

# 大学英语 四级模拟新题库

主 编 肖丰年 王新强



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# TEST 1

## Part I . Listening Comprehension

### 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 center.*

- |  |  |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|
| 1. A. 15 dollars                             | B. 20 dollars  | C. 21 dollars                             | D. 24 dollars                               |
| 2. A. To her home                            | B. To his home   | C. To go out                              | D. To go abroad                             |
| 3. A. The boy's mother                       | B. The boy's father  | C. The boy's teacher                      | D. A doctor                                 |
| 4. A. Shop assistant and customer            | B. Waitress and customer                                   | C. Secretary and customer                 | D. Wife and husband                         |
| 5. A. It's too expensive.                    | B. It's reasonably priced.                                 | C. It's still expensive to her.           | D. It's a bargain.                          |
| 6. A. At a train station                     | B. In a restaurant   | C. In a bank                              | D. In a clinic                              |
| 7. A. He doesn't like it.                    | B. He wants to save it.                                    | C. He has trouble opening his mouth.      | D. He has a toothache.                      |
| 8. A. The man likes the film more than John. | B. John doesn't like the film, but the man does very much. | C. John likes the film more than the man. | D. Neither John nor the man likes the film. |
| 9. A. Starting her holiday.                  | B. Quitting her job in a few days.                         | C. Looking for a new job.                 | D. Complaining to her friend.               |
| 10. A. John was like a gold.                 | B. John was good as ever.                                  | C. She can't believe it.                  | D. She expects that.                        |

### Section B

**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.*

Art is sometimes divided into two kinds, (11) \_\_\_\_\_. High art appeals to a (12) \_\_\_\_\_ of the population than popular art, but the number is large and growing. People (13) \_\_\_\_\_ go to the opera and symphony concerts; they go to serious plays; they keep up with the art exhibitions (14) \_\_\_\_\_. Popular art is primarily entertainment. Some TV programs (15) \_\_\_\_\_. Many popular songs are hits for a few weeks; (16) \_\_\_\_\_. Other songs remain popular for such a long time that they become classics. (17) \_\_\_\_\_ is not always clear, however. Many people believe that (18) \_\_\_\_\_, for example, is a real art form. (19) \_\_\_\_\_ are also taken seriously, while others are dismissed as (20) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Part II . Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 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.*

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage:

Do you want to know something about the history of weather? Don't look at the sky. Don't look for old weather reports. Looking at tree rings is more important. Correct weather reports date back only one century, but some trees can provide an exact record of the weather even further back.

It is natural that a tree would grow best in a climate with plenty of sunlight and rainfall. It is also expected that little sunlight or rainfall would limit the growth of a tree. The change from a favorable to an unfavorable climate can be determined by reading the pattern of rings in a tree trunk. To find out the weather of ten years ago, count the rings of a tree trunk from the outside to the inside. If the tenth ring is far from the other rings, then it is certain that plenty of sunny and rainy weather occurred. If the rings are close together, then the climate was bad for the tree.

Studying tree rings is important not only for the history of weather, but also for the histo-

ry of man. In a region of New Mexico you can find only sand——no trees and no people. However, many centuries ago a large population lived there. They left suddenly. Why?

A scientist studied patterns of dead tree rings which had grown there. He decided that the people had to leave because they had cut down all the trees. Trees were necessary to make fires and buildings. So, after the people destroyed the trees, they had to move.

In this instance studying tree rings uncovered an exciting fact about the history of man.

21. It is understood that in a favorable climate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tree rings grow close together  
B. tree rings grow far apart  
C. trees in New Mexico will grow big and tall  
D. people can cut down most of the trees in New Mexico.
22. The scientists are interested in studying tree rings because they can tell \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. whether in that area the climate was favorable or not  
B. whether a particular tree was healthy or not  
C. whether people took good care of the trees or not  
D. how old the trees were
23. Studying dead tree rings shows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. where the people had to go  
B. what the people had to eat  
C. how the people left  
D. why people had to leave
24. Why did ancient people usually live where there were plenty of trees?

Questions 25 to 28 are based on the following passage:

The American Revolution was not a revolution in the sense of a radical or total change. It was not a sudden and violent overturning of the political and social framework, such as later occurred in France and Russia, when both were already independent nations. Significant changes were ushered in(展示) but they were not breathtaking. What happened was accelerated evolution rather than outright revolution. During the conflict itself people went on working and praying, marrying and playing. Most of them were not seriously disturbed by the actual fighting, and many of the more isolated communities scarcely knew that a war was on.

