

· 邹 申 总主编

# TEM4

MODEL TESTS

## 英语专业四级考试 模拟试题集

(2016新题型版)

☆ 主编 / 杨任明    ☆ 副主编 / 林文华 卢军坪

上海外语教育出版社  
SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS  
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四级考试  
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# 总序

英语专业四、八级考试(Test for English Majors,简称 TEM)是我国自主开发的一个考试系列。四级考试对象为在校的二年级英语专业学生,八级考试对象是四年级英语专业学生。TEM 考试根据《高等学校英语专业本科教学质量国家标准(征求意见稿)》的培养规格以及《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》规定的教学要求,阶段性检查学生的英语语言运用能力(包括语言知识)。

TEM 考试从 2016 年起按照高校外语专业教学测试办公室的《关于英语专业四、八级考试题型调整的说明》命题和实施。

TEM4 考试的题型、题数、计分、比重和时间列表如下:

序号	题号	各部分名称	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间(分钟)
I		听写	作答题	1	10	10%	10
II	(1)-(10) 1-10	听力理解 A 讲座 B 会话	作答题 选择题	10 10	20	20%	20
III	11-30	语言知识	选择题	20	20	20%	10
IV	31-40	完型填空	选择题	10	10	10%	10
V	41-55 (41-50) (51-55)	阅读理解 A 选择题 B 简答题	选择题 作答题	15	20	20%	35
VI		写作	作答题	1	20	20%	45
合计				67	100	100%	130

TEM8 考试的题型、题数、计分、比重和时间列表如下：

序号	题号	各部分名称	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间(分钟)
I	(A1)-(A10) 1-10	听力理解					25
		A 讲座	作答题	15	15	15%	
		B 会话	选择题	10	10	10%	
II	11-24 25-32	阅读理解		22	30	30%	45
		A 选择题	选择题				
		B 简答题	作答题				
III	(B1)-(B10)	语言知识	作答题	10	10	10%	15
V		翻译	作答题	1	15	15%	20
VI		写作	作答题	1	20	20%	45
合计				59	100	100%	150

TEM 考试开考至今已有二十余年。据统计,2015 年 TEM4 考试人数为 26 万左右,参考学校 882 所。TEM8 考试人数为 20 万左右,参考学校 871 所。目前,TEM 考试的权威性不断提高,在教学中的评估功能也不断凸现,已成为各校英语专业本科教学评估的一项重要指标。

本系列按照高校外语专业教学测试办公室的《关于英语专业四、八级考试题型调整的说明》要求编写,旨在向考生、教师和其他有关人员全面、系统地介绍 2016 年起 TEM 考试的性质、目的、内容等,使读者熟悉和了解考试的基本项目和所涉及的语言技能和能力。本书通过翔实的项目介绍、考生错误辨析及具有针对性的练习,提高学生的语言水平,使单纯的应试准备转变为训练与提高语言运用能力的过程。

来自全国多所著名(外语)高校的专家和教授参与了本系列的编写工作。他们在英语专业教学与研究方面颇有建树,其中大部分编者还在不同时期参与了英语专业考试大纲的修订、阅卷等项工作。本系列是他们多年教学研究和实践的结晶。

在编写过程中,我们得到了高校外语专业教学测试办公室的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

邹 申

2015 年 11 月 8 日

# 前 言

本《英语专业四级考试模拟试题集》是根据高校外语专业教学测试办公室今年八月最新公布的《关于英语专业四级考试(TEM4)题型调整的说明》(以下简称为《说明》)编写完成的。

本书由 8 套完整的模拟试卷和试题答案分析组成。模拟试卷在试题的内容、形式、题量和难易程度方面,都严格参照了《说明》的各项要求。试题答案分析精辟清晰,有助于帮助使用者解答做题时所遇到的问题。

为了便于本试题集使用者了解,附录《说明》如下:

## 关于英语专业四级考试(TEM4)题型调整的说明

外语专业教学测试专家委员会经过讨论,通过英语专业四级考试(TEM4)题型调整方案,并决定从 2016 年起对 TEM4 考试的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。

