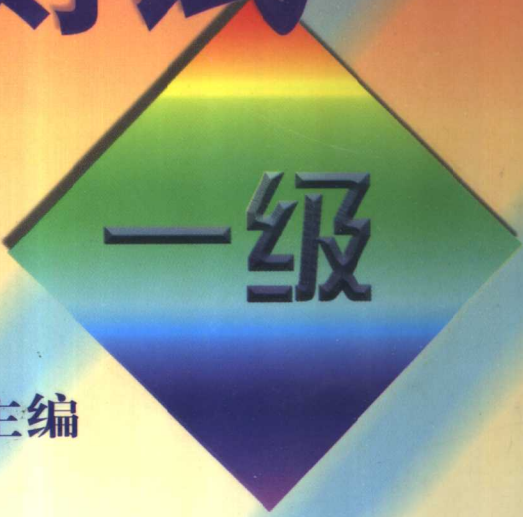


# 大学英语 水平测试 集注



## 一级

栗长江 主编

北京理工大学出版社

大学英语

水平测试

集注

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李国柱 主编

中国对外翻译出版公司

# 大学英语水平测试集注

(一级)

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## 内 容 简 介

本书是以上海外语教育出版社出版的《大学英语》第1册教材及最新修订的《大纲》为蓝本,在参考目前流行的几种大学英语教材(新英语教程、核心英语等)、认真总结教学经验的基础上编写而成的。全书按四级考试最新题型设计出12套模拟试题,每套试题包括词汇与语法结构、阅读理解、翻译(英译汉)、完形填空、短文写作等五种题型,每套试题目后都配有答案及详细的注释,供考生自评、解惑之用。

本书旨在帮助学生掌握基本知识,把握应试技巧,提高综合运用英语的能力。虽然不提倡“题海战术”,但适量做些练习题,对巩固、深化所学知识是大有裨益的。

本书适合于大学一级学生、大学专科生、自学考试者、成人高校学员及广大英语爱好者参考使用。

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## 前 言

学生做适当适量的练习题，对于巩固、深化所学知识是大有裨益的。学生们经过高考走进大学，大大松了一口气——从茫茫题海中摆脱出来，顿感轻松了许多。因此，在进入大学之后，可以说大多数学生已经很少或几乎不做测试题了，这样所学的知识往往并不是很扎实。鉴于此，笔者希望学生买些有关书籍适当做些练习题，以补缺陷。可是学生们买回来的书使我愕然，因为大多数学生买回的都是四级或者六级的书，甚至还有英语专业四级的书，在一年级便做此类题目未免早矣！为此，笔者特地走访了几家书店，四、六级的书不下几十种，唯不见一、二、三级的书籍，但学生们并不是不需要此类的辅导用书，这便是促使笔者编写这套书的最大动机。

这套书包括三册（按一级、二级、三级分册），与《大学英语》一、二、三册同步使用，采用最新题型，旨在帮助学生不断巩固所学英语语言基础知识，提高运用英语语言的基本技能，增强参加四、六级考试的应试能力，从平时抓起，为顺利通过四、六级考试打下良好的铺垫。

本书是其中的第一册，共有 12 套模拟试题，内容包括：词汇与语法结构、阅读理解、翻译（英译汉）、完形填空、短文写作等五部分，并配有答案及详细的注释，供学生自评、解惑之用。

