

大学英语 6 级

强化训练

本书附磁带

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丛书主编： 韩哲 张敏 陈仲利

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前 言

对中国人来说,2001年中国正式加入世贸组织以后,挑战与机遇并存。对广大大学英语教育工作者和大学生来说,尤为如此。有大量统计数字表明,目前国内人才市场亟需一大批英语水平较高的专业技术人才。为适应这一新的发展形势,我们用了将近两年的时间编写了这套强化训练丛书,力求使试题在信度和效度上符合国家四、六级考试大纲的要求,同时也力求使试题内容新颖、实用。

总的来说,本书具有如下几个特点:

1. 内容较新。按照考试大纲的要求,书中各套试题安排了不同的题型,包括了一些最新的题型,如听写填空,复合式听写,翻译及简答题等,以便使学生得到全面的训练。各类试题所用的语言材料均选自近几年出版的原版外文书刊和报纸,因此,学生将看到有关法轮功、中国“入世”、互联网,甚至美国“9.11”事件等较新内容,一改过去一般的试题集材料陈旧、内容枯燥无味、互相借用的弊病。本书的作文题全部是历年国家统考没有考过的但又比较时新的话题,例如网吧、彩票、私立大学等。因此,试题内容充分体现出较鲜明的时代气息,并兼顾到较强的知识性和趣味性。根据国家四、六级考试委员会的决定,本书对作文的字数要求是150字。

2. 形式新颖。本书分成“模拟试题”、“参考答案(含听力原文和作文范文)”及“试题详解”三个部分。为了方便读者使用和保存,本书试题部分的顺序是第1—10套题,而参考答案和详解部分是按第10—1套题顺序排列的。这样,如需使用本书做集体模拟训练时,可以按要求分别把要使用的材料拆下来发给学生使用。

3. 难度适中。在编写过程中,我们充分注意到近几年来学生的英语水平在不断提高。因此,作为模拟试题集,内容应该有一定的难度。大体来讲,我们把难度控制在国家标准试题难度相当的水平,但也有一定数量的试题难度稍高于标准试题水平,这样做能满足不同水平学生的需要。

在本书编写过程中,美籍专家 Jack K. Masson 博士审阅了部分试题和作文范文,杨晓萍等老师对本书提出过许多好的改进意见,特向他们表示衷心的感谢。

我们希望,本书能对准备为学生组织考前强化训练的教师 and 有志于在全国四、六级统考中取得较好成绩的大学生提供一些帮助。我们也诚挚地欢迎广大读者对本书提出任何形式的批评和指正。通信地址:山东省威海市文化西路二号,哈尔滨工业大学威海分校外语系,邮编:264209。

韩 哲

2002年1月16日于威海

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Part I:

Model Tests



Model Test 1

— BAND SIX —

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 center.*

Example *You will hear:*

You will read:

- A) 2 hours.
- B) 3 hours.
- C) 4 hours.
- D) 5 hours.

*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.*

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

1. A) Matthew wanted to leave in the morning.
B) He is surprised that Matthew changed his mind.
C) Matthew can plan the party himself.
D) He wishes he'd thought of Matthew before.
2. A) It would be better to call another time.
B) There isn't much chance Pam would be home.
C) Pam gets home late in the evening.
D) She thought that the call had already been made.
3. A) She has no objection to the man's using the machine.
B) She doesn't believe the man needs the machine.
C) She wonders why the man isn't allowed to use the machine.
D) She doesn't know how to use the machine.
4. A) She missed her friends.
B) She thinks she is catching another cold.

