

著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练丛书

新编大学英语 六级考试

全真模拟试卷汇集与详解

丛 丛 书 主 编

北 京 大 学 英 语 系
南 开 大 学 英 语 系
大 连 理 工 大 学 英 语 系

齐乃政
张文起
赵亚翘

本册执行主编 张刚 赵亚翘

世 界 知 识 出 版 社

The First
Choice

责任编辑:李 曼 任红岩 王 立

封面设计:孙宝旗 晓 平

责任出版:车胜春

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编大学英语六级考试全真模拟试卷汇集与详解/张刚,赵亚翘编著. - 北京:世界知识出版社,1999.9

(著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练丛书)

ISBN 7-5012-1242-2

I. 新… II. ①张… ②赵… III. 英语-高等学校-水平
考试-解题 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 60548 号

世界知识出版社出版发行

(北京东单外交部街甲 31 号 邮政编码:100005)

北京万秋照排公司排版 保定西城胶印厂印刷 新华书店经销

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 印张:20.25 字数:400 千

1999 年 11 月第 1 版 1999 年 11 月第 1 次印刷 印数:1-8000

ISBN 7-5012-1242-2/G·338 定价:25.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

出版说明

《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是根据教育部 1999 年最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》，由我国著名高等学府——北京大学、南开大学和大连理工大学英语系知名教授组织，由三所名校多年从事大学英语四、六级教学工作的教师共同撰写的。北京大学英语系副教授齐乃政，多年从事英语教学工作。南开大学英语系教授张文起，大连理工大学英语系教授赵亚翹，曾主持过公共英语教研室工作，对英语四、六级考试有独到的研究和丰富的实践经验。他们有多部大学英语四、六级考试的著作行世，受到了广大考生的欢迎，一版再版。

这三所名校以高比例骄人的四、六级过级率为人瞩目。此套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书的编撰人员皆是这三所大学教授大学英语、研究英语四、六级考试的教师，他们各自所编写的部分都是自己长年教学的内容。因此，本丛书的最大特点是紧紧联系考生大学英语四、六级考试的实际。本套《著名大学英语四、六级考试强化训练》丛书是他们同心协力的新贡献。

世界知识出版社

1A 711 2/09

前言

十几年来,全国大学英语四、六级考试对我国大学英语教学的发展一直起着不可替代的作用,它是贯彻执行教学大纲的重要保证。

大学英语四级考试通过之后,还要参加六级考试,这是大势所趋。由于国家大学英语四、六级考试委员会几次变更四、六级考试大纲,设计并采用了几种新题型,因此没有一本具有指导性的辅导教材来做充分的复习准备是不容易通过六级的。鉴于大部分学校的学生靠自学考六级,而且,对六级考题的深度和难度及要求不甚了解,我们编写了这本书。

从实用和实战角度考虑,我们从某些高校英语六级考试辅导材料中收集了近些年国家大学英语六级统考真题。汇集真题的目的是使广大考生对各种新老题型和试题难易程度有一个逐步认识的过程,从而,增强临考的信心,消除紧张感,最终走进考场能驾轻就熟。

此外,根据 1999 年教育部最新《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》对教学与测试的要求,在深入分析研究全国大学英语六级统考真题的基础上,我们本着突出重点、难点的原则,有针对性、有指导性地编写了几套模拟试题。

本书的特点:1)大学英语已经采用和可能采用的新题型及老题型均囊括在内。2)真题收集较多,可以使考生准确把握住国家六级考试动向与标准。3)所有真题及模拟题试卷上的写作部分,我们都提供了范文,增加考生写作的练习及模拟机会(目前已出版的同类书几乎都把作文这部分略掉)。4)模拟试卷的词汇部分是根据 1999 年教育部最新《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》六级词汇表编写的。5)全部试题都有答案,并附详细解析。对于词汇部分,我们还逐句给出译文并用例句进一步说明相关词的用法。6)全书听力内容由美籍专家录音,语音纯正,语调地道,语速符合国家六级考试标准。

