

# 历年大学英语四级 考试全真题透析

2003.6-1999.1

主编：张福元

另配磁带两盒



- 大学英语四级考前冲刺试卷及透析
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C·E·T ENGLISH



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# 大学英语四级考试全真试卷

## COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—— Band Four ——

### 01

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### 考生注意事项

- 一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后方可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。
- 二、仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 三、在规定时间内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。
- 四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。
- 五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作废。选定答案后,用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是: [A][B][C][D]  
使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度,浓度要盖过红色。
- 六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

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### 答题提示

1. 本试卷是 1999 年 1 月到 2003 年 6 月四级真题,针对性强,权威性强,是考前模拟训练的精品。
2. 本套试卷共 10 套试题,建议您每周做 1 套。
3. 自测时间可安排在上午或下午,不间断地进行 120 分钟,自主做题,不看参考答案。
4. 将心态调整到临战状态,与进考场无异。
5. 结束后,请认真对照标准答案,自己评分填好下表。然后找出自己的薄弱环节,在以后的复习中重点突破。

	总得分	听力理解	阅读理解	语法结构	词汇	完形填空	简短回答	翻译	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	40	15		10			15
自测分									
失分									

# 2003 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

### Section A

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

**Example:** You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- 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) At a theatre. B) At a booking office.  
C) At a railway station. D) At a restaurant.
2. A) The man is inviting the woman to dinner.  
B) The woman is too busy to join the man for dinner.  
C) The woman is a friend of the Stevensons'.  
D) The man is going to visit the Stevensons.
3. A) The professor's presentation was not convincing enough.  
B) The professor's lecture notes were too complicated.  
C) The professor spoke with a strong accent.  
D) The professor spoke too fast.
4. A) The furnished apartment was inexpensive.  
B) The apartment was provided with some old furniture.  
C) The furniture in the market was on sale every Sunday.  
D) The furniture he bought was very cheap.
5. A) The man is thinking about taking a new job.  
B) The man likes a job that enables him to travel.  
C) The man is sure that he will gain more by taking the job.  
D) The man doesn't want to stay home and take care of their child.
6. A) Take the GRE test again in 8 weeks. B) Call to check his scores.  
C) Be patient and wait. D) Inquire when the test scores are released.
7. A) She read it selectively. B) She went over it chapter by chapter.  
C) She read it slowly. D) She finished it at a stretch.
8. A) He was kept in hospital for a long time.

- B) He was slightly injured in a traffic accident.  
 C) He was seriously wounded in a mine explosion.  
 D) He was fined for speeding.
9. A) Wait for a taxi.  
 C) Go on a trip.  
 B) Buy some food.  
 D) Book train tickets.
10. A) It's not as hard as expected.  
 C) It's much more difficult than people think.  
 B) It's too tough for some students.  
 D) It's believed to be the hardest optional course.

## 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) Anxious and worried.  
 C) Nervous and confused.  
 B) Proud and excited.  
 D) Inspired and confident.
12. A) His father scolded him severely.  
 C) His father made him do the cutting again.  
 B) His father took back the six dollars.  
 D) His father cut the leaves himself.
13. A) One can benefit a lot from working with his father.  
 B) Manual labourers shouldn't be looked down upon.  
 C) One should always do his job earnestly.  
 D) Teenagers tend to be careless.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) He ran a village shop.  
 C) He worked in an advertising agency.  
 B) He worked on a farm.  
 D) He was a gardener.
15. A) It was stressful.  
 C) It was peaceful.  
 B) It was colorful.  
 D) It was boring.
16. A) His desire to start his own business.  
 C) The decline in his health.  
 B) The crisis in his family life.  
 D) His dream of living in the countryside.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) Because there are no signs to direct them.  
 B) Because no tour guides are available.  
 C) Because all the buildings in the city look alike.  
 D) Because the university is everywhere in the city.
18. A) They set their own exams.  
 C) They award their own degrees.  
 B) They select their own students.  
 D) They organize their own laboratory work.
19. A) Most of them have a long history.  
 B) Many of them are specialized libraries.  
 C) They house more books than any other university library.  
 D) They each have a copy of every book published in Britain.
20. A) Very few of them are engaged in research.  
 B) They were not awarded degrees until 1948.  
 C) They have outnumbered male students.  
 D) They were not treated equally until 1881.

