



大学英语第二课堂系列丛书

全新大学英语

4级考试

模拟试题 精选精析

主编 韩品煜

- ✓ 全国著名大学英语四级辅导专家
- ✓ 全国22大城市四级辅导班首选教材
- ✓ 独创“五加四加一法”和最完备的“附录宝典”

CET BAND FOUR **4级**



东南大学出版社

■ 大学英语第二课堂

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前 言

2000 年,我作为国家公派访问学者留学英国(剑桥大学、利物浦大学等大学)。此前,我主编和编著了多本应试指导方面的书籍,其中《最新大学英语四级考试模拟题解析》(精华本)、《最新大学英语六级考试模拟题解析》(精华本)、《大学英语四级考试题库试卷精选精析》、《大学英语六级考试题库试卷精选精析》、《英语写作与改错》,由于选材广泛、材料新颖、内容丰富,并融知识性、方法性、实用性和针对性为一体,出版畅销全国,多次重印均销售一空,深受广大考生和教师的欢迎,很多大专院校和社会办学点将其作为首选教材,现已成为全国最畅销的应试教材。同时他们也提出强烈要求,希望作者能对上述这些书作及时的修订并出些新书,这也和我个人的愿望不谋而合。但由于我出国留学,未能如愿以偿。现在为了满足广大读者渴望已久的要求,作者重新总结多年的教学经验和教训,充分吸收国内外同行的优秀教学经验和理论成果,对上述书进行了整理和筛选,提取其精华,并根据新形势融入新的内容,汇集成这本新书——《全新大学英语 4 级考试模拟试题精选精析》。

全国大学英语四级考试(CET-4)始于 1987 年,连续 9 年题型保持不变后,1995 年 7 月全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发布了《通知》,公布了一批可能采用的新题型:英译汉(Translation from English to Chinese)和听写填空(Spot Dictation),要求“从 1996 年 1 月的全国大学英语四级考试开始,陆续采用各种新题型”;然后在 1996 年 8 月又公布了一批可能采用的新题型:简答题(Short Answer Questions)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation),要求“从 1997 年 1 月的全国大学英语四、六级考试开始陆续使用”;从 2002 年 6 月起,作文的字限又作了重新调整,从以前的不少于 100 词改为至少 120 词(at least 120 words);最近,国家教育部又启动并实施《大学英语教学改革工程》。针对以上情况,为了帮助考生适应新的变化,加强复习备考的针对性,提高应试能力,特编写了此书。另须指出的是,《通知》中新增题型是指增加新的,并非删除原有的题型;而四级考试主要或常考题型应是:第一项,听力理解题(10 个简短对话与 3 篇短文);第二项,词语用法与语法结构题;第三项,阅读理解题;第四项,完形填空题;第五项,写作题。这几点必须明确,以免产生误导,影响考生达到最终目的。

本书主要分为“全真模拟试题及精析”和“附录宝典”(历年真题电脑析出分类)两大部分,其特点是:

一、新 本书严格遵照中华人民共和国教育部于 1999 年制定的,“面向二十一世纪大学英语课程改革与实践”项目组编写的最新《大学英语教学大纲》(修订本)和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会发布的两个《通知》精神,融入了英语六级最新题型,即囊括四级统考中的 9 种标准题型(原题型 5 种和新题型 4 种(复合式听写、听写填空、英译汉和简答题))。模拟题部分大多摘编自国内外最具权威的各种图书、报刊、词典,因而选材广泛,材料新颖。

二、准 本书作者详细研究了《大学英语教学大纲》和四级考试要求,在此

基础上编写试题,在题型、题量、难易度等方面反映了目前 CET-4 的基本要求,与真题保持高度一致。试题的考点具有很强的代表性,有常考题与必考题的指点,答案尤其是注解部分能帮助考生解决似是而非的问题,使考生明白解题错误之所在,让考生真正做到练有所获,并起到触类旁通、举一反三的效果。因此,考点分析是本书的独创,具有极强的针对性和实用性。

三、深 本书注解部分体现出对试题的精深研究,注解包括正确答案、容易产生歧义的选项、常考与必考点、语言难点等几部分。注解不仅从词语辨析、语法结构的使用入手,而且注重篇章结构的理解即语篇深层含义的分析。因此,本书具有一定的信度、难度和深度。

