

# 大学英语四级考试活页题集

(一)

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# 前 言

大学英语四级考试是大学生在校期间面临的一个比较重要的考试。能否顺利通过四级考试亦或达到优秀(85分以上),在大学生能否顺利毕业或寻找到理想工作等问题上起着比较重要的作用。虽然如此,但近年来,大学英语四级考试通过率并不是很高,突出表现在听力部分的复合式听写、词汇和语汇结构中的语法结构、阅读理解中的推理,以及综合改错、完型填空等部分得分率较低,其原因在于考生题型把握不准,将大学期间所学英语知识熟练运用的水平较低。针对考生在历年四级考试中暴露出的诸多弱点,我们组织部分四级考试高分考生及辅导教师,从题型分析入手,逐项分析每道题的命题特点,并提供了相应的解题技巧。在题型设计上,涵盖了《大学英语四级考试大纲》要求的全部内容,并相应增大了语法结构题、阅读推理题、复合式听写等的比例,题量也较四级考试真题有所增加,因而难度稍高于真题。本书具有针对性强、题量大,内容丰富等特点有助于考生在练习中不断发现自己的弱点,并进行有针对性的训练,以熟悉各考试题型,在考试中有的放矢,取得高分。

本书由马骅、马玉杰、徐瑛主编,桑军、王惟一、王子旭、索兰、徐孟阳、庄巧、徐娅等同志亦参加了本书的编写工作。错漏之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

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# 模拟试题

## Test 1

### 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 center.

1. A) Her family speak Chinese.                      B) She lived in China for 12 years.  
C) She likes Chinese.                                  D) She cannot forget Chinese.
2. A) In Rome.              B) In London.              C) In Berlin.              D) In New York.
3. A) The woman went to the meeting last night.  
B) The man went to the meeting last night.  
C) The woman had a fever and didn't go to the meeting.  
D) The man had a fever and didn't go to the meeting.
4. A) He prefers staying at home because he doesn't like to travel.  
B) He prefers taking a plane because the bus is too slow.  
C) He prefers taking a bus because the plane makes him nervous.  
D) He prefers traveling with the woman.
5. A) The husband seldom noticed his wife's hairstyle before.  
B) The wife is overwhelmed by her husband compliment.  
C) The husband hasn't told the truth.  
D) The wife just came back from the hair dresser's
6. A) The woman is too harsh to her husband.                      B) The woman is cruel to him.  
C) He is an absent-minded fellow.                                  D) He went shopping for his wife.
7. A) It's a good movie.                      B) It's a western movie.  
C) It's a bad movie.                                  D) The movie is too short.
8. A) He is more agreeable.                      B) He is more thorough.  
C) He talks less.                                  D) He keeps people waiting longer.
9. A) He didn't like any ice-cream                      B) He wanted chocolate ice-cream.  
C) He wanted Vanilla ice-cream.                      D) He didn't want any ice-cream now.
10. A) No, because it's not for sale.  
B) Yes, because he has plenty of money.  
C) Yes, if he borrows the money from the woman.  
D) No, because he didn't bring enough money.

#### 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 question 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 center.*

### Passage One

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

11. A) 6:45 in Baton Rouge.                      B) 1:45 in Atlanta.  
C) 1:45 in Dallas.                                D) 2:45 in Dallas.
12. A) Smoking cigars.                            B) Drinking whisky.  
C) Smoking a pipe.                                D) Smoking cigarettes.
13. A) 3242.    B) 3234.    C) 2334.    D) 3442.

### Passage Two

**Question 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

14. A) As a professional activity with official certification.  
B) As a technical skill.  
C) As a flow of knowledge from a higher source to an empty container.  
D) As the province of a special group of people.
15. A) It's like guiding and assisting information into a supposedly empty head.  
B) It's like forcing information into a supposedly empty head.  
C) It's like a technical skill.  
D) It's like sending and receiving information.
16. A) The author believes that it is not difficult to be a good teacher.  
B) The author believes that every person has the potential to be a teacher.  
C) The author believes that teaching is a professional activity requiring special training.  
D) The author believes that teaching is the flow of knowledge from a higher source to an empty container.