## Part II

## 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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

On average, American kids ages 3 to 12 spent 29 hours a week in school, eight hours more than they did in 1981. They also did more household work and participated in more of such organized activities as soccer and ballet(芭蕾舞). Involvement in sports, in particular, rose almost 50% from 1981 to 1997; boys now spend an average of four hours a week playing sports; girls log half that time. All in all, however, children's leisure time dropped from 40% of the day in 1981 to 25%.

"Children are affected by the same time crunch(危机) that affects their parents," says Sandra Hofferth, who headed the recent study of children's timetable. A chief reason, she says, is that more mothers are working outside the home. (Nevertheless, children in both double-income and "male breadwinner" households spent comparable amounts of time interacting with their parents, 19 hours and 22 hours respectively. In contrast, children spent only 9 hours with their single mothers.)

All work and no play could make for some very messed-up kids. "Play is the most powerful way a child explores the world and learns about himself," says T. Berry Brazelton, professor at Harvard Medical School. Unstructured play encourages independent thinking and allows the young to negotiate their relationships with their peers, but kids ages 3 to 12 spent only 12 hours a week engaged in it.

The children sampled spent a quarter of their rapidly decreasing "free time" watching television. But that, believe it or not, was one of the findings parents might regard as good news. If they're spending less time in front of the TV set, however, kids aren't replacing it with reading. Despite efforts to get kids more interested in books, the children spent just over an hour a week reading. Let's face it, who's got the time?

21. By mentioning "the same time crunch" (Line 1, Para. 2) Sandra Hofferth means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) children have little time to play with their parents  
B) children are not taken good care of by their working parents  
C) both parents and children suffer from lack of leisure time  
D) both parents and children have trouble managing their time
22. According to the author, the reason given by Sandra Hofferth for the time crunch is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) quite convincing  
B) partially true  
C) totally groundless  
D) rather confusing
23. According to the author a child develops better if \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he has plenty of time reading and studying  
B) he is left to play with his peers in his own way  
C) he has more time participating in school activities  
D) he is free to interact with his working parents
24. The author is concerned about the fact that American kids \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are engaged in more and more structured activities  
B) are increasingly neglected by their working mothers  
C) are spending more and more time watching TV  
D) are involved less and less in household work
25. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) extracurricular activities promote children's intelligence

- B) most children will turn to reading with TV sets switched off
- C) efforts to get kids interested in reading have been fruitful
- D) most parents believe reading to be beneficial to children

#### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Henry Ford, the famous U. S. inventor and car manufacturer, once said, "The business of America is business". By this he meant that the U. S. way of life is based on the values of the business world. Few would argue with Ford's statement. A brief glimpse at a daily newspaper vividly shows how much people in the United States think about business. For example, nearly every newspaper has a business section, in which the deals and projects, finances and management, stock prices and labor problems of corporations are reported daily. In addition, business news can appear in every other section. Most national news has an important financial aspect to it. Welfare, foreign aid, the federal budget, and the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank are all heavily affected by business. Moreover, business news appears in some of the unlikeliest places. The world of arts and entertainment is often referred to as "the entertainment industry" or "show business". The positive side of Henry Ford's statement can be seen in the prosperity that business has brought to U. S. life. One of the most important reasons so many people from all over the world come to live in the United States is the dream of a better job. Jobs are produced in *abundance* (大量地) because the U. S. economic system is driven by competition. People believe that this system creates more wealth, more jobs, and a materially better way of life.

The negative side of Henry Ford's statement, however, can be seen when the word business is taken to mean big business. And the term big business — referring to the biggest companies, is seen in opposition to labor. Throughout U. S. history working people have had to fight hard for higher wages, better working conditions, and the right to form unions. Today, many of the old labor disputes are over, but there is still some employee anxiety. Downsizing — the laying off of thousands of workers to keep expenses low and profits high — creates feelings of insecurity for many.

