

大学

CET-4

英语



四级快递

模拟试卷

全国大学英语四级考试命题研究组

主编 车明明



西北工业大学出版社

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主 编 车明明

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西北工业大学出版社

【内容简介】 本书根据教育部最新颁布的普通高等学校非英语专业本科用《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写。本书分为三部分:第一部分为15套模拟试卷,第二部分为答案详解,第三部分为听力原文。模拟试卷紧扣教学大纲与考试大纲,答案详解对模拟试卷进行了详尽的分析,听力原文部分供考生参考。

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近年来,全国大多数高校对大学英语四、六级考试越来越重视,社会用人单位也将是否获取四、六级证书作为选拔人才的最重要标准之一,因此,对于大学生来说,能通过四、六级考试便具有非常重要的意义。为了帮助广大考生迅速提高应试能力和考试成绩,顺利通过全国大学英语四、六级考试,我们根据最新的四、六级教学大纲和考试大纲,组织了几所高校具有多年四、六级考试辅导经验的教师编写了《四级快递》、《六级快递》丛书。丛书改变了过去那种偏重阅读的做法,要求学生全面掌握英语的听、说、读、写、译五种技能,使学生为培养自己成为面向 21 世纪的、具有较高综合素质的人才做准备。该系列丛书具有以下特点:

1. 本系列丛书是目前国内市场上最新版的大学英语四、六级考试辅导丛书,书中全面地反映了大学英语四、六级考试的最新动态。

2. 本系列丛书有 11 个分册(详细书名请见封底),每个分册都从该部分的基础知识和答题方法、技巧入手,并针对这些基础知识和方法、技巧配有适量的专项训练,同时提供答案及详解。通过这些训练,相信考生能迅速提高考试成绩,顺利通过大学英语四、六级考试。

3. 本系列丛书选材广泛,内容新颖,每个题目都经过精心设计,围绕考试大纲,力求做到有的放矢。

4. 本系列丛书采用 16 开本的编排方式,与四、六级考试的试卷形式一致,使考生在练习时,能真正达到模拟的目的,获得实战的效果。

我们相信本系列丛书的出版将为广大四、六级考生提供很大的帮助。

西北工业大学出版社是一个以出版教材、教辅、外语和计算机类图书为特色的出版社,是全国惟一荣获中国图书奖“五连冠”的大学出版社,近年来为广大读者出版了许多优秀畅销的外语类图书,在广大读者中享有盛誉。本次《四级快递》、《六级快递》丛书的推出将为广大考生通过大学英语四、六级考试提供很大的帮助,为广大英语学习者奉献优秀的精神食粮。可以说,本丛书的出版是各位作者辛勤劳动的成果,也是出版社领导和编辑努力的结果。我们衷心地祝愿各位读者在考试中取得好的成绩。

丛书编委会

2003 年 7 月

前言

大学英语四级统考已在社会中产生了广泛的影响,其权威性已得到社会的普遍认同。新的《大学英语教学大纲》明确规定:本科学生在毕业前必须通过四级考试,否则不能授予学士学位。与此同时,很多用人单位在招聘大学毕业生时都强调必须拥有四级证书或者六级证书。有鉴于此,对于大学生来说,突破四级已成为大学生涯中的首要任务。

在新的形势下,本书主编认真总结十几年来的教学经验,深入研究四级考试的动向与出题策略,组织了一批优秀的同行编写了这本四级模拟试卷。

本试卷有以下特点:

一、模拟度高。与四级真题相比,其难易程度可比性强,符合四级考题的“尺度参照性”的标准,具有很高的信度与效度。

二、重点突出。采用四级考题中最基本的题型,旨在抓住主要矛盾,以期对其他类型的题目触类旁通。

三、内容新颖。所有资料都选自国内外最新书刊,阅读材料既符合四级考题中以议论文为主的特点,又具有很强的可读性与欣赏性。

四、指导性强。所提供的答案全部经过字斟句酌,力求做到提纲挈领地触及问题实质,简明扼要地概括总结而又无一疏漏。

五、使用方便。采用超大、超密版心,并配有压缩版听力磁带以便为读者节省费用。

尽管编者在编写过程中力求精益求精,但仍不敢说本书已尽善尽美。书中不足尚需读者批评指正。

编者

2003年6月

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Model Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (omitted)

1. A) Seven o'clock. B) Eight o'clock. C) Seven-thirty. D) Nine o'clock.
2. A) Be at the theatre by 8:30. B) Meet the woman at the Sea Breeze Inn. C) Have the car serviced. D) Have dinner at a drive-in restaurant.
3. A) It ran into another car. B) It fell into a river. C) It was badly damaged. D) It left the road and landed in a field.
4. A) 25 cents. B) 15 cents. C) 30 cents. D) 50 cents.
5. A) A public telephone. B) A washing machine. C) A TV set. D) A candy machine.
6. A) To the library. B) To the grocery. C) To the repair shop. D) To school.
7. A) In the middle of the book. B) A page close to the end. C) Last page. D) Front page.
8. A) The questions were too easy and the course was too hard. B) The questions were too hard and the course was too easy. C) There were too many questions for the time allowed. D) There was too little connection between the questions and the course.
9. A) A constable. B) A policeman. C) An old gentleman. D) An old gentleman wearing glasses.
10. A) That Jerry can't help. B) That Jerry is unkind. C) That Jerry will help. D) That Jerry wants money.