### Passage Three

**Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

17. A) The head of student organization.  
B) A college professor.  
C) The director of Butler Hall.  
D) The dean of students.
18. A) Those who will be on campus during a vacation.  
B) Those who work part-time in the administration offices.  
C) Those who normally live in Butler Hall.  
D) Those who will be moving on campus in a few months.
19. A) One weekend.                      B) Five days.                      C) Ten days.                      D) Two days.
20. A) Which dormitory will be open.  
B) Where students will eat.

- C) Whether any forms need to be filled out.
- D) Whether the computer center will be open.

## Part II Spot Dictation (10 minutes)

**Directions :** In this section , you will hear a passage of about 140 words three times . The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 60 words missing . First , you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it . Then , in the second reading , you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence , sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence . During the pause , you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet . There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause . When you hear this signal , you must get ready for what comes next from the recording . You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses .

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. (S1) \_\_\_\_\_. How often (S2) \_\_\_\_\_ moving vans on the road? (S3) \_\_\_\_\_. Are so many people actually (S4) \_\_\_\_\_? Yes, people in United State are indeed on the move. (S5) \_\_\_\_\_, about one third of the population (S6) \_\_\_\_\_. Every person who moves (S7) \_\_\_\_\_ for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move (S8) \_\_\_\_\_. Some may wish (S9) \_\_\_\_\_. And some have many other reasons. (S10) \_\_\_\_\_, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

## Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions :** There are 5 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 center .

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following Passage.

We have saved as a final set of emotions the two most important emotions pertaining to other people: love and its opposite, hate. Love can be seen everywhere. Yet surprisingly, love has been the subject of less scientific research than other emotions, such as anger and fear. The reason for this may be two fold. First, love is a very complex emotion, difficult to describe and measure. Secondly, unlike many extreme emotions, extreme love is generally not a problem; thus less medical attention has been paid to it.

What is love? This is a complex question and requires a complex answer. Love is an enduring, strong, positive attraction and feeling for another person or thing. But it is more than this. It also involves feelings of caring, protection, excitement, and tenderness. When two people are in love, they feel drawn to one another; they greatly enjoy each other's company; and they may be sexually attracted to one another.

Sometimes it is easier to think in terms of different kinds of love: "puppy" love, romantic love, brotherly love, and so forth. Though they differ in some respects, they share one important characteristic: a strong positive feeling toward another.

Our feelings toward other people are often complex. We may love someone and, at the same time, be angry with him. Or we may love someone, even though we are jealous of him. We might even love someone and, at the same time, hate for some specific reason.

Hate is a strong negative emotion toward someone, and is due to anger, jealousy, or some other factor. Like love, hate can be a very strong emotion. It can also be very dangerous. The question is often asked, "Is it bad to hate?" The best answer is probably "sometimes yes and sometimes no." Usually hate does not help us; it makes us feel unhappy and makes us do things that may hurt others. However, sometimes it may be necessary to hate and hurt someone in order to protect loved ones.

21. What is the opposite extreme emotion of love, according to the writer?
- A) Dislike.                      B) Jealousy.                      C) Hate.                      D) Anger.
22. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- A) Love involves no feeling of concern.
- B) One important characteristic of love is a strong positive feeling toward oneself.
- C) People might love someone and at the same time, hate him.
- D) If we love someone, we are never angry with him or jealousy of him.
23. Which one can take the place of the underlined part in the sentence: "...and it is due to anger, jealousy, or some other factor?"
- A) For.                      B) Caused by.                      C) Because.                      D) In that.
24. We can safely say that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to hate is always too bad
- B) people can have the two opposite feelings for another at the same time
- C) extreme love is so difficult to describe and measure that less medical attention has been paid to it
- D) love has been the subject of less scientific research because it is too simple an emotion

## Passage Two

Questions 25 to 28 are based on the following passage.

