



清华大学 名师指导

按照全国大学英语四、六级考试改革委员会
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710分

预测试卷

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST BAND 4

10套

清华大学

蒋隆国 主编
李相崇 主审

另配听力磁带



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清华大学名师指导

新要求大学英语四级考试 710 分预测试卷

主 编：蒋隆国

总主审：李相崇

编 委：(按姓氏拼音排序)

李 敏 李丽娜 曲 旻

阮成杰 殷文玉

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电话:(010)82551166 (010)62283578

E-mail:publish@bupt.edu.cn

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前 言

由全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会编写的《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》近日由上海外语教育出版社独家出版,备受各界瞩目的改革后四级考试新题型和样卷将正式与广大考生见面。

目前,在大学校园里谈论最多的话题应属四、六级考试改革的问题,为了让学生、教师更及时、更准确、更细致、更具体的了解新要求大学英语四级考试,我们特组织专家遵循全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会编写的《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》编写了本预测试卷。试卷共含十套试题,相对同类图书主要具有以下特点:

一、编写权威

本套试卷由北京各高校专家、教授编写而成,编写人员全是多年从事大学英语教学工作的教师,其中不乏大学英语四级考试的命题人和阅卷人,他们在多年的授课经验和出题技巧的基础上把素质教育和应试技能融入本套模拟试卷中。听力部分则由美籍专家 Kris Chung 和 Marie 朗读,语速适中,语音纯正。

二、内容时效

本套试卷根据最近出版的《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》编写,其内容、格式完全按照考试样卷设计,其文章的题材、体裁以及文章长度等方面均与大纲要求一致,每篇文章后所给出的试题的题型、难度系数都与《大学英语四级考试(CET-4)试点考试样卷》达到了同一高度,对考生的考前训练十分有利。而且本试卷采用比较新的文章为题材,是国内同类图书中较新的一本。

三、科学编排

本书所设的十套模拟题,覆盖了新大纲的六大题型,采用全真试卷的形式编排,八开印刷,每套独立排版,后附听力原文和答案解析,而且对每套试题的选材也进行了科学的编排,既方便学生自我检测,也方便老师对学生进行检测。考生在完成这些模拟试卷的过程中可以熟悉考试的题型,检测自己是否达到了考试要求。

本书在编辑排版的过程中,由于时间仓促,书中疏漏和错误之处在所难免,敬请广大考生和英语界同仁不吝批评指正。同时,我们在编写过程中参阅了大量的国内外相关资料,借鉴了一些很有价值的文章,在此我们向有关机构、作者和资料提供者一并致以诚挚的谢意。

蒋隆国

2005年10月于清华园

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Model Test One

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Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上。

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Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

(15 minutes)

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Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*.

For questions 1 - 7, mark

Y (for YES)

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO)

if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN)

if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

内

Doing Business in Asia

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Many Westerners wanting to do business in Asian nations seek information and advice about things they need to know in order to be successful. By Westerners who have already been working in Asian nations, they are told to remember as priorities the five "Fs": family, face, fate, favors and friends. Although they do have some subtle differences in meanings and connotations in different parts of Asia, nevertheless, Western businessmen need to be sensitive to these issues if they wish to be successful. The five "Fs" are explained in the following way.

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Family: This means that business is often closely connected to family and that there is a family network that branches out regionally and internationally, providing efficient political, financial and emotional support, as well as distribution knowledge. This networking is particularly obvious among Chinese who control huge business segments in Asia and are by far the most successful business group in the region. Their large presence also helps—Singapore is 77 percent Chinese; Malaysia, 45 percent; Taiwan, a Chinese province, 99 percent. Indonesia and the Philippines also have sizable (相当的) and prosperous Chinese communities. It is explained that the importance of family goes back to Confucius, who taught that family represents relationships that one can trust. Although families in the West may be connected, they're almost never as closely connected as in Confucian Asia. This family dependence is also true in Korea. The largest corporation in South Korea is Hyundai, a multibillion-dollar company.

