

马得英语系列丛书



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编写：大学英语4、6级考试研究中心

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江澄子 主编

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前 言

《大学英语教学大纲》规定,语言测试要“着眼于考核学生的语言能力和交际能力,准确性和流利程度。”教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力和译的能力,以及初步的写和说的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此,大学英语考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

对于标准化考试来说,每次考试的试卷不同,但所考核的内容(语言知识和能力)总体保持不变,试卷形式相对稳定。主要包括以下几部分:

一、听力理解部分

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力,包括理解主旨大意、重要的事实细节、理解隐含的意义、语言的交际功能、理解谈话人的观点态度等。听力理解部分主要考核的是语言能力,避免了测验智力、记忆力或背景知识等语言外的能力。

听力理解部分目前分为对话和短篇听力材料两部分,所选材料是学生熟悉的对话、讲话、叙述、解说等,语言比较口语化,避免了采用书面语言太强的材料。所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表规定的范围。

二、阅读理解部分

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。包括掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系,理解文章的深层含义。阅读理解不但要求准确,而且要有一定的速度。

阅读材料的特点是:

(1) 题材广泛,包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识都能为学生所理解;

(2) 体裁多样,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等,体现了学术英语(English for Academic Purposes)的特点;

(3) 语言难度及词汇量符合教学大纲规定的范围。

三、词语用法和语法结构部分

词语用法部分主要测试学生对词和短语的意义、搭配和用法的掌握程度,语法结构部分则主要测试正确使用语法结构的能力,词语用法和语法结构题在四、六级中各占有一定的比例。

四、完形填空部分

完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。完形填空部分的选材原则与阅读理解部分相同,要求学生在全面理解内容的基础上答题,填入的词项中虚词和实词各占一定比例。

五、综合改错部分

综合改错部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力,不但要求学生能够识别错误而且能够写出正确的语言形式,因此是一种对语言表达能力的测试。综合改错部分的选材是:题材熟悉,没有背景知识方面的困难,文章难度略浅于阅读理解材料,文章内容有一定的逻辑展开。短文中有 10 个错误(不含拼写错误或标点错误),要求学生改正。错误分三种类型,一种是需要改正某个词,一种是需要增添某个词,一种是需要删除某个词。需要改正的错误有的是局部性的,有的是全局性的,涉及篇章结构;两者有一定比例,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上改正错误,使短文的意思完整、语言正确。

六、短文写作部分

短文写作部分的目的是考核学生运用英语书面表达思想的能力,四级要求学生在 30 分钟内写出一篇短文,不少于 100 词,六级不少于 120 词。试卷上可能给出题目、或要求看图作文、或根据所给文章(英语或汉语)写成摘要或大意、或给出关键词或提纲要求写成短文等等。

为了使学生熟悉四、六级考试题型,本书汇集了历年考试的全真题,并对其进行了详细的解释。四级、六级考试题各 16 套,并分别配有四盘磁带。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎广大师生批评指正。

大学英语四、六级考试研究中心

2001 年 2 月

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1993 年 1 月六级试题

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

C) 4 hours.

B) 3 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) It was misleading. C) It was rather boring.
B) It was enjoyable. D) It was just so.
2. A) Pop music. C) Folk music.
B) Classical music. D) All kinds of music.
3. A) He will fly directly to his destination. C) He is still not sure how to get there.
B) He has to change at Albany. D) He must change at Jacksonville.
4. A) It's late. C) It's empty.
B) It's crowded. D) It's on time.
5. A) Unusual. C) Serious.
B) Enthusiastic. D) Threatening.
6. A) Her name is on the top of the list. C) She is expecting a job interview.
B) She will be the last to be interviewed. D) She must fix a date for the job.
7. A) The husband is not so observant.
B) The wife is annoyed at her husband's complaint.
C) The husband hasn't told the truth.
D) The wife is going to the hairdresser's.
8. A) The student miss their professor very much.
B) The professor didn't give the lesson.

C) A new course will begin next Monday.

D) Some homework was assigned to the students.

9. A) She accepted their request.

B) She rejected their request.