Animals like the lion are known as carnivorous animals. The word "carnivorous" is derived from Latin words meaning "eater of flesh". You have already read about wild lions and you know that they feed on smaller animals. But many other animals are vegetarian, and they are called herbivorous animals. In this group of animals are found all the common farm animals like the horse, the cow and the sheep. Examples of wild animals that are herbivorous are the giraffe (长颈鹿) and the elephant. Instead of saying "carnivorous animal" and "herbivorous animal" you can say "carnivore" and "herbivore."

You may be surprised to learn that there are carnivorous plants as well as carnivorous animals. Plants usually obtain food from the water in the soil and from the salts that are dissolved in it, but some plants that grow in poor soil need other food to make up for the lack of food in the soil itself. To make up for this "deficiency" they trap small insects and digest their bodies.

Carnivorous plants use ingenious devices to trap insects for their food. The pitcher (瓶状叶) plant is a common carnivorous plant in tropical forests. This plant has a clever trap shaped like a pitcher or jug. It even has a lid to keep out the rain. The mouth of the pitcher is covered with a sweet, sticky substance, like honey or nectar (花蜜). Insects come to the plant to feed on this substance. When they have eaten all that is round the mouth they crawl into the pitcher to look for more. There is more honey at the bottom and they go down to feed on it. The inner wall of the pitcher is covered with fine hairs. These hairs point downwards, so that the insects cannot climb out of the pitcher. They are trapped in it. They die there, and their bodies are digested by the plant and absorbed as food.

25. Which of the following is NOT correct?
- A) The sheep is a common farm animal.

- B) The horse is not a carnivorous animal.
  - C) The elephant is a common farm animal.
  - D) The lion is not vegetarian.
26. What do you think herbivorous animals eat?
- A) Farm animals.                      B) Insects.
  - C) Grass.                                D) Both grass and insects.
27. According to the passage "carnivorous plants" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) plants which obtain food from the water in the soil
  - B) plants which grow in poor soil
  - C) plants which grow in tropical forests
  - D) plants which can "eat" animals and digest their bodies
28. The insects go into the pitcher because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they try to eat more sweet substance at the bottom
  - B) the substance round the mouth of the pitcher is not sweet enough and is too sticky
  - C) the rain can not get into the pitcher
  - D) the fine hairs on the inner wall of the pitcher point downwards

### Passage Three

#### Questions 29 to 30 are based on the following passage

Homing pigeons are placed in a training program from about the time they are twenty-eight days of age. They are taught to enter the loft through a trap and to exercise above and around the loft, and gradually they are taken away for short distances in wicker baskets and released. They are then expected to find their way home in the shortest possible time.

In their training flights or in actual races, the birds are taken to prearranged distant points and released to find their way back to their own lofts. Once the birds are liberated, their owners, who are standing by at the home lofts, anxiously watch the sky for the return of their entries. Since time is the essence, the speed with which the birds can be induced to enter the loft trap may make the difference between gaining a win or a second place.

The head of homing pigeons is comparatively small, but its brain is one quarter larger than that of the ordinary pigeons. The homing pigeon is very intelligent and will persevere to the point of stubbornness; some have been known to fly a hundred miles off course to avoid a storm.

Some homing pigeon experts claim that this bird is gifted with a form of built-in radar that helps it find its own loft after hours of flight, for hidden under the head feather are two very sensitive ears, while the sharp, prominent eyes can see great distances in daytime.

29. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A) To convince the reader to buy a homing pigeon.
  - B) To inform the reader about homing pigeons and their training.
  - C) To protect homing pigeons against the threat of extinction.
  - D) To encourage the owners of homing pigeons to set the birds free.
30. According to the passage, what happens to homing pigeons when they are about a month old?
- A) They are kept in trap.                      B) They enter their first race.
  - C) They begin a training program.        D) They get their wings clipped and marked.
31. In the second paragraph, when the author states that the owners "anxiously watch the sky" there is the implication



- that the owners \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) want their pigeon to win the race
  - B) are sending radar signals to their pigeons
  - C) do not know whether the race began on time
  - D) do not trust the rules set down by the judges
32. According to the passage, what is the difference between a homing pigeon and an ordinary one?
- A) The span of the wings.
  - B) The shape of the eyes.
  - C) The structure of the feather.
  - D) The size of the brain.