Headed by the eldest brother, the company's five major divisions are either managed by one of the five brothers, a brother-in-law or a son-in-law.

Face: Two interpretations are given for the meaning of "face". One is literal—Asians like to do business face-to-face. They want to put a face together with a business, to recognize an individual and to associate an individual with a given company. Many foreign companies have made the mistake of sending a series of different executives to Asia during lengthy contract negotiations. They are advised not to do this; that if negotiations are started by one individual they should be completed by that same person if at all possible. However, if a change must be made, then the first person should take the new one and formally present him as his successor so that the two faces are identified. The second interpretation of "face" is that in a way it means "respect". The businessman is told that he must show the "proper respect" according to the age and position of the person he is dealing with and also take into account the size of the person's company in comparison with his own. In Western countries, age is not necessarily given respect, but in Confucian Asia, age is given great respect. Thus businessmen are told to always pay attention to any elderly persons attending a business meeting. They are also warned that it is very difficult for Japanese to speak directly and say no. This too has everything to do with "face". They will do almost anything to avoid saying no, even to the point of not giving an answer at all. By giving no answer or saying something like "I'll think about it", or "I'll consider it", they are "saving face", and really mean "no". This is the opposite of the Western "yes or no" mentality. Thus a Western businessman is warned never to put a Japanese businessman in the position of having to say "yes" or "no".

Businessmen are also given advice about how to show "face" to someone of higher rank. Richard Tallboy, CEO of the World Coal Organization, who has had extensive experience in Asia, tells foreigners not to forget the "Chairman's 1/2 percent for the chairman's own pocket". He says that this means they should always start negotiating at a higher price with Asians. In the first round of negotiations foreigners should allow themselves to come down in price 10 percent. In the second round of negotiations they should at last come down another five percent. Then finally when everyone is ready to sign the contract, the Westerner should allow the chairman to negotiate another 1/2 percent off. This way the chairman can say he was able to achieve more than his staff was able to. Thus he gains great "face". Tallboy concludes that this way everyone is happy and the Westerner is assured that his product will be well taken care of.

Fate: Westerners are told that many Asians strongly believe that fate influences life, that certain events are destined, and that people have lived many lives and will live many more after death. Because of this philosophy, Asians are more willing than most Westerners to accept things they cannot change. Many Westerners may call these beliefs superstitious. However, they are warned to keep these thoughts to themselves and are told to learn about local customs and beliefs in Asia and to respect them.

Favors: Westerners are told that "Always repay a favor" is a common saying among Asi-

ans. A favor or debt should never be forgotten. If a Western businessman gets a favor from an Asian, he should expect to repay this favor, no matter how much time passes. Asians are thus serious about the saying, "If you'll scratch my back, I'll scratch yours." In other words, Asian societies are reciprocal societies. The former deputy mayor of New York City, Kenneth Lipper, tells the following story. When he was in Japan for six months in the early 1960s, he suggested the name of a Japanese acquaintance for a possible scholarship. One day, 27 years later in New York City, he received a call from this man who was making his first trip to the United States with his family. Now a top executive in a major Japanese company, he and his family wanted to pay their respects to the man who had done him a favor so long ago.

Friends: If Westerners have no relatives in Asia, they are told that the next best thing to have when doing business in Asia is to have gone to school with someone from there. Asians want to deal with people that they know well, or with people to whom they have been introduced by people they know well. One successful American business executive working in Asia tells people that he spent most of his time developing and maintaining GUANXI, which he explains as a Chinese word meaning ties, relationships, or connections. The Japanese equivalent is KONE. How can Western businessmen make the right connections in Asian countries? Hiring a consultant is one way, but the best way is to make friendships and to keep them. How can a Westerner do this? The answer for those people working in Korea, Thailand and Japan is "golf". Successful businessmen agree that it's the best way to get to know important people in society, the way to meet royalty, top government officials, and corporate chiefs. A lifetime golf membership in Tokyo can cost an incredible one million dollars, but some Western businessmen or their corporations have been willing to pay this because of the connections it will bring.