本书从体系的安排、知识的系统性、内容的选择上,力求科学性、针对性和代表性相结合。

本书可供大学英语六级考生及较高层次的考生(参加 WSK, TOEEL 等考试)进行备考复习、自学、自测及强化训练用。恳请广大读者及同行不吝赐教。

编者

1999 年 9 月

目 录

College English Test 1(1990 年 1 月六级统考试题)	(1)
Keys and Explanations	(12)
Tapescripts	(17)
College English Test 2(1991 年 6 月六级统考试题)	(20)
Keys and Explanations	(30)
Tapescripts	(35)
College English Test 3 (1993 年 1 月六级统考试题)	(38)
Keys and Explanations	(47)
Tapescripts	(52)
College English Test 4(1993 年 6 月六级统考试题)	(55)
Keys and Explanations	(64)
Tapescripts	(69)
College English Test 5(1994 年 1 月六级统考试题)	(72)
Keys and Explanations	(81)
Tapescripts	(86)
College English Test 6(1995 年 1 月六级统考试题)	(89)
Keys and Explanations	(99)
Tapescripts	(103)
College English Test 7(1995 年 6 月六级统考试题)	(107)
Keys and Explanations	(116)
Tapescripts	(122)
College English Test 8(1996 年 1 月六级统考试题)	(125)
Keys and Explanations	(134)
Tapescripts	(140)
College English Test 9(1996 年 6 月六级统考试题)	(143)
Keys and Explanations	(153)
Tapescripts	(159)
College English Test 10(1997 年 1 月六级统考试题)	(162)
Keys and Explanations	(171)
Tapescripts	(177)
College English Test 11(1997 年 6 月六级统考试题)	(180)
Keys and Explanations	(189)
Tapescripts	(195)
College English Test 12(1998 年 1 月六级统考试题)	(198)

Keys and Explanations	(208)
Tapescripts	(213)
College English Test 13(1998 年 6 月六级统考试题)	(217)
Keys and Explanations	(227)
Tapescripts	(233)
College English Test 14(1999 年 1 月六级统考试题)	(236)
Keys and Explanations	(246)
Tapescripts	(252)
Simulated College English Test 1	(255)
Keys and Explanations	(265)
Tapescripts	(270)
Simulated College English Test 2	(273)
Keys and Explanations	(282)
Tapescripts	(286)
Simulated College English Test 3	(288)
Keys and Explanations	(297)
Tapescripts	(301)
Simulated College English Test 4	(303)
Keys and Explanations	(311)
Tapescripts	(315)

— Band Six —

Part I Listening Comprehension

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 suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.*

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose D) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) Read four chapters. B) Write an article.
C) Speak before the class. D) Preview two chapters.
2. A) The woman is being interviewed by a reporter.
B) The woman is asking for a promotion.
C) The woman is applying for a job.
D) The woman is being given an examination.
3. A) His car was hit by another car.
B) He was hurt while playing volleyball.
C) He fell down the stairs.
D) While crossing the street, he was hit by a car.
4. A) Took a photo of him.
B) Bought him a picture.
C) Held a birthday party.
D) Bought him a frame for his picture.
5. A) No medicine could solve the woman's problem.

- B) The woman should eat less to lose some weight.
 C) Nothing could help the woman if she ate too little.
 D) The woman should choose the right foods.
6. A) He meant she should make a phone call if anything went wrong.
 B) He meant for her just to wait till help came.
 C) He was afraid something would go wrong with her car.
 D) He promised to give her help himself.
7. A) No, he missed it.
 B) Yes, he did.
 C) No, he didn't.
 D) Yes, he probably did.
8. A) He has edited three books.
 B) He has bought the wrong book.
 C) He has lost half of his money.
 D) He has found the book that will be used.
9. A) At 7: 30 B) At 8: 30. C) At 9:00. D) At 9: 30.
 10. A) Six. B) Seven. C) Eight. D) Nine.

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 center.*

Passage One

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

11. A) They often take place in her major industries.
 B) British trade unions are more powerful.
 C) There are more trade union members in Britain.
 D) Britain loses more working days through strikes every year.
12. A) Such strikes are against the British law.
 B) Such strikes are unpredictable.
 C) Such strikes involve workers from different trades.
 D) Such strikes occur frequently these days.
13. A) Trade unions in Britain are becoming more popular.
 B) Most strikes in Britain are against the British law.
 C) Unofficial strikes in Britain are easier to deal with now.
 D) Employer-worker relations in Britain have become tenser.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The victory over one's fellow runners.
B) The victory over former winners.
C) The victory of will-power over fatigue.
D) The victory of one's physical strength.
15. A) The runner who runs to keep fit.
B) The runner who breaks the record.
C) The runner who does not break the rules.
D) The runner who covers the whole distance.
16. A) He won the first prize.
B) He died because of fatigue.
C) He fell behind the other runners.
D) He gave up because he was tired.