## Passage Four

Questions 33 to 36 are based on the following passage.

Silence is unnatural to man. He begins life with a cry and ends it in stillness. In the interval he does all he can to make a noise in the world, and there are few things of which he stands in more fear than of the absence of noise. Even his conversation is in great measure a desperate attempt to prevent a dreadful silence. If he is introduced to a fellow mortal, and a number of pauses occur in the conversation, he regards himself as a failure, a worthless person, and is full of envy of the empty-headed chatterbox. He knows that ninety-nine percent of human conversation means no more than the buzzing of a fly, but he longs to join in the buzz and to prove that he is a man and not a waxwork figure. The object of conversation is not, for the most part, to communicate ideas; it is to keep up the buzzing sound. There are, it must be admitted, different qualities of buzz; there is even a buzz that is as exasperating as the continuous ping of a mosquito. But at a dinner-party one would rather be a mosquito than a mute. Most buzzing, fortunately, is agreeable to the ear, and some of it is agreeable even to the mind. He would be a foolish man, however, who waited until he had a wise thought to take part in the buzzing with his neighbours. Those who despise the weather as a conversational opening seem to me to be ignorant of the reason why human beings wish to talk. Very few human beings join in a conversation in the hope of learning anything new. Some of them are content if they are merely allowed to go on making a noise into other people's ears, though they have nothing to tell them except that they have seen two or three new plays or that they had had food in a Swiss hotel. At the end of an evening during which they have said nothing at immense length, they justly plume themselves on their success as conversationalists.

33. According to the author, conversation is by and large a firm effort to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) prevent men thinking they are failures
  - B) eradicate man's fear of silence
  - C) avoid silence
  - D) make a man feel he has value in others eyes
34. The statement "ninety-nine percent of human conversation means no more than the buzzing of a fly" signifies that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) most conversation is as irritating as the noise made by a fly
  - B) a percentage of conversation lacks subject-matter
  - C) most conversation lacks significance, like the ineffectual buzzing of a fly
  - D) human conversation can be dismissed as trivial
35. The reason why one would rather be a mosquito than a mute(无言的) at a party is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) conversation, however meaningless, is preferable to silence
  - B) a mosquito makes more noise than a mute and noise is second nature to man
  - C) man can achieve identity through noise

- D) the qualities of a mosquito are superior to those of a mute
36. According to the author, what part does weather play in conversation?
- A) It shows people's ignorance of purpose of conversation.
- B) It can provide a topic to break the ice.
- C) It indicates that very few people hope to learn anything new from conversation
- D) It can provide a topic of conversation that is acceptable.

## Passage Five

**Questions 37 to 40 one based on the following Passage.**

Prehistoric men and women enjoyed a more varied diet (食物) than people do now, since they ate many plant species and several hundred thousand types of living animals. But only a tiny percentage of these were ever domesticated (驯养). Modern shops have accelerated a tendency towards specialization which began in the earliest days of agriculture. Food in rich countries has become cheaper relative to wages. It is speedily distributed in supermarkets, but the choice annually becomes less and less great. Even individual foods themselves become more standardized. We live in the world of the carrot specially blunted (弄钝) in order to avoid making a hole in the bag, and the tomato grown to meet a demand for a standard weight of eighteen tomatoes to a kilo. Siri von Reis Althul asks; "Only the three major cereals (谷物) and a handful of other widely cultivated drug plants have served western civilization for several thousand years. A rather obvious question arises; are we missing something?" After all, there are 800 000 species of plants on earth.