America's War of Independence heralded(预示) the birth of three modern nations. One was Canada, which received its first large influx of English-speaking population from the thousands of loyalists who fled there from the United States. Another was Australia, which became a penal colony now that America was no longer available for prisoners and debtors. The third newcomer——the United States——based itself squarely on republican principles.

Yet even the political overturn was not so revolutionary as one might suppose. In some states, notably Connecticut and Rhode Island, the war largely ratified(认可) a colonial self-rule already existing, British officials, everywhere ousted(取代), were replaced by a home-



grown governing class, which promptly sought a local substitute for king and Parliament.

25. In the first paragraph, what does the author suggest about the French and Russian Revolutions?
- A. They were explosive and abrupt.
  - B. They were ineffective.
  - C. They involved only those people living in urban areas.
  - D. They led to the release of all political prisoners.
26. What does the author mean by "people went on working and praying, marrying and playing" (Paragraph 1)?
- A. More people got married than divorced.
  - B. The war created new jobs.
  - C. Life went on as usual.
  - D. People had more than enough leisure time.
27. It can be inferred from the passage that the loyalists who escaped to Canada were \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Russian
  - B. French
  - C. British
  - D. Australian
28. What will the paragraph following the passage most probably discuss?
- A. The transport of prisoners to Australia.
  - B. The creation of new state governments.
  - C. Events leading up to the American Revolution.
  - D. How Canada and the United States became friends.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the following passage:

In November 1965, New York was blacked out by an electricity failure. The authorities promised that it would not happen again. Pessimists were certain that it would occur within five years at the latest. In July 1977, there was a repeat performance which produced varying degrees of chaos throughout the city of eight million people. In 1965, the failure occurred in the cool autumn and at a time of comparative prosperity. In 1977, the disaster was much more serious because it came when unemployment was high and the city was suffering from one of its worst heat waves.

In 1965, there was little crime or looting during the darkness, and fewer than a hundred people were arrested. In 1977, hundreds of stores were broken into and looted. Looters smashed shop windows and helped themselves to jewelry, clothes or television sets. Nearly 4,000 people were arrested but far more disappeared into the darkness of the night. The number of policemen available was quite inadequate and they wisely refrained from using their guns against mobs which far outnumbered them and included armed men.

Hospitals had to treat hundreds of people cut by glass from shop windows. Banks and

most businesses remained closed the next day. The blackout started at 9:30 p. m., when lightning hit and knocked out vital cables. Many stores were thus caught by surprise.

The vast majority of New Yorkers, however, were not involved in looting. They helped strangers, distributed candles and batteries, and tried to survive in a nightmare world without traffic lights, refrigerators, elevators, water and electrical power. For twenty-four hours, New York realized how helpless it was without electricity.

29. In what way was the blackout of 1977 not really a repeat performance?
- A. There was much more disorder.                      B. This time the electricity supply failed.  
C. It was quite unexpected.                              D. It did not occur within five years of 1965.
30. What caused the blackout in July 1977?
- A. Excessive heat probably made people switch on too many electrical appliances.  
B. Because of unemployment, some machines were not in proper order.  
C. During a storm, lightning damaged supply cables.  
D. The passage does not mention the cause.
31. Why did many looters manage to escape?
- A. The police could not see them in the dark.  
B. Many of the looters were armed with guns.  
C. There were not enough policemen to catch them all.  
D. They were hidden inside big buildings.
32. Look at the first paragraph. Who were right, the authorities or the pessimists?

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Television was not invented by any one person. Nor did it spring into being overnight. It evolved gradually, over a long period, from the ideas of many people—each one building on the work of their predecessors. The process began in 1873, when it was accidentally discovered that the electrical resistance of the element selenium(硒) varied in proportion to the intensity of the light shining on it. Scientists quickly recognized that this provided a way of transforming light variations into electrical signals. Almost immediately a number of schemes were proposed for sending pictures by wire (it was, of course, before radio).