四、特 本书融入了国家考级高层次应试的完整体系。10 套全真模拟题中的阅读理解部分的编写独特之处在于按“五加四加一”,即“五大题型(细节辨别题,语义指代题,段首主旨题,段尾结论题和暗示推断题)、四大文体和难文阅读”这样的顺序编排的,以便考生循序渐进、各个突破,这是应试过关必走之路;词汇和语法结构部分基本采用真题的选项来拟题,反映出更强的针对性和目的性。

五、全 本书附录绝对是“附录不附”,有 9 大项内容:1. 真题阅读题型常考表达方式;2. 历年四级真题词汇题分析;3. 历年四级真题语法结构题分析;4. 历年六级真题语法结构题分析(注:六级从 1997 年 6 月以后就不再考语法结构题,而是逐渐下降到四级,因此,这一板块将使四级考生受益匪浅);5. 新大纲新增词汇能力自测(331 词);6. 自测题精选(300 题);7. 指代题练习;8. 大学英语四级必考常考短语搭配(960 条);9. 历年四级真题作文题,附有《全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会最新实考评分标准》。这是现今市场上所见的对真题词汇题和作文题搜集最全的一本书,是许多考生多年求之不得的宝贵资料,其别具特色更有助于考生归纳总结和掌握考试规律及应试技巧。

本书除作大学英语四级考试必备教材外,同样适用于自考、职称考试等各类中级英语水平考试的应试者使用,同时也是广大英语自学者及大学、中学教师的一本必备参考书。本书听力部分配有录音磁带,语音语调纯正,音色美雅,听起来确实是一种极大的享受。

本书是我多年来的积累,愿本书为广大考生提供最直接、最有效的帮助,祝大家在 CET-4 考试中取得优异成绩!

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Model 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. 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.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) At the office.

C) At the airport.

B) In the waiting room.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][D]

1. A) He likes biology enough to continue with it.
B) His grades in science courses are very good.
C) He hasn't taken enough courses in biology.
D) He doesn't want to take any more science courses.
2. A) Rice should be served with the chicken.
B) The dishes here are never spicy.
C) There really is chicken in the salad.
D) Both the chicken dish and the salad taste spicy.
3. A) 6:45. B) 7:45. C) 7:15. D) 6:15.
4. A) He thinks she bought something for her aunt.
B) He thinks she might have been to Spencer's.
C) He thinks she was there only briefly.
D) He thinks she went to a sale on her way to the hospital.
5. A) They work at the zoo.
B) They are going to do some artwork.
C) They enjoy watching elephants.
D) They are going to feed the elephants.
6. A) She's working hard all the time.
B) She's out all the time.
C) She works every other day.
D) She studies twice a day.
7. A) Helping a friend find the right department.
B) Buying himself some shoes.
C) Taking a class at the gymnasium.
D) Returning a jogging suit he bought.
8. A) Apologize to Donna.
B) Confront Donna directly.
C) Excuse Donna's behavior.
D) Write Donna a letter.
9. A) She doesn't say.
B) Some cigarettes.
C) Some colourful dresses.
D) White shirts and cigarettes.
10. A) She's putting it in a kennel.
B) Ken is taking it on vacation.
C) It will accompany her.
D) It will be staying with Ken.

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 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) Energy conservation. B) Transportation of the future.
C) Strip cities. D) Advantages of air transportation over railroads.
12. A) It uses nuclear energy.
B) It rests on a cushion of pressurized air.
C) It flies over magnetically activated tracks.
D) It uses a device similar to a jet engine.
13. A) It is more comfortable than a conventional train.
B) It doesn't require very much track maintenance.
C) It doesn't remain in any station very long.
D) It carries more passengers than a conventional train.

Passage Two

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

14. A) A small restaurant. B) A revolutionary army.
C) A famous commander. D) A historic tree.
15. A) It was the oldest one in the park.
B) It was less than a hundred years old.
C) It was much younger than people had thought.
D) It was impossible to determine.
16. A) George Washington was an extremely tall person.
B) Most trees in parks are destroyed by insects.
C) Historical stories are sometimes inaccurate.
D) The Continental Army celebrated a victory in Cambridge.

Passage Three

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

17. A) She works for a museum. B) She's a Lincoln scholar.
C) She does it as a hobby. D) She teaches a course on currency exchange.
18. A) They identify the city where the penny was minted.
B) They are the initials of a famous coin collector.
C) They stand for the government agency that mints coins.
D) They are the initials of the person who created the penny's design.
19. A) All of her friends collected them. B) Pennies were cheap to collect.
C) Someone gave her a rare penny. D) She needed the money.
20. A) Trade coins the club members. B) Show the audience her coins.
C) Explain how the penny is minted. D) Discuss the life of Lincoln.