So, these are the five "Fs": family, face, fate, favors, and friends. These are the priorities for Westerners when they are doing business in Asia.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上作答;8-10题在答题卡1上。

1. Westerners wanting to do business successfully in Asia should be sensitive to the five "Fs".
2. Confucianism believes in that family relationship is the most trustworthy.
3. Asians like to do business face-to-face, so it is necessary for foreign company sending different negotiators to reach a contract with them.
4. It gives the higher rank person much "face" by allowing him to negotiate another 1/2 percent off.
5. It is superstitious to believe fate, so many Asians believing that certain events are destined should change their value in a more scientific one.
6. Since a generous person did an Asian a favor voluntarily, this Asian needn't remember it much long.
7. Asian people like to do business with the one they know well.

Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A. A box of match. B. A match-making. C. A sport match. D. A commentator.
12. A. His advisor. B. His teacher. C. His partner. D. His boss.
13. A. In a waiting-room. B. In a hospital. C. At the post-office. D. In a hotel.
14. A. A teacher. B. A professor. C. A student. D. An examiner.
15. A. A math teacher and his colleague. B. A teacher and his student.
C. A student and his classmate. D. A librarian and a student.
16. A. It doesn't matter which subject the man chooses.
B. It's a difficult decision.
C. She doesn't like either subject.
D. The man doesn't like either subject.
17. A. They are playing snow. B. They are waiting for a bus.
C. The man was bitten by a mad dog. D. The bus would not come.
18. A. She wants to count his money.
B. She wants to know some procedure.
C. She wants to apply for a job.
D. She wants to save some money at the bank.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A. The man has got a well-paid job.
B. The man is busy looking for a job.
C. The man has found a teaching job in the university.
D. The man has got a low-paid job.
20. A. In a bank. B. In a hotel. C. In a restaurant. D. In an airport.
21. What will the man probably do tomorrow?
A. Help the woman with her work.
B. Meet the woman's boss.
C. Invite the woman for lunch.
D. Accompany with the woman to shopping.

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22. A. Leave half an hour for preparation before work.
B. Refuse the customers' unreasonable requests.
C. Never pull a long face in front of the boss.
D. Satisfy the customer's all requests.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A. They don't get rid of flabby arm. B. They can damage arm muscles.
C. They aren't acceptable to most people. D. They can raise one's blood pressure.
24. A. Exercising the entire body.
B. Having your blood pressure taken daily.
C. Losing weight prior to exercising.
D. Weighing in before each exercise session.
25. A. Wearing arm weights while you are swimming.
B. Jogging vigorously in one place for a long time.
C. Using bicycles that require you to use both your arms and legs.
D. Walking slowly while swinging your arms back and forth.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A. Because the bird couldn't repeat his master's name.
B. Because the bird screamed all day long.
C. Because the bird uttered the wrong word.
D. Because the bird failed to say the name of the town.
27. A. The cruel master. B. The man in the kitchen.
C. The pet bird. D. The fourth chicken.
28. A. The bird had finally understood his threat.
B. The bird managed to escape from the chicken house.
C. The bird had learned to scream back at him.
D. The bird was living peacefully with the chickens.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A. Because there were fewer people in the shop than usual.
B. Because there were lots of people in the shop.