Passage Three

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

17. A) 17,000. B) 1,700. C) 24. D) 9,000.
18. A) It's located in a college town.
B) It's composed of a group of old buildings.
C) Its classrooms are beautifully designed.
D) Its library is often crowded with students.
19. A) Teachers are well paid at Deep Springs.
B) Students are mainly from New York State.
C) The length of schooling is two years.
D) Teachers needn't pay for their rent and meals.
20. A) Take a walk in the desert.
B) Go to a cinema.
C) Watch TV programmes.
D) Attend a party.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions: *There are four 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 center.*

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage:

Automation refers to the introduction of electronic control and automatic operation of productive machinery. It reduces the human factors, mental and physical, in production, and is designed to make pos-

sible the manufacture of more goods with fewer workers. The development of automation in American industry has been called the "Second Industrial Revolution".

Labour's concern over automation arises from uncertainty about the effects on employment, and fears of major changes in jobs. In the main, labour has taken the view that resistance to technical change is unfruitful. Eventually, the result of automation may well be an increase in employment, since it is expected that vast industries will grow up around manufacturing, maintaining, and repairing automation equipment. The interest of labour lies in bringing about the transition with a minimum of inconvenience and distress to the workers involved. Also, union spokesmen emphasize that the benefit of the increased production and lower costs made possible by automation should be shared by workers in the form of higher wages, more leisure, and improved living standards.

To protect the interests of their members in the era of automation, unions have adopted a number of new policies. One of these is the promotion of supplementary unemployment benefit plans. It is emphasized that since the employer involved in such a plan has a direct financial interest in preventing unemployment, he will have a strong drive for planning new installations so as to cause the least possible problems in jobs and job assignments. Some unions are working for dismissal pay agreements, requiring that permanently dismissed workers be paid a sum of money based on length of service. Another approach is the idea of the improvement factor, which calls for wage increases based on increases in productivity. It is possible, however, that labour will rely mainly on reduction in working hours in order to gain a full share in the fruits of automation.

21. Though labour worries about the effects of automation, it does not doubt that _____.
- A) automation will eventually prevent unemployment
 - B) automation will help workers acquire new skills
 - C) automation will eventually benefit the workers no less than the employers
 - D) automation is a trend which cannot be stopped
22. The idea of the "improvement factor" (Line 19) probably implies that _____.
- A) wages should be paid on the basis of length of service
 - B) the benefit of increased production and lower costs should be shared by workers
 - C) supplementary unemployment benefit plans should be promoted
 - D) the transition to automation should be brought about with the minimum of inconvenience and distress to workers
23. In order to get the full benefits of automation, labour will depend mostly on _____.
- A) additional payment to the permanently dismissed workers
 - B) the increase of wages in proportion to the increase in productivity
 - C) shorter working hours and more leisure time
 - D) a strong drive for planning new installations
24. Which of the following can best sum up the passage?
- A) Advantages and disadvantages of automation.
 - B) Labour and the effects of automation.
 - C) Unemployment benefit plans and automation.
 - D) Social benefits of automation.

Questions 25 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The case for college has been accepted without question for more than a generation. All high school graduates ought to go, says conventional wisdom and statistical evidence, because college will help them earn more money, become “better” people, and learn to be more responsible citizens than those who don’t go.

But college has never been able to work its magic for everyone. And now that close to half our high school graduates are attending, those who don’t fit the pattern are becoming more numerous, and more obvious. College graduates are selling shoes and driving taxis; college students interfere with each other’s experiments and write false letters of recommendation in the intense competition for admission to graduate school. Others find no stimulation in their studies, and drop out — often encouraged by college administrators.

Some observers say the fault is with the young people themselves—they are spoiled and they are expecting too much. But that’s a condemnation of the students as a whole, and doesn’t explain all campus unhappiness. Others blame the state of the world and they are partly right. We’ve been told that young people have to go to college because our economy can’t absorb an army of untrained eighteen-year-olds. But disappointed graduates are learning that it can no longer absorb an army of trained twenty-two-year-olds, either.