37. In prehistoric times people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) are much more than we do today                      B) lived mainly on plant food  
 C) ate more different kinds of food                      D) chose natural food freely
38. Most of the food we eat today is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) put in special bags                      B) marketed without delay  
 C) eaten in the supermarket                      D) less standardized
39. Most of us have become conditioned to expect \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) no variation in our diet                      B) a reduction in food supplies  
 C) a specialist diet                      D) food made according to a set standard
40. According to the text, world population today survives on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the products of western civilization  
 B) several thousand plants and cereals  
 C) a minimal number of cultivated foods  
 D) species planted one thousand years ago

## Part IV Vocabulary (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 center.

41. \_\_\_\_\_ the girls came on the trip.  
 A) None of                      B) Neither                      C) Nobody                      D) No one of
42. It was difficult to guess what her \_\_\_\_\_ to the news would be.

A) impression      B) reaction      C) comment      D) opinion

43. John has a new car. I wonder when \_\_\_\_\_ it.

A) he got      B) did he get      C) he gets      D) he is getting

44. \_\_\_\_\_ art was a relatively late development in the United States.

A) Not until dance as a performing      B) Dance was performed as an  
C) Dance was a performing      D) Dance as a performing

45. The new building \_\_\_\_\_ all the other buildings nearby.

A) dwarfs      B) distorts      C) deserts      D) depresses

46. Peter didn't want to attend their wedding ceremony and Jane didn't \_\_\_\_\_.

A) too      B) also      C) either      D) likely

47. He is a versatile writer, he writes novels, poems and plays \_\_\_\_\_.

A) together      B) in addition to      C) as well      D) beside

48. How close parents are to their children can produce some strong influence \_\_\_\_\_ them.

A) in      B) at      C) on      D) for

49. So far scientists \_\_\_\_\_ 13 vitamins that play vital roles in regulating the chemical reactions.

A) identifies      B) have been identified  
C) have identified      D) have been identifying

50. The great use of a school education is not so much to teach you things \_\_\_\_\_ to teach you the art of learning.

A) than      B) rather      C) nor      D) as

51. While both plans were sensible, only one seemed \_\_\_\_\_ in China's particular situation.

A) useful      B) feasible      C) available      D) desirable

52. I can't see you tomorrow have a dental \_\_\_\_\_.

A) interview      B) comprise      C) appointment      D) date

53. Your whole account of these accidents doesn't make \_\_\_\_\_.

A) idea      B) sense      C) meaning      D) significance

54. His knowledge of English was \_\_\_\_\_ for the job, although he was not fluent in the language.

A) enough      B) sufficient      C) ample      D) adequate

55. The wounded man lay there \_\_\_\_\_, with no one to help him.

A) glaring      B) grabbing      C) groaning      D) gambling

56. The old lady went nearly mad with \_\_\_\_\_ after the child died.

A) grieve      B) grief      C) trouble      D) anxiety

57. Many difficulties have \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel.

A) risen      B) arised      C) raised      D) arrived

58. He made such a \_\_\_\_\_ contribution to the university that they are naming one of the new building after him.

A) genuine      B) minimum      C) modest      D) generous

59. Most crocodiles will eat anything \_\_\_\_\_ capture and overpower.

A) can      B) they can      C) which can      D) and

60. In the advanced course students must take performance tests at monthly \_\_\_\_\_.

A) gaps      B) intervals      C) length      D) distance

61. The scholar \_\_\_\_\_ the use of the word by giving examples from daily life.

A) lectured      B) simulated      C) illustrated      D) stimulated

62. The self-educated Russian writer was \_\_\_\_\_ to earn his own living from the age of nine, working at menial jobs.

A) compelled      B) expelled      C) repelled      D) impelled

63. Dense acid fogs that killed thousands of people in London up to 1956 led to legislation that \_\_\_\_\_ coal burning in

cities.

A) prohibited      B) inhibited      C) inherited      D) inhabited

64. The small room had a \_\_\_\_\_, homelike atmosphere.

A) luminous      B) dim      C) messy      D) cozy

65. As soon as the children were \_\_\_\_\_, their mother got them out of bed and into the bathroom.

A) wake      B) awake      C) woke      D) awoke

66. He threatened to \_\_\_\_\_ his revenge for the wrong I had done him.

A) make      B) take      C) do      D) put

67. In ancient times it was discovered that the curve of the circle is a little over three times as \_\_\_\_\_ as the width of the circle.