- C. Because the woman was well-dressed.
 - D. Because the woman didn't notice the detective at all.
30. A. She was an American girl.
- B. She was the shop manager's daughter.
 - C. She was the woman's daughter.
 - D. She was a detective.
31. A. It's difficult to be honest.
- B. People have become more honest than before.
 - C. People will be arrested if they are not honest.
 - D. People are not so honest as they once were.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A. The long distance between his home town and New York.
- B. His unpopular character.
 - C. The high unemployment rate in New York.
 - D. His criminal record.
33. A. He wanted to be put in prison again.
- B. He needed the money to support his family.
 - C. He hated the barber there.
 - D. He wanted to make himself well known.
34. A. He went directly to the police station.
- B. He drove out of the town and tried to escape.
 - C. He waited for the police to arrest him.
 - D. He argued with the police angrily.
35. A. Mr. Spears enjoyed living in prison.
- B. Mr. Spears was known as a greedy man in his community.
 - C. The police in New York were not very efficient.
 - D. The only way for Mr. Spears to support his family was by going to prison again.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension(Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

In Roman times Britain had as many people as at its peak in the Middle Ages. For four centuries it was an integral part of a single political system that 47 from Turkey to Portugal and from the Red Sea to the Tyne and beyond. Its 48 with Rome started before the Conquest 49 by Claudius in AD 43, and it continued to be a part of the Roman world for some time after the 50 break with Roman rule. We are dealing with a full half-millennium of the history of Britain.

The origins of later Britain go back beyond the Roman period. Aspects of the society the Romans found in Britain were beginning to 51 in the Neolithic(新石器时期的) and Early Bronze Ages(青铜器早期). At the time of the Roman Conquest, the culture of Britain had something like fifteen hundred to two thousand years of development behind it—although the prehistorians are greatly divided on the 52. By the end of the pre-Roman Iron Age(前罗马铁器时期), society had 53 forms of organization closely similar to those 54 by the Romans elsewhere in north-western Europe, and adopted versions of the culture and language we loosely call 'Celtic(凯尔特人/语). Outside the imperial 55 in Britain these continued largely unchanged; inside, the Celtic substratum persisted, assimilated and adapted by Rome in ways not in 56 closely paralleled by modern colonial empires.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

A. stretched	F. encountered	K. launched
B. emerge	G. involvement	L. approved
C. spreaded	H. final	M. included
D. end	I. detail	N. frontiers
E. general	J. evolved	O. discharge

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Ever since humans have inhabited earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When there is a language barrier, communication is accomplished through sign language in which motions stand for letters, words and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to resort to this form of expression. Many of these symbols of whole words are very picturesque and exact, and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language transmits ideas or thoughts by certain actions, either intentionally or unintentionally. A wink can be a way of flirting or indicating that the party is only joking. A nod signifies approval, while shaking the head indicates a negative reaction.

Other forms of non-linguistic(非语言的) language can be found in Braille(布莱盲字)(a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code(摩尔斯电码), and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbalization(语言表达) is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feelings.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?

- A. When language is a barrier, people will find other forms of communication.
- B. Everybody uses only one form of communication.
- C. Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
- D. Although other forms of communication exist, verbalization is the fastest.

58. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. There are many forms of communication in existence today.
- B. Verbalization is the most common form of communication.
- C. The deaf and mute use an oral form of communication.
- D. Ideas and thoughts can be transmitted by body language.

59. Which form other than oral speech would be most commonly used among blind people?

- A. Picture signs. B. Braille. C. Body language. D. Signal flags.

60. How many different forms of communication are mentioned here?

- A. 5 B. 7 C. 9 D. 11

61. Sign language is said to be very picturesque and exact and can be used internationally EXCEPT for _____.

- A. spelling B. ideas C. whole words D. expressions

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Like Catholics, Jews were a small minority in the first years of the American Republic. Until the late 19th century, most Jews in America were of German origin. Many of them be-

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longed to the Reform movement, a liberal branch of Judaism which had made many adjustments to modern life. Anti-Semitism, or anti-Jewish prejudices, was not a big problem before the Civil War. But when Jews began coming to America in great numbers, anti-Semitism appeared.

Usually, Jewish children attended public schools. The children of the immigrants moved rapidly into the professions and into American universities, where many became intellectual leaders. Many remained religiously observant. Others, while they continued to think of themselves as ethnically Jewish, adopted a secular, nonreligious outlook.

