

四级

CET-4

大学英语
历年实考试题解析(四、六级)

ORIGINAL COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST PAPERS
FOR BAND 4 & 6

主编: 王林海 梁淑新

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大学英语四级考试

(1995年6月)

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) Librarian and student. B) Operator and caller.
C) Boss and secretary. D) Customer and repairman.
2. A) Look for the key. B) Repair the car.
C) Fix a shelf. D) Paint a shelf.
3. A) To make the woman angry.
B) To please the man's mother.
C) David is the man's good friend.
D) David is good at carrying on conversations.
4. A) He must meet his teacher.
B) He must attend a class.
C) He must go out with his girlfriend.
D) He must stay at school to finish his homework.
5. A) he wants to pay. B) he doesn't want to eat out.
C) He wants to eat somewhere else. D) He doesn't like Japanese food.
6. A) He didn't work as hard as he was supposed to.
B) He didn't pass the physics exam.
C) He did better in an earlier exam.
D) He found something wrong with the exam.
7. A) He is attending his sick mother at home.
B) He is on a European tour with his mother.
C) He is at home on sick leave.
D) He is in Europe to see his mother.

8. A) They don't know how to get to Mike's home.
 B) They are discussing when to meet again.
 C) They went to the same party some time ago.
 D) They will go to Mike's birthday party.
9. A) Five lessons. B) Three lessons.
 C) Twelve lessons. D) Fifteen lessons.
10. A) Find a larger room. B) Sell the old table.
 C) Buy two bookshelves. D) Rearrange some furniture.

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) Courses in British history. B) Language courses.
 C) Courses in sports. D) Teacher training courses.
12. A) To attract more students.
 B) To make the courses suitable for students of all levels.
 C) To let the students have a good rest.
 D) To make the summer school more like a holiday.
13. A) Because they all work very hard.
 B) Because their teachers are all native speakers of English.
 C) Because they learn not only in but also out of class.
 D) Because they are all advanced students.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Because it takes too long to process all the applications.
 B) Because its resources are limited.
 C) Because it is a library for special purposes.
 D) Because there is a shortage of staff.
15. A) Discard his application form. B) Forbid him to borrow any items.
 C) Cancel his video card. D) Ask him to apply again.
16. A) One month. B) One week. C) Two weeks. D) Two months.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Chemicals. B) Vapor. C) Water. D) Gas.
18. A) By passing steam over dry ice. B) By turning ordinary ice into steam.
 C) By heating dry ice. D) By mixing dry ice with ordinary ice.
19. A) It takes a longer time to melt.

- B) It is lighter to carry.
C) It is cleaner to use than ordinary ice.
D) It is not so cold as ordinary ice.
20. A) In the 1920's. B) In the 1930's.
C) In the 1940's. D) In the 1950's.

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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in *cognitive* (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be *alert* (警觉的) and *receptive* (接受能力强的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had an active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness." Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skills, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you need to do both," Cohen says. "Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size."

21. People who are cognitively healthy are those _____.
A) who can remember large amounts of information
B) who are highly intelligent
C) whose minds are alert and receptive
D) who are good at recognizing different sounds
22. According to Fozard's argument people can make their brains work more efficiently by _____.
A) constantly doing memory work
B) taking part in various mental activities

- C) going through specific training
D) making frequent adjustments
23. The findings of James and other scientists in their work _____.
A) remain a theory to be further proved
B) have been challenged by many other experts
C) have been generally accepted
D) are practised by the researchers themselves
24. Older people are generally advised to _____.
A) keep fit by going in for physical activities
B) keep mentally active by challenging their brains
C) maintain mental alertness through specific training
D) maintain a balance between individual and group activities
25. What is the passage mainly about?
A) How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
B) Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
C) How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
D) Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do — especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves." He says.

"Resumes (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate," Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the trees", says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else".

