

《大学英语》
英语试卷系列

大学英语四级考试 新题型模拟题精选

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NEW SIMULATED CET — 4

大学英语四级考试新题型模拟题精选

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内 容 简 介

本书是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》及新题型样题的要求而编写的。本书共分三部分:第一部分为根据1996年、1997年所采用的最新题型设计的全真模拟试题12套;第二部分为试题答案;第三部分为听力原文。本书的编写以新颖实用为宗旨,力图最大限度地帮助学生把握考试要求,从根本上提高学生的应试能力。本书所设计的12套模拟题,覆盖了1996年采用的“英译汉”、1997年1月首次使用的“简短回答题”及即将采用的“听写填空”。

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前言

《大学英语四级考试新题型模拟题精选》是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语四级考试大纲》及新题型样题的要求而编写的。本书共分三部分：第一部分为根据1996年、1997年所采用的最新题型设计的全真模拟试题12套；第二部分为试题答案；第三部分为听力原文。

本书的编写以新颖实用为宗旨，力图最大限度地帮助学生把握考试要求，从根本上提高学生的应试能力。本书所设计的十二套模拟题，覆盖了96年新增的“英译汉”、1997年1月首次采用的“简短回答题”及已公布即将使用的“听写填空”。这样不管以后几年采用何种题型，学生都可以通过本书获得最全面的考前训练。此外，每套试题的选材除了注重形式上“新”、“全”之外，还特别注意内容上的针对性，做到点面结合，选材具有一定的深度和广度。我们通过对历年曝光试题及新题型样题要求进行反复研究，并结合长期教学、辅导的实践经验，对学生易于混淆，难以掌握的知识进行归类，从大量的材料中精选出每一道试题，并进行科学编排。所以，这些试题都有极强的代表性。学生若能抓住其中关键，必能收到举一反三、触类旁通之效果。

需要在此指出的是，虽然此书带有较强的应试性质，但由于本书严格按照上述两个《大纲》的要求编写，所以试题中所测试的重点亦即大学英语的重点。学生们可以通过完成本书中的试题达到巩固知识、明确重点、提高运用语言能力的目的。

由于时间所限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，恳请广大读者谅解和批评指正。

编者

一九九七年元月

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COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST
—Band Four—

CET-4 Test 1

试卷一

(75 分钟)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

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

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. A) \$ 2. 00. | B) \$ 6. 00. |
| C) \$ 4. 00. | D) \$ 5. 00. |
| 2. A) The chemistry class. | B) The English class. |
| C) The chemistry and English class. | D) The physics class. |
| 3. A) Please sit down. | |
| B) She doesn't want him to sit down. | |
| C) She'll mind if he sit down. | |
| D) She doesn't want the man to sit with her. | |
| 4. A) They want to stay for the night. | |
| B) It was too late and the bus had stopped running. | |
| C) It was too dark for them to find the way. | |
| D) They liked the morning ride. | |
| 5. A) To her house. | B) To pick her kids. |
| C) To a friend's house. | D) To a restaurant. |
| 6. A) Jack could have run even faster. | |
| B) He can run faster than Jack in spite of his age. | |
| C) He could run faster than Jack when he is Jack's age. | |
| D) The woman is unfair in his judgment. | |
| 7. A) The new teacher is sick. | |
| B) He hasn't met the new teacher yet. | |
| C) There are three teachers. | |
| D) He didn't like new teacher. | |
| 8. A) Secretary-Boss. | B) Patient-Nurse. |
| C) Client-Lawyer. | D) Student-Teacher. |
| 9. A) What that thing is. | B) How long will he have to wait. |
| C) Where the woman has been. | D) Where are they going. |

10. A) He will borrow some type paper from the woman.
B) He will lend the woman some typing paper.
C) He'll type the woman's paper.
D) He will buy some typing paper for the woman.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) A majority of Americans voted for it.
B) Large trucks were causing many accidents.
C) There was a sudden increase in highway deaths.
D) A fuel shortage was developing.
12. A) Easterners. B) Westerners.
C) Older persons. D) Automobile industry workers.
13. A) Seventy-five percent. B) Twenty-three percent.
C) Fifty-five percent. D) Sixty-six percent.
14. A) Trucks do not use crucial fuel.
B) Few trucks are involved in accidents.
C) Most trucks do not transport consumer foods.
D) Trucks run better at higher speeds.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) He had a piece of toast and a cup of coffee.
B) He didn't have anything because he didn't feel hungry.
C) He had a large breakfast.
D) He had a piece of bread and some coffee.
16. A) Because he didn't like to study.
B) Because he didn't feel well this morning.
C) Because his sister kept knocking at the door.
D) Because the examination would take place in just a few days.
17. A) His eyes were pale and his face was red.
B) His eyes were pale but his face looked nice.
C) His face was pale and his eyes were red.
D) His face was pale but his eyes looked nice.