Some adventuresome educators and campus watchers have openly begun to suggest that college may not be the best, the proper, the only place for every young person after the completion of high school. We may have been looking at all those surveys and statistics upside down, it seems, and through the rosy glow of our own remembered college experiences. Perhaps college doesn’t make people intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, or quick to learn things—maybe it’s just the other way around, and intelligent, ambitious, happy, liberal, quick-learning people are merely the ones who have been attracted to college in the first place. And perhaps all those successful college graduates would have been successful whether they had gone to college or not. This is heresy (异端邪说) to those of us who have been brought up to believe that if a little schooling is good, more has to be much better. But contrary evidence is beginning to mount up.

25. According to the passage, the author believes that _____.
A) people used to question the value of college education
B) people used to have full confidence in higher education
C) all high school graduates went to college
D) very few high school graduates chose to go to college
26. In the 2nd paragraph, “those who don’t fit the pattern” refers to _____.
A) high school graduates who aren’t suitable for college education
B) college graduates who are selling shoes and driving taxis
C) college students who aren’t any better for their higher education
D) high school graduates who failed to be admitted to college
27. The drop-out rate of college students seems to go up because _____.
A) young people are disappointed with the conventional way of teaching at college

- B) many young people are required to join the army
 - C) young people have little motivation in pursuing a higher education
 - D) young people don't like the intense competition for admission to graduate school
28. According to the passage the problems of college education partly arise from the fact that _____.
- A) society cannot provide enough jobs for properly trained college graduates
 - B) high school graduates do not fit the pattern of college education
 - C) too many students have to earn their own living
 - D) college administrators encourage students to drop out
29. In this passage the author argues that _____.
- A) more and more evidence shows college education may not be the best thing for high school graduates
 - B) college education is not enough if one wants to be successful
 - C) college education benefits only the intelligent, ambitious, and quick-learning people
 - D) intelligent people may learn quicker if they don't go to college.
30. The "surveys and statistics" mentioned in the last paragraph might have shown that _____.
- A) college-educated people are more successful than non-college-educated people
 - B) college education was not the first choice of intelligent people
 - C) the less schooling a person has the better it is for him
 - D) most people have sweet memories of college life

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Ours has become a society of employees. A hundred years or so ago only one out of every five Americans at work was employed, i. e., worked for somebody else. Today only one out of five is not employed but working for himself. And when fifty years ago "being employed" meant working as a factory laborer or as a farmhand, the employee of today is increasingly a middle-class person with a substantial formal education, holding a professional or management job requiring intellectual and technical skills. Indeed, two things have characterized American society during these last fifty years: middle-class and upper class employees have been the fastest-growing groups in our working population—growing so fast that the industrial worker, that oldest child of the Industrial Revolution, has been losing in numerical importance despite the expansion of industrial production.

Yet you will find little if anything written on what it is to be an employee. You can find a great deal of very dubious advice on how to get a job or how to get a promotion. You can also find a good deal of work in a chosen field, whether it be the mechanist's trade or bookkeeping (簿记). Every one of these trades requires different skills, sets different standards, and requires a different preparation. Yet they all have employees in common. And increasingly, especially in the large business or in government, employeeship is more important to success than the special professional knowledge or skill—certainly more people fail because they do not know the requirements of being an employee than because they do not adequately possess the skills of their trade; the higher you climb the ladder, the more you get into administrative or executive work, the greater the emphasis on ability to work within the organization rather than on

technical abilities or professional knowledge.

31. It is implied that fifty years ago _____ .
- A) eighty per cent of American working people were employed in factories
 - B) twenty per cent of American intellectuals were employees
 - C) the percentage of intellectuals in the total work force was almost the same as that of industrial workers
 - D) the percentage of intellectuals working as employees was not so large as that of industrial workers
32. According to the passage, with the development of modern industry, _____ .
- A) factory laborers will overtake intellectual employees in number
 - B) there are as many middle-class employees as factory laborers
 - C) employers have attached great importance to factory laborers
 - D) the proportion of factory laborers in the total employee
33. The word "dubious" (Line 2, Para. 2) most probably means _____ .
- A) valuable
 - B) useful
 - C) doubtful
 - D) helpful
34. According to the writer, professional knowledge or skill is _____ .
- A) less important than awareness of being a good employee
 - B) as important as the ability to deal with public relations
 - C) more important than employer-employee relations
 - D) as important as the ability to co-operate with others in the organization
35. From the passage it can be seen that employeeship helps one _____ .
- A) to be more successful in his career
 - B) to be more specialized in his field
 - C) to solve technical problems
 - D) to develop his professional skill

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

We all know that the normal human daily cycle of activity is of some 7 - 8 hours' sleep alternating with some 16 - 17 hours' wakefulness and that, broadly speaking, the sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness. Our present concern is with how easily and to what extent this cycle can be modified.