C) She agreed to consider their request.

D) She asked them to come with the other.

10. A) At work.

C) At the meeting.

B) Back at home.

D) Away from home.

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Question 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Cheap clothes.

C) Fashionable clothes.

B) Expensive clothes.

D) Informal clothes.

12. A) They enjoy loud music.

C) They want to have their children.

B) They seldom lose their temper.

D) They enjoy modern dances.

13. A) Her twin sister often brings friends home and this annoys the speaker.

B) They can't agree on the color of the room.

C) They can't agree on the kind of furniture.

D) The speaker likes to keep things neat while her twin sister doesn't.

Passage Two

Question 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) In the first semester.

C) In the third semester.

B) In the second semester.

D) In the fourth semester.

15. A) She is ill.

C) Her husband wants her to.

B) She is too old.

D) Her husband is ill.

16. A) His father.

C) His girl friend.

B) His mother.

D) His teacher.

17. A) He has decided to continue his studies.

B) He has still to make a decision.

C) He has decided to give up his job.

D) He has still to take a part time job.

Passage Three

Question 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Twenty years.

C) A couple of years.

- B) A couple of weeks. D) Five years.
19. A) David had been selling cars. C) David had become a salesman.
B) David had taught business. D) David had made a lot of money.
20. A) Rich people are not happy.
B) Being rich is the best thing in the world.
C) Being rich is not always a good thing.
D) Rich people are usually with their families.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Protests at the use of animals in research have taken a new and fearful character in Britain with the attempted murder of two British scientists by the terrorist technique of the pre-planted car-bomb.

The research community will rightly be alarmed at these developments, which have two objectives: to arouse public attention and to frighten people working in research with animals. The first need is that everything should be done to identify those responsible for the crimes and to put them on trail. The Defence Research Society has taken the practical step of offering a reward of 10,000 pounds for information leading to those responsible, but past experience is not encouraging. People are unlikely to be tempted by such offers. The professional police will similarly be confronted by the usual problem of finding a needle in a haystack.

That is why the *intellectual* (知识分子) community in Britain and elsewhere must act more vigorously in its own defence. There are several steps that can be taken, of which the chief one is to demand of all the organizations that exist with the declared objectives of safeguarding the interests of animals that they should declare clearly where they stand on violence towards people. And it will not be enough for the chairmen and chairwomen of these organizations to utter *placatory* (安抚的) statements on behalf of all their members. These people should also undertake that it will be a test of continuing membership in their organizations that members and would be members should declare that they will take no part in acts of violence against human beings. Even such undertakings would not be fully effective: people, after all, can lie. But at least they would distinguish the organizations entitled to a continuing voice in the dialogue with the research community about the rights of animals in research from the organizations that deserve no say.

21. The words "these developments" (Para. 2, Line 1) most probably refer to
A) the acts of violence against scientists
B) the use of animals in research
C) the techniques of planting bombs in cars

- D) the establishment of new animal protection organization
22. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
- A) The police abandoned their efforts to find the criminals.
- B) The terrorists escaped with the help of their organizations.
- C) The attempted murder caused grave anxiety among British scientists.
- D) People sympathized murder caused grave anxiety among British scientists.
23. The author's purpose in writing his article is to demand that animal-protecting organizations

- A) declare their objectives clearly
- B) give up the use of violence
- C) continue the dialogue with the scientific community
- D) help to find those responsible for the attempted murder
24. In the author's opinion _____
- A) since people can lie, the problem about the rights of scientists can't be solved
- B) animal-protecting organizations about be held responsible for acts of violence against scientists
- C) animal protection organizations should be declared illegal
- D) the scientists should take effective measures to protect themselves
25. What does the word "they" (Para. 3, Line 4) refer to?
- A) The animal-protecting organizations.
- B) The organizations that will talk with the research community.
- C) Those who support the use of animals in research.
- D) Those who support the animal-protection organizations.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The earlier type of suburb, which was most dependent on the railroad, had a special advantage that could be fully appreciated only after it had disappeared. These suburbs, spread out along a railroad line, were discontinuous and properly spaced; and without the aid of *legislation* (法规) they were limited in population as well as area; for the biggest rarely held as many as ten thousand people, and under five thousand was more usual. In 1950, for example, Bronxville, New York, a typical upper-class suburb, had 6,778 people, while Riverside, Illinois, founded as early as 1869, had only 9,153.