26. The United States is a typical country \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) which encourages free trade at home and abroad
  - B) where people's chief concern is how to make money
  - C) where all businesses are managed scientifically
  - D) which normally works according to the federal budget
27. The influence of business in the U. S. is evidenced by the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) most newspapers are run by big businesses
  - B) even public organizations concentrate on working for profits
  - C) Americans of all professions know how to do business
  - D) even arts and entertainment are regarded as business
28. According to the passage, immigrants choose to settle in the U. S., dreaming that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) they can start profitable businesses there
  - B) they can be more competitive in business
  - C) they will make a fortune overnight there
  - D) they will find better chances of employment
29. Henry Ford's statement can be taken negatively because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) working people are discouraged to fight for their rights
  - B) there are many industries controlled by a few big capitalists
  - C) there is a conflicting relationship between big corporations and labor
  - D) public services are not run by the federal government
30. A company's efforts to keep expenses low and profits high may result in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) reduction in the number of employees
  - B) improvement of working conditions

- C) fewer disputes between labor and management
- D) a rise in workers' wages

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Professor Smith recently persuaded 35 people, 23 of them women, to keep a diary of all their absent-minded actions for a fortnight. When he came to analyse their embarrassing *lapses* (差错) in a scientific report, he was surprised to find that nearly all of them fell into a few groupings. Nor did the lapses appear to be entirely *random* (随机的).

One of the women, for instance, on leaving her house for work one morning threw her dog her earrings and tried to fix a dog biscuit on her ear. "The explanation for this is that the brain is like a computer," explains the professor. "People programme themselves to do certain activities regularly. It was the woman's custom every morning to throw her dog two biscuits and then put on her earrings. But somehow the action got reversed in the programme." About one in twenty of the incidents the volunteers reported were these "programme assembly failures."

Altogether the volunteers logged 433 unintentional actions that they found themselves doing — an average of twelve each. There appear to be peak periods in the day when we are at our *zaniest* (荒谬可笑的). These are two hours some time between eight a. m. and noon, between four and six p. m. with a smaller peak between eight and ten p. m. "Among men the peak seems to be when a changeover in brain 'programmes' occurs, as for instance between going to and from work." Women on average reported slightly more lapses — 12.5 compared with 10.9 for men — Probably because they were more reliable reporters.

A startling finding of the research is that the absent-minded activity is a hazard of doing things in which we are skilled. Normally, you would expect that skill reduces the number of errors we make, But trying to avoid silly slips by concentrating more could make things a lot worse — even dangerous.

31. In his study Professor Smith asked the subjects \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) to keep track of people who tend to forget things
  - B) to report their embarrassing lapses at random
  - C) to analyse their awkward experiences scientifically
  - D) to keep a record of what they did unintentionally
32. Professor Smith discovered that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) certain patterns can be identified in the recorded incidents
  - B) many people were too embarrassed to admit their absent-mindedness
  - C) men tend to be more absent-minded than women
  - D) absent-mindedness is an excusable human weakness
33. "Programme assembly failures" (Line 6, Para. 2) refers to the phenomenon that people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) often fail to programme their routines beforehand
  - B) tend to make mistakes when they are in a hurry
  - C) unconsciously change the sequence of doing things
  - D) are likely to mess things up if they are too tired
34. We learn from the third paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) absent-mindedness tends to occur during certain hours of the day
  - B) women are very careful to perform actions during peak periods
  - C) women experience more peak periods of absent-mindedness
  - D) men's absent-mindedness often results in funny situations
35. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) people should avoid doing important things during peak periods of lapses
  - B) hazards can be avoided when people do things they are good at

- C) people should be careful when programming their actions
- D) lapses cannot always be attributed to lack of concentration

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

It's no secret that many children would be healthier and happier with adoptive parents than with the parents that nature dealt them. That's especially true of children who remain in abusive homes because the law blindly favors biological parents. It's also true of children who suffer for years in *foster homes* (收养孩子的家庭) because of parents who can't or won't care for them but refuse to give up *custody* (监护) rights.

Fourteen-year-old Kimberly Mays fits neither description, but her recent court victory could eventually help children who do. Kimberly has been the object of an angry custody battle between the man who raised her and her biological parents, with whom she has never lived. A Florida judge ruled that the teenager can remain with the only father she's ever known and that her biological parents have "no legal claim" on her.

The ruling, though it may yet be reversed, sets aside the principle that biology is the primary determinant of parentage. That's an important development, one that's long overdue. Shortly after birth in December 1978, Kimberly Mays and another infant were mistakenly switched and sent home with the wrong parents. Kimberly's biological parents, Ernest and Regina Twigg, received a child who died of a heart disease in 1988. Medical tests showed that the child wasn't the Twiggs' own daughter, but Kimberly was, thus sparking a custody battle with Robert Mays. In 1989, the two families agreed that Mr. Mays would maintain custody with the Twiggs getting visiting rights. Those rights were ended when Mr. Mays decided that Kimberly was being harmed.