One of the earliest of these schemes was patterned on the human eye. Suggested by G. R. Carey in 1875, it envisioned(想象) a mosaic(镶嵌物) of selenium cells on which the picture to be transmitted would be focused by a lens system. At the receiving end there would be a similarly arranged mosaic made up of electric lights. Each selenium cell would be connected by an individual wire to the similarly placed light in the receiving mosaic. Light falling on the selenium cell would reproduce the original picture. Had the necessary amplifiers and the right kind of lights been available, this system would have worked. But it also would have required an impractical number of connecting wires. Carey recognized this and in a second scheme pro-

posed to "scan" the cells transmitting the signal from each cell to its associated light, in turn, over a single wire. If this were done fast enough, the retentive power(固位能力) of the eye would cause the resultant image to be seen as a complete picture.

33. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- A. The Art of Television                      B. Television in the Electronic Era  
C. Harmful Effects of Television Viewing    D. First Steps in the Invention of Television
34. In line 1 of the passage, the word "being" could best be replaced by which of the following?
- A. place                      B. existence                      C. creature                      D. subsistence
35. Which of the following is NOT given as a reason why the first scheme for television that is described in the passage was abandoned?
- A. The overall expense was prohibitive.  
B. The proper lights were unavailable.  
C. The number of wires needed was too large.  
D. The necessary amplifiers were unavailable.

### Part III . Translation from English into Chinese

**Directions:** *In this part, there are Five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the Reading Comprehension of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

36. The American Revolution was not a revolution in the sense of a radical or total change.  
(Passage 2, the first sentence)
37. The authorities promised that it would not happen again. Pessimists were certain that it would occur within five years at the latest. (Passage 3, line 1-3)
38. Television was not invented by any one person. Nor did it spring into being overnight.  
(Passage 4, the first sentence)
39. If this were done fast enough, the retentive power of the eye would cause the resultant image to be seen as a complete picture. (Passage 4, the last sentence of the last paragraph)
40. The change from a favorable to an unfavorable climate can be determined by reading the



pattern of rings in a tree trunk. (Passage 1, para. 2, line 2–4)

## Part IV. Vocabulary and Structure

**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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. It's time you \_\_\_\_\_ some reading or the other students will leave you behind.  
A. got down to B. get off with  
C. got in with D. get on to
42. Jean did not have time to go to the concert last night because she was busy \_\_\_\_\_ for her examination.  
A. to be prepared B. to prepare  
C. preparing D. being prepared
43. He was \_\_\_\_\_ when I walked into the room.  
A. most ready to leave B. about to leave  
C. ready for leaving D. in the point of leaving
44. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by a bee when he was collecting honey.  
A. stirred B. bitten C. stung D. scratched
45. You sang well yesterday evening. We hope you'll sing \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. nicely B. still better C. best D. more better
46. If only I \_\_\_\_\_ the book before I attended the lecture.  
A. have being reading B. have read  
C. would have read D. had read
47. Five minutes earlier, \_\_\_\_\_ we could have caught the last train.  
A. so B. or C. but D. and
48. I cannot give you \_\_\_\_\_ for the type of car you sell because there is no demand for it in the market.  
A. an order B. a charge C. a purchase D. an expense
49. After \_\_\_\_\_ for the job, you will be required to take a language test.  
A. having interviewed B. being interviewed  
C. interviewed D. interviewing
50. Having no money but \_\_\_\_\_ to know, he simply said he would go without dinner.  
A. not wanting anyone B. not to want anyone  
C. wanted no one D. to want no one
51. Not \_\_\_\_\_, the process of choosing names varies widely from culture to culture.  
A. normally B. obviously C. particularly D. surprisingly