The size and scale of the suburb, that of a neighborhood unit, was not entirely the result of its open planning, which favored low densities. Being served by a railroad line, with station stops from three to five miles apart, there was a natural limit to the spread of any particular community. House had to be sited "within easy walking distance of the railroad station," as some old residents would point out; and only those wealthy enough to afford a horse and a carriage dared to penetrate farther into the open country.

Through its spaced station stops, the railroad suburb was at first kept from spreading or excessively increasing in numbers, for a natural greenbelt, often still under cultivation as park, gar-

dens, remained between the suburbs and increased the available recreation area. Occasionally, in a few happy areas like Westchester, between 1915 and 1935 a parkway, like the Bronx River parkway, accompanied by continuous strip of park for *pedestrian* (散步的人) use, not yet overrun by a constant stream of urban traffic, added to the perfection of the whole suburban pattern. Whatever one might say of the social disadvantages this was in many ways a perfect physical environment. But it lasted less than a generation.

26. What was the special advantage of the old type of suburb?

- A) Its nearness to the railroad.
- B) The vastness of its open space.
- C) Its small size in area and population.
- D) The high social status of its residents.

27. The size of the old suburb was limited because _____.

- A) people wanted to live near a railroad station
- B) it was originally planned by railroad companies
- C) there was a law governing the size of the suburb
- D) local inhabitants didn't like to out in the country

28. "happy areas" (Para 3, Line 4) were areas where _____.

- A) life was enjoyed by everyone
- B) more roads were built to bypass the heavy traffic
- C) a greenbelt was available solely for recreation
- D) people could have lots of fun

29. It is evident that the writer _____.

- A) finds urban life uncomfortable
- B) prefers life in the countryside
- C) feels disappointed in the changes of suburbs
- D) advocates the idea of returning to nature

30. The topic discussed in the passage is "_____".

- A) the size and scale of suburban neighborhood units
- B) the advantage of old-type suburbs
- C) the location of railroad stations
- D) the concept of the suburban pattern

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Recent stories in the newspapers and magazines suggest that teaching and research contradict each other, that research plays too prominent a part in academic promotions, and that teaching is badly underemphasized. There is an element of truth in these statements, but they also ignore deeper and more important relationships.

Research experience is an essential element of hiring and promotion at a research university because it is the emphasis on research that distinguishes such a university from an arts college. Some professors, however, neglect teaching for research and that presents a problem.

Most research universities reward outstanding teaching, but the greatest recognition is usually given for achievements in research. Part of the reason is the difficulty of judging teaching. A

highly responsible and tough professor is usually appreciated by top students who want to be challenged, but disliked by those whose records are less impressive. The mild professor gets overall ratings that are usually high, but there is a sense of disappointment in the part of the best students, exactly those for whom the system should present the greatest challenges. Thus, a university trying to promote professors primarily on the teaching qualities would have to confront this confusion.

As modern science moves faster, two forces are exerted on professor: one is the time needed to keep on with the profession; the other is the time needed to teach. The training of new scientists requires outstanding teaching at the research university as well as the arts college. Although scientists are usually "made" in the elementary schools, scientists can be "lost" by poor teaching at the college and graduate school levels. The solution is not to separate teaching and research, but to recognize that the combination is difficult but vital. The title of professor should be given only to those who profess, and it is perhaps time for universities to reserve it for those willing to be an earnest part of the community of scholars. Professors unwilling to teach can be called "distinguished research investigators" or something else.

The pace of modern science makes it increasingly difficult to be a great researcher and a great teacher. Yet many are described in just those terms. Those who say we can separate teaching and research simply do not understand the system but those who say the problem will disappear are not fulfilling their responsibilities.

