

大学英语系列丛书

新编实用大学 英语听力教材

College English Listening
Comprehension

Band III — IV

Teacher's Book

唐树成 肖 澜 周 力 编
李树来 刘保华 王法吉

成都科技大学出版社

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(修订版)

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(川) 新登字 015 号

责任编辑：梁式朋

封面设计：孟章良

新编实用大学英语听力教材 3—4 级 (教师用书)

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成都科技大学出版社出版发行

四川省新华书店经销

彭山县彩印厂印刷

开本：787×1092

1/16

印张：7.375

1991 年 2 月第一版

1996 年 5 月第四次印刷

印数：9001—11000 册

字数：162 千字

ISBN7—5616—0720—2/G · 164

定价：6.00 元

前 言

听力训练是大学英语教学的重要方面。在大学英语全国统一考试中,对听力技能的要求越来越高。全国各高校师生都迫切希望有更多更好的听力教材问世。

为了给高校师生提供高质量的有声资料配套听力教材,我们特地编写了这本大型的方便实用的听力教材。全书共 80 个单元(可使用 80 学时)并配有 40 盒教学录音磁带。它适用于大专院校非英语专业或英语专业学生,同时也适合于各种英语训练班和 TOEFL 初中级培训班。

与本书配套的教学录音磁带由外籍教师朗读配音。语音语调优美、标准、清晰,语速适中。

为方便教师组织教学与测试,学生用书与教师参考用书分开装订。

本书容量大,题材广泛,由浅入深,结构合理,使用方便。在编写时,我们既注意到了多数学生入学时的听力水平,同时也考虑到学生在两年听力课结束后要达到的大学英语四级标准。本书循序渐进,从简单句开始,逐步过渡到复合句、对话,直到短文、听写填空。本书的第四级则完全参照国家大学英语四级统考所要求的形式、份量和难度编写。题型包括时间题、地点题、计算题、比较题、虚拟题、否定题、转折让步题、人物关系题、身份职业题、以及语言理解题等等。短文部分的形式有对话、叙述、故事;内容涉及人物、科普、历史、地理、音乐、体育、气候等多个方面。本书内容分为:

一级:1—10 单元,每单元 30 个单句,5 组对话,一段短文(5 个题)。

11—20 单元,每单元 15 个单句,10 组对话,一段短文(5 个题)。

二级:1—20 单元,每单元 15 个单句,10 组对话,一段短文(5 个题)。

三级:1—20 单元,每单元 10 组对话,2 段短文(10 个题),一段听写填空(Spot Dictation)(10 个空)。

四级:1—20 单元,每单元 10 组对话,3 段短文(10 个题),一段听写填空(Spot Dictation)(10 个空)。

本书由四川大学、山东大学、兰州医学院和广东工学院六位长期从事大学英语教学的教师协作编写。

我们相信,此书会十分有助于您提高英语听力。

编 者

1996 年 5 月

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Unit 1

Part A

1. W: What kind of account do you want to open?

M: A regular savings account.

Q: Where did this conversation probably take place? (D)

2. W: Let's get a snack when the baseball game is over.

M: When it's over! I'm dying of hunger now.

Q: What does the man mean? (A)

3. M: Jane's quite keen on traveling, isn't she?

W: Yes, she often goes for weeks at a time.

Q: What does the woman say about Jane? (B)

4. W: Are you going with me to have a walk?

M: I'd love to. But today I am having my hands full with a report.

Q: What does the man mean? (C)

5. M: Sue, that report on my desk has to be finished today, but I'm sick and can't come to the office.

W: I see the report, Bill. I'll finish it for you.

Q: Where is Sue now? (C)

6. W: How long did you have for the exam?

M: We were allowed two hours, but I finished in less than half

the time.

Q: How much time did the man take for the exam? (B)

7. W: Why don't you like Jane?

M: Jane means well, but she is so stubborn that I just don't care for her.

Q: Why doesn't the man like Jane? (B)

8. M: Have you started writing your paper for history?

W: Not yet. I'm still writing up my laboratory assignments for chemistry and studying for my midterms in English and French.