When faced with prejudice and discrimination, Jews responded by forming organizations to combat prejudice. The Anti-defamation League played a major role in educating Americans about the injustice of prejudice and making them aware of the rights, not only of Jews, but of all minorities.

By the 1950s, a kind of "three faiths" model of the United States had developed. Americans were considered to come in three basic varieties: Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, the order reflecting the strength in number of each group. But an increasing number of Americans did not fit into any of these categories. And some who could be considered Protestant had styles of life and beliefs that did not fit into "Mainstream" America.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. The title that best expresses the idea of the passage is _____.

- A. Three Faiths
- B. American Minorities
- C. Mainstream Americans
- D. Prejudice and Discrimination

63. The passage suggests that _____.

- A. America developed its own religions.
- B. there are three kinds of minorities in America.
- C. there exists some sort of unfairness to minorities in America.
- D. Americans consist of Protestants, Catholics and Jews.

64. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. In early America Jews were a small number of people.
- B. There was no prejudice or discrimination against Catholics, Protestants and Jews in America.
- C. By the 1950s a kind of "three faiths" model of U. S. A. had completed.
- D. The three different minorities had life style of their own.

65. The word "anti-Semitism" in the first paragraph means _____.

- A. anti-Protestant
- B. anti-defamation
- C. anti-Catholic
- D. anti-Jewish

66. The underlined sentence implies that _____.

- A. many Jews belonged to the Reform movement
- B. many Jews belonged to the liberal branch of Judaism
- C. many Jews had to change their styles of life and beliefs to fit into modern life

D. Jews, Protestants and Catholics had changed their own life styles

Part V Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

How often one hears children wishing they were

grown up, and old people wishing they were young again.

Each 67, however, has its pleasures and 68

pains, and the happiest person is the 69 who enjoys

what each age gives him 70 wasting his time in use-

less 71. Childhood is a time when there are few re-

sponsibilities to make 72 difficult. A child is usually

fed, looked after and loved, 73 he may do. It is

74 that he will ever again in his life be given so

75 without having to do anything in 76. In addi-

tion, life is always presenting new things to the child.

Old age, on the other hand, has always been

77 of as the worst age to be; but with old age 78

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 67. A. time | B. person |
| C. age | D. division |
| 68. A. many | B. its |
| C. their | D. also |
| 69. A. one | B. luckiest |
| C. child | D. best |
| 70. A. unless | B. without |
| C. except | D. beyond |
| 71. A. work | B. efforts |
| C. attempts | D. regrets |
| 72. A. people | B. child |
| C. them | D. life |
| 73. A. however | B. which |
| C. whatever | D. what |
| 74. A. impossible | B. unreasonable |
| C. surely | D. natural |
| 75. A. few | B. many |
| C. little | D. much |
| 76. A. fact | B. return |
| C. kindness | D. thought |
| 77. A. considered | B. thought |
| C. concerned | D. regarded |
| 78. A. should | B. must |
| C. need | D. can |

come wisdom and the ability to help others 79 advice
 (wisely given). The old can have the 80 of seeing
 their sons and daughters 81 making progress in life;
 they can 82 their grandchildren growing up around
 them; and perhaps 83 of all, they can feel the happiness
 of having reached a 84 when they can lie back
 and rest, 85 others to continue the battle 86 life.

79. A. by B. for
 C. in D. with
 80. A. joy B. profit
 C. advantage D. benefit
 81. A. exceedingly
 B. gradually
 C. thoroughly
 D. increasingly
 82. A. watch B. make
 C. bring D. control
 83. A. one B. any
 C. worst D. best
 84. A. level B. decision
 C. point D. time
 85. A. helping B. leaving
 C. inviting D. forcing
 86. A. on B. of
 C. about D. over

Part VI Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on *Answer Sheet 2* by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

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