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time." Says Garfield, "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky *break* (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

26. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected _____.
A) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a résumé
B) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a résumé
C) because they failed to give detailed description of their background in their applications

- D) because they eliminated their names from the applicants' list themselves
27. The word perfectionists (Line 1, Para. 3) refers to those who _____.
 A) demand others to get everything absolutely right
 B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
 C) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
 D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
28. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader?
 A) Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.
 B) Don't forget details when drawing pictures.
 C) Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
 D) Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
29. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.
 A) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
 B) failure is the mother of success
 C) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
 D) keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
30. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 A) Don't Be a Perfectionist B) Importance of Adjustments
 C) Details and Major Objectives D) Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Britain almost more than any other country in the world must seriously face the problem of building upwards, that is to say, of accommodating a considerable proportion of its population in high blocks of flats. It is said that the Englishman objects to this type of existence, but if the case is such, he does in fact differ from the inhabitants of most countries of the world today. In the past our own blocks of flats have been associated with the lower-income groups and they have lacked the obvious provisions, such as central heating, constant hot water supply, electrically operated lifts from top to bottom, and so on, as well as such details, important *notwithstanding* (然而), as easy facilities for disposal of dust and rubbish and storage places for baby carriages on the ground floor, playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings, and drying grounds for washing. It is likely that the dispute regarding flats *versus* (对, 对抗) individual houses will continue to rage on for a long time as far as Britain is concerned. And it is unfortunate that there should be hot feelings on both sides whenever this subject is raised. Those who oppose the building of flats base their case primarily on the *assumption* (设想) that everyone prefers an individual home and garden and on the high cost per unit of accommodation. The latter ignores the higher cost of providing full services to a scattered community and the cost in both money and time of the journeys to work for the suburban resident.

31. We can infer from the passage that _____.
 A) English people, like most people in other countries, dislike living in flats
 B) people in most countries of the world today are not opposed to living in flats
 C) people in Britain are forced to move into high blocks of flats
 D) modern flats still fail to provide the necessary facilities for living

32. What is said about the blocks of flats built in the past in Britain?
- They were mostly inhabited by people who did not earn much.
 - They were usually not large enough to accommodate big families.
 - They were sold to people before necessary facilities were installed.
 - They provided playgrounds for children on the top of the buildings.
33. The word "rage" (Line 9) means _____.
- be ignored
 - develop with great force
 - encourage people greatly
 - be in fashion
34. Some people oppose the building of flats because _____.
- the living expenses for each individual family are higher
 - it involves higher cost compared with the building of houses
 - they believe people like to live in houses with gardens
 - the disposal of rubbish remains a problem for those living in flats
35. The author mentions that people who live in suburban houses _____.
- do not have access to easy facilities because they live away from the city
 - have to pay a lot of money to employ people to do service work
 - take longer time to know each other because they are a scattered community
 - have to spend more money and time travelling to work every day

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Where do *pesticides* (杀虫剂) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farm workers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amounts of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are *cumulative* (累积的) over long periods of time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician, Dr Rene Dubos, "yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

36. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "Man... is part of nature" (Line 3-4, Para. 1)?
- Man appears indifferent to what happens in nature.
 - Man acts as if he does not belong to nature.
 - Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.

- D) Man can escape his responsibilities for environmental protection.
37. What is the author's attitude towards the environmental effects of pesticides?
- A) Pessimistic. B) Indifferent.
C) Defensive. D) Concerned.
38. In the author's view, the sudden death caused by exposure to large amounts of pesticides _____.
- A) is not the worst of the negative consequences resulting from the use of pesticides
B) now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths
C) has sharply increased so as to become the center of public attention
D) is unavoidable because people can't do without pesticides in farming
39. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of exposure to chemicals because _____.
- A) limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health
B) the present is more important for them than the future
C) the danger does not become apparent immediately
D) humans are capable of withstanding small amounts of poisoning
40. It can be concluded from Dr. Dubos' remarks that _____.
- A) people find invisible diseases difficult to deal with
B) attacks by hidden enemies tend to be fatal
C) diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure
D) people tend to overlook hidden dangers caused by pesticides

Part II**Vocabulary and Structure****(20 minutes)**

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

41. I would appreciate _____ it a secret.
- A) your keeping B) you to keep
C) that you keep D) that you will keep
42. Mark often attempts to escape _____ whenever he breaks traffic regulations.
- A) having been fined B) to be fined
C) to have been fined D) being fined
43. No matter how frequently _____, the works of Beethoven always attract large audiences.
- A) performing B) performed
C) to be performed D) being performed
44. It is recommended that the project _____ until all the preparations have been made.
- A) is not started B) will not be started
C) not be started D) is not to be started
45. I wish I _____ longer this morning, but I had to get up and come to class.
- A) could have slept B) slept
C) might have slept D) have slept