Q: What must the woman begin to prepare? (A)

9. W: Are you glad that you came to Washington?

M: Yes, indeed. I'd considered going to New York or Boston, but I've never regretted my final decision.

Q: Where is the man? (D)

10. M: Now, what seems to be the trouble, Mrs Stephens?

W: I've been very dizzy lately, and at night I had some chest pain.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers? (D)

Part B

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following conversation:

M: Are you feeling OK, Jane? You look pretty tired.

W: My sister and I had a birthday party for my brother last night. I didn't get much sleep.

M: Where did you have the party?

W: It was at my aunt's house. Then, right after the party, I had to start typing a history paper that was due first thing this morning. I was kind of nervous because the professor said he wouldn't accept any late papers.

M: I don't know how you could do it. I can't handle a pressure situation like that.

W: Well, I just turned the paper in, and now I'm going home to bed. See you later.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. Who had a birthday? (D) | 14. Why was Jane nervous? (C) |
| 12. Where was the party? (B) | 15. What does the man say he is unable to do? (D) |
| 13. What did Jane do after the party? (A) | |

Passage II

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following Passage:

Charlie Chaplin was born in a poor part of London in 1889, and appeared on the stage for the first time at the age of five.

When he was seventeen, Chaplin joined a group of travelling actors and spent seven years touring. In 1913, a Hollywood film company gave him a job and he settled in the United States, which became his home for almost forty years.

Chaplin had been in the United States for less than a year when he started to become famous, and he turned into a popular film hero almost overnight.

Chaplin became writer, producer, director and star of his films. The character he created, and called "The Tramp", still provides entertainment for millions of people today. Chaplin was a writer and actor of universal fame. The stories of his films were so simple that they overcame cultural differences. His humour was visual, so it overcame language difficulties. Also, it was usually "The Tramp" who, at the end of the film, was successful against his richer and more powerful enemies. This appealed to audiences, who were always on the side of the weaker person.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 16. When did Chaplin appear on the stage for the first time? (A) | famous? (B) |
| 17. When did Chaplin start to become | 18. Which of the following is not mentioned? (A) |

19. How did chaplin come to settle in America? (D)

20. What does the word *tramp* mean? (A)

Part C Spot dictation

The year was 1932. Amelia Earhart was flying alone (21) from North America to England in a small one-engine airplane. (22) At midnight, several hours after she had left Newfoundland, she (23) ran into bad weather. To make things worse, her altimeter failed. (The altimeter shows (24) the height of the plane above the ground.) At night, and in a storm, a pilot (25) is in great difficulty without an altimeter. At times, her plane nearly plunged into the Atlantic Ocean. Just before daylight, (26) there was further trouble. Amelia noticed flames (27) coming from the engine. Would she be able to reach land? There was nothing to do (28) except to keep going and to hope. Amelia Earhart did reach Ireland, (29) and for the courage she had shown, she was warmly welcomed in England and Europe. (30) From that time on, Amelia Earhart was famous.

Unit 2

Part A

1. M: Do you have "A Bicycle Tour of Europe" by Eugene O'neil?

W: Let me see. We have "A Stamp Collection" by O'neil, and "Five Centuries of Mountain Climbing". Nothing on bicycles.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place? (B)

2. M: When does the next bus leave?

M: You have just missed one by 10 minutes. Buses leave every forty minutes.

Q: How long does the man have to wait for the next bus? (C)

3. W: How often should I take these pills?

M: Take two every four hours.

Q: Where are the two people? (D)

4. M: I'm afraid the teacher won't come today because he is ill.

W: It's hard to say. Mr Jones is a very conscientious teacher.

Q: What does the woman think of Mr Jones? (B)

5. W: Paul is so busy lately, I never have a chance to talk to him anymore. How's he doing?

M: He had a collection of poems published last year, and now he's trying to get a novel about the automobile industry accepted.

Q: What does Paul do? (B)

6. M: Will you please change this channel, I can't stand this program.

W: If you wait a minute the news

will be on next. I want to be sure to see it tonight.