高校外语专业教学测试办公室

2015 年 8 月

## 总 则

### 一、考试目的:

本考试旨在考核英语专业二年级学生综合运用各项基本技能的能力以及学生对语音、词汇、语法、语篇等英语语言知识的掌握程度。

### 二、考试性质与范围:

本考试属于标准参照性教学检查类考试。考试范围包括听、读、写技能以及语法、词汇知识。

### 三、考试时间、对象与命题:

本考试在英语专业本科第四学期举行,每年一次。考试对象为高校英语专业二年级学生。本考试由外语专业教学测试专家委员会组织有关测试专家命题,外语专业教学测

试办公室负责考试的实施。

#### 四、考试形式:

为了有效地考核学生综合运用各项基本技能的能力,既兼顾考试的科学性、客观性,又考虑到考试的可行性,本考试采用多种试题形式,以保证考试的效度和信度。

#### 五、考试内容:

本考试共有六个部分:听写、听力理解、语言知识、完型填空、阅读理解、写作。整个考试需时 130 分钟。

### I. 听写(Part I: Dictation)

#### 1. 测试要求:

(a) 能在全面理解内容的基础上逐字逐句写出所听材料。

(b) 考试时间 10 分钟。

#### 2. 测试形式:

本部分采用作答题形式。所听材料共念四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读,录音语速为每分钟 120 个单词,让学生听懂材料大意。第二、三遍朗读时意群、分句和句子之间留出 15 秒的空隙,让学生书写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读,让学生检查。

#### 3. 测试目的:

测试学生听力理解能力、拼写熟练程度以及正确运用标点符号的能力。

#### 4. 选材原则:

(a) 题材广泛,以学生日常校园和社会生活话题为主。

(b) 听写材料难度略低于中等难度。

(c) 听写材料长度约 80-90 个单词。

### II. 听力理解(Part II: Listening Comprehension)

#### 1. 测试要求:

(a) 能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活、社会生活和学习的演讲和会话。能理解大意,领会说话者的态度、感情和真实意图。

(b) 能做简单笔记。

(c) 能辨别各种英语变体(如美国英语、英国英语、澳大利亚英语等)。

(d) 考试时间约 20 分钟。

#### 2. 测试形式:

本部分采用填空题和选择题,分两节:Section A 和 Section B,共 20 题。

##### Section A: Talk

本部分由一个约 500 个单词的微型讲座和一项填空任务组成。要求学生边听边做笔记,然后完成填空任务。考试时间 10 分钟。本部分共 10 道填空题。

### Section B: Conversations

本部分由两个约 450 个单词的会话组成。会话后有 10 道多项选择题。

本部分每道题后有 10 秒的间隙,要求学生听到问题后从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。录音语速为每分钟约 120 个单词,念一遍。

#### 3. 测试目的:

测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

#### 4. 选材原则:

(a) 微型讲座和会话部分的内容与日常生活以及社会和学习活动相关。

(b) 听力材料难度中等。

### III. 语言知识(Part III: Language Knowledge)

#### 1. 测试要求:

(a) 掌握并能正确运用基本语法和句法。

(b) 掌握认知词汇(5500-6000),并且能正确、熟练地运用其中的 3000-4000 个单词及其最基本的搭配。

(c) 考试时间 10 分钟。

#### 2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题,共 20 道题,每题有四个选择项。题目中约 50% 为词汇、词组和短语用法题,其余为语法和句法题。

#### 3. 测试目的:

测试学生掌握词汇、短语、及基本语法、句法概念的熟练程度。

### IV. 完型填空(Part IV: Cloze)

#### 1. 测试要求:

(a) 能在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上,选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构恢复完整。

(b) 考试时间 10 分钟。

#### 2. 测试形式:

本部分采用选择题。在一篇约 250 个单词、题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留出 10 个空白。每个空白为一题,要求学生从所给的词库中选择最佳答案。

#### 3. 测试目的:

测试学生的综合语言知识和技能。



## V. 阅读理解(Part V: Reading Comprehension)

### 1. 测试要求:

- (a) 能读懂英美国出版的中等难度的文章和材料。
- (b) 能读懂难度相当于美国 Newsweek 的国际新闻报道。
- (c) 能读懂难度相当于 Sons and Lovers 的文学原著。
- (d) 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意,了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节;既理解字面意义,又能根据所读材料进行判断和推理;既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。
- (e) 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。
- (f) 考试时间 35 分钟。

### 2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题和简答题形式,由数篇阅读材料组成。阅读材料共长 1800 个单词左右。学生应根据所读材料内容,从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,或根据问题做简短回答。共 15 题,其中 10 道多项选择题,5 道简答题。

### 3. 测试目的:

本部分测试学生通过阅读获取和理解有关信息的能力,既要求准确性,也要求一定的速度。阅读速度为每分钟 120 个单词。

### 4. 选材原则:

- (a) 题材广泛,包括社会、科技、文化、学习、常识、人物传记等。
- (b) 体裁多样,包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、广告、说明书、图表等。
- (c) 阅读材料的语言难度中等。