Passage Three

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

18. A) College students. B) American youth.
C) American population. D) American families.
19. A) 17 million. B) 7 million.
C) 107 million. D) 70 million.
20. A) Making a better life for all people.
B) Making a better life for themselves only.
C) Making trouble in their families.
D) Making trouble in society.

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

21. As humans, we learn some of the ways of our culture by _____ by our teachers or parents.
A) teaching B) to be taught
C) being taught D) taught
22. With the memory of the bombing _____ in his mind, Jack became increasingly angry.
A) new B) late
C) fresh D) recent
23. They wanted to find out whether public _____ was against the war or not.
A) opinion B) mind
C) view D) thought
24. The search party still could not decide on the _____ of the sunken ship.
A) place B) location
C) direction D) situation
25. A survey of the British diet has _____ that a growing number of people are overweight.
A) revealed B) observed
C) required D) reminded
26. It's not safe to travel by standing at the roadside hoping to be picked _____ by passing motorists.
A) on B) out
C) over D) up
27. The doctor decided that he could not _____ the truth from the old man any longer.
A) cancel B) disguise
C) conceal D) deceive
28. The applause _____ through the hall after he finished his speech.
A) echoed B) proceeded
C) stretched D) passed

29. I have no doubt _____ there will be plenty of youngsters at the party.
 A) whether B) why
 C) which D) that
30. By the time you arrive in London, we _____ in Europe for two weeks.
 A) shall stay B) have stayed
 C) will have stayed D) have been staying
31. In the past men generally preferred that their wives _____ in the home.
 A) worked B) would work
 C) work D) were working
32. Margaret liked all her classes, but she liked sewing class _____.
 A) above all B) in general
 C) after all D) in particular
33. In some cities it is very difficult to have a telephone _____, and people have to wait a long time before they can get a phone.
 A) assembled B) installed
 C) equipped D) repaired
34. The main road through Littlebury was blocked for three hours today after an accident, _____ two lorries.
 A) containing B) connecting
 C) involving D) including
35. I broke relationship with John because he always found _____ with me.
 A) error B) mistake
 C) fault D) failure
36. In my opinion, your work does not _____ what I expected of you.
 A) catch up with B) add up to
 C) come up to D) go in for
37. The lady who had invited us heard me telling my wife that the dinner was terrible so I was _____.
 A) confused B) nervous
 C) shameful D) embarrassed
38. He did not find a job yet because he had no _____ to men who could help him.
 A) approach B) excess
 C) access D) approval
39. The Minister of Finance stresses that the quality of goods, _____ the quantity of production, is the key to improving the nation's economy.
 A) other than B) better than
 C) more than D) rather than
40. Perhaps there is still quite a long way to go _____ these researchers can find an answer to the mystery.
 A) unless B) until
 C) where D) before
41. In many ways the problems that Pip faced are _____ a young man or woman might face today.
 A) much like that B) much like those
 C) like much those D) like much that

42. I tried to get out of the business, _____ I found impossible.
 A) which B) what
 C) when D) what
43. _____ had I gone out than I heard the sound of the subway train.
 A) No sooner B) Scarcely
 C) As soon as D) Hardly
44. Electrical resistance is a common property of all materials, _____.
 A) differ only in degree B) only in degree it differs
 C) it only differs in degree D) differing only in degree
45. Women prefer to think and then speak, whereas men tend to speak as they _____.
 A) think B) have thought
 C) thought D) are thinking
46. In China there is _____ more appropriate to give a new-born foreign baby than something typically Chinese.
 A) nothing B) anything
 C) something D) none
47. From the tears in Nedra's eyes we can deduce that something sad _____.
 A) must have occurred B) would have occurred
 C) might be occurring D) should occur
48. I should say Henry is not _____ much a writer as a reporter.
 A) that B) so
 C) this D) that
49. I won't pay \$ 20 for the coat; it's not worth _____.
 A) all that much B) that much all
 C) that all much D) much all that
50. In production cheaper material are being _____ for the better, more expensive kind.
 A) replaced B) displaced
 C) substituted D) transformed

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

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

Passage One

Questions 51 to 54 are based on the following passage

When parents are dissatisfied with their child's education, they usually blame the teacher because he or she may be the only member of the educational community with whom they come into contact. But parents are frequently unaware that it is not teachers, but politicians, but bureaucrats (官僚), and school administrators who determine what books will be practiced, and what subjects will be emphasized or neglected. Many principals even tell their teachers how the classroom is to be structured and at what time of day particular lessons are to be taught.