Q: What are these people doing? (A)

7. M: I've forgotten my passbook, but I'd like to make a deposit to my savings account if I may.

W: No problem. Just bring this receipt with you the next time you come in along with your passbook, and we will adjust the balance.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place? (C)

8. W: You seem to have a lot of work at your office. You're always staying late and working overtime.

M: That's true, but it's no bother

to me. The work is interesting and fun. I don't mind the extra hours at all.

Q: How does the man feel about his job? (A)

9. M: Could you please tell me if the Miami flight will be arriving on time?

W: Yes, sir. It should be arriving in about ten minutes at concourse C.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place? (B)

10. M: I thought that these typewriter ribbons cost three dollars.

W: They used to, but the price has gone up fifty cents.

Q: How much do the typewriter ribbons cost now? (C)

Part B

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Fred sometimes liked to go to a bar to have a drink before he went home after work. There were some tables and chairs in the bar. But when Fred got there it was too early for most people, so he seldom found anyone to talk to.

Then one evening he went into the bar and saw a man playing chess at a table, but he could not see anyone in the chair opposite him. He went nearer to look, and was very surprised to see that the man was playing against a dog. When it had to move one of its chess pieces, it stood on its back legs on the chair.

Fred watched while the two played their game, and when the dog lost, Fred went up to the owner and said, "I've never seen such a clever dog before."

"Well," answered the other man, "he isn't really very clever. I always win."

11. Where did Fred sometimes go after work? (C)

12. What did Fred do there? (C)

13. Why did he seldom find anyone to

talk to in the bar? (A)

14. What made him surprised one evening? (A)

15. Who won the game? (C)

Passage I

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Men have travelled ever since they first appeared on the earth.

In ancient times they did not travel for pleasure but to find new places where their herds could feed, or to escape from hostile neighbours, or to find more favourable climates. They travelled on foot. Their journeys were long, tiring, and often dangerous. They protected themselves with simple weapons, such as wooden sticks or stone clubs, and by lighting fires at night and, above all, by keeping together.

Being intelligent and creative, they soon discovered easier ways of travelling. They rode on the backs of their domesticated animals, they hollowed out tree trunks and, by using wooden paddles, were able to travel across water.

Now we travel, not from necessity, but for the joy and excitement of seeing and experiencing new things. This is still the main reason why we travel today.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 16. What was the purpose of men's travelling in ancient times? (B) | 18. Why did men find it easier to travel later? (B) |
| 17. According to the passage, which of these statements is not true? (D) | 19. Why do people travel today? (A) |
| | 20. What is the main idea of this passage? (C) |

Part C Spot Dictation

Sandy is a very busy teenager. She never has enough time (21) for all she wants to do. Like many other American teenagers, she (22) spends hours on the telephone, talking to her friends. She (23) goes out on dates on weekends, and she babysits (24) for children of other families. And, of course, during the school year she (25) has lots of homework to do. During the football season, Sandy (26) is busier than ever. She and several other pretty girls are cheerleaders for the (27) high school football games. They lead the crowd (28) in cheering for the school's team. When the team is not playing so well, the cheerleaders (29) try to encourage the players. The cheers are usually not long, but (30) it takes a long time to practise.

Unit 3

Part A

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. W: How much would it cost for my daughter and me to go to Washington? | your daughter if she is under 12. |
| M: It's one hundred dollars full fare for you and half fare for | Q: What was the total cost for both tickets? (C) |
| | 2. W: You're always working around |

the house on Saturday, painting and doing repairs! You must enjoy it.

M: Not really. I'd rather relax or go fishing, but Saturday is the only day I have to get anything done. By the time I get home from work during the week, I'm too tired.

Q: What does the man usually do on Saturdays? (D)

3. M: The International Students' Association is having a party on Saturday night. Can you come?

W: I wish I could, but I work at the hospital on weekends.

Q: Why can't the woman go to the party? (C)

4. M: Did I hear that this is your last lecture here?

W: Yes, I've accepted a better teaching position elsewhere.

Q: What will the woman do? (D)

5. M: I was hoping that you'd wear your new dress. It's much prettier.

W: But this one is more comfortable for hot weather.