A) long      B) small      C) large      D) round

68. They went to the bookstore yesterday and \_\_\_\_\_ out three books for their son as a birthday present.

A) chose      B) selected      C) got      D) picked

69. We have to try every means to \_\_\_\_\_ the costs of the construction project.

A) bring off      B) bring forward

C) bring down      D) bring back

70. They were expecting the surgeon to finish the operation \_\_\_\_\_ drawn.

A) till      B) before      C) on      D) in

## Part V Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition based on the title: *Do Students Need More Academic Pressure?* You should write no less than 120 words base your composition on the following outline (given in Chinese).

A) 学生学业负担重的事实      B) 理由      C) 解决办法

## Test 2

### 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 . The conversation and the question will be spoken only once . After each question there will be a pause , you must read the four choices marked with 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 center .

1. A) Harvey doesn't like fish.                      B) Harvey doesn't belong here.  
C) Harvey wants some water.                      D) Harvey needs to go to the class.
2. A) He may use it as a restaurant.                      B) He may build a new restaurant.  
C) He may sell it to a restaurant owner.                      D) He may rent it out as a restaurant.
3. A) It was imported from Europe.                      B) It was made by a European company.  
C) It is a copy of a European chair.                      D) It is being sold by Europeans.
4. A) The man's bike broke down.                      B) The woman's bike broke down.  
C) The woman's bike was stolen last week.                      D) The man will use the woman's bike in the afternoon.
5. A) In a hotel                      B) In a department store.  
C) On board the plane.                      D) In a restaurant.
6. A) Take the medicine three times a day.                      B) Drink plenty of water.  
C) Do enough exercises.                      D) Lie in bed for 24 hours.
7. A) It's her ankle, not his that they are talking about.  
B) Her ankle hurt very much.  
C) It's not the man's business, so he should leave her alone.  
D) She would have stopped crying if he didn't say so.
8. A) She will go to the Great Wall with the man.  
B) She has other plans for next Sunday.  
C) She doesn't want to go to the Great Wall, but she will go to other places with the man.  
D) She will work on the term paper.
9. A) She can't agree with the man because she thinks it's not expensive.  
B) She agrees with the man most heartily.  
C) She doesn't care for the price.  
D) She thinks the man is too stingy.
10. A) She knows a little about Chinese.  
B) She knows little about Chinese.  
C) She is a skillful Chinese speaker.  
D) She know nothing about Chinese.

#### Section B Spot Dictation

**Directions :** In this section , you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times . The passage is printed on your

*Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.*

At the outset, it is important to find out if, when the test is scored, there will be a penalty for guessing. If not, the student may well (S11) \_\_\_\_\_ every item. It is also a good idea to look over the (S12) \_\_\_\_\_ test before starting to (S13) \_\_\_\_\_ any questions on it. This will help the (S14) \_\_\_\_\_ to budget the time, thus (S15) \_\_\_\_\_ within the time (S16) \_\_\_\_\_. The student can (S17) \_\_\_\_\_ easy sections to get (S18) \_\_\_\_\_ on immediately.

Next, the test taker should read the directions and the questions (or items) carefully to be sure of what they say. (S19) \_\_\_\_\_

If the test taker finds an item to which the answer is not known, it may be advisable to leave it blank and go on with the rest. (S20) \_\_\_\_\_. Some research indicates that the first response is more likely to be correct; other research shows that some students can improve their scores by review and change.