31. What idea does the author want to convey in the first paragraph?
- A) It is wrong to overestimate the importance of teaching.
 - B) Teaching and research are contradictory to each other.
 - C) Research can never be emphasized too much.
 - D) The relationship between teaching and research should not be simplified.
32. In academic promotions research universities still attach more importance to research partly because _____.
- A) research improves the quality of teaching
 - B) students who want to be challenged appreciate research professors
 - C) it is difficult to evaluate teaching quality objectively
 - D) professors with achievements in research are usually responsible and tough
33. According to the fourth paragraph, which of the following will the author probably agree with?
- A) Distinguished professors at research universities should concentrate on research only.
 - B) The separation of teaching from research can lower the quality of future scientists.
 - C) It is of utmost importance to improve teaching in elementary schools in order to train new scientists.
 - D) The rapid developments of modern science makes it impossible to combine teaching with research.
34. The title of professor should be given only to those who, first and foremost, do _____

- A)teaching B)field work C)scientific research D)investigation

35. The phrase "the problem"(Para. 5, Line 3) refers to _____.

- A)raising the status of teaching
B)the combination of teaching with research
C)the separation of teaching from research
D)improving the status of research

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

I have had just about enough of being treated like a second-class citizen, simply because I happened to be that put upon member of society — a customer. The more I go into shops and hotels, banks and post offices, railway stations, airports and the like, the more I'm convinced that things are being run solely to suit the firm, the system, or the union. There seems to be a new *motto*(座右铭) for the so-called 'service' organization-Staff Before Service. How often, for example, have you queued for what seems like hours at the Post Office or the supermarket because there weren't enough staff on duty at all the service counters? Surely in these days of high unemployment it must be possible to increase counter staff. Yet supermarkets, hinting darkly at higher prices, claim that bringing all their cash registers into operation at any time would increase expenses. And the Post Office says we cannot expect all their service counters to be occupied 'at times when demand is low'.

It's the same with hotels. Because waiters and kitchen staff must finish when it suits them, dining rooms close earlier or menu choice is diminished. As for us guests (and how the meaning of that word has been cut away little by little), we just have to put up with it. There's also the nonsense of so many friendly hotel night porters having been gradually with drawn from service in the interests of 'efficiency' (i. e. profits) and replaced by coin-eating machines which supply everything from beer to medicine, not to mention the creeping threat of the tea-making set in your room: a kettle with teabags, milk bags and lump sugar. Who wants to wake up to a raw teabag? I don't, especially when I am paying for 'service'.

Our only hope is to hammer our irritation whenever and wherever we can and, if all else fails, restore that other, older saying — Take Our Custom (买卖) Elsewhere.

36. The author feels that nowadays customers are _____.

- A)not worthy of special treatment
B)not provided with proper service
C)considered to be inferior members of society
D)regarded as privileged

37. In the author's opinion, the quality of service is changing because _____.

- A)the staff are less considerate than their employers
B)customers are becoming more demanding
C)customers are unwilling to pay extra money
D)more consideration is given to the staff than customers

38. According to the author, long queues at counters are caused by _____.

- A) the diminishing supply of good staff C) inefficient staff
 B) lack of cooperation among staff D) deliberate understaffing
39. The disappearance of old-style hotel porters can be attributed to the fact that _____
 A) self-service provides a cheaper alternative
 B) the personal touch is less appreciated nowadays
 C) machines are more reliable than human beings
 D) few people are willing to do this type of work
40. The author's final solution to the problem discussed in the passage is _____
 A) to put up with whatever service is provided
 B) to make strong complaints wherever necessary
 C) to fully utilize all kinds of coin-eating machines
 D) to go where good service is available