- C) She likes tomato sauce on everything she eats.
 D) She has a lot of work to make up.
5. A) He's late. B) He's taking a walk.
 C) He's in a meeting. D) He's getting his hair cut.
6. A) He has to wait for an appointment.
 B) He has other things to do first.
 C) His foot had seemed all right.
 D) His injury had kept him at home.
7. A) Compare her own papers with others.
 B) Watch ours for the usual typing mistakes.
 C) Have someone else type her papers.
 D) Ask another person to check her work.
8. A) She often stays late to read.
 B) The man should spend more time studying.
 C) The man manages with surprisingly little sleep.
 D) She has no idea what will be on the test.
9. A) They've already lost all the money.
 B) He doesn't know why the team always loses.
 C) Sports events are too expensive.
 D) This game won't be worth seeing.
10. A) Sarah moved to a new address a week ago.
 B) Sarah misses her family very much.
 C) They should pay Sarah a visit.
 D) They should stop seeing Sarah.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S11 to S17 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S18 to S20 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

We are rapidly near the end of this course in the history of (S11) _____ music. We have covered several centuries in a very short time. Much too short to do the music (S12) _____, of course, but then this year is the (S13) _____ course. From now until the end of the term, we will be talking about and listening to (S14) _____ music. You have probably already known it was in the 1950s that musical (S15) _____ and synthesizers (合成器) first appeared in university. The first (S16) _____ synthesizers were sold about this time, too. The (S17) _____ and complexity of these in-

struments have now increased to the point they can produce almost any kind of sound. (S18)

_____. You know I don't share this view, but I do agree we are in the midst of a revolution in instrument design. (S19)

_____. Remember we have already studied a similar case in the early nineteenth century when the piano replaced the harpsichord (大键琴) and modern brass and wind instruments came into being.

(S20)

_____. Well, just look at it. Only about 400 dollars for an electronic keyboard compared to nearly 3,000 dollars for a piano. Naturally, this has done a lot to increase sales of electronic instruments. But I don't think even the most ardent supporters of electronic instruments expect them to completely replace acoustic (原声的) instruments.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading 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 25 are based on the following passage.

Walter examined hundreds of people who had never had any kind of fit (昏厥) or attack and found that about one in every twenty responded to carefully adjusted flicker (闪烁). They experienced "strange feelings" or faintness or swimming in the head, some became unconscious for a few moments or their limbs jerked in rhythm with the light. As soon as any such sensation was reported, the flicker was turned off to prevent a complete convulsion (痉挛). In other subjects, the flicker had to be exactly matched with the brain rhythm to produce any effects. A feedback circuit, in which the flashing light was actually fired by the brain signals themselves, produced immediate epileptic seizures (癫痫病发作) in more than half the people tested.

Driving down a tree-lined avenue with the sun flickering through the trunks at a certain rhythm can be very disturbing. There is a record of a cyclist who passed out on several occasions while traveling home down such an avenue. In his case the momentary unconsciousness stopped him from pedaling, so he slowed down to a speed at which the flicker no longer affected him and came round in time to save himself from falling. But a motorcar has more momentum, and the chances are that it would keep going at the critical speed and influence the driver long enough to make him lose control altogether. There is no way of knowing how many fatal crashes have occurred in this way.

In another case, a man found that every time he went to the cinema he would suddenly find that he was consumed by an overwhelming desire to strangle (掐死) the person sitting next to

sults will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool itself but largely upon the user.

All informed predictions of future performance are based upon some knowledge of relevant past performance. How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted. Anyone who keeps careful score knows that the information available is always incomplete and that the predictions are always subject to error.

Standardized tests should be considered in this context. They provide a quick, objective method of getting some kinds of information about what a person has learned, the skills he has developed, or the kind of person he is. The information so obtained has, qualitatively, the same advantages and shortcomings as other kinds of information. Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the empirical evidence concerning comparative validity, and upon such factors as cost and availability.

In general, the tests work most effectively when the traits or qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined (for example, ability to do well in a particular course or training program) and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted cannot be well defined (for example, personality or creativity). Properly used, they provide a rapid means of getting comparable information about many people. Sometimes they identify students whose high potential has not been previously recognized.