46. We didn't know his telephone number, otherwise we _____ him.
A) would have telephoned B) must have telephoned
B) would telephone D) had telephoned
47. Turn on the television or open a magazine and you _____ advertisements showing happy, balanced families.
A) are often seeing B) often see
C) will often see D) have often seen
48. While people may refer to television for up-to-the-minute news, it is unlikely that television _____ the newspaper completely.
A) replaced B) have replaced
C) replace D) will replace
49. An Olympic Marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, approximately _____ from Marathon to Athens.
A) distance B) is the distance
C) the distance D) the distance is
50. You will want two trees about ten feet apart, from _____ to suspend your tent.
A) there B) them C) which D) where
51. As I was just getting familiar with this job, I had _____ to ask my boss.
A) many B) most C) more D) much
52. _____ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home.
A) Before B) Until C) From D) Since
53. The survival of civilization as we know it is _____ threat.
A) within B) under C) towards D) upon
54. Scientists say it may be five or ten years _____ it is possible to test this medicine on human patients.
A) Since B) before C) after D) when
55. In some countries, _____ is called "equality" does not really mean equal rights for all people.
A) which B) what C) that D) one
56. I walked too much yesterday and _____ are still aching now.
A) my leg's muscles B) my muscles of leg
C) my leg muscles D) my muscles of the leg
57. Radio, television and press _____ of conveying news and information.
A) are the most three common means
B) are the most common three means
C) are the three most common means
D) are three the most common means
58. Liquids are like solids _____ they have a definite volume.
A) in that B) for that C) with that D) at that
59. When a fire _____ at the National Exhibition in London, at least ten priceless paintings were completely destroyed.

- A) broke off B) broke out C) broke down D) broke up
60. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____.
- A) stand up to B) make up for C) come up with D) put up with
61. Then the speaker _____ the various factors leading to the present economic crisis.
- A) went after B) went for C) went into D) went on
62. The student was just about to _____ the question, when suddenly he found the answer.
- A) arrive at B) submit to C) work out D) give up
63. When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of _____.
- A) reach B) hand C) hold D) place
64. The _____ of blood always makes him feel sick.
- A) sight B) view C) look D) form
65. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably _____ spring.
- A) later B) last C) latter D) late
66. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as _____ sicknesses.
- A) normal B) regular C) average D) ordinary
67. This hotel _____ \$ 60 for a single room with bath.
- A) claims B) demands C) prices D) charges
68. Although he had looked through all the reference material on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only _____ to his confusion.
- A) extended B) amounted C) added D) turned
69. A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence.
- A) arise B) rise C) raise D) arouse
70. It took him several months to _____ the wild horse.
- A) tend B) cultivate C) breed D) tame

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) 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.

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply — all these were important 71 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. 72 they were not enough. Something 73 was needed to start the industrial process. That "something special" was men—74 individuals who could invent

71. A) cases B) reasons
C) factors D) situations
72. A) But B) And
C) Besides D) Even
73. A) else B) near
C) extra D) similar
74. A) generating B) effective

machines, find new 75 of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who 76 the machines of the Industrial Revolution 77 from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 78 inventors than scientists. A man who is a 79 scientist is primarily interested in doing his research 80. He is not necessarily working 81 that his findings can be used.

An inventor or one interested in applied science is 82 trying to make something that has a concrete 83. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories 84 science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a 85 result; the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of 86 other objectives.

Most of the people who 87 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had 88 or no training in science might not have made their inventions 89 a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years 90.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| C) motivation | D) creative |
| 75. A) origins | B) sources |
| C) bases | D) discoveries |
| 76. A) employed | B) created |
| C) operated | D) controlled |
| 77. A) came | B) arrived |
| C) stemmed | D) appeared |
| 78. A) less | B) better |
| C) more | D) worse |
| 79. A) genuine | B) practical |
| C) pure | D) clever |
| 80. A) happily | B) occasionally |
| C) reluctantly | D) accurately |
| 81. A) now | B) and |
| C) all | D) so |
| 82. A) seldom | B) sometimes |
| C) usually | D) never |
| 83. A) plan | B) use |
| C) idea | D) means |
| 84. A) of | B) with |
| C) to | D) as |
| 85. A) single | B) sole |
| C) specialized | D) specific |
| 86. A) few | B) those |
| C) many | D) all |
| 87. A) proposed | B) developed |
| C) supplied | D) offered |
| 88. A) little | B) much |
| C) some | D) any |
| 89. A) as | B) if |
| C) because | D) while |
| 90. A) ago | B) past |
| C) ahead | D) before |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **Advantages of a Job Interview**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 现在找工作一般都要面试, 通过面试, 面试者(interviewer)和应试者(interviewee)可以相互了解情况。
2. 面试者可以向应试者介绍情况如工作性质、条件、待遇等。
3. 应试者也有机会给对方留下一个好的印象, 如可以表现出自信心, 可以介绍教育背景, 工作能力等。