52. We desire that the tour leader \_\_\_\_\_ us immediately of any change in plans.  
A. inform                      B. informs                      C. informed                      D. has informed
53. Mr. Wilson said that he did not want to \_\_\_\_\_ any further responsibilities.  
A. put up                      B. get on                      C. take on                      D. look up
54. By the end of this month, we surely \_\_\_\_\_ a satisfactory solution to the problem.  
A. have found                      B. will be finding  
C. are finding                      D. will have found
55. Mr. Johnson preferred \_\_\_\_\_ heavier work to do.  
A. to be giving                      B. to have given  
C. to be given                      D. having given
56. A man escaped from the prison last night. It was a long time \_\_\_\_\_ the guards discovered what had happened.  
A. until                      B. when                      C. since                      D. before
57. I remember \_\_\_\_\_ to help us if we ever got into trouble.  
A. once offering                      B. him once offering  
C. him to offer                      D. to offer him
58. In the experiment we kept a watchful eye \_\_\_\_\_ the developments and recorded every detail.  
A. in                      B. on                      C. at                      D. for
59. We regret to inform you that the materials you ordered are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. out of stock                      B. out of work  
C. out of reach                      D. out of practice
60. There is little chance that mankind would \_\_\_\_\_ a nuclear war.  
A. retain                      B. endure                      C. survive                      D. maintain
61. She is \_\_\_\_\_ a musician than her brother.  
A. more as                      B. more of                      C. much as                      D. much of
62. Nuclear science should be developed to benefit the people \_\_\_\_\_ harm them.  
A. more than                      B. other than                      C. better than                      D. rather than
63. Our company decided to \_\_\_\_\_ the contract because a number of the conditions in it had not been met.  
A. cancel                      B. resist                      C. assume                      D. destroy
64. They usually have less money at the end of the month than \_\_\_\_\_ at the beginning.  
A. which is                      B. which was                      C. it is                      D. they have
65. Having been found guilty, the man was given a severe \_\_\_\_\_ by the judge.  
A. crisis                      B. sentence                      C. crime                      D. service
66. In the course of a day students do far more than just \_\_\_\_\_ classes.  
A. attend                      B. attended                      C. turned up                      D. turned down
67. \_\_\_\_\_ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.

- A. That                      B. Which                      C. It                      D. As
68. The French pianist who had been praised very highly \_\_\_\_\_ to be a great disappointment.
- A. turned in                      B. turned out                      C. turned up                      D. turned down
69. The residents, \_\_\_\_\_ had been damaged by the flood, were given help by the Red Cross.
- A. all whose homes                      B. all of whose homes  
C. all their homes                      D. all of their homes
70. Many difficulties have \_\_\_\_\_ as a result of the change over to a new type of fuel.
- A. risen                      B. raised                      C. arisen                      D. arrived

## Part V . Cloze

*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 center.*

Cheques have largely replaced money as a means of exchange, for they are widely accepted everywhere. Though this is very 71 for both buyer and seller, it should not be forgotten that cheques are not real money: they are quite 72 in themselves. A shop-keeper always runs a certain 73 when he accepts a cheque and he is quite 74 his rights if, on occasion, he refuses to do so.

People do not always know this and are shocked if their good faith is called 75. An old and very wealthy friend of mine told me he had an extremely 76 experience. He went to a famous 77 shop which keeps a large 78 of precious stones and asked to be shown some pearl necklaces. After examining several trays, he decided to buy a particularly fine string of pearls and asked if he could pay by 79. The assistant said that this was quite in 80, but the moment my friend signed his name, he was invited into the manager's 81.

The 82 was very polite, but he explained that someone with exactly the same name had presented them 83 a worthless cheque not long ago. My friend got very 84 when he heard this and said he would buy a necklace somewhere else. When he got up to go, the manager told him that the police would arrive 85 any moment and he had better stay 86 he wanted to get into serious trouble. 87, the police arrived soon afterwards. They apologized to my friend for the 88, but explained that a person who had used the same name as his was responsible for a number of recent robberies. Then the police asked my friend to copy out a note which had been used by the thief in a number of shops. The note 89: 'I have a gun in my pocket. Ask no questions and give me all the money in the safe.' Fortunately, my friend's handwriting was quite unlike the thief's. He was not only allowed to go without further delay, 90 to take the

string of pearls with him.

- |                      |                |                  |                |
|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 71. A. convenient    | B. troublesome | C. complex       | D. simple      |
| 72. A. priceless     | B. valueless   | C. valuable      | D. worthwhile  |
| 73. A. danger        | B. chance      | C. risk          | D. opportunity |
| 74. A. within        | B. beyond      | C. without       | D. out of      |
| 75. A. in difficulty | B. in doubt    | C. in earnest    | D. in question |
| 76. A. unpleasant    | B. happy       | C. lucky         | D. sorrowful   |
| 77. A. grocery       | B. jewellery   | C. jeweler       | D. jewel       |
| 78. A. amount        | B. stock       | C. number        | D. store       |
| 79. A. cash          | B. money       | C. note          | D. cheque      |
| 80. A. order         | B. need        | C. use           | D. common      |
| 81. A. house         | B. family      | C. place         | D. office      |
| 82. A. friend        | B. assistant   | C. manager       | D. policeman   |
| 83. A. on            | B. with        | C. for           | D. without     |
| 84. A. amused        | B. fanciful    | C. satisfied     | D. angry       |
| 85. A. at            | B. in          | C. for           | D. on          |
| 86. A. whether       | B. if          | C. otherwise     | D. unless      |
| 87. A. Really        | B. Sure enough | C. Certainly     | D. However     |
| 88. A. treatment     | B. manner      | C. inconvenience | D. behaviour   |
| 89. A. read          | B. told        | C. wrote         | D. informed    |
| 90. A. also          | B. but         | C. only          | D. except      |

## Part V. Writing

**Directions:** Write a short composition about the different attitudes of men and women toward shopping. Your composition can be based on the following outline. The first sentence or phrase for each paragraph is given to you.