Section B

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A) Her husband had got a higher position. B) Her husband had lost his job. C) She wanted to have a cleaner house. D) She wanted to move to New York.
12. A) His telephone went out of order. B) The buyers had to leave soon. C) He began to work at 8 a. m. D) He had made an appointment with her for a. m.
13. A) They considered her lazy. B) They saw something they had never seen. C) They considered her foolish. D) They saw something familiar to them.

Passage Two

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

14. A) A proper estimate. B) An overestimate.
C) An underestimate. D) A failing estimate.
15. A) Because being overweight will reduce their life expectancy.
B) Because being overweight damages their images.
C) Because being overweight shows they are lacking in will-power or self-control.
D) Both B and C.
16. A) They are afraid of being overweight. B) They feel guilty about being fat.
C) They want to be a model of social acceptability. D) They want to lose still more weight.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The long distance between his hometown 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 Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Psychologists have found that there are two basic processes by which learning takes place. One kind of learning is called "classical conditioning." This occurs when one event or stimulus is consistently paired with, or followed by, a reward or punishment. It is through classical conditioning that a child learns to associate his mother's face and voice with happiness and love, for he learns that this person provides food and comfort. Negative emotions are learned in a similar fashion.

The second kind of learning is called "operant conditioning." This occurs when an individual learns to do things that produce rewards in his environment and learns not to do things that produce punishments. For example, if a mother always attends to her baby when he cries and cuddles him until he is quiet, she may teach him that if he cries he will get attention from mother. Thus, the baby will learn to increase his crying in order to have his mother more.

Every day, we grow and have new experiences. We constantly learn by reading, watching television, interacting with some people, and so forth. This learning affects our emotions. Why is it that we learn to like some people and dislike others? If a person is nice to us, cares about us, we learn to associate this person with positive feelings, such as joy, happiness, and friendliness. On the other hand, if a person is mean to us, does not care about us, and even deliberately does things to harm us, we learn to associate this person with negative feelings, such as unhappiness, discomfort, and anger.

21. The author's main purpose in writing the passage is to _____.
 A) teach children how to learn to produce and experience certain emotions
 B) give the general reader an account of two basic kinds of learning
 C) give parents some advice on how to modify their children's emotions through learning
 D) discuss with psychologists how positive and negative feelings are produced
22. If your jokes often find echo in a person, you will learn through _____ that telling jokes to this person is fun, and you will try with greater efforts to be humorous in his presence.
 A) classical conditioning
 B) operant conditioning
 C) neither of them
 D) some other sorts of conditioning
23. If a child is bitten or startled several times by a dog, he may learn to associate furry animals with pain or startle and thus develop a fear of furry animals. This is a typical example of learning through _____.
 A) classical conditioning
 B) operant conditioning
 C) both of them
 D) neither of them
24. In the third paragraph, the author is _____.
 A) discussing how we grow and have new experiences every day
 B) talking about learning to modify emotions through operant conditioning
 C) concentrating on learning by reading, watching television, interacting with people, and so on
 D) using examples to further illustrate learning through classical conditioning
25. In the following paragraphs, the author will most probably go on to discuss _____.
 A) definitions of positive feelings and negative feelings
 B) the third kind of learning
 C) further examples of learning through operant conditioning
 D) None of the above.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

An ecosystem exists in a state of equilibrium (均衡). It can support a certain number of plants and animals of different species. When the population of one animal increases, there will be a change in the ecosystem. There will not be enough food and water for all the animals. Consequently, some will die. The system will return to its state of equilibrium. The ecosystem regulates itself in the same way as a thermostat (恒温器) regulates the temperature in a heating system.

Ecosystems are not static, they change all the time. Plants and animals are able to adapt to changes in the physical environment. It is possible to predict changes. For example, when fire destroys the vegetation in a region, there will be certain changes. First grass and some flowers will grow. Then insects will appear. The wind will blow the seeds of small trees. These trees will grow and birds will develop. Some trees grow, the grass will disappear and a dense forest will develop. Some trees cannot live in a dense forest and will die. Other trees will develop and a community of birds and animals will live in the forest.