26. The essence of this article on educational tests is: _____.
- A) these tests do not test adequately what they set out to test
 - B) don't blame the test—blame the user
 - C) when a student is nervous or ill, the test results are inaccurate
 - D) educators are gradually losing confidence in the value of the tests
27. It would seem to the author that tests like the College Entrance Scholastic Aptitude Test are _____.
- A) generally unreliable
 - B) generally reliable
 - C) meaningless
 - D) misleading
28. The selection implies that, more often, the value of an educational test rests with _____.
- A) the interpretation of results
 - B) the test itself
 - C) the testee
 - D) the direction
29. "The empirical evidence" is most probably _____.
- A) one based on scientific ideas out of books
 - B) one presented by other people
 - C) one guided by practical experience
 - D) both A and C
30. Which statement is NOT true, according to the passage, about educational tests?
- A) Some students "shine" unexpectedly.
 - B) Predictions do not always hold true.
 - C) Personality tests often fail to measure the true personality.

D) The supervisor of the test must be very well trained.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Archaeology as a profession faces two major problems. First, it is the poorest of the poor. Only paltry (微不足道的) sums are available for excavating (挖掘) and even less is available for publishing the results and preserving the sites once excavated. Yet archaeologists deal with priceless objects every day. Second, there is the problem of illegal excavation, resulting in museum-quality pieces being sold to the highest bidder (出价人).

I would like to make an outrageous (极好的) suggestion that would at one stroke provide funds for archaeology and reduce the amount of illegal digging. I would propose that scientific archaeological expeditions and governmental authorities sell excavated artifacts on the open market. Such sales would provide substantial funds for the excavation and preservation of archaeological sites and the publication of results. At the same time, they would break the illegal excavator's grip on the market, thereby decreasing the inducement to engage in illegal activities.

You might object that professionals excavate to acquire knowledge, not money. Moreover, ancient artifacts are part of our global cultural heritage, which should be available for all to appreciate, not sold to the highest bidder. I agree. Sell nothing that has unique artistic merit or scientific value. But, you might reply, everything that comes out of the ground has scientific value. Here we part company. Theoretically, you may be correct in claiming that every artifact has potential scientific value. Practically, you are wrong.

I refer to the thousands of pottery vessels and ancient lamps that are essentially duplicates of one another. Archaeologists recently have uncovered 2,000 virtually indistinguishable small jugs in a single courtyard in one small excavation in Cyprus. Even precious royal seal impressions (印记) known as melek handles have been found in abundance: more than 4,000 examples so far.

The basements of museums are simply not large enough to store the artifacts that are likely to be discovered in the future. There is not enough money even to catalogue the finds; as a result, they cannot be found again and become as inaccessible as if they had never been discovered. Indeed, with the help of a computer, sold artifacts could be more accessible than are the pieces stored in bulging (装得满满的) museum basements. Prior to sale, each could be photographed and the list of the purchasers could be maintained on the computer. A purchaser could even be required to agree to return the piece if it should become needed for scientific purposes.

It would be unrealistic to suggest that illegal digging would stop if artifacts were sold on the open market. But the demand for the clandestine (秘密的) product would be substantially reduced. Who would want an unmarked pot when another was available whose provenance (出处) was known, and that was dated by the professional archaeologist who excavated it?

31. The primary purpose of the passage is to propose _____.

A) an alternative to museum display of artifacts

B) a way to curb illegal digging while benefiting the archaeological profession

- C) a way to distinguish artifacts with scientific value from those that have no such value
D) the governmental regulation of archaeological sites
32. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a disadvantage of storing artifacts in museum basement?
- A) Museum officials rarely allow scholars access to such artifacts.
B) Space that could be better used for display is taken up for storage.
C) Such artifacts are often damaged by variations in temperature and humidity.
D) Such artifacts often remain non-catalogued and thus cannot be located once they are put in storage.
33. The author mentions the excavation in Cyprus to emphasize which of the following points?
- A) Ancient lamps and pottery vessels are less valuable, although more rare, than royal seal impressions.
B) Artifacts that are very similar to each other present cataloguing difficulties to archaeologists.
C) Artifacts that are not uniquely valuable, and therefore could be sold, are available in large quantities.
D) Cyprus is the most important location for unearthing large quantities of salable artifacts.
34. The author anticipates which of the following initial objections to the adopting of his proposal?
- A) Museum officials will become unwilling to store artifacts.
B) An oversupply of salable artifacts will result and the demand for them will fall.
C) Artifacts that would have been displayed in public places will be sold to private collectors.
D) Illegal excavators will have an even larger supply of artifacts for resale.
35. The author implies that which of the following would occur if duplicate artifacts were sold on the open market?
- A) Illegal excavation would eventually cease completely.
B) Cyprus would become the primary source of marketable duplicate artifacts.
C) Archaeologists would be able to publish the results of their excavations more frequently than they currently do.
D) Both A and B.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