## VI. 写作(Part VI: Writing)

### 1. 测试要求:

能根据所给的作文题目、图表或阅读材料等,写一篇长度不少于 200 个单词的作文。能做到内容相关、充实、语言通顺、用词恰当、表达得体。考试时间 45 分钟。

本部分为作答题,要求学生根据题目要求做回答。

本部分为命题作文,文章体裁主要属于说明文、议论文或记叙文的范围。

### 3. 测试目的:

测试学生的基本书面表达能力。

## 答题和计分

听写、阅读简答题和作文做在规定的作答题答题卡上。选择题的答案写在选择题答

题卡上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效,予以作废。

听写、阅读简答题和作文用黑色钢笔或水笔书写。答卷内容不超过答题卡的规定红线,超越部分无效。选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选作废。请用 2B 铅笔。选择题只算答对的题数,答错不扣分。选择题由计算机读卷。

考试时不得使用任何通讯工具、词典及其他工具书。

试卷各部分采用记权方式,折算成百分制。以 60 分为及格标准。

试卷的题型、题数、计分、比重和时间列表如下:

序号	题号	各部分名称	题型	题数	计分	比重	考试时间(分钟)
I		听写	作答题	1	10	10%	10
II	(1)-(10) 1-10	听力理解 A 讲座 B 会话	作答题 选择题	10 10	20	20%	20
III	11-30	语言知识	选择题	20	20	20%	10
IV	31-40	完型填空	选择题	10	10	10%	10
V	41-55 (41-50) (51-55)	阅读理解 A 选择题 B 简答题	选择题 作答题	15	20	20%	35
VI		写作	作答题	1	20	20%	45
合计				67	100	100%	130

本书由上海第二工业大学外国语学院杨任明、林文华和卢军坪三位老师编写完成。

编者  
2015 年 12 月

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## 模拟试题

# 试 卷 一

## TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS

### GRADE FOUR

TIME LIMIT: 130 MIN

#### **PART I DICTATION**

[ 10 MIN ]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done 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 done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given ONE minute to check through your work once more.

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

#### **PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION**

[ 20 MIN ]

##### **SECTION A TALK**

In this section you will hear a talk. You will hear the talk **ONCE ONLY**. While listening, you may look at **ANSWER SHEET ONE** and write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each gap. Make sure the word(s) you fill in is (are) both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may use the blank sheet for note-taking.

You have **THIRTY** seconds to preview the gap-filling task.

Now listen to the talk. When it is over, you will be given **TWO** minutes to complete your work.

##### **SECTION B CONVERSATIONS**

In this section you will hear two conversations. At the end of each conversation, five questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken **ONCE ONLY**. After each question there will be a ten-second pause. During the pause, you should read the four choices of A, B, C and D, and mark the best answer to

each question on **ANSWER SHEET TWO**.

You have **THIRTY** seconds to preview the questions.

Now, listen to the conversations.

### Conversation One

1. A. In the bookstore. B. In the teachers' office.  
C. In the library. D. In the classroom.
2. A. Because he wants to find out some historical knowledge about his country.  
B. Because he wants to find out something for his essay.  
C. Because his mother asks him to do so.  
D. Not mentioned.
3. A. it is too heavy B. it is a reference book  
C. it belongs to the woman D. it is not available
4. A. He does not like reading. B. He reads only for pleasure.  
C. He reads nothing but stories. D. His mother wants him to read stories.
5. A. The ones that look old. B. The ones that look new.  
C. The ones he likes. D. The ones he can take away.

### Conversation Two

6. A. Dentist and patient. B. Surgeon and patient.  
C. Physician and patient. D. Pharmacist and patient.
7. A. Around three o'clock. B. Around 2:30.  
C. Around two o'clock. D. Around one o'clock.
8. A. Because she was suffering from a stomachache.  
B. Because she was suffering from a toothache.  
C. Because she was suffering from backache.  
D. Because she was suffering from insomnia.
9. A. Some sleeping pills. B. Some painkillers.  
C. Some aspirin. D. Some hot drinks.
10. A. Not to eat or drink anything hot.  
B. Not to eat or drink anything cold.  
C. Not to eat or drink anything too hot or too cold.  
D. Not to sleep too late.

## PART III LANGUAGE KNOWLEDGE

[10 MIN]

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

Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET TWO**.