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. Before the child went to bed, the father asked him to _____ all the toys he had taken out.
A) put off B) put up C) put away D) put out
22. He was so _____ in reading the novel that he knew nothing about what was going on about him.
A) bent B) focused C) absorbed D) concentrated

23. The monument was constructed in honor of the scientist who was believed _____ lightning arrestor.
 A) to invent B) to have been invented
 C) to have invented D) having been invented
24. It was essential that all the necessary documents _____ to the president's office before the end of this month.
 A) be handed in B) must be handed in
 C) should hand in D) had been handed in
25. You have greatly _____ me. What you have done falls far below my expectations.
 A) depressed B) disgusted C) despaired D) disappointed
26. Any nation that interferes in the internal affairs of another nation should be universally _____.
 A) blamed B) reproached C) scolded D) condemned
27. After a careful inspection the manager came to the conclusion that only two-thirds of the available machinery _____ efficiently.
 A) were to be used B) was using
 C) were being used D) was being used
28. Whenever I met her, _____ was fairly often, I liked her sweet and hopeful smile.
 A) it B) which C) that D) what
29. There was a _____ growth of the light industries during the war.
 A) considerable B) considering C) considerate D) considered
30. Jack and Jane _____ every few weeks, but their quarrels never last.
 A) fall out B) fall behind C) fall through D) fall back on
31. Mary was reading a piece of science fiction, completely _____ to the outside world.
 A) lost B) having lost C) losing D) being lost
32. He took her _____ a close friend, so he spoke to her so familiarly.
 A) for B) in C) to D) on
33. Having no money but _____ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.
 A) not to want anyone B) wanted no one
 C) not wanting anyone D) to want no one
34. Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people _____ harm them.
 A) more than B) other than C) better than D) rather than
35. Our living room is covered with a _____ carpet.
 A) green, beautiful, Chinese B) Chinese, beautiful, green
 C) beautiful, green, Chinese D) beautiful, Chinese, green
36. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month.
 A) another B) the other C) more D) other
37. Jane and John still remember that it was _____, their parents, who encouraged them to continue their education.
 A) those B) they C) who D) whom
38. It has been rather costly to install the machinery, but it will prove to be worth the money _____.
 A) in the long run B) at long last C) in conclusion D) at the end
39. When _____ Scientists first suggested the possibility that one person should speak directly over a long distance, few people took them seriously.
 A) imaginable B) imaginative C) imaginary D) imagination
40. What's troubling them is _____ enough machine tools.
 A) their not to have B) them to not have
 C) their not having D) not their having

41. You _____ Ann in the library yesterday. She has been out of town for two weeks.
A) needn't have seen B) must have seen
C) might have seen D) can't have seen
42. We preferred to put the meeting off rather than _____ it without adequate preparation.
A) hold B) held C) to hold D) holding
13. The students in the dormitories were prohibited, unless they had special passes, _____ after 11:00 PM.
A) staying out B) from staying out C) stay out D) to stay out
14. _____ the international conference is certain.
A) He attends B) Will he attend
C) He will attend D) That he will attend
15. Through learning, man is able to build his basic abilities into new and more _____ skills.
A) confined B) complex C) confused D) complicated
46. In the dark it was hard for us to _____ the numbers on the houses.
A) make for B) make out C) make sure D) make up
47. It is recommended that the project _____ until all the preparations have been made.
A) is not started B) not be started
C) will not be started D) is not to be started
18. No sooner had we reached the top of the mountain _____ we all sat down to rest.
A) when B) then C) than D) until
19. The captain of the ship _____ the passengers that there was no danger.
A) assured B) ensured C) insured D) assumed
50. The higher the standard of living and the greater the national wealth, the _____.
A) greater is the amount of paper is used B) greater amount of paper is used
C) amount of paper is used is greater D) greater the amount of paper used

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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 55 are based on the following passage.

To call someone bird-brained in English means you think that person is silly or stupid. But will this description soon disappear from use in the light of recent research? It seems the English may have been unfair in associating birds' brains with stupidity.