Outline:

1. go shopping out of need or not
2. different attitudes towards the price
3. time spent in shopping

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman.

The price is men's secondary consideration.

Faced with a roomful of dresses...

# TEST 2

## Part I . Listening Comprehension

### 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 center.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A. Helen is visiting her sister.               | B. Helen will invite the man for dinner. |
| C. Helen's sister is coming for dinner.           | D. Helen will be unable to come          |
| 2. A. 233-8757                                    | B. 323-8575                              |
| C. 323-8557                                       | D. 332-8575                              |
| 3. A. In New York                                 | B. In Boston                             |
| C. At the airport                                 | D. In his office                         |
| 4. A. She thinks the homework is easy.            |  |
| B. She doesn't seem to know about the assignment. |  |
| C. She works hard on her biology homework.        |  |
| D. The homework was due yesterday.                |  |
| 5. A. Waiting for the man at the door.            | B. Getting another ticket at the door    |
| C. Exchanging the ticket for a better one         | D. Trying to sell the ticket             |
| 6. A. He was glad.                                | B. He was indifferent.                   |
| C. He thought it was good.                        | D. He was excited.                       |
| 7. A. 6:00 p. m.                                  | B. It is delayed.                        |
| C. 8:00 p. m.                                     | D. 9:00 p. m.                            |
| 8. A. Blue  | B. Yellow                                |
| C. Red  | D. White                                 |
| 9. A. The man's                                   | B. The woman's                           |
| C. The man's brother's                            | D. Jack's                                |
| 10. A. A sister of his own age                    | B. Two sisters                           |
| C. A transistor radio                             | D. No sister                             |

### Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 2 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 center.*

### Passage One

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

11. A. No, it is rather rare. B. Yes, it is very common.  
C. No, it is less common than it used to be. D. Yes, it is as common as it used to be.
12. A. Because it's attracting.  
B. Because it's easy to draw.  
C. Because it's a trick played by them.  
D. Because it's one of their favourite pictures.
13. A. They treat them badly.  
B. They always treat them well.  
C. They don't mind what they are doing.  
D. They treat them kindly unless they block the way.

### Passage Two

Questions 14 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A. They seem to be unlimited.  
B. They are increasing with the development of science and technology.  
C. They are being used up very quickly.  
D. They are as plentiful as in the past.
15. A. Rivers are polluted with waste products.  
B. There are few laws to stop this.  
C. Most countries have made laws to prevent rivers from being polluted.  
D. In most countries, waste products are still put into rivers.

### Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a short passage. Listen carefully. After you hear the passage three times, answer the following questions.*

16. Why couldn't Patrick see Hunter's face?
17. What did Hunter want Ned to do?

## Part II . Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 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.*

Questions 18 to 21 are based on the following passage:

Mental deterioration is by no means an inevitable consequence of aging, but it is common enough to be a significant public-health problem. Experts estimate that 15 percent of persons over age 65 have some mental impairment; of those, about 5 percent—more than a million—are so seriously affected that they can no longer care for themselves. Approximately half of the 15 percent have Alzheimer's disease, a disorder that is marked by progressive deterioration of memory, learning and judgement. No one knows its underlying cause, but some tantalizing(撩人的) clues have been found.

For example, the brains of Alzheimer's disease patients may contain 10 to 30 times the normal amounts of aluminum, which can be toxic to nerve cells. And brain cells that normally produce acetylcholine, a chemical released during transmission of nerve signals, seem not to do it properly, deficient in somato-statin, one of a class of chemicals called neuropeptides.

None of those clues have yet led to any accepted explanation of cure for the disease. But until recently, many specialists considered the problem hopeless. Today scientists are pursuing each new clue, and a national organization, the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association, Inc, has been set up to promote research, educate, and exchange information and advice among families of sufferers. Its address is 360 North Michigan Ave., Suite 601, Chicago, III. 60601.