11. How can I ever concentrate if you \_\_\_\_\_ continually \_\_\_\_\_ me with silly questions?  
A. have ... interrupted B. had ... interrupted

- C. are ... interrupting                      D. were ... interrupting
12. When you have finished with that video film, don't forget to put it in my drawer, \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. do you                      B. will you                      C. don't you                      D. won't you
13. He left orders that nothing \_\_\_\_\_ touched until the police arrived here.
- A. should be                      B. ought to be                      C. must be                      D. would be
14. Mr. White works with a chemicals import & export company, but he \_\_\_\_\_ for this industrial fair, since he is on leave.
- A. has worked                      B. works  
C. has been working                      D. is working
15. Jane wishes that she \_\_\_\_\_ foreign trade instead of literature when she was in college.
- A. studied                      B. would study  
C. had studied                      D. would have studied
16. \_\_\_\_\_, he is ready to accept suggestions from different sources.
- A. Instead of his contributions                      B. For all his notable contributions  
C. His making notable contributions                      D. However his notable contributions
17. The team can handle whatever \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. that needs handling                      B. which needs handling  
C. it needs handling                      D. needs to be handled
18. Come and see me whenever \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. you are convenient                      B. you will be convenient  
C. it is convenient to you                      D. it will be convenient to you
19. Like many other social problems in contemporary America, the wide gap between men and women in jobs and earnings is often regarded as an \_\_\_\_\_ fact of life.
- A. inevitable                      B. inferior                      C. initiative                      D. inherent
20. There are not enough facts to \_\_\_\_\_ a genuine debate of animal awareness.
- A. attain                      B. retain                      C. sustain                      D. obtain
21. The plane found the spot and hovered close enough to \_\_\_\_\_ that it was a car.
- A. ensure                      B. examine                      C. verify                      D. testify
22. The encouraging factor is that the \_\_\_\_\_ majority of people find the idea of change acceptable.
- A. numerous                      B. vast                      C. most                      D. massive
23. The increase in student numbers \_\_\_\_\_ many problems for the universities.
- A. forces                      B. presses                      C. provides                      D. poses
24. Please \_\_\_\_\_ from smoking until the aeroplane is airborne.
- A. refrain                      B. prevent                      C. resist                      D. restrain
25. Reporters and photographers alike took great \_\_\_\_\_ at the rude way the actor behaved during the interview.
- A. annoyance                      B. offence                      C. resentment                      D. irritation
26. Topics for composition should be \_\_\_\_\_ to the experiences and interests of the students.

- A. concerned      B. dependent      C. connecting      D. relevant
27. The novel contains some marvellously revealing \_\_\_\_\_ of rural life in the 19th century.  
A. glances      B. glimpses      C. glares      D. gleams
28. Sometimes the student may be asked to write about his \_\_\_\_\_ to a certain book or article that has some bearing on the subject being studied.  
A. reaction      B. comment      C. impression      D. comprehension
29. Picking flowers in the park is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. avoided      B. prohibited      C. rejected      D. repelled
30. Tony has not the least \_\_\_\_\_ of giving up his research work.  
A. intention      B. interest      C. wish      D. desire

#### PART IV CLOZE

[ 10 MIN ]

Decide which of the words given in the box below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. The words can be used **ONCE ONLY**. Mark the letter for each word on **ANSWER SHEET TWO**.

A. taught	B. violent	C. vigorous	D. tackling	E. contact
F. meeting	G. fixed	H. on	I. held	J. to come
K. spread	L. many	M. throughout	N. roused	O. fixed

Unlike most sports, which evolved over time from street games, basketball was designed by one man to suit a particular purpose. The man was Dr. James Naismith, and his purpose was to invent a (31) \_\_\_\_\_ game that could be played indoors in the winter.

In 1891, Naismith was an instructor at a training school, which trained physical education instructors for the YMCAs. That year the school was trying (32) \_\_\_\_\_ up with a physical activity that the men could enjoy between the football and baseball seasons. None of the standard indoor activities (33) \_\_\_\_\_ their interest for long. Naismith was asked to solve the problem by the school.

He first tried to adapt some of the popular outdoor sports, but they were all too rough. The men were getting bruised from (34) \_\_\_\_\_ each other and being hit with equipment. So, he decided to invent a game that would incorporate the most common elements of outdoor team sports without having the real physical (35) \_\_\_\_\_. Most popular sports used a ball, so he chose a soccer ball because it was soft and large enough that it required no equipment, such as a bat or a racket to hit it. Next he decided (36) \_\_\_\_\_ an elevated goal, so that scoring would depend on skill and accuracy rather than on strength only. His goals were two peach baskets, (37) \_\_\_\_\_ to ten-foot-high balconies at each end of the gym. The basic idea of the game was to throw the ball into the basket. Naismith wrote rules for the game, (38) \_\_\_\_\_ of which, though with some small changes, are still in effect.