本书可配合课堂学习使用，也可作为平时或阶段训练之用，还可供广大同等水平的学习者自测、提高之用。

应该提起读者注意的是“题无止境”，重要的不是做了多少道题，而是通过一道题掌握一类题，掌握灵活运用英语的能力。

由于时间及水平有限，书中不当之处在所难免，诚请广大读者及外语界同行不吝批评、指正。

编 者

1999 年 4 月于北京

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# College English Test 1

## (Band One)

### Part I Vocabulary and Structure (15%)

**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 centre.

1. Although he knows it quite well that smoking \_\_\_\_\_ bad health, he is just unwilling to give it up.  
A. results in                      B. results from      C. comes through      D. comes down
2. If you are afraid of losing your \_\_\_\_\_, you can't expect to learn a foreign language well.  
A. appearance                  B. advantage          C. dignity                  D. position
3. The elderly gentleman was reading a novel, \_\_\_\_\_ from time to time to wipe his eyes with a handkerchief.  
A. pulling out                      B. breaking off  
C. taking over                      D. breaking down
4. She didn't actually say she had been there, but she certainly \_\_\_\_\_ that she had.  
A. implied                      B. hoped                  C. pretended              D. promised
5. The young player failed to bring his \_\_\_\_\_ into full play as he didn't practise hard.  
A. opportunity                      B. chance  
C. sensibility                      D. potential
6. The students did not give a strong \_\_\_\_\_ when they were told to postpone their lunch.  
A. emotion                      B. reaction                  C. answer                  D. excitement
7. The taxi driver \_\_\_\_\_ a roadside restaurant to get something to eat.  
A. jumped into                  B. pulled at                  C. passed into              D. pulled into
8. The paint is still wet. \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. Be sure not to touch it                  B. Don't be sure to touch it  
C. Be not sure to touch it                  D. Be sure to not touch it
9. If you had gone over your exam papers carefully, you \_\_\_\_\_ some mistakes.  
A. could avoid                      B. could be avoided  
C. could have avoided                  D. could have been avoided
10. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ you, Miss Li. It's about my boy.  
A. consultant                      B. consult

C. council

D. consul

11. Popular music is not to everyone's \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. flavour                      B. smell                      C. taste                      D. odour
12. They made slow \_\_\_\_\_ up the mountain.  
A. promotion                      B. proportion                      C. property                      D. progress
13. The pain is more than he can \_\_\_\_\_, so he can't help crying.  
A. create                      B. know                      C. endure                      D. exclaim
14. The pieces of paper \_\_\_\_\_ in the wind.  
A. fluttered                      B. flushed                      C. chattered                      D. spluttered
15. The thief ran into the crowd and soon \_\_\_\_\_ from sight.  
A. delivered                      B. vanished                      C. appeared                      D. selected
16. I received a \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday and it has some clothes in it.  
A. parcel                      B. article                      C. pardon                      D. drawer
17. The girl in the snapshot was smiling sweetly, \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. her long hair flowed in the breeze                      B. her long hair flow in the breeze  
C. her long hair was flowing in the breeze                      D. her long hair flowing in the breeze
18. He was sitting on a window seat, waiting eagerly for the \_\_\_\_\_ of his hometown.  
A. approach                      B. prospect                      C. arrival                      D. occasion
19. Just one day before her birthday, she received a \_\_\_\_\_ of flower.  
A. brunch                      B. bunch                      C. packet                      D. pocket
20. I could feel my heart \_\_\_\_\_ rapidly when I heard the news.  
A. sounding                      B. beating                      C. jumping                      D. moving
21. John looks very sad. \_\_\_\_\_ someone has already told him that he failed the exam.  
A. Fortunately                      B. Suspiciously  
C. Necessarily                      D. Undoubtedly
22. Reading \_\_\_\_\_ are very important in our study.  
A. technology                      B. techniques  
C. technical                      D. technically
23. He \_\_\_\_\_ like coffee more than anything else, but now he seems to have changed his habit.  
A. was used to                      B. used                      C. was used                      D. used to
24. Students cannot leave the classroom without the \_\_\_\_\_ of the teacher.  
A. requirement                      B. intention  
C. permission                      D. observation
25. I was indignant at his impoliteness, but I tried to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. hold myself in                      B. hold myself up  
C. keep back                      D. get through
26. I will forgive you \_\_\_\_\_ you have realized your fault.  
A. as long as                      B. as well as                      C. as fast as                      D. as quick as



27. She was not beautiful and was always wearing \_\_\_\_\_ dress.  
 A. sick-fitted B. ill-fitting  
 C. sick-fitting D. ill-fitted
28. Now one of my friends is studying for a master's \_\_\_\_\_ in this university.  
 A. place B. degree C. career D. extent
29. I find that the more difficult a job is, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. the more better I like it B. I like it much better  
 C. the better I like it D. very much I like it
30. The scenery was \_\_\_\_\_ before the travellers when they reached the top of the mountain.  
 A. laid over B. laid off C. laid on D. laid out

**Part II. Reading Comprehension (40%)**

**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.

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. A man goes shopping because he needs something. His purpose is settled and decided in advance. He knows what he wants, and his aim is to find it and buy it; the price is a secondary consideration. All men simply walk into a shop and ask the assistant for what they want. The job can be and often is completed in less than five minutes, with hardly any small talk to everyone's satisfaction.