During long periods of time ecosystem evolves. The evolution of an ecosystem is caused by factors inside and outside it. Consider the evolution of the atmosphere. When life began on earth, the atmosphere contained nitrogen (氮气), hydrogen (氢气) and other gases but no oxygen. There was no ozone (臭氧) in the atmosphere. Consequently, the sun's rays prevented life from developing on land. The first living organisms developed under the sea. After the evolution of photosynthesis (光合作用), the oxygen in the atmosphere increased and life expanded. Complex living organisms developed. As the oxygen in the atmosphere increased, a layer of ozone was formed. Life was then possible on the surface of the earth. Life on earth depends on the equilibrium

of the atmosphere. There is now a danger that man-made pollution will destroy the equilibrium.

26. The word "ecosystem" (line 1) most probably means _____.

- A) a system which deals with the relationship of plants, animals, and people to each other and to their surroundings
- B) a system which supports a certain number of plants and animals of different species.
- C) a system of evolution
- D) a system which prevents plants, animals and people from pollution

27. If an ecosystem loses its state of equilibrium _____.

- A) a change will take place and as a result, a new state of equilibrium will be obtained
- B) the population of all animals will increase
- C) there will be enough food and water for all animals
- D) it will regulate the surrounding temperature just as a thermostat does in a heating system

28. The first living organism did not develop on land because _____.

- A) the sun's rays couldn't reach the surface of the land
- B) a layer of ozone was not formed
- C) all the surface of the earth was covered with water
- D) there was too much oxygen in the atmosphere

29. In regard to a. nitrogen in the atmosphere; b. oxygen in the atmosphere; c. life on earth; d. a layer of ozone, which of the following lists the correct order of the appearance of these processes during earth's evolution?

- A) a c b d
- B) a d b c
- C) a b d c
- D) d c b a

30. We can entitle this passage _____.

- A) The Evolution of the Atmosphere
- B) The Evolution of Photosynthesis
- C) The Danger of Man-made Pollution
- D) The Evolution of the Ecosystem

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Packaging is an important form of advertising. A package sometimes motivates someone to buy a product. For example, a small child might ask for a breakfast food that comes in a box with a picture of a TV character. The child is more interested in the picture than in breakfast food. Pictures for children to colour or cut out, games printed on a package, or small gifts inside a box also motivate many children to buy products — or to ask their parents for them.

Some packages suggest that a buyer will get something for nothing. Food products sold in reusable containers are examples of this. Although a similar product in a plain container might cost less, people often prefer to buy the product in a reusable glass or dish, because they believe the container is free. However, the cost of the container is added to the cost of the product.

The size of a package also motivates a buyer. Maybe the package has "Economy Size" or "Family Size" printed on it. This suggests that the size has the most product for the least money. But that is not always true. To find out, a buyer has to know how the product is sold and the price of the basic unit.

The information on the package should provide some answers. But the important thing for any buyer to remember is that a package is often an advertisement. The words and pictures do not tell the whole story. Only the product inside can do that.

31. As used in the passage, the word "motivate" most probably means _____.

- A) making one deep in thought
- B) supplying a thought or feeling that makes one act

- C) providing a story that makes one moved D) making one believe what he does is just
32. "A buyer will get something for nothing" most probably means that _____.
 A) a buyer will get something useful free of charge B) a buyer will get what he pays for
 C) a buyer will gain more than he loses D) a buyer will not get what he wants
33. People are likely to buy the product sold in a glass or dish because _____.
 A) they believe the cost of the container is included in the cost of the product
 B) the container is too attractive
 C) they think they can get the container for free D) they have no other choice
34. Which of the following statement is NOT mentioned in the passage?
 A) Package is often a successful advertisement.
 B) Children are often made to buy a product by its package with attractive pictures.
 C) A buyer is also attracted by the size of the container.
 D) On seeing a well-designed container, a buyer often neglects what is inside it.
35. What suggestion does the author give in this passage?
 A) Do not buy the product which is sold in a glass or dish.
 B) The quality of the container has nothing to do with the quality of the product.
 C) A buyer should get what he needs most.
 D) The best choice for a buyer is to get a product in a plain package.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

School reform proposals in the first years of the 1980s brought hope that at least the country would wake up to the need for serious improvement in our public schools. At the same time, there was skepticism (怀疑态度) as to whether the momentum (势头) for reform would last long enough to bring about real change — a fear that the enthusiasm would fade, leaving the schools much the same as before. We can say two things about this skepticism: The reform movement has had more staying power than many had hoped for, and the worry still persist — how much has really changed, and will there be enough momentum to carry the movement into the 1990s?

The pessimist would have to say that this cannot go on forever — people will surely tire of this constant clamor (吵闹; 叫嚣) for school reform that seems to produce disappointing results and turn their attention elsewhere. A more optimistic view could look at several factors which, though less visible than the continued failure in so many schools, nevertheless might cause reform not only to continue but to increase in the nineties.