The question is no mere academic one. The ease, for example, with which people can change from working in the day to working at night is a question of growing importance in industry where automation calls for round-the-clock working of machines. It normally takes from five days to one week for a person to adapt to a reversed routine of sleep and wakefulness, sleeping during the day and working at night. Unfortunately, it is often the case in industry that shifts are changed every week; a person may work from 12 midnight to 8 a. m. one week, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. the next, and 4 p. m. to 12 midnight the third and so on. This means that no sooner has he got used to one routine than he has to change to another, so that much of his time is spent neither working nor sleeping very efficiently.

The only real solution appears to be to hand over the night shift to a number of permanent night workers. An interesting study of the domestic life and health of night-shift workers was carried out by

Brown in 1957. She found a high incidence (发生率) of disturbed sleep and other disorders among those on alternating day and nightshifts, but no abnormal occurrence of these phenomena among those on permanent night work.

This latter system then appears to be the best long-term policy, but meanwhile something may be done to relieve the strains of alternate day and night work by selecting those people who can adapt most quickly to the changes of routine. One way of knowing when a person has adapted is by measuring his body temperature. People engaged in normal daytime work will have a high temperature during the hours of wakefulness and a low one at night; when they change to night work the pattern will only gradually go back to match the new routine and the speed with which it does so parallels, broadly speaking, the adaptation of the body as a whole, particularly in terms of performance. Therefore, by taking body temperature at intervals of two hours throughout the period of wakefulness it can be seen how quickly a person can adapt to a reversed routine, and this could be used as a basis for selection. So far, however, such a form of selection does not seem to have been applied in practice.

36. Why is the question of "how easily people can get used to working at night" not a mere academic question?
- A) Because few people like to reverse the cycle of sleep and wakefulness.
 - B) Because sleep normally coincides with the hours of darkness.
 - C) Because people are required to work at night in some fields of industry.
 - D) Because shift work in industry requires people to change their sleeping habits.
37. The main problem of the round-the-clock working system lies in _____.
- A) the conveniences brought about to the workers by the introduction of automation
 - B) the disturbance of the daily life cycle of workers who have to change shifts too frequently
 - C) the fact that people working at night are of ten less effective
 - D) the fact that it is difficult to find a number of good night workers
38. The best solution for implementing the 24-hour working system seems to be _____.
- A) to change shifts at longer intervals
 - B) to have longer shifts
 - C) to arrange for some people to work on night shifts only
 - D) to create better living conditions for night workers
39. It is possible to find out if a person has adapted to the changes of routine by measuring his body temperature because _____.
- A) body temperature changes when the cycle of sleep and wakefulness alternates
 - B) body temperature changes when he changes to night shift or back
 - C) the temperature reverses when the routine is changed
 - D) people have higher temperatures when they are working efficiently
40. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) Body temperature may serve as an indication of a worker's performance.
 - B) The selection of a number of permanent night shift workers has proved to be the best solution to problems of the round-the-clock working system.
 - C) Taking body temperature at regular intervals can show how a person adapts to the changes of rou-

tine.

D) Disturbed sleep occurs less frequently among those on permanent night or day shifts.