Now how does a woman go about buying clothes? In almost every respect she does so in the opposite way. Her shopping is not often based on need. She has never fully made up her mind what she wants, and she is only "having a look around". She will try on any number of thing. The most important thing in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her. Most women have an excellent sense of value when they buy clothes. They are always ready for the unexpected bargain. Faced with a roomful of dresses, a woman may easily spend an hour going from one shelf to another before selecting the dresses she wants to try on. It is a long and hard job, but obviously one to be enjoyed. Most dress shops provide chairs for the waiting husband.

31. What does a man do when he is going shopping?  
 A. Looks at all the clothes and compares the size and color.  
 B. Finds what he wants and buys it quickly.

- C. Asks the assistant what he should buy.
  - D. Walks around and wonders what he really wants.
32. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Man usually spends over 5 minutes buying clothes.
  - B. Man seldom talks much with the assistant.
  - C. Man is clear about what he will buy before shopping.
  - D. Man considers less about the price of clothes.
33. Women just look around because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. They want to try clothes rather than buy them
  - B. They want to buy the most suitable clothes
  - C. They have no ideas which one is the cheapest
  - D. They are determined to buy what they need
34. What is the main difference between men and women while shopping?
- A. Women like to try clothes on, but men do not.
  - B. Women find what they need more easily than men.
  - C. Men have their shopping purpose, but women don't.
  - D. Men like expensive clothes much more than women.
35. What does the author mainly talk about in the passage?
- A. How to buy clothes cheaply.
  - B. Men and women's attitude toward clothing.
  - C. How to select clothes which suit you most.
  - D. the difference between men and women in shopping.

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

Scientists used to say the Moon was extremely dry—a virtual desert in the sky. Now they think they've discovered water on the lunar surface!

It's not ready-to-drink liquid water, says Paul D. Spudis, a geologist at the Lunar and Planetary Institute in Houston. "We think we have found ice", he says, and lots of it—mixed with rocks and dirt in a 7,700-square-kilometer (3,000-square-mile) area at the Moon's South Pole. That's the area about twice the size of Rhode Island. If Spudis is right, he and other scientists envision future space travellers stopping off at a lunar "filling station." They could melt ice to drink and could also refuel their rockets. (The hydrogen and oxygen in water are also components of rocket fuel.)

Spudis helped make the discovery while analyzing radar signals sent back by "Clementine", a small space craft that orbited the Moon in 1994. The signals, which reflected toward Earth after bouncing off the Moon, indicate which areas are rocky and which areas may be icy, Spudis explains.

To check if this wet-and-wild discovery is true, NASA will launch another Moon-orbiting spacecraft. "We have a long way to go before people live on the Moon," Spudis says. But

this discovery “is an indication that it might be possible.”

36. What does “on the lunar surface” mean in the first paragraph?
- A. On the surface of the desert.                      B. On the surface of the Moon.  
C. On the extremely dry surface.                      D. On the surface of a planet.
37. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Water on the moon is in the form of ice.  
B. Now scientists have melted the moon ice to drink.  
C. Moon ice is mixed with rocks and dirt.  
D. Water on the moon is composed of hydrogen and oxygen.
38. How was water discovered on the moon?
- A. Radar signal analysis suggested there is ice on the Moon.  
B. Spudis discovered water while observing the Moon.  
C. Clementine analysed the signals and drew the conclusion.  
D. Clementine landed on the Moon and made the discovery.
39. What is the significance of the discovery?
- A. It makes people believe they can soon live on the Moon.  
B. It causes NASA to send another Moon-orbiting spacecraft.  
C. It indicates that people might live on the Moon in the future.  
D. It can enable people to use a new source of energy.
40. The passage was written in a style of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. an interview    B. a short story  
C. a travel guide    D. science news

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:**

On a cool February morning in 1990, Joe Pau was finishing his coffee with his wife, Elsie, when a call came in on his beeper. He made note of the number and took a few more sips before excusing himself. He called in from the living room, so that his wife wouldn't pick up on anything sounding particularly dangerous.