As the economic role of multinational, global corporations expands, the international economic environment will be shaped increasingly not by governments or international institutions, but by the interaction between governments and global corporations, especially in the United States, Europe, and Japan. A significant factor in this shifting world economy is the trend toward regional trading blocs (集团) of nations, which has a potentially large effect on the evolution of the world trading system. Two examples of this trend are the United States-Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Europe 1992, the move by the European Community (EC) to dismantle (拆除) impediment (障碍) to the free flow of goods, services, capital, and labor among

member states by the end of 1992. However, although numerous political and economic factors were operative in launching the move to integrate the EC's markets, concern about protectionism within the EC does not appear to have been a major consideration. This is in sharp contrast to the FTA, the overwhelming reason for that bilateral initiative was fear of increasing United States' protectionism. Nonetheless, although markedly different in origin and nature, both regional developments are highly significant in that they will foster integration in the two largest and richest markets of the world, as well as provoke questions about the future direction of the world trading system.

36. The primary purpose of the passage as a whole is to _____.
- A) describe an initiative (倡议) and propose its continuance
 - B) chronicle (编入编年史) a development and illustrate its inconsistencies
 - C) identify a trend and suggest its importance
 - D) summarize a process and question its significance
37. The passage suggests which of the following about global corporations?
- A) Their potential effect on the world market is a matter of ongoing concern to international institutions.
 - B) They will have to assume quasi-governmental (类似政府的) functions if current economic trends continue.
 - C) They have provided a model of economic success for regional trading blocs.
 - D) Their influence on world economics will continue to increase.
38. What is the similarity between the FTA and Europe 1992 according to the passage?
- A) They both overcame concerns about the role of politics in the shifting world economy.
 - B) They both originated out of concern over unfair trade practices by other nations.
 - C) They both exemplify a trend toward regionalization of commercial markets.
 - D) They both place the economic needs of the trading blocs ahead of those of the member nations.
39. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the European Community prior to the adoption of the Europe 1992 program?
- A) There were restrictions on commerce between the member nations.
 - B) The economic policies of the member nations focused on global trading issues.
 - C) There were few impediments to trade between the member nations and the United States.
 - D) The flow of goods between the member nations and Canada was insignificant.
40. The author discussed the FTA and Europe 1992 most likely in order to _____.
- A) point out the similarities between two seemingly disparate (完全不同的) trading alliances
 - B) illustrate how different economic motivations produce different types of trading blocs
 - C) provide contrasting examples of a trend that is influencing the world economy
 - D) trace the history of regional trading blocs

Part III Vocabulary (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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. _____ human behavior may be caused by eating substances that upset the delicate chemical balance in the brain.
A) Deliberate B) Consistent
C) Primitive D) Abnormal
42. During the ten-thousand-mile journey across the desert, a great number of people dropped with _____.
A) fatigue B) concession
C) integrity D) corruption
43. My flat is soundproof because some material in the walls _____ it from the next one.
A) desolates B) isolates
C) insulates D) saturates
44. It was unfortunate that, after so trouble-free an arrival, he should stumble in the dark as he was rising and _____ twist his ankle on a piece of rock.
A) sharply B) severely
C) strictly D) keenly
45. Bin Laden, born in 1957, became a giant in the construction sector. He has an _____ fortune of 400 million US dollars. He was reported to have at least three wives and more than 20 children.
A) excessive B) estimated
C) exotic D) extreme
46. The IRA (爱尔兰共和军) declared an unconditional end to its 25-year war against British rule of Northern Ireland in 1994 and switched its struggle for a united Ireland to the _____ table.
A) inference B) preference
C) conference D) reference
47. Applying for a driving license, _____ for an evening course, booking a holiday abroad—everything seems to involve giving information about one's personal life and habits that have little or nothing to do with the matter in hand.
A) attending B) registering
C) inviting D) working
48. *Columbia Literary History of the United States*, _____ by Emory Elliot, provides a thorough knowledge of American literature dating from prehistorical times to 1980s.
A) compiled B) composed
C) collected D) constructed
49. By exchanging _____ for greater market access for traded goods among them, coun-