In an attempt to find out how different creatures see the world, psychologists at Brown University in the USA have been comparing the behaviour of birds and human beings. One experiment has involved teaching pigeons to recognize letters of the English alphabet. The birds study in "classrooms", which are boxes equipped with a computer. After about four days of studying a particular letter, the pigeon has to pick out that letter from several displayed on the computer screen. Three male pigeons have learnt to distinguish all twenty-six letters of the alphabet in this way.

A computer record of the birds' four-month study period has shown surprising similarities between the pigeons' and human performance. Pigeons and people find the same letters easy, or hard, to tell apart. For example, 92 percent of the time the pigeons could tell the letter D from the letter Z. But when faced with U and V (often confused by English children), the pigeons were right only 34 percent of the time.

The results of the experiments so far have led psychologists to conclude that pigeons and human beings observe things in similar ways. This suggests that there is something fundamental about the recognition

process. If scientists could only discover just what this recognition process is, it could be very useful for computer designers. The disadvantage of a present-day computer is that it can only do what a human being has programmed it to do, and the programmer must give the computer precise, logical instructions. Maybe in the future, though, computers will be able to think like human beings.

51. The writer suggests that the expression "bird-brained" might be out of use soon because it is _____.

- A) silly B) impolite C) unnecessary D) inappropriate

52. Psychologists have been experimenting with pigeons to find out whether the birds _____.

- A) are really silly or stupid
B) see the world as human beings do
C) can learn to make ideas known to people
D) learn more quickly than children

53. U and V are confused by _____.

- A) many English children B) 92 percent of pigeons
C) most people learning English D) 34 percent of English children

54. There are similarities in observing things by pigeons and human beings _____.

- A) because pigeons are taught by humans
B) because pigeons have brains more developed than other birds
C) because pigeons and humans have similar brains
D) because their basic ways to know the world are the same

55. The research may help _____.

- A) teachers B) computer salesmen
C) psychologists D) computer designers

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

The first area outside the United States to which settlers moved in substantial numbers was the province now called Texas. By 1830 eastern Texas had been occupied by nearly 20,000 whites and 1,000 black slaves from the United States.

Many westerners had been disappointed when the U. S. government, in the Florida purchase treaty of 1819, accepted the Sabine River as the southwestern boundary of the United States. By doing so, the United States surrendered whatever vague claim it had to Texas as part of the Louisiana Purchase. After winning independence from Spain in 1822, Mexico twice rejected American offers to buy this sparsely settled province; but during the 1820s she welcomed law-abiding American immigrants.

The first and most successful promoter of American settlement in Mexico was Stephen F. Austin, who obtained a huge land grant from the Mexican government and established a flourishing colony on the banks of the Brazos River. Most of the immigrants were yeoman farmers and small slaveholders from the southern United States who were attracted by the rich lands suitable for cotton growing and available for a few cents an acre.

56. What is the subject of this passage?

- A) The initial settlement of Texas.
B) The geographic features of Texas.
C) The impact of treaties on Texas in the 1800s.
D) The influence of Mexico on settlement in Texas.

57. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) Texas was not always a part of the United States
B) Mexico contemplated buying the province of Texas
C) Texas was attractive to slaves who sought freedom

- D) Mexico was interested in becoming part of the United States
58. Stephen F. Austin did all of the following EXCEPT _____.
 A) secure land from Mexico
 B) negotiate the Louisiana Purchase
 C) encourage newcomers to settle in Texas
 D) establish a colony on the banks of the Brazos River
59. In 1822 all of the following were true EXCEPT _____.
 A) Mexico is independent
 B) Texas was heavily populated
 C) the Louisiana Purchase had been negotiated
 D) Mexico had already twice refused U. S. offers to buy Texas
60. It can be inferred that Texas farmland is suitable for _____.
 A) raising cattle
 B) food production
 C) textile production
 D) production of raw materials for clothing

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty²⁰ six courses each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four³ or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two semesters each year. It is possible to spread to period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

61. Normally a student would at least attend _____ classes each week.
 A) 36
 B) 12
 C) 20
 D) 15
62. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed _____.
 A) to live in a different university
 B) to take a particular course in a different university
 C) to live at home and drive to classes
 D) to get two degrees from two different universities
63. American university students are usually under pressure of work because _____.
 A) their academic performance will affect their future careers
 B) they are heavily involved in student affairs
 C) they have to observe university discipline
 D) they want to run for positions of authority
64. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organisations probably because _____.
 A) they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study