As he did every morning, Pau had suited up for work by 5 : 30, putting on an all black jumpsuit, steel-soled, high-laced boots and a nine-millimeter pistol. The clothing seemed out of place on the soft-spoken man with glasses, who looks more like a kindly high-school math teacher than what he is. Detective Pau disarms terrorists bombs for a living.

Pau was told that the fire department had been called in to take care of a fire in a parked truck loaded with steel drums. They put the fire out, but a closer look gave them pause. Suspecting the drums might contain dangerous chemicals, the firefighters backed away and called a dangerous-material unit. The next call went to the bomb squad.

Not wanting to worry Elsie, Pau returned to the kitchen to tell her that he was off on another “routine” job. Emotion of any kind was a dangerous distraction for him how. It was e-

nough to know she and their two kids were safe. It had to be. Precious seconds were ticking by. Without another word, he turned and left.

41. What happened to Joe Pau when he was finishing his coffee on a cool morning?  
A. Someone visited him unexpectedly.      B. He received a call on his beeper.  
C. There was a fire in his neighbourhood.      D. His wife and children were in danger.
42. Why did Pau make the phone call in the living room?  
A. Because the only phone was in the living room.  
B. Because he was in the living room at that time.  
C. Because he did not want his wife hear the call.  
D. Because he knew someone would threaten him in the call.
43. Which of the following statements about Pau's job is true?  
A. Pau's job was to catch criminals.      B. Pau worked as a news reporter.  
C. Pau's work was to shoot wild animals.      D. Pau was the leader of firefighters.
44. What does the word "routine" in the last paragraph probably mean?  
A. Mysterious.      B. Regular.  
C. Special.      D. Interesting.
45. What can we infer from the passage?  
A. Pau was not loyal to his wife.      B. Pau was always cheating his wife.  
C. Pau was cruel and had no emotions.      D. Pau loved his family deeply.

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:**

Bret Harte, a member of an educated but poor New York family, went to California as a young man in 1854. He settled in San Francisco in 1860 and a year later became editor of the *Overland Monthly*, in which he published many of his famous stories of the Far West. Harte seems to have succeeded although, for a time, he used to consider the mining life unsuitable subject matter for literature.

In the 1860's, Eastern magazines featured mostly English authors, but their readers were eager for American fiction. Therefore, when Harte's story "The Luck of Roaring Camp" was reprinted in the *Atlantic Monthly*, it created a literary sensation in the East. After Harte's initial success, Eastern editors printed his other tales about mining, and with the publication of a collection in book form in 1870, he became popular throughout the nation.

Soon after the collection was published, Harte returned to the East and continued to write in New York for seven years, but his stories were not of the same quality and his popularity decreased. In 1878 he went to Europe where he remained until his death in 1902. Although some editors continued to publish his stories, he never regained his popularity, for his tales were for the most part imitations of his earlier works.

46. Of the following statements about Harte, which one is NOT true?

- A. Harte became an editor in 1861.
  - B. Harte's stories are mostly about mining life.
  - C. Harte's family had a great fortune.
  - D. Harte used to live in San Francisco.
47. What was the reason for Harte's success as an author?
- A. Readers wanted stories about life in America.
  - B. Harte used to work for the *Overland Monthly*.
  - C. Harte was born of an educated family.
  - D. Americans loved literature during the 1860's.
48. How many years did Harte spend in the Far West?
- A. 18 years.
  - B. 10 years.
  - C. 20 years.
  - D. 16 years.
49. According to the passage, Harte's later stories were \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. popular in Europe
  - B. welcomed by Americans
  - C. of the higher quality
  - D. for the most part imitations
50. The story mainly tells about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. harte's life as a writer
  - B. harte's famous stories
  - C. harte's success as an editor
  - D. harte's life in Europe

**Part III. Translation (20%)**

**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 second part of the Test Paper.

You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passage so as to identify their meanings in the context.

51. Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man as it is for a woman. (Passage 1, Para. 1)

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52. Scientists used to say the Moon was extremely dry—a virtual desert in the sky. (Passage 2, Para. 1)

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53. We have a long way to go before people live on the Moon, but this discovery is an indication that it might be possible. (Passage 2, Para. 4)

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54. Emotion of any kind was a dangerous distraction for him now. (Passage 3, Para. 4)

- 
- 
55. With the publication of a collection in book form in 1870, he became popular throughout the nation. (Passage 4, Para. 2)
- 
- 

**Part IV. Cloze (10%)**

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

Mr. Adamson enjoys playing the violin in his leisure time. He is often carried away 56. But it is a 57 time for his neighbours when Mr. Adamson plays as he 58 so badly.

One day Mr Adamson sat by a window and began to play the violin 59. Mr Adamson seems to be making noises 60 music. However, Mr. Adamson was 61. Just then, some stones were thrown out of the window 62 Mr. Adamson was sitting, but he did not 63 it. The "music" continued. After a little while, an empty bottle and a 64 shoe were thrown out of the window too. Mr. Adamson knew that this was 65 him. The 66 did not like his "music". Mr. Adamson was very sad. He was 67. "Perhaps no 68 people can understand my music. I should go to a place where people may 69 my works." So he decided to go to a graveyard.

He came to a graveyard where there was 70 except the church toll. The yard was a Heaven where 71 rest. Mr. Adamson sat at a grave and thought a lot, "I must do my best to show that my music is 72" he was 73 and began to play his violin. Suddenly a barefoot stretched out from the grave and gave Mr. Adamson a kick which sent him flying. His treasured violin also 74 his hand. Mr. Adamson felt very sad because his works was not accepted by anyone, 75 the dead.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 56. A. in playing | B. by his friends |
| C. by his music   | D. to play it     |
| 57. A. surprising | B. strange        |
| C. joyous         | D. terrible       |
| 58. A. was        | B. does           |
| C. wants          | D. makes          |
| 59. A. as usual   | B. like usual     |

- |     |                     |                      |
|-----|---------------------|----------------------|
|     | C. once again       | D. many times        |
| 60. | A. out of           | B. instead of        |
|     | C. more than        | D. instead           |
| 61. | A. absorbed         | B. absorbing         |
|     | C. absorbent        | D. absorption        |
| 62. | A. on which         | B. under it          |
|     | C. in it            | D. under which       |
| 63. | A. make room for    | B. listen to         |
|     | C. pay attention to | D. look into         |
| 64. | A. worn-down        | B. worn-away         |
|     | C. worn-out         | D. worn-off          |
| 65. | A. out of place for | B. not the place for |
|     | C. not the place of | D. not place for     |
| 66. | A. bottle and shoe  | B. neighbours        |
|     | C. whole world      | D. children          |
| 67. | A. unfortunate      | B. determined        |
|     | C. very angry       | D. badly hurt        |
| 68. | A. living           | B. lively            |
|     | C. alive            | D. lived             |
| 69. | A. entertain        | B. prohibit          |
|     | C. interrupt        | D. appreciate        |
| 70. | A. no one else      | B. not anyone else   |
|     | C. no other sound   | D. nothing else      |
| 71. | A. God              | B. spirits           |
|     | C. dead people      | D. gardeners         |
| 72. | A. outstanding      | B. serious           |
|     | C. classical        | D. famous            |
| 73. | A. inspiring        | B. inspired          |
|     | C. inspiration      | D. inspire           |
| 74. | A. dropped from     | B. was dropping      |
|     | C. dropped away     | D. dropping to       |
| 75. | A. except           | B. only              |
|     | C. therefore        | D. not even          |

**Part V. Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *The Chinese People of the 1990s*. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline below.