The decision to leave Kimberly with Mr. Mays rendered her suit debated. But the judge made clear that Kimberly did have standing to *sue* (起诉) on her own behalf. Thus he made clear that she was more than just property to be handled as adults saw fit.

Certainly, the biological link between parent and child is fundamental. But biological parents aren't always preferable to adoptive ones, and biological parentage does not convey an absolute ownership that cancels all the rights of children.

36. What was the primary consideration in the Florida judge's ruling?
  - A) The biological link.
  - B) The child's benefits.
  - C) The traditional practice.
  - D) The parents' feelings.
37. We can learn from the Kimberly case that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) children are more than just personal possessions of their parents
  - B) the biological link between parent and child should be emphasized
  - C) foster homes bring children more pain and suffering than care
  - D) biological parents shouldn't claim custody rights after their child is adopted
38. The Twiggs claimed custody rights to Kimberly because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) they found her unhappy in Mr. Mays' custody
  - B) they regarded her as their property
  - C) they were her biological parents
  - D) they felt guilty about their past mistake
39. Kimberly had been given to Mr. Mays \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) by sheer accident
  - B) out of charity
  - C) at his request
  - D) for better care
40. The author's attitude towards the judge's ruling could be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) doubtful
  - B) critical
  - C) cautious
  - D) supportive

### Part III

#### 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.



41. She \_\_\_\_\_ her trip to New York because she was ill.  
A) called off                      B) closed down                      C) put up                      D) went off
42. \_\_\_\_\_ the storm, the ship would have reached its destination on time.  
A) But for                      B) In case of                      C) In spite of                      D) Because of
43. We should concentrate on sharply reducing interest rates to pull the economy out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) rejection                      B) restriction                      C) retreat                      D) recession
44. The \_\_\_\_\_ of finding gold in California attracted a lot of people to settle down there.  
A) prospects                      B) speculations                      C) stakes                      D) provisions
45. I suffered from mental \_\_\_\_\_ because of stress from my job.  
A) damage                      B) release                      C) relief                      D) fatigue
46. The rest of the day was entirely at his \_\_\_\_\_ for reading or recreation.  
A) dismissal                      B) survival                      C) disposal                      D) arrival
47. You will not be \_\_\_\_\_ about your food in time of great hunger.  
A) special                      B) particular                      C) peculiar                      D) specific
48. Crime is increasing worldwide, and there is every reason to believe the \_\_\_\_\_ will continue into the next decade.  
A) emergency                      B) trend                      C) pace                      D) schedule
49. You shouldn't have written in the \_\_\_\_\_ since the book belongs to the library.  
A) interval                      B) border                      C) margin                      D) edge
50. The \_\_\_\_\_ of airplane engines announced a coming air raid.  
A) roar                      B) exclamation                      C) whistle                      D) scream
51. This ticket \_\_\_\_\_ you to a free boat tour on the lake.  
A) entitles                      B) appoints                      C) grants                      D) credits
52. This is the nurse who \_\_\_\_\_ to me when I was ill in hospital.  
A) accompanied                      B) attended                      C) entertained                      D) shielded
53. I was about to \_\_\_\_\_ a match when I remembered Tom's warning.  
A) rub                      B) hit                      C) scrape                      D) strike
54. The advertisement says this material doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the wash, but it has.  
A) contract                      B) shrink                      C) slim                      D) dissolve
55. He was proud of being chosen to participate in the game and he \_\_\_\_\_ us that he would try as hard as possible.  
A) insured                      B) guaranteed                      C) assumed                      D) assured
56. Not only the professionals but also the amateurs will \_\_\_\_\_ from the new training facilities.  
A) derive                      B) acquire                      C) benefit                      D) reward
57. The work was almost complete when we received orders to \_\_\_\_\_ no further with it.  
A) progress                      B) proceed                      C) march                      D) promote
58. I waited for him half an hour, but he never \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) turned in                      B) turned down                      C) turned off                      D) turned up
59. A house with a dangerous gas \_\_\_\_\_ can be broken into immediately.  
A) leak                      B) split                      C) mess                      D) crack
60. A dark suit is \_\_\_\_\_ to a light one for evening wear.  
A) favourable                      B) suitable                      C) preferable                      D) proper
61. It was in the United States that I made the \_\_\_\_\_ of Professor Jones.  
A) acknowledgement                      B) acquaintance                      C) recognition                      D) association
62. Could you take a \_\_\_\_\_ sheet of paper and write your name at the top?  
A) bare                      B) vacant                      C) hollow                      D) blank