Because of the size and complexity of the American educational institution, a certain amount of standardization of curriculum and of teaching procedures is necessary and desirable. But too much can be an obstacle to effective education. Teachers are professionals. Most have mastered the facts and figures of their subjects and they are also proficient in educational theory and many teaching methods. They have the training and the experience to make decisions about basic classroom procedures and curriculum content. If they are not allowed to exercise these professional skills, they may become frustrated, unable to feel comfortable with someone else's decisions about their work. Many lose their motivations to teach at all.

Furthermore, the teacher is the only person who has daily contact with the students. He or she is in the best position to decide what teaching methods will be most effective and how each lesson should be presented. Rigid teaching schedules and techniques cannot possibly be equally effective for a highly diversified student population.

For these reasons, there is a strong argument for teachers to have greater influence in educational decisions. As one critic of the present system has said, "Bright, creative, and well-educated people want to function as professionals, to make the decisions about how they will do their job. Education... has suffered (from the suffocation atmosphere in which teachers have had to work".

51. The author thinks that in America, teachers are _____.
- A) only teaching tools of certain group of politicians, bureaucrats and school administrators
 - B) creative, active and dare teach what they seem necessary to students.
 - C) the best friends of their students.
 - D) admired by all the students parents.
52. Teachers are often blamed by the students'parents because _____.
- A) they teach lessons badly
 - B) they are often absent from class
 - C) they have to work according to what school administrator require them to
 - D) their children's education is so bad
53. In order to make education satisfactory, the author strongly suggests that _____.
- A) rigid teaching schedules and techniques should be reformed
 - B) teachers should be sent to study more advanced teaching methods
 - C) teachers should be changed
 - D) students should be more diligent in study
54. The passage is to call on teachers _____.
- A) to be passive as usual
 - B) to be obedient to the parents and administrators
 - C) to make decisions about how they will do their job
 - D) to continue to suffer from the suffocating atmosphere

Passage Two

Questions 55 to 60 are based on the following passage

In October 1987, the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards began its work to set new standards of accomplishment for the teaching profession and to improve the quality of education available to all children in the United States. Teachers are committed to students and their learning. They must act on the belief that all students can learn. They must recognize individual differences in their students and adjust their practice accordingly. They must know that their mission extends

beyond developing the cognitive capacity of their students. They must be concerned with their students' self-concept, with their motivation, and with the development of character.

Teachers must know the subjects they teach and how to teach them. They must command specialized knowledge of how to convey a subject to students. Teachers are responsible for managing and monitoring student learning. They must call on multiple methods to meet their goals, knowing and being able to employ a variety of instructional skills. Teachers must think systematically about their practice and learn from experience, seeking the advice of others and drawing on education research and scholarship to improve practice.

As members of learning communities, teachers contribute to school effectiveness by collaborating with other professionals. They take advantage of community resources, cultivating knowledge of their school's community as a powerful resource for learning.

55. "Teachers are committed to students and their learning." The sentence means that _____.
A) teachers should meet all the demands of students
B) teachers should set very high demands on students
C) teachers should be very kind to students
D) teachers must be responsible for students and their learning
56. According to the author, if a student performs poorly at school, it may be the duty of _____.
A) society
B) teachers
C) parents
D) other students
57. Teacher's task should go beyond developing the learning ability of students and they should _____.
A) know the subjects they teach
B) transmit valued knowledge
C) respect their students, know about their interests and develop their character
D) seek the advice of others
58. School effectiveness mainly depends on _____.
A) teachers who work together
B) students
C) teaching materials
D) school leaders
59. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A) There are no students but can be taught.
B) Parents should lend a helping hand to their community teachers.
C) Teachers should resort to community resources to improve the quality of education.
D) It is not enough for teachers to have a good command of specialized knowledge
60. The best title for this passage is _____.
A) How to Manage Student Learning
B) Learning from Experience
C) Relations Between Teachers and Students
D) Toward High Standards for Teachers

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage

Demands for stronger protection for wildlife in Britain sometimes hide the fact that similar needs are felt in the rest of Europe. Studies by the Council of Europe, of which 21 countries are members, have shown that 45 per cent of reptile species and 24 per cent of butterflies are in danger of dying out.