- B) they will then be able to stay longer in the university
C) such positions help them get better jobs
 D) such positions are usually well paid
65. The student organisations seem to be effective in _____.
 A) dealing with the academic affairs of the university
B) ensuring that the students observe university regulations
 C) evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court
 D) keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

Passage Four

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labour through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar *monologues* (自言自语) as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. *Counteract* (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. When ever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

66. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably _____.
 A) he is a lazy person
 B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle
 C) he is not sure when his energy is low
D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening
67. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?
A) Unawareness of energy cycles.
 B) Familiar monologues.
 C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.
 D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
68. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should _____.
 A) change his energy cycle
 B) overcome his laziness
C) get up earlier than usual
 D) go to bed earlier
69. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will _____.
A) help to keep your energy for the day's work
 B) help you to control your temper early in the day
 C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work
 D) keep your energy cycle under control all day

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70. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A) Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.
- B) Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day.
- C) Habit helps one adapt to his own energy cycle.
- D) Children have energy cycles, too.

Part IV

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). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Music comes in many forms; most countries have a style of their own. 71 the turn of the century when jazz was born, America had no prominent 72 of its own. No one knows exactly when jazz was 73 or by whom. But it began to be 74 in the early 1900s. Jazz is America's contribution to 75 music. In contrast to classical music, which 76 formal European traditions, jazz is spontaneous and free-form. It bubbles with energy, 77 the moods, interests, and emotions of the people. In the 1920s jazz 78 like America. And 79 it does today. The 80 of this music are as interesting as the music 81. American Negroes, or blacks, as they are called today, were the jazz 82. They were brought to the Southern states 83 slaves. They were sold to plantation owners and forced to work long 84. When a Negro died his friends and relatives 85 a procession to carry the body to the cemetery. In New Orleans, a band often accompanied the 86. On the way to the cemetery the band played slow, solemn music suited to the occasion. 87 on the way home the mood changed. Spirits lifted. Death had removed one of their 88, but the living were glad to be alive. The band played 89 music, improvising (即兴表演) on both the harmony and the melody of the tunes 90 at the funeral. This music made everyone want to dance. It was an early form of jazz.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 71. <u>A</u> At | B) In | C) By | D) On |
| 72. <u>A</u> music | B) song | C) melody | <u>D</u> style |
| 73. <u>A</u> discovered | B) acted | C) designed | <u>D</u> invented |
| 74. <u>A</u> noticed | B) found | C) listened | <u>D</u> heard |
| 75. <u>A</u> classical | B) sacred | <u>C</u> light | <u>D</u> popular |
| 76. <u>A</u> forms | B) follows | C) approaches | D) introduces |
| 77. <u>A</u> expressing | B) explaining | C) exposing | D) illustrating |
| 78. <u>A</u> appeared | B) felt | <u>C</u> sounded | D) seemed |
| 79. <u>A</u> so | B) as | C) either | D) neither |
| <u>80</u> <u>A</u> originals | B) origins | C) discoveries | D) resources |
| 81. <u>A</u> concerned | <u>B</u> itself | C) available | D) oneself |
| 82. <u>A</u> players | B) followers | <u>C</u> pioneers | <u>D</u> fans |
| 83. <u>A</u> for | B) by | C) with | <u>D</u> as |
| 84. <u>A</u> months | B) weeks | C) hours | D) times |
| <u>85</u> <u>A</u> demonstrated | B) composed | <u>C</u> formed | D) hosted |
| 86. <u>A</u> demonstration | <u>B</u> procession | C) body | <u>D</u> march |
| 87. <u>A</u> Even | B) Therefore | <u>C</u> But | D) Furthermore |
| <u>88</u> <u>A</u> number | <u>B</u> members | C) body | D) relations |
| 89. <u>A</u> sad | B) solemn | C) funeral | <u>D</u> happy |
| <u>90</u> <u>A</u> whistled | B) sung | <u>C</u> showed | <u>D</u> presented |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence of each paragraph. Your part of the composition should be at least 120 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly.