Part III 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. You should have put the milk in the ice-box; I expect it _____ undrinkable by now.
A) became B) had become C) has become D) becomes
42. Codes are a way of writing something in secret; _____, anyone who doesn't know the code will not be able to read it.
A) that is B) worse still C) in short D) on the other hand
43. His long service with the company was _____ with a present.
A) admitted B) acknowledged C) attributed D) accepted
44. The atmosphere is as much a part of the earth as its soils and the water of its lakes, rivers and oceans _____.
A) are B) is C) do D) has
45. Our house is about a mile from the station and there are not many house _____.
A) in between B) among them C) far apart D) from each other
46. The drowning child was saved by Dick's _____ action.
A) acute B) alert C) profound D) prompt
47. Children and old people do not like having their daily _____ upset.
A) habit B) routine C) practice D) custom
48. The criminal always paid _____ cash so the police could not track him down.
A) on B) by C) for D) in
49. _____ when she started complaining.
A) Not until he arrived B) Hardly had he arrived
C) No sooner had he arrived D) Scarcely did he arrive
50. By 1990, production in the area is expected to double _____ of 1980.
A) that B) it C) one D) what
51. Professor Smith and Professor Brown will _____ in giving the class lectures.
A) alter B) change C) alternate D) differ
52. Understanding the cultural habits of another nation, especially _____ containing as many different subcultures as the United States, is a complex task.
A) one B) the one C) that D) such
53. The manager promised to have my complaint _____.
A) looked through B) looked into C) looked over D) looked after
54. You can't be _____ careful in making the decision as it was such a critical case.
A) very B) quite C) too D) so
55. Children are _____ to have some accidents as they grow up.

- A) obvious B) indispensable C) bound D) doubtless
56. We have done things we ought not to have done and _____ undone things we ought to have done.
A) leaving B) will leave C) left D) leave
57. The ratio of the work done by the machine _____ the work done on it is called the efficiency of the machine.
A) against B) with C) to D) for
58. _____ the flood, the ship would have reached its destination on time.
A) In case of B) In spite of C) Because of D) But for
59. In your first days at the school you'll be given a test to help the teachers to _____ you to a class at your level.
A) locate B) assign C) deliver D) place
60. The story that follows _____ two famous characters of the Rocky Mountain gold rush days.
A) concerns B) states C) proclaims D) relates
61. America will never again have as a nation the spirit of adventure as it _____ before the West was settled.
A) could B) was C) would D) did
62. People who refuse to _____ with the law will be punished.
A) obey B) consent C) conceal D) comply
63. I _____ to him because he phoned me shortly afterwards.
A) ought to have written B) must have written
C) couldn't have written D) needn't have written
64. These excursions will give you an even deeper _____ into our language and culture.
A) inquiry B) investigation C) input D) insight
65. There is no electricity again. Has the _____ blown then?
A) fuse B) wire C) plus D) circuit
66. No longer are contributions to computer technology confined to any one country; _____ is this more true than in Europe.
A) hardly B) little C) seldom D) nowhere
67. The mother didn't know who _____ for the broken glass.
A) will blame B) to blame C) blamed D) blames
68. Every society has its own peculiar customs and _____ of acting.
A) ways B) behavior C) attitudes D) means
69. If a person talks about his weak points, his listener is expected to say something in the way of _____.
A) assurance B) persuasion C) encouragement D) confirmation
70. China started its nuclear power industry only in recent year, and should _____ no time in catching up.
A) delay B) lose C) lag D) lessen

Part IV Error Correction

Directions: This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (^) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literatures of our periods.
Many of the arguments ~~having~~ used for the study of literature as a
school subject are valid for ^ study of television.

1. time
2. ()
3. the

Changes in the way people live bring about changes in the
jobs that they do. More and more people live in towns and cities
instead on farms and in villages. Cities and states have to provide
services city people want, such like more police protection, more
hospitals, and more schools. This means that more policemen,
more nurses and technicians, and more teachers must be hired.
Advances in technology has also changed people's lives. Dish-
washers and washing machines do jobs that were once done by the
hand. The widespread use of such electrical appliances means
that there is a need for servicemen to keep it running properly.

71. _____
72. _____

People are earning higher wages and salaries. This leads
changing the way of life. As income goes down, people may not
want more food to eat or more clothes to wear. But they may want
more and better care from doctors, dentists and hospitals. They are
likely to travel more and to want more education. Nevertheless,
many more jobs are available in these services.

73. _____
74. _____
75. _____
76. _____
77. _____

The government also affects the kind of work\$ people do. The
governments of most countries spend huge sums of money for
international defence. They hire thousands of engineers, scienti-
sts, clerks, typists and secretaries to work on the many different
aspects of defence.

78. _____
79. _____
80. _____

Part V Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the title: **How to Solve the Problem of Heavy Traffic**. You should base your composition in the following outline (given in Chinese):