Q: Which dress did the woman wear? (D)

6. W: John, I'm sorry to be so late. Thank you for waiting.

M: Oh, I didn't mind. I've only

been here fifty minutes. You said that you might be as much as an hour late, so I just bought my newspaper and ordered myself a cup of coffee.

Q: How long has the man been waiting? (C)

7. W: Hello, Mr Jacobs. This is Tom Smith's secretary. I'm calling to confirm his appointment with you today at two o'clock.

M: Thank you for calling. I'll expect Mr Smith this afternoon.

Q: Whose secretary is calling? (C)

8. W: How did you and your dad like the football game yesterday?

M: Oh, they played so poorly that we left at the half-time.

Q: How did the man and his father feel about the football game? (C)

9. M: Excuse me. Are you Sally Harrison's sister?

W: No, I'm not. I'm her cousin.

Q: Who is the woman? (A)

10. W: How long can I keep these out?

M: Two weeks. Then you will be fined for every day they are overdue.

W: I guess I'd better read fast.

Q: Where does this conversation probably take place? (B)

Part B

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Mr Richards worked in a shop which sold, cleaned and repaired hearing-aids. One day an old gentleman entered and put one down in front of him with-

out saying a word.

"What's the matter with it?" Mr Richards asked. The man did not answer. Of course Mr Richards thought that the man must be deaf and that his hearing-aid must be faulty, so he said again, more loudly, "What's wrong with your hearing-aid, sir?" Again the man said nothing, so Mr Richards shouted his question again as loudly as he could.

The man then took a pen and a piece of paper and wrote: "It isn't necessary to shout when you're speaking to me. My ears are as good as yours. This hearing-aid is my wife's, not mine. I've just had a throat operation, and my problem is not that I can't hear, but that I can't speak."

- | | |
|---|---|
| 11. Where did the story take place?
(D) | man take to the shop? (B) |
| 12. What did the old man do in Mr Richards' shop? (C) | 14. Why did Mr Richards shout to the old man? (C) |
| 13. Whose hearing-aid did the old | 15. Which statement is not true? (A) |

Passage I

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Summer is vacation time in the US. People like to go to parks, mountains and forests to enjoy the beautiful scenery. But when the weather gets warm, Americans especially like to go to oceans, lakes, rivers and pools to cool off. Millions of people ride in boats, fish and water ski. Swimming, of course, is the most popular water sport. Most neighborhoods have a public pool, in addition to nearby lakes, so people don't have to travel far to enjoy the water. The sandy beaches of Hawaii, Florida and California are crowded year round with swimmers.

On windy days, some people like to ride in sail boats. In large sail boats or small sail boats, people often race against each other, or they just sail along to enjoy a pleasant day on the lake.

Some people especially enjoy surfing. When surfing, a person stands on a flat piece of wood called a surf board, and rides the waves into shore. This exciting sport can only be done in the ocean, and southern California beaches have become popular surfing places.

- | | |
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| 16. What do people especially like to do on warm days? (A) | preferred by swimmers? (C) |
| 17. What is the most popular water sport? (D) | 19. What do people stand on when they surf? (B) |
| 18. Which of the following places are | 20. What do some people like to do on windy days? (B) |

Part C Spot Dictation

Young people and older people (21) do not always agree. Sometimes they have different ideas (22) about living, working and playing. But in one special program in New York State, adults and teenagers (23) live together in peace. Everyone works (24) several hours a day. The aim is not just to keep busy. It is to (25) find meaning and enjoyment in work. Some teenagers work in the woods (26) or on the farms near the village. Some learn (27) to make furniture and to build houses. The adults (28) teach them these skills. During the free hours some of the teenagers (29) learn photography or painting. Others sit around and talk or sing. Each teenager (30) chooses his own way to spend his free time.

Unti 4

Part A

1. W: Excuse me. Do you have the time?

M: Yes, ma'am. I have 1:15, but my watch is a little bit fast.

Q: What time is it? (D)

2. W: Who's your new secretary, Tom?

M: Miss Evans. I'm very pleased with the work that she has done so far.

Q: What do we know about the man's secretary? (C)

3. W: I like these glasses, but they look like they would be quite expensive.

M: They're \$15 apiece, or \$150 a dozen. Really that's not very expensive for genuine leaded crystal.