## Part II Vocabulary (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 center.

21. I can hear cries for help. I believe someone \_\_\_\_\_ by our bees.  
A) is attacked      B) being attacked      C) is being attacked      D) be attacked
22. The actors have to \_\_\_\_\_ before they appear in front of the strong lights on television.  
A) cover up      B) make up      C) paint up      D) draw up
23. While discovering the cause of a serious illness, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the patients should be taken good care of      B) the effective measures should be taken  
C) the illness should be cared immediately      D) the doctors should give the patient good care
24. \_\_\_\_\_ no coffee left, they had to make do with tea.  
A) There being      B) It being      C) It was      D) There was
25. Many parents prohibit their children \_\_\_\_\_ TV after school every day.  
A) watch      B) to watch      C) watching      D) to have a watch
26. The company \_\_\_\_\_ a rise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.  
A) is promised      B) has been promising      C) is promising      D) promised
27. If \_\_\_\_\_ alone at home, the boy is sure to make a terrible mess in his room.  
A) to leave      B) leaving      C) left      D) to be left
28. The German engineer's many electrical inventions and discoveries include the electric generator and the use of gutta-percha, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, rubberlike substance, for insulating cables.  
A) elastic      B) brittle      C) fragile      D) sticky
29. The worshippers believed that each individual's proper conduct assumed a \_\_\_\_\_ importance in hastening god's arrival in periods of misery.  
A) suburban      B) municipal      C) cosmic      D) provincial

30. With this advanced technique, efficiency would be \_\_\_\_\_ several times.  
A) reproduced      B) diminished      C) multiplied      D) declined
31. The irritated father \_\_\_\_\_ at the naughty boy who had again failed his math exam.  
A) glared      B) scanned      C) stared      D) gazed
32. She never laughed, \_\_\_\_\_ lose her temper.  
A) or she ever did      B) nor did she ever  
C) or did she ever      D) nor she ever did
33. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used \_\_\_\_\_ late for his lecture.  
A) to have students      B) for students to be  
C) for students' being      D) to students' being
34. \_\_\_\_\_ he works hard, I don't mind when he finishes the experiment.  
A) As soon as      B) As well as      C) So far as      D) So long as
35. No bread eaten by man is so sweet as \_\_\_\_\_ earned by his own labor.  
A) one      B) that      C) such      D) what
36. If we continue to argue over minor point, we won't get \_\_\_\_\_ near a solution.  
A) somewhere      B) nowhere      C) anywhere      D) elsewhere
37. In some countries, \_\_\_\_\_ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.  
A) which      B) one      C) that      D) what
38. Horace Pippin, \_\_\_\_\_ wrist and arm were hurt badly in the First World War, nevertheless became an outstanding artist.  
A) that      B) whose      C) for whom      D) of which
39. Certain layers of the atmosphere have special names \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) which indicated their character properties  
B) whose characteristic properties are indicating  
C) what characterize their indicated properties  
D) that indicate their characteristic properties
40. \_\_\_\_\_ in leaves but also in egg yolk, in which it is the principal yellow coloring matter.  
A) Not only lutein occurs      B) Lutein, occurring not only  
C) Lutein, which not only occurs      D) Lutein occurs not only
41. This old school still has \_\_\_\_\_ of students \_\_\_\_\_ it had a hundred years ago when it first began.  
A) the same amount, as      B) about the same number, as  
C) equal number, like      D) the same number, when
42. Smith eased the car forward \_\_\_\_\_ his way carefully in the darkness.  
A) picked      B) picking      C) being picked      D) having picked
43. Early retirement is a means of reducing the work force \_\_\_\_\_ avoiding redundancy.  
A) by      B) while      C) when      D) for fear of
44. We have had a bumper harvest for four years \_\_\_\_\_ end.  
A) for      B) on      C) in      D) without
45. Only few of her words really \_\_\_\_\_, and most of them were side of the mark.  
A) critical      B) of importance      C) relevant      D) mattered
46. His anger \_\_\_\_\_ when he found his son telling lies to him.  
A) flared to      B) tore up      C) jumped up      D) broke into
47. Mary did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy \_\_\_\_\_ for her examination.  
A) to prepare      B) to be prepared      C) preparing      D) being prepared

48. Only slowly \_\_\_\_\_ that the fire was in his own house.  
 A) he under stood      B) he understands      C) did he understand      D) does he understand
49. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris as a small child.  
 A) being taken      B) taking      C) to take      D) to be taken
50. Realizing that he hadn't enough money and \_\_\_\_\_ to borrow from his father, he decided to sell his watch.  
 A) not wanted      B) not to want      C) not wanting      D) wanting not

### Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 5 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 center.