European concern for wildlife was outlined by Dr. Peter Baum, an expert in the environment and nature resources division of the council, when he spoke at a conference arranged by the administrators of a British national park. The park is one of the few areas in Europe to hold the council's diploma for nature reserves of the highest quality, and Dr. Baum clearly remained a strong supporter of the view that natural environments needed to be allowed to survive in peace in their own right.

No area could be expected to survive both as a true nature reserve and as a tourist attraction, he went on. The short view that reserves had to serve immediate human demands for outdoor recreation should be replaced by full acceptance of their importance as places to preserve nature for the future.

"We forget that they are the guarantee of life systems, on which any built-up area ultimately depends," Dr. Baum went on. "We could manage without most industrial products, but we could not manage without nature. However, our natural environment areas, which are the original parts of our countryside, have shrunk to become mere islands in a spoiled and highly polluted land mass."

61. Recent studies by the Council of Europe show that _____.
A) all species of wildlife in Europe are in danger of dying out
B) there are fewer species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe than elsewhere
C) certain species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe need protecting
D) it is only in Britain that wildlife needs more protection
62. Dr Baum, a representative of the Council, visited one particular British national park because _____.
A) it was the only park which had ever received a diploma from the Council
B) it was the only national park of its kind in Europe
C) he was concerned about how the park was being run
D) he was presenting the park with a diploma for its achievements
63. Although it is difficult nowadays to convince the public of the importance of nature reserves, Dr. Baum felt that _____.
A) people would carry on supporting those national parks in existence
B) people would support moves to create more environment areas
C) certain areas of countryside should be left undisturbed by man
D) existing national parks would need to be more independent to survive
64. In Dr. Baum's opinion, a true nature reserve _____.
A) should provide buildings for human activities
B) should be regarded as a place where nature is protected
C) could provide special areas for tourists to enjoy
D) could never survive in a modern age
65. Although we all depend on the resources of nature for our survival _____.
A) we have forgotten what our original countryside looked like
B) we have allowed areas of countryside to be spoilt by industrial development
C) industrial products are replacing all our natural resources
D) it is only islands that nature survives

Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage

Some years ago industries had more freedom than they have now, and they did not need to be as careful as they must today. They did not need to worry a lot about the safety of the new products that they developed. They did not have to pay much attention to the health and safety of the people who worked for them. Often new products were dangerous for the people who used them; often conditions in the work place had very bad effects on the health of the workers.

Of course sometimes there were real disasters which attracted the attention of governments and which showed need for changes. Also scientists who were doing research into the health of workers sometimes produced information which governments could not ignore. At such times, there were inquiries into the causes of the disaster or the problems. New safety rules were often introduced as a result of these inquiries; however, the new rule; came too late to protect the people who died or who became seriously ill.

Today many governments have special departments which protect customers and workers. In the U. S. , for example, there is a department which tests new airplanes and gives warnings about possible problems. It also makes the rules that aircraft producers must follow. Another department controls the foods and drugs that companies sell. A third department looks at the places where people work, and then reports any companies that are breaking laws which protect the health and safety of workers. Of course, new government departments and new laws cannot prevent every accident or illness, but they are having some good results. Our work places are safer and cleaner than before. The planes and cars which we use for travel are better. Producers are thinking more about the safety and health of the people who buy and use their products.

66. The main topic of the passage is _____.
A) conditions in the work place
B) the freedom of industries in the past
C) changes in industrial production
D) the safety and health of workers and customers
67. It can be inferred from the passage that in the past _____.
A) workers often got ill because of the poor working conditions
B) companies were free to put out any products they wanted to
C) many people were killed by the dangerous products
D) industries were not as careful in management as they are today
68. It is implied in the passage that _____.
A) governments and companies had different opinions about the safety of products
B) governments paid little attention to the safety of products
C) government officials often did not listen to scientists
D) in the past no safety laws were introduced by governments
69. Some years ago safety rules _____.
A) were put forward due to scientists' recommendations
B) came into being as a result of the workers' demand
C) were introduced because quite a number of people were killed or seriously injured
D) were effective enough to protect workers and customers
70. The special departments protect customers and workers in many ways except by _____.
A) testing new products
B) designing new products
C) controlling the sale of product
D) inspecting work places

试卷二
(45 分钟)

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

In many businesses, computers have largely replaced paperwork, because they are fast, flexible, and do not make mistakes. As one banker said, "Unlike humans, computers never have a bad day." And they are honest. Many banks advertise that their transactions (业务往来) are "untouched by human hands" and therefore safe from human temptation. Obviously, computers have no reason to steal money. But they also have no conscience, and the growing number of computer crimes shows they can be used to steal.