## The Chinese People of the 1990s

The Chinese young people of the 1990s are the hope of China, \_\_\_\_\_

They are full of ideas and aspirations (抱负), \_\_\_\_\_

With little knowledge of bitter past of laboring people, however, they are politically immature (不成熟). \_\_\_\_\_

Social practice and further education will \_\_\_\_\_

## 答案及注释

### Part I

1. A result in 意为“导致”，正合句意。result from 意思是“由于…的结果”，与句意不符。
2. C dignity 意为“尊严”，正合句意。appearance 意为“外表”；advantage 意为“优势”；position 意为“位置”，均不合适。
3. B break off 意为“停下来”，正合句意。这句是说：时而不时“停下来”用手帕擦眼睛。
4. A 这句的意思是说她没有说她去过那儿，但“暗示”她曾经去过。选 implied 符合句意。
5. D bring one's potential into full play 为固定说法，意为“充分发挥潜力”。
6. B 这句意为：学生被告知推迟午餐时“反应”并不强烈。reaction 意为“反应”，符合句意。
7. D pull into 意为“驶入，到达”，正合题意，其它均为“迷惑”项，可以排除。
8. A be sure not to do sth 意为“一定不要做某事”。注意 not 的位置须在 sure 之后。
9. C 本句为与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。
10. B consult 意为“咨询”，正合句意。其它均为名词。
11. C to one's taste 为固定短语，意为“合某人的口味”。
12. D make progress 在本句中意为“前进”，正合句意。promotion 意为“提升”；proportion 意为“比例”；property 意为“财产”，均不合适。
13. C 痛苦难以“忍受”(endure)，所以禁不住哭了。
14. A flutter 指“在风中飘动”，正合句意。flush 指“脸红”；chatter；splutter 都用于说话，均不合句意。
15. B vanish 意为“消失了，不见了”，正合句意。deliver 意为“发送”；appear 意为“出现”；select 意为“选择”，均不合适。
16. A 后半句说 it has some clothes in it (里面有“衣服”)，所以收到的是“包裹”。



17. **D** 此句为独立主格结构。
18. **A** 坐在窗子旁等着家“临近”，approach 符合句意。
19. **B** a bunch of flower 意为“一束花”。
20. **B** 听到此消息，心“跳”加速，心跳的“跳”应用 beat。
21. **D** 这句是说约翰看起来很伤心，“毫无疑问”，他考试没有通过。
22. **B** technique 意为“技巧”，正合题意。technology 意为“技术”；technical 为形容词；technically 为副词，均不合适。
23. **D** used to do sth 指“过去常常做”，含有强烈的今昔对比意味。be used to 跟名词，意思是“习惯于…”。
24. **C** without the permission of the teacher 意为“没有征得老师的允许。”
25. **A** 虽然愤怒，但依然“控制住自己的情绪”。
26. **A** as long as 意为“只要”，正合句意。
27. **B** ill-fitting 意为“不合身的”，其它均为迷惑项。
28. **B** a master's degree 意为“硕士学位”。
29. **C** 此句为“the more..., the more...”句式。
30. **D** layout 意为“陈列”，正合句意。

## Part II

31. **B** “A man goes shopping because he needs something”. 所以男人购物时，找其所需并很快把它买下来。
32. **A** “The job can be and often is completed in less than five minutes, ...”, 所以 A 的陈述错误。
33. **B** “The most important thing in her mind is the thought of finding something that everyone thinks suits her.” 所以要“look around”，直到找到满意的为止。
34. **C** 文章明确点明了其区别在于买衣服之前是否有明确的目的。
35. **D** 文章主要说了男女购衣方式的不同：男人买前已有很强的目的性；女人随机性很强，花的时间很多。
36. **B** “used to”与“now”说明前后文谈论的是一样事物即“月亮”，所以“on the lunar surface”即“on the surface of the Moon”。
37. **B** 只是发现了冰有可能存在，目前还谈不上把冰融化了饮用。
38. **A** “Spudis helped make the discovery while analyzing radar signals sent back by “Clementine”.” 可见，是对雷达发回的信息进行分析表明月球上有冰。
39. **C** “...is an indication that it might be possible”，即人类在月球上生活成为可能。
40. **D** 从文章的风格不难看出本文是一种科技文体。
41. **B** “...when a call came in on his beeper”，咖啡快喝完时有人呼他。
42. **C** “...so that his wife wouldn't pick up on anything sounding particularly dangerous.” 可见，他不想让妻子知道，以免使她担心。
43. **A** “Detective pau”表明他是侦探，任务是“抓罪犯”而且是抓那些“携带炸弹的罪犯”。
44. **B** 从上下文看，“routine”即“惯常的、例行的”，意同“regular”。