#### Passage One

Questions 51 to 54 are based on the following passage.

The body's response to a threat or demand arising from a new or changing situation is called stress. The emotional and physical experiences of stress can be caused by a complex and tense situation. Under stress, the body makes rapid physiological changes, called adaptive responses, to deal with threatening situations. In the first stage of stress, the body mobilizes(动员) its "fight or flight" defenses, either to resist the stress-causing factor or adapt to it. In this stage of alarm, the pituitary-adrenocortical(脑垂体促肾上腺的) system pours hormones into the blood stream. The pulse quickens, the lungs take in more oxygen to fuel the muscles, blood sugar increases to supply added energy, digestion slows, and perspiration increases.

In the second stage of stress, resistance, the body begins to repair the incidental damage caused by the arousal in the alarm stage. If the stressful situation is resolved, the stress symptoms vanish. If the stressful situation continues, however, a third stage, exhaustion, sets in, and the body's adaptive energy runs out. This stage may continue until vital organs are affected, and then disease or even death can result.

Medical scientists divide people's behavior into two types, depending on the individuals' reactions to stress. People with type-A behavior react to stress with aggressive-ness, competitiveness, and self-imposed pressure to get things done. Type-A behavior has been linked to increased rates of heart attack and other diseases. In the United States two of every three men and one of every two women demonstrate type-A characteristics. People with type-B behavior may be equally serious in their intentions, but are more patient, easygoing and relaxed.

51. Which kind of the following situation is most likely to give rise to a feeling of stress?  
 A) One comes into a new circumstance.      B) One tries to frighten others.  
 C) One is emotionally disturbed.      D) One is seriously ill.
52. According to the passage, adaptive response can be best defined as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the action that one takes to keep himself fit  
 B) the emotional and physical experiences of stress  
 C) the changes in one's body when he is dealing with stress  
 D) one's eagerness to challenge a strange situation
53. What will happen to a person who is in the first stage of stress?  
 A) The body tries to avoid it.  
 B) The amount of hormones in one's blood increases.



- C) The pulse slows down.
  - D) The blood sugar decreases.
54. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) there are three stages for all the experiences of stress  
 B) one's adaptive energy will certainly run out in dealing with stress  
 C) if stress develops into the third stage, it will be very harmful  
 D) stress is nothing serious

## Passage Two

Questions 55 to 58 are based on the following passage.

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions, the bases for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past experiences, which are brought into the present by memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep information available for later use. It includes not only "remembering" things like arithmetic or historical facts, but also involves any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is involved when a rat gives up eating grain because he has sniffed something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to swing a baseball bat.

Memory exists not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage capacity of a computer with that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 100 000 "words" ready for instant use. An average U. S. teenager probably recognizes the meaning of about 100 000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total amount of information which the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of faces and places that the teenager can recognize on sight.

The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem-solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person's memory is in terms of words and combinations of words.

55. According to the passage, memory is considered to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the basis for decision-making and problem-solving  
 B) an ability to store experiences for future use  
 C) an intelligence typically possessed by human beings  
 D) the data mainly consisting of words and combinations of words
56. The comparison made between the memory capacity of a large computer and that of a human being shows that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the computer's memory has a little bigger capacity than a teenager's  
 B) the computer's memory capacity is much smaller than an adult human being's  
 C) the computer's memory capacity is much smaller even than a teenager's  
 D) both A) and B)
57. What does the whole passage imply?  
 A) Only human beings have problem-solving intelligence.  
 B) A person's memory is different from a computer's in every respect.  
 C) Animals are able to solve only very simple problems.  
 D) Animals solve problems by instincts rather than intelligence.
58. The phrase "in terms of" in the last sentence can best be replaced by "\_\_\_\_\_".