Computer criminals don't use guns. And even if they are caught, it is hard to punish them because there are no witness and often no evidence. A computer cannot remember who used it; it simply does what it is told. The head teller at a New York bank used a computer to steal more than one and a half billion dollars in just four years. No one noticed this theft because he moved the money from one account to another. Each time a customer he had robbed questioned the balance in his account, the teller claimed a computer error, then replaced the missing money from someone else's account. This man was caught only because he was a gambler (赌徒). When the police broke up an illegal gambling operation, his name was in the records.

Some employees use the computer's power to get revenge (报复) on employers they consider unfair. Recently, a large insurance company fired its computer-tape librarian for reasons that involved her personal rather than her professional life. She was given thirty days notice. In those thirty days, she erased all the company's computerized records.

Most computer criminals have been minor employees. Now police wonder if this is "the tip of the iceberg." As one official says, "I have the feeling that there is more crime out there than we are catching. What we are seeing now is all so poorly done. I wonder what the real experts are doing — the ones who really know how a computer works."

Questions:

71. What is the passage mainly about?

72. Transactions in many banks are claimed to be safe because they _____.

73. The bank teller covered up his crime by _____.

74. What must the librarian do thirty days after she received the notice?

75. According to the last paragraph, what kind of criminal are the police unable to catch?

Part V Writing

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **No Pains, No Gains**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

No Pain, No Gain

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper appears to be a standard notebook page.

学校:

姓名:

划线要求

用 HB—2B 铅笔按这样填写 [▲]
不允许这样填写 [X]
要有一定粗度, 浓度盖过字母底色
修改要用橡皮擦干净
不能用钢笔或原珠笔, 否则试卷作废
注意不要划错行(可用直心尺对齐)

大学英语四级考试(CET4)

答题纸(1)

试
卷
代
号

学校代号				准考证号					
(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)
(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)
(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)

1 (A) (B) (C) (D)	26 (A) (B) (C) (D)	51 (A) (B) (C) (D)	61 (A) (B) (C) (D)
2 (A) (B) (C) (D)	27 (A) (B) (C) (D)	5 (A) (B) (C) (D)	62 (A) (B) (C) (D)
3 (A) (B) (C) (D)	28 (A) (B) (C) (D)	53 (A) (B) (C) (D)	63 (A) (B) (C) (D)
4 (A) (B) (C) (D)	29 (A) (B) (C) (D)	54 (A) (B) (C) (D)	64 (A) (B) (C) (D)
5 (A) (B) (C) (D)	30 (A) (B) (C) (D)	55 (A) (B) (C) (D)	65 (A) (B) (C) (D)
6 (A) (B) (C) (D)	31 (A) (B) (C) (D)	56 (A) (B) (C) (D)	66 (A) (B) (C) (D)
7 (A) (B) (C) (D)	32 (A) (B) (C) (D)	57 (A) (B) (C) (D)	67 (A) (B) (C) (D)
8 (A) (B) (C) (D)	33 (A) (B) (C) (D)	58 (A) (B) (C) (D)	68 (A) (B) (C) (D)
9 (A) (B) (C) (D)	34 (A) (B) (C) (D)	59 (A) (B) (C) (D)	69 (A) (B) (C) (D)
10 (A) (B) (C) (D)	35 (A) (B) (C) (D)	60 (A) (B) (C) (D)	70 (A) (B) (C) (D)
11 (A) (B) (C) (D)	36 (A) (B) (C) (D)	注意: 考生不能在此栏填写, 否则试卷作废	评卷员代号
12 (A) (B) (C) (D)	37 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(0) (0) (0)
13 (A) (B) (C) (D)	38 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(1) (1) (1)
14 (A) (B) (C) (D)	39 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(2) (2) (2)
15 (A) (B) (C) (D)	40 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(3) (3) (3)
16 (A) (B) (C) (D)	41 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(4) (4) (4)
17 (A) (B) (C) (D)	42 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(5) (5) (5)
18 (A) (B) (C) (D)	43 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(6) (6) (6)
19 (A) (B) (C) (D)	44 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(7) (7) (7)
20 (A) (B) (C) (D)	45 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(8) (8) (8)
21 (A) (B) (C) (D)	46 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(9) (9) (9)
22 (A) (B) (C) (D)	47 (A) (B) (C) (D)	作文分	(10)
23 (A) (B) (C) (D)	48 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(11)
24 (A) (B) (C) (D)	49 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(12)
25 (A) (B) (C) (D)	50 (A) (B) (C) (D)		(13)
			(14)
			(15)