63. A culture in which the citizens share similar religious beliefs and values is more likely to have laws that represent the wishes of its people than is a culture where citizens come from \_\_\_\_\_ backgrounds.  
A) extensive                      B) influential                      C) diverse                      D) identical
64. Areas where students have particular difficulty have been treated \_\_\_\_\_ particular care.  
A) by                      B) in                      C) under                      D) with
65. He gave a \_\_\_\_\_ to handle the affairs in a friendly manner.  
A) pledge                      B) mission                      C) plunge                      D) motion
66. Don't let the child play with scissors \_\_\_\_\_ he cuts himself.  
A) in case                      B) so that                      C) now that                      D) only if
67. \_\_\_\_\_ the danger from enemy action, people had to cope with a severe shortage of food, clothing, fuel, and almost everything.  
A) As far as                      B) As long as                      C) As well as                      D) As soon as
68. Many people lost their jobs during the business \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) desperation                      B) decrease                      C) despair                      D) depression
69. Whenever a big company \_\_\_\_\_ a small one, the product almost always gets worse.  
A) gets on with                      B) cuts down                      C) takes over                      D) puts up with
70. Mr. Smith was the only witness who said that the fire was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) mature                      B) deliberate                      C) meaningful                      D) innocent

## Part IV

### Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage with 8 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

Write your answers in the spaces provided on the right of the page.

What personal qualities are desirable in a teacher? I think the following would be generally accepted.

First, the teacher's personality should be lively and attractive. This does not rule out people who are plain-looking, or even ugly, because many such people have great personal charm. But it does rule out such types as the over-excitable, sad, cold, and frustrated.

Secondly, it is not merely desirable but essential for a teacher to have a genuine capacity for sympathy, a capacity to understand the minds and feelings of other people, especially, since most teachers are school teachers, the minds and feelings of children. Closely related with this is the capacity to be tolerant — not, indeed, of what is wrong, but of the weaknesses and immaturity of human nature which induce(诱导) people, and again especially children, to make mistakes.

Thirdly, I hold it essential for a teacher to be both intellectually and morally honest. This means that he will be aware of his intellectual strengths and limitations, and will have thought about and decided upon the moral principles by which his life shall be guided. There is no contradiction in going on to say that a teacher should be a bit of an actor. That is part of the technique of teaching, which demands that every now and then a teacher should be able to put on an act — to enliven(使生动) a lesson, correct a fault, or award praise. Children, especially young children, live in a world that is rather larger than life.

A teacher must be capable of infinite patience. This, I may say, is largely a matter of self-discipline and self-training, for we are none of us born like that.

Finally, I think a teacher should have the kind of mind which always wants to go on learning. Teaching is a job at which one will never be perfect; there is always something more to learn about it. There are three principal objects of study; the subjects which the teacher is teaching; the methods by which the subjects can best be taught to the particular pupils in the classes he is teaching; and — by far the most important — the children, young people, or adults to whom the subjects are to be taught. The two fundamental principles of British education today are that education is education of the whole person, and that it is best acquired through

full and active co-operation between two persons, the teacher and the learner.

- S1. Plain-looking teachers can also be admired by their students if they have S1. S1 \_\_\_\_\_
- S2. The author says it is S2 that teachers be sympathetic with their students. S2 \_\_\_\_\_
- S3. A teacher should be tolerant because humans tend to have S3(1) and to be S3(2). S3 (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
(2) \_\_\_\_\_
- S4. A teacher who is S4 will be able to make his lessons more lively. S4 \_\_\_\_\_
- S5. How can a teacher acquire infinite patience? S5 S5 \_\_\_\_\_
- S6. Since teaching is a job no one can be perfect at, it is necessary for teachers to keep improving their knowledge of the subjects they teach and their S6. S6 \_\_\_\_\_
- S7. Teachers' most important object of study is S7. S7 \_\_\_\_\_
- S8. Education cannot be best acquired without S8 between the teacher and the learner. S8 \_\_\_\_\_

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an eye-witness account of a traffic accident. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

假设你在某日某时某地目击一起车祸，就此写一份见证书。见证书须包括以下几点：

1. 车祸发生的时间及地点；
2. 你所见到的车祸情况；
3. 你对车祸原因的分析。

### An Eye-Witness Account of a Traffic Accident

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