Q: How much does one glass cost? (A)

4. M: Frank is always complaining about his job.

W: Maybe if you tried waiting on tables, you'd see what it's like.

Q: What does the woman mean? (A)

5. W: Why is Bob so tired and upset?

M: He's been studying day and night for his final exam. I warned him many times to prepare earlier, but he wouldn't listen.

Q: What does the man mean? (C)

6. W: Do you walk to work everyday?

M: No, It's too far to walk. Luckily the bus goes right by my apartment. But when the bus is crowded and when it rains, I often wish I had a car.

Q: How does the man usually go to work? (C)

7. M: I wonder if I could borrow your dictionary, please?

W: You certainly could if I had one, but I gave my old one to my brother when he went away to school, and I haven't bought a new one yet.

Q: What did the woman say about her dictionary? (A)

8. W: Wow, did you see the bicycle that boy just rode past on?

M: That wasn't a bad-looking bike. I wouldn't mind having one like it.

Q: What does the man say about the bicycle? (C)

9. W: If I buy some plants for the house, will you water them for me while I'm away?

M: Sure I will, if you'll water mine

while I'm on vacation.

Q: what will the man do for the woman? (C)

10. W: I want to ask the Smiths to the party. Do you know their address?

M: No, but I'd like them to come. I think their friend Al can give you their address.

Q: What is the woman going to do? (A)

Part B

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

The United States have long been known as a melting pot because so many people from all over the world make up its population. The first immigrants in American history came from England and the Netherlands. Immigrants from many other countries then began arriving and are still coming. The greatest numbers came in the years 1880 to 1914. Between 1820 and 1973, the United States admitted over 46 million immigrants. Most came from Europe, but many also came from Latin America, Asia, Africa, Australia and Canada.

11. What is the reason for calling the US a "melting pot"? (B)

12. Where did the first immigrants to the US come from? (D)

13. When did the greatest numbers of immigrants reach the US? (D)

14. What is the present immigration situation in the US? (B)

15. What was the number of immigrants permitted to enter the US between 1820 and 1973? (C)

Passage II

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Human beings, however, have something that no animal has. Human beings have the ability to express their actions, feelings and ideas through words. They can also write words down in order to communicate past events and to send messages to people far away.

Even though some birds have learned to repeat words, they do not understand the meaning of the words, and therefore they cannot use them to communicate ideas.

How did man first learn to speak? Perhaps we shall never know. However, we do know that as man's knowledge increased he needed to use more sounds in

order to express a greater number of feelings and ideas. It became necessary for him to communicate about a greater number of things. He began to make more and more different sounds, and gradually he put these sounds together to form, first, words, then groups of words, and then sentences. In different parts of the world, people developed their own systems of sounds and words. Today, we call these systems "languages".

There are now about five thousand different languages and dialects in the world, and each of them contains many thousands of words.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>16. Why can't some birds use words to communicate ideas though they have learned to repeat them? (A)</p> <p>17. How did human beings first learn languages? (A)</p> <p>18. Why did man need to use more</p> | <p>sounds as man's knowledge increased? (B)</p> <p>19. What are languages? (C)</p> <p>20. How many languages are there in the world? (B)</p> |
|--|--|

Part C Spot Dictation

Man has always wanted to fly. Some of (21) the greatest men in history have thought about the problem. One of these, for example, was (22) the great Italian artist, Leonardo da Vinci. In the sixteenth century he (23) made designs for machines that would fly. Among these designs (24) there was actually one for a helicopter. But these things (25) were never built.

Throughout history other less famous men (26) have wanted to fly. A typical example was a man (27) in England 800 years ago. He made a pair of wings from chicken feathers. Then he (28) fixed them to his shoulders and jumped into the air (29) from a tall building. He did not fly very far. Instead, he fell to the ground and (30) broke every bone in his body.