tries often achieve less domestic resistance to trade liberalization.

- A) recessions B) concessions
C) processions D) sessions
50. In this dangerous situation, the pilot remained very calm and managed to _____ down to a safe landing.
A) glide B) graze
C) gauge D) grope
51. While filled with high hopes about the years before them, today's students are not laboring under any _____ about what they must do to realize their aspirations.
A) misunderstandings B) misconceptions
C) misgivings D) misinterpretations
52. The existence of terrorists endangered the safety of the people; police warned the public to be on the _____ for suspected terrorists.
A) guard B) hand
C) alert D) duty
53. In order to write a _____ of Jeffrey Aspern, he went to Miss Bordereau--Aspern's former lover, for more information.
A) bibliography B) biography
C) geography D) photography
54. It is _____ to borrow money from your uncle to settle your cousin. That is just robbing Peter to pay Paul.
A) absurd B) queer
C) ridiculous D) odd
55. Karalla women are allowed to receive education; thus they are the most _____ women in India, with the highest life expectancy and lowest birthrate.
A) literary B) literal
C) literacy D) literate
56. Several of the American modernists who were influenced by the Armory Show found the urban landscape, especially New York, a/an _____ subject for painting.
A) tantalizing B) tantalized
C) appealing D) appealed
57. When many ancient classics were reintroduced into Europe from Moslem Spain, new patterns of thought began to _____. These were considerably expanded by the Crusades.
A) emerge B) disappear
C) vanish D) dissolve
58. The annoyance we feel when faced with noise is the most common outward _____ of the stress building up inside us.
A) symptom B) diagnosis
C) system D) trait
59. It has long been proved beyond all doubt that the nicotine _____ in tobacco smoke is poisonous.
A) conducted B) conduced

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C) system D) trait

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- A) conducted B) conduced

- C) contended D) contained
60. China is experiencing a _____ from a controlled economy to a market economy with Chinese characteristics.
A) transit B) translation
C) transition D) transaction
61. When confronted with such questions, my mind goes _____, and I can hardly remember my own date of birth.
A) dim B) blank
C) faint D) vain
62. According to doctors, AIDS can be _____ for 8 to 10 years. If the disease breaks out, the patient usually dies in one or two years if he does not receive any treatment.
A) latent B) recent
C) patent D) hideous
63. She once again went through her composition carefully to _____ all spelling mistakes from it.
A) withdraw B) eliminate
C) retreat D) diminish
64. Americans are highly _____, and therefore may find it difficult to become deeply involved with others.
A) motional B) moveable
C) mobile D) moving
65. You really ought to _____; all these late nights are doing you no good.
A) pass through B) pull through
C) slow down D) bring down
66. It is a great pity that in the world of light the gift of sight is used only as a mere convenience _____ as a means of adding fullness to life.
A) other than B) but rather
C) rather than D) or rather
67. The manager gave her his _____ that her complaint would be investigated.
A) insurance B) assurance
C) conception D) consent
68. The interest shown by the class encouraged him to _____ his ideas into a theory.
A) fabricate B) formulate
C) forge D) freshen
69. The _____ of our letter replied that they would send us the books on _____ of our money.
A) receptionist... reception B) recipient... receipt
C) receptionist... receipt D) recipient... reception
70. The TOEFL test is divided into three _____, namely, listening, structure and reading.
A) sections B) fragments
C) fractions D) portions