Advantages of a Job Interview



大学英语四级考试

(1996 年 1 月)

试卷一

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 home. B) At the riverside.
C) At the health center. D) At his office.
2. A) Having an interview. B) Filling out a form.
C) Talking with his friend. D) Asking for information.
3. A) She made a mistake by taking too few courses in the first term.
B) The courses she took were too difficult for her.
C) She took too many courses during her first term.
D) She found it difficult dealing with college courses.
4. A) Worried and frightened. B) Very relaxed.
C) Quite unhappy. D) Angry with the professor.
5. A) He enjoys reading letters. B) He has been job-hunting.
C) He is offering the woman a job. D) He is working for a company.
6. A) She lost her way. B) She lost her keys.
C) She lost her car. D) She lost her handbag.
7. A) More than an hour and a half. B) Not more than half an hour.
C) More than two hours. D) Less than an hour and a half.
8. A) She is sure who is going to win. B) Now it is good time to start the game.
C) The game has been going on for a long time. D) The same team always wins.
9. A) The ideas of the paper are not convincing.
B) Some parts of the paper are not well written.
C) The handwriting of the paper is not good.

D) The paper is not complete.

10. A) Looking for a young lady.
B) Looking for her wrist watch.
C) Looking for a young gentleman.
D) Looking for a man wearing a wrist watch.

Section B

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

Passage One

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

11. A) It had many problems.
B) It was the most democratic country in the world.
C) It was fair to women.
D) It had some minor problems to solve.
12. A) The women of some states.
B) The women in the state of Wyoming only.
C) The members of the National Women's Association.
D) The women on the state of Massachusetts only.
13. A) At the very beginning of the 20th century.
B) At the end of the 19th century.
C) After Susan Anthony's death
D) Just before Susan Anthony's death.
14. A) She worked on the draft of the American Constitution.
B) She was the chairman of the National Women's Association.
C) She was born in New York and died in Massachusetts.
D) She was an activist in the women's movement for equal rights.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) People with problems. B) Travels around the world.
C) Beautiful America. D) People in great cities.
16. A) He spent three months writing "Travels with Charley".
B) He enjoyed his travels around the United States.
C) He was fond of writing about his travels.
D) He didn't enjoy the trip as much as Charley.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The long distance between his home town and New York.
B) His unpopular character.



- C) The high unemployment rate in New York.
D) His criminal record.
18. A) He wanted to be put in prison again.
B) He needed the money to support his family.
C) He hated the barber there.
D) He wanted to make himself well known.
19. A) He went directly to the police station.
B) He drove out of the town and tried to escape.
C) He waited for the police to arrest him.
D) He argued with the police angrily.
20. A) Mr. Spears enjoyed living in prison.
B) Mr. Spears was known as a greedy man in his community.
C) The police in New York were not very efficient.
D) The only way for Mr. Spears to support his family was by going to prison again.

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

21. The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now.
A) developed
B) are being developed
C) have developed
D) will have been developed
22. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
A) gives
B) grants
C) entitles
D) credits
23. You _____ her in her office last Friday; she's been out of town for two weeks.
A) needn't have seen
B) must have seen
C) might have seen
D) can't have seen
24. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but _____ the police.
A) called in
B) calling in
C) call in
D) to call in
25. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A) attracted
B) absorbed
C) drawn
D) concentrated
26. _____ as it was at such a time, his work attracted much attention.
A) Being published
B) Published
C) Publishing
D) To be published
27. At first, the speaker was referring to the problem of pollution in the country but halfway in her speech, she suddenly _____ to another subject.
A) committed
B) switched
C) favored
D) transmitted
28. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.
A) were not played
B) not to play
C) not be played
D) did not play
29. Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window.