Unit 5

Part A

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. M: I think this history course is interesting, but it's very difficult. I'll never get through the reading list.</p> <p>W: Don't worry, you'll find the time somehow.</p> <p>Q: Why is the man worried? (A)</p> <p>2. M: Is it raining out?</p> <p>W: Is it raining? Look at my</p> | <p>clothes—they're wet.</p> <p>Q: What does the woman mean? (D)</p> <p>3. W: Was Robert elected to the committee?</p> <p>M: Yes, in fact he was made chairman, but he only agreed to take the job if they'll let him make all the decisions himself.</p> |
|---|--|

- Q: What does Robert intend to do?
(C)
4. W: If I were you I'd live in the city instead of commuting to work by train.
M: But the country is so beautiful in the spring and fall.
Q: Where does the man prefer to live? (B)
5. M: I wonder what happened to Betty Thompson? I don't see her anywhere.
W: I don't know. She told me that she would be here at the play tonight.
Q: What do we learn about Betty from this conversation? (D)
6. M: I was terribly embarrassed when some members of the audience got up and left in the middle of the performance.
W: Well, some people just can't seem to appreciate live drama.
Q: What did the people in the conversation attend? (C)
7. W: Do you have any reason to believe your wallet was stolen?
M: Yes, I left it on my desk an

hour ago, and it's not there now.

- Q: What does the man believe? (C)
8. M: My car gets forty miles per gallon.
W: Really? Mine only gets twenty.
Q: How does the man's mileage compare with that of the woman's? (D)
9. M: I'll move the couch and these two side chairs next to the fireplace.
W: Let's move the other chairs and the coffee table in front of the couch.
Q: What are the two people doing? (D)
10. M: Have you read that whole book since noon today?
W: Oh, I haven't read it straight through the way you'd read a novel. A few chapters were on topics that interested me, so I just read those.
Q: What conclusions concerning the woman can be drawn from this conversation? (B)

Part B

Passage I

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Did you know that a tree could own land? In Georgia there is an old, old oak tree. Its owner loved this oak tree so much that he gave the tree the land on which it stood. He did this because he wished the tree to always be protected. It is many years since Mr Jackson made this tree a land owner. Since then a few other trees have received gifts of the land on which they grow.

11. What was the name of the tree's owner? (C)
12. What is the point of this story? (A)
13. Why did the owner decide to give the tree the land on which it

- stood? (D)
14. Where was the tree? (C)

15. What has happened since the oak tree became a land owner? (A)

Passage I

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Soon it would be the holidays, but before that, there were the final exams. All the students had been working hard for some time. If they didn't pass, they would have to take them again in September. There were usually a few who failed, but Rosy was determined not to be one of them. She had worked hard all year, but just before the exams she was working so hard that her sister Betty was worried about her. She was staying up too late. The night before the first exam, Betty insisted that Rosy should have an early night and take a sleeping pill. She promised to wake her in the morning.

As she was falling asleep, Rosy was worried that she might oversleep. Her mind kept jumping from subject to subject. At last, with the help of the pill, she fell asleep. In no time at all, she was sitting in the examination hall, looking at the paper. She couldn't answer any of the questions. Everyone round her was writing pages and pages. However hard she thought, she couldn't find anything to write about. She kept looking at her watch. Time was running out. There was only an hour left. She started one question, wrote two sentences, gave up and tried another one. With only half an hour left she wrote another two sentences. By this time she was so worried that she started crying. Her whole body shook. It shook so much that it woke her up. She was still in bed and it had all been a terrible dream. A minute later, Betty called her name.

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| 16. Why did Rosy study until very late at night? (A) | 19. Why did Rosy have a terrible dream? (D) |
| 17. How did Rosy study? (A) | 20. What was the result of her exams? (B) |
| 18. What was Rosy worried about after taking the pill? (A) | |

Part C Spot Dictation

Thomas Alva Edison made more inventions (21) than any other American. When he died in 1931, Americans wanted to (22) show their greatest respect for him. One suggestion was that the nation (23) take a minute or two of total blackout. All electric power (24) would be cut off in homes, streets and factories. Perhaps this suggested plan (25) made Americans realize fully what Edison and his inventions meant to them. (26) Electric power was too important to the country. Cutting it off for even a short time (27) would have led to complete confusion. A blackout was (28) out of the question. On the day of Edison's funeral, many people (29) silently dimmed their lights. In this way they remem-