18. Approximately how many persons over age 65 in the United States are suffering from mental deterioration?  
A. 5%                      B. 15%                      C. 7.5%                      D. 30%
19. Alzheimer's disease is defined as  
A. an inevitable consequence of aging.  
B. a significant public-health problem.  
C. a mental disorder affecting memory, learning and judgement.  
D. a tantalizing clue.
20. The report has made it clear that abnormal amounts of aluminum in the brain  
A. could be poisonous to nerve cells.                      B. may stimulate nerve cells.  
C. would deteriorate health.                      D. might help memory.
21. The Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association, Inc, is  
A. in the state of Michigan.                      B. in the city of Chicago  
C. among families of the sufferers.                      D. on Illinois Avenue.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Using a public telephone may well be one of the minor irritations of life, demanding patience, determination and a strong possibility of failure, together on occasion with considerable unpopularity.

The hopeful caller (shall we call him George?) waits till six o'clock in the evening to take advantage of the so-called 'cheap rates' for a long-distance call. The telephone box, with two broken panes of glass in the side, stands at the junction of two main roads with buses, lorries and cars roaring past. It is pouring with rain as George joins a queue of four de-



pressed-looking people. Time passes slowly and seems to come to a standstill while the person immediately before George carries on an endless conversation, pausing only to insert another coin every minute or so.

Eventually the receiver is replaced and the caller leaves the box. George enters and picks up one of the directories inside, only to discover that someone unknown has torn out the very page he needs. Nothing for it but to dial Directory Enquiries, wait patiently for a reply (while someone outside bangs repeatedly on the door) and finally note down the number given.

At last George can go ahead with his call. Just as he is starting to dial, however, the door opens and an unpleasant-looking face peers in with the demand, 'Can't you hurry up?'. Ignoring such barbarity, George continues to dial and his unwanted companion withdraws. At last he hears the burr-burr of the ringing tone, immediately followed by rapid pips demanding his money, but he is now so upset that he knocks down the coins he has placed ready on the top of the box. Having at last located them, he dials again: the pips are repeated and he hastily inserts the coins. A cold voice informs him, 'Grand Hotel, Chalfont Wells I've an urgent message for a Mr Smith who is a guest in your hotel. Could you put me through to him? I'm afraid I don't know his room number.'

The response appears less than enthusiastic and a long long silence follows. George inserts more coins. Then the voice informs him, 'I've been trying to locate Mr Smith but the hall porter reports having seen him leave about a minute ago.'

Breathing heavily, George replaces the receiver, just as the knocking on the door starts again.

22. The main intention of the passage is to give
- A. instructions about how to use a public call box
  - B. advice about how to deal with public telephone problems
  - C. criticism of the efficiency of the telephone system
  - D. an account of possible annoyances in using a public telephone
23. Which of the following calls are you unlikely to make as the 'cheap rate' referred to?
- A. To discuss your account in a bank in Scotland
  - B. To have a chat with an elderly relation
  - C. To ask about a friend in hospital who has just had an operation
  - D. To express Christmas greetings to cousins in Australia
24. George can at least be thankful that \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the call box is in a convenient position
  - B. the telephone itself is working
  - C. he can use the directory in the box to find the number
  - D. he is able to give his message to the hotel receptionist
25. George's experience shows
- A. how difficult it is to make such a call
  - B. how impolite people are
  - C. how patient George is
  - D. how destructive people are

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the following passage:

For centuries men dreamed of achieving vertical(垂直的) flight. In 400A. D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a "Helix", which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient-dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian engineer piloted a strange looking craft of steel tubing with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That vehicle was called a helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of going to work in their own personal helicopters. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan (大城的) areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of uses: deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid the search for missing or wanted persons.

26. People expect that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters
  - B. helicopters would someday be able to transport large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing
  - C. their imaginations fired by the Russian engineer's invention would become a reality in the future
  - D. their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today
27. Helicopters work with the aid of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a combination of rotating devices in front and on top.
  - B. a rotating device topside.
  - C. one rotating fan in the center of the aircraft and others at each end.
  - D. a rotating fan underneath for lifting.
28. What is said about the development of the helicopter?
- A. Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
  - B. Chinese children were the first to achieve flights in helicopters.
  - C. Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.
  - D. Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.
29. How has the use of helicopters developed?
- A. They have been widely used for various purposes.