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. When Mobammed, a friend of mine from the Middle East, first went to the United Kingdom to attend the university, _____ with women in the same classes.
 A) he's never before studied C) he would never before study
 B) he couldn't before study D) he hasn't before studied
42. America will never again have as a nation the spirit of adventure as it _____ before the West was settled.
 A) has B) did C) was D) would
43. The cars were _____ because it was impossible to go any further in the fog.
 A) sacrificed B) transported C) abandoned D) removed
44. The new designs of the Christmas stamps are always waited for with keen _____
 A) irritation B) prediction C) reception D) anticipation
45. Buck Helm, a retired salesman, survived _____ alive for 90 hours in his car.
 A) being buried B) having buried C) burying D) to be buried
46. We have had to raise our prices because of the increase in the cost of _____ materials.
 A) primitive B) rough C) original D) raw
47. Indeed, almost every scientist now finds it impossible to read all the works relevant to his own subject, _____ extensively outside of it.
 A) much more to read C) much less to read
 B) much less reading D) still more reading
48. It is up to the Government to tackle the air pollution problem and _____ measures in line with the council's suggestions.

- A)set about B)work out C)fill up D)bring over
49. All that day my father was in _____ as he had lost his wallet.
A)great anxiety B)ambition C)ill humour D)hospitality
50. We preferred to postpone the meeting _____ it without the presence of our president.
A)rather than hold B)than to hold C)rather than held D)to holding
51. Many people, if not most, _____ literary taste as an elegant accomplishment, by acquiring which they will complete themselves, and make themselves finally fit as members of a correct society.
A)look on B)look down C)look in D)look into
52. What a good listener is able to do is to process what he hears on the basis of the context _____.
A)it occurring in B)occurred in it C)occurring in it D)it occurs in
53. The car accident was _____ to the driver's violation of the traffic regulations.
A)assigned B)contributed C)attributed D)transferred
54. She is a very _____ student. She's always talking about travelling to outer space!
A)imaginary B)imaginative C)imaginable D)imagining
55. His lectures on Roman history would do credit _____ a real expert.
A)in B)to C)of D)with
56. My grandpa gave me a watch, which is made of gold, _____ I keep to this day.
A)and thus B)and C)so D)and which
57. I have devoted four weekends to writing papers and now I feel I _____ a rest.
A)deserve B)preserve C)conceive D)receive
58. I found myself _____ to the spot where the experiment was being performed whenever I had some time to spare.
A)draws B)drawing C)drawn D)draw
59. The construction of a 5-million-ton iron and steel works is now under _____.
A)conclusion B)contribution C)continuation D)consideration
60. Mary found it difficult to _____ Jim's father when he disapproved of their marriage.
A)stand for B)stand out C)stand by D)stand up to
61. President Banda's background as a doctor has given him _____ into the medical problems that face the country.
A)a view B)a vision C)an insight D)a sight
62. I wish _____ to Stockholm when I was in Sweden. I hear it's a beautiful city.
A)I went B)I had gone C)I have gone D)having gone
63. He _____ his job in order to engage in full-time writing.
A)upheld B)resigned from C)undertook D)took over
64. The West is traditionally the land of the pioneers and the cowboys, where _____ could be easily made in cattle or land.
A)fortunes B)property C)opportunities D)treasure

65. I didn't sent out my application form last week, but I _____.
A) had to B) should have C) would do D) might have to
66. Vostok is close to the coldest spot in the world, where an _____ minus 128.6 F was recorded in 1983.
A) unreliable B) extra C) incredible D) impossible
67. It is human nature to think back to a Golden Age _____ one's country was strong and respected.
A) when B) provided C) as D) unless
68. I don't mind a bit if you bring your friends in for a drink, but it is rather too much when sixteen people arrive _____ for dinner.
A) unusually B) excessively C) consequently D) unexpectedly
69. Faced with all the difficulties, the girl _____ her mother for comfort.
A) turned over B) turned from C) turned to D) turned up
70. David is the _____ holder of the world 5,000-meter world record, but there is no guarantee that he will win in the Olympic Games.
A) current B) predominant C) prevailing D) decisive

Part IV

Error Correction

(15 minutes)

Direction: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blank provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our periods. Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

When you board a plane, a machine may soon be scanning more than your bages — it may be studying your face. A computer comes onto the market recently which promises to be able to recognize faces at a glance from a video camera.

The system, known as PARES, has many possible use in different fields but the most prominent is like to be monitoring crowds at airports for known terrorists. Such a task is far

1. time

2. /

3. the

71. _____

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____