Basketball was a(n) immediate success. The students (39) \_\_\_\_\_ it to their friends, and the new sport quickly caught on. Today, basketball is one of the most popular games (40) \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

**PART V READING COMPREHENSION**

[ 35 MIN ]

**SECTION A MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS**

*In this section there are several passages followed by ten multiple-choice questions. For each question, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer and mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET TWO**.*

**PASSAGE ONE**

University teaching in the United Kingdom is very different at both undergraduate and graduate levels from that of many countries.

An undergraduate course consists of a series of lectures, seminars and tutorials and, in science and engineering, laboratory classes, which in total account for about 15 hours per week. Arts students may well find that their official contact with teachers is less than this average, while science and engineering students may expect to be timetabled for up to 20 hours per week. Students studying for a particular degree will take a series of lecture courses which run in parallel at a fixed time in each week and may last one academic term or the whole year. Associated with each lecture course are seminars, tutorials and laboratory classes which draw upon, analyze, illustrate or amplify the topics presented in the lectures. Lecture classes can vary in size from 20 to 200 although larger sized lectures tend to decrease as students progress into the second and third year and more options become available. Seminars and tutorials are on the whole much smaller than lecture classes and in some departments can be on a one-to-one basis (that is, one member of staff to one student). Students are normally expected to prepare work in advance for seminars and tutorials and this can take the form of researching a topic for discussion, by writing essays or by solving problems. Lectures, seminars and tutorials are all one hour in length, whilst laboratory classes usually last either 2 or 3 hours. Much emphasis is put on how to spend as much time if not more studying by themselves as being taught. In the UK it is still common for people to say that they are "reading" for a degree! Each student has a tutor whom they can consult on any matter whether academic or personal. Although the tutor will help, motivation for study is expected to come from the student.

41. According to the passage, science and engineering courses seem to be more \_\_\_\_\_ than arts courses.  
 A. motivating      B. varied      C. demanding      D. interesting
42. Which of the following is the length of lectures or seminars or tutorials?  
 A. 1 hour.      B. 2 hours.      C. 3 hours.      D. 15 hours.
43. In British universities, teaching and learning are carried out in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. a variety of ways      B. laboratory classes  
 C. seminars and tutorials      D. lectures and tutorials



## PASSAGE TWO

Who said the only way to learn about a country you can't visit is by reading a book? Dan Eckberg's television students at Hopkins High School know better. They're seeing countries and learning about cultures with the aid of electronic communications.

Using computers, satellite hookups, and telephone hotlines, Eckberg's students have already followed a team of cyclists 11,500 miles across the continent of Africa, sat atop Mount Kilimanjaro, and sweltered in the Sahara Desert.

This winter they'll interact with an expedition exploring Central America in search of the classic Maya culture.

You can join them.

How? By following Eckberg and his class as they track the adventures of Dan and Steve Buettner, two world-class bicyclists from U.S.A. Starting last month, these two bicyclists, joined by archaeologists and a technical support team, are interacting with students via the Internet, the worldwide computer network.

From a classroom or home computer, students can make research proposals to the Buettners or the archaeologists at the various Central American locations they've been exploring as part of their MayaQuest expedition.

"We hope that someone will ask a question that can't readily be answered," says Hopkins High School student Barry Anderson, "and through the online activities, an answer will be found — a discovery!"

Having students "discover" why a civilization as advanced as the Maya collapsed in the 9th century is one key goal for the leaders of the MayaQuest expedition. The more important goal is using interactive learning to discover the cause of the decline and compare it to issues we face today — natural disasters, environmental degradation, and war.

Ten lesson plans — on topics ranging from the Maya language to the Maya creation myth — have been developed for the interactive expedition.

"Through a combination of live call-in television and the Internet," says Eckberg, "we're hoping to build excitement and engagement in learning in our school."

44. Dan Eckberg and his students learn about Africa by \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. reading books                | B. watching video tapes |
| C. interacting via the Internet | D. cycling 11,500 miles |

45. Which of the following activities is NOT involved in Dan Eckberg and his students' expedition?

- A. Going to visit various Central American locations.
- B. Getting information through electronic communications.
- C. Discussing different topics on the Maya civilization.
- D. Forming research proposals and discovering the answers.

## PASSAGE THREE

Most earthquakes occur within the upper 15 miles of the earth's surface. But earthquakes can and do occur at all depths to about 460 miles. Their number decreases as the depth