Importance of Education

1. The prosperity of a nation depends on the development of education. _____
2. Education is vital to the development of an individual as it is to that of a nation. _____
3. Yet, some people are still ignorant of its importance. _____

Keys

Part I Listening Comprehension

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. D | 3. B | 4. B | 5. B | 6. A | 7. B | 8. B | 9. A | 10. D |
| 11. B | 12. C | 13. B | 14. D | 15. C | 16. C | 17. C | 18. D | 19. B | 20. B |

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. C | 22. C | 23. C | 24. A | 25. D | 26. D | 27. D | 28. B | 29. A | 30. A |
| 31. A | 32. A | 33. C | 34. D | 35. C | 36. A | 37. B | 38. A | 39. B | 40. C |
| 41. D | 42. A | 43. B | 44. D | 45. D | 46. B | 47. B | 48. C | 49. A | 50. D |

Part III Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 51. D | 52. B | 53. A | 54. D | 55. D | 56. A | 57. A | 58. B | 59. B | 60. D |
| 61. B | 62. B | 63. A | 64. C | 65. B | 66. D | 67. A | 68. C | 69. A | 70. B |

Part IV Cloze

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 71. A | 72. D | 73. D | 74. D | 75. D | 76. B | 77. A | 78. C | 79. A | 80. B |
| 81. B | 82. C | 83. D | 84. C | 85. C | 86. B | 87. C | 88. A | 89. D | 90. D |

Notes

Part I Tapescript of Listening Comprehension

Section A

Example: Man: Is it possible for you to work late, Miss Grey?

Woman: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Question: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

1. W: Will you take biology next semester?
M: I've had enough science courses.
Q: What does the man mean?
2. M: The chicken dish is really spicy.
W: So is the salad.
Q: What does the woman mean?
3. M: What time did yesterday's basketball game start?
W: It was supposed to start at a quarter to 7, but it was delayed an hour.
Q: When did the game finally start?
4. M: Did you go to the big sale at Spencer's yesterday?

W: I had to visit my aunt in the hospital.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. M: I am going to the zoo to make some sketches(素描) of elephants today.

W: May I go with you? I have the same assignment.

Q: What do we know about the man and the woman from this conversation?

6. M: Has Cynthia been working hard on her term paper?

W: Day in and day out(天天).

Q: What does the woman say about Cynthia?

7. M: Can you please tell me where I'd find gym shoes?

W: Yes, they'd be in the sportswear department at the back of the store.

Q: What is the man doing?

8. W: I would really like to know why Donna is always so hostile toward me.

M: Did you ever think of just coming right out and asking her?

Q: What does the man suggest that the woman do?

9. W: While the children are at the movie, I think I'll drop into Drake's Department Store and do a little shopping.

M: Good idea. While you're there, will you pick up a couple of white shirts for me? And I need some cigarettes, too.

Q: What is the woman going to buy for herself?

10. M: What will you do with your cat when you leave for vacation?

W: I'm having Ken take care of it.

Q: What will happen to the woman's cat?

Section B

Passage One

Although I think the United States generally has an excellent system of transportation, I do not think that it does a good job of transporting people between cities that are only a few hundred miles apart. A person commuting between Detroit and Chicago or between San Francisco and Los Angeles, so-called "strip cities", may spend only a relatively short time in the air while spending several hours getting to and from the airport. This situation makes flying almost as time-consuming as driving. Moreover, airplanes use a lot of their fuel just getting into the air. They simply are not fuel-efficient on short trips. High-speed trains may be an answer. (11) One very new proposal for such a train is for something called "Maglev", meaning a magnetically(有磁力地) levitated train. Maglevs will not actually ride on the tracks but will (12) fly above the tracks that are magnetically activated. This will (13) save wear and tear(损耗) on the tracks. These trains will be able to go faster than 150 miles per hour. At that speed, conventional trains have trouble staying on the tracks. As you can see, Maglevs (11) offer exciting possibilities in the future.

11. What is the main topic of the talk?

12. How does a Maglev operate?

13. According to the speaker, what is one advantage of the Maglevs?

Passage Two

Attention, please, ladies and gentlemen. Our bus is approaching Cambridge, Massachusetts, where we'll be stopping to eat. We'll have lunch in a garden restaurant overlooking a small park that has a very interesting (14) history. This park commemorates a tree, (14) a very famous tree, because legend has it that General George Washington took command of the Continental Army in 1775 under its very branches. It was almost a hundred years later in 1864 that the city of Cambridge placed the placard(布告牌) on the tree to celebrate the event that made it famous. And at that moment, the tree was called the Washington Elm. In due time, the tree gradually succumbed to attacks of insects and lost much of its beauty. It was finally destroyed in a storm