days. Although the test food was always available to the mosquitoes, no attempt was made to control the amount of food ingested or the number of insects feeding at any time. Of the foods tested, only certain proteins or their enzymatic hydrolyzates were found to stimulate egg production. Daily counts of the eggs laid over a 16 day period have been totaled for several of these foods (Table 1). Oviposition by *An. quadrimaculatus* followed the feeding of either egg albumin or proteose peptone, the only foods tested on this species other than milk.

Table 1. Egg production from test foods

Food	Eggs(No.)
citratd (hemolyzed) beef blood.....	15,905
fresh skim milk.....	3,072
powdered egg albumin.....	9,408
proteose peptone.....	2,815
enzymatic digest of soybean meal.....	1, 092
enzymatic digest of yeast.....	2,416
enzymatic digest of casein.....	7,409
enzymatic digest of lactalbumin.....	2,733

The values represent egg production after 16 days from 200 *Ae. aegypti* females. The liquid foods contained

90 ml plus 10 ml of honey; the dry foods contained 10 g plus 10 ml of honey diluted to 100 ml with water.

78. Which of the following statements best characterizes the study reported above?
- A. A control group should have been used.
 - B. Egg-laying of mosquitoes is related to the food eaten.
 - C. Egg production occurs sooner after feeding on proteins than fats.
 - D. Liquid foods are better for egg production than solid foods.
79. It is noted that egg production was greatest for the mosquitoes fed citrated beef blood. From this it may be concluded that _____.
- A. citrated beef blood is an egg-production stimulant
 - B. citrated beef blood is more closely related chemically to eggs than other foods
 - C. mosquitoes ate more of this food than other foods
 - D. mosquitoes have greater preference for this food than for other foods
80. Which of the following hypotheses was most important to the experiment?
- A. *Ae. aegypti* produces more eggs than does *An. quadrimaculatus*.
 - B. Kind rather than quantity of food influences egg production of *Ae. aegypti*.
 - C. Oviposition by *An. quadrimaculatus* is produced only by proteins.
 - D. Some kinds of foods stimulate egg production of *Ae. aegypti* more than do others.

Section B Skimming & Scanning

In this section there are 5 passages with a total of 10 multiple-choice questions. Skim or scan them as required and then mark your answers on your Answer Sheet.

Text E

81. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. What causes oil spills.
- B. Where oil spills occur.
- C. How to treat oil spills.
- D. How often oil spills take place.

Today I will be illustrating how industry can cooperate with the natural environment. The particular case to be discussed here is the attempt to clean up offshore spillages. A difficulty with oil, and poisonous chemicals for that matter, is what to do with spills. As you all know, spills at sea endanger the plant and animal life in the area. Now, however, there appears to be a solution: sponge the oil up, literally. A new product that repels water but soaks up oil and other chemicals is now available. This product can be sprinkled over an oil spill at sea. The tiny particles swell to the size of grain kernels and as a result can be scooped up. Finally, the saturated sponges can be processed to recover the oil, so that not only is wild life saved, but the oil is too.

Text F

82. Where does this talk probably take place?

- A. In a laboratory.
- B. In a classroom.
- C. At a computer-chip manufacturing plant.
- D. At a construction site of a dam.

83. What is the main topic of the passage?

- A. A new method to track fish.
- B. New resources of electric power.
- C. A new surgical procedure.
- D. New ways to feed fish.

Before we move on to the next laboratory, I want to explain what we are doing at this point

in our research procedure. In the tank area of the lab, my assistants are working with one species of fish. In this case, it's salmon. You know that one characteristic of salmon is their migration upstream to spawn, that is, they travel upstream to reproduce. Well, in the Columbia River, the salmon are disappearing somewhere along their migration route. We want to learn where they vanish, so that we can learn why. The lab assistants are implanting computer chips no bigger than a grain of rice into the salmon. Why computer chips, you might ask? Well, in the past we used to mark salmon by implanting bits of marked wire. But in order to retrieve the information later, we have to catch the fish. Thanks to these new transmitters, the computer chips, we can track the course of the salmon without having to destroy them. You see we have placed a series of wire loop antennas like this one along the river. With the implanted computer chips the salmon's location is transmitted whenever the fish pass by each of these antennas. In this way we can monitor each fish more than once and can track their progress more easily. We already know that many hydroelectric dams on the river present problems for the salmon when they migrate. But we are not sure yet how these dams have contributed to the decline of the salmon population. Maybe through the use of these chips we can find out.

Text G

84. Who is the speaker in this passage?

- A. Professor James.
- B. The trip leader.
- C. The bus driver.
- D. A member of Professor James' family.

85. What should the students do before the trip?

- A. Write a report.
- B. Read the prepared material.
- C. Speak to Professor James.
- D. Take lunch.

I want to thank Professor James for letting me have a couple of minutes of class time to let me tell you about our field trip tomorrow. We'll be leaving by bus at eight in the morning and returning at about five. Please bring your lunch. As you know, this trip is a requirement of the course. You're all expected to participate and then write up a report in your laboratory notebook. I've put together a handout to orient you; please pick it up after class and read it tonight. In it, I discuss the members of the pine family, found here in the northeast. As you have learned, the pine family is composed of pines, larches, spruces, hemlocks, Douglas firs and true firs. With the exception of Douglas firs, which grow only in the western part of the country, we'll be looking at examples of them all. The sketches in the handout should help you distinguish the various types of trees. As you trip leader tomorrow, I'll try to make the experience a rewarding one, but the field trip is a little like a bank; what you get out of it depends on what you put into it.

Text H

86. Which country first made cotton into cloth?

- A. India.
- B. Greece.
- C. Spain.
- D. America.

87. When was cotton exported to Europe?

- A. 1500 BC.
- B. 500 BC.
- C. 800 AD.
- D. 1500 AD.

Cotton is the most important source of man's clothing. Today, about three out of every four people in the world wear clothing made of cotton. Cotton has had a long history. Fifteen hundred