The most important basis for optimism is that the political force that has been driving educational reform in the eighties is still as strong as ever — the fear that continued educational failure will lead to economic decline and a lower standard of living. Reform movements of the past have been based either on educational ideas that did not necessarily have widespread support or on national "emergencies" whose urgency faded within a few years.

36. According to the author, the reform efforts of the eighties _____.
 A) will be carried into 1990s
 B) at least have brought the nation to the knowledge of the necessity of school reform
 C) have brought about real changes in education D) were not encouraged by government
37. "Staying power" (Para. 1) refers to _____.
 A) power that will reduce the level of education B) power that will prevent reform
 C) power that will lead to success D) power that fails to cause changes

38. Viewed in the light of pessimists, school reform cannot go on forever probably because _____.
 A) the momentum for reform does not necessarily bring about real change
 B) reform movement might produce disappointing results
 C) school reform could turn people's attention elsewhere
 D) all of these
39. Why has the political force been driving educational reform in the eighties?
 A) The government wanted to continue the school reform into 1900s.
 B) There was continued failure in so many schools.
 C) Many pessimists were uncertain whether the school reform could last long.
 D) Continued educational failure might lead to economic decline and a lowered standard of living.
40. One of the reasons of failure in school reforms might be that _____.
 A) economy is declining
 B) experts did not come along with ways for improvement
 C) the educational ideas have not been widely accepted in the whole country
 D) America succeeded in the world economy

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

41. I applied for the job but they _____ me _____ because I didn't know German.
 A) turned ... in B) turned ... down C) turned ... on D) turned ... off
42. Sherlock Holmes _____ many cases by following the footprints left at the scene of the crime.
 A) interrupted B) instructed C) investigated D) involved
43. By the time you get to New York, I _____ for London.
 A) would be leaving B) am leaving C) have already left D) shall have left
44. The ship's generator broke down, and the pumps had to be operated _____ instead of mechanically.
 A) manually B) artificially C) automatically D) synthetically
45. _____ the busy life of an actor, Shakespeare worked hard with his pen.
 A) Led by B) Having been led by C) He led D) While leading
46. The competition from experienced staff members, some of whom are higher in rank, _____ to my disadvantage.
 A) work B) works C) working D) worked
47. The best students are _____ special scholarships.
 A) rewarded B) awarded C) compensated D) refused
48. Jack came to the party with a young woman, whom I _____ to be his girlfriend.
 A) resumed B) pretended C) assumed D) granted
49. There was more than _____ rain and snow last year. So some parts of the country have been flooded this spring.
 A) extra B) efficient C) permanent D) adequate
50. You _____ me, because I didn't say that.
 A) must have misunderstood B) must misunderstand
 C) must be misunderstood D) had to misunderstand
51. I don't know whether what he said is true, but I'll try to _____.
 A) confine B) conform C) confess D) confirm
52. Dorothy went to work quietly, _____ to work as hard as she could.

- A) her mind being made up B) her mind making up
C) with her mind making up D) with her mind made up
53. Madame Curie is believed _____ radium.
A) to discover B) discovering C) to have discovered D) having discovered
54. He seemed to be _____ of deciding anything for himself.
A) incapable B) inefficient C) incompetent D) unable
55. Thank you very much for keeping us _____ of the recent development in my absence.
A) informed B) to be informed C) informing D) inform
56. _____, we couldn't have finished the work on time.
A) Was it not for their help B) If they do not help us
C) Should they offer to help us D) But for their help
57. The vitamins necessary for a healthy body are normally supplied by a _____ of fruits and green vegetables.
A) variety B) series C) fraction D) section
58. Those people were firmly _____ that they were the rightful (合法的) owners of the lands.
A) convinced B) believed C) determined D) kept
59. "We'll do what we can to get the goods _____ on time," said the manager of the company.
A) reached B) delivered C) returned D) come
60. The professor paused as if _____ his students to ask questions on the point he had just made.
A) expecting B) to expect C) expected D) to have expected
61. Mr. Smith prefers to work rather than _____.
A) relax B) relaxing C) to relax D) relaxes
62. You will _____ to nothing if you don't work hard.
A) reach B) recover C) amount D) commit
63. He's the man _____ I suppose was capable of doing such a thing.
A) who B) to whom C) of whom D) whom
64. The music aroused an _____ feeling of homesickness in him.
A) intense B) intentional C) intensive D) intended
65. The _____ stuck on the envelop says "By Air."
A) diagram B) label C) signal D) mark
66. He _____ to his customers and halved the price.
A) leaked B) drew C) quoted D) yielded
67. It is necessary that a graduate student _____ a grade point average of "B" in his major field.
A) shall maintain B) maintains C) will maintain D) maintain
68. The shop doesn't have brown sugar in _____ at the moment but they expect to have some tomorrow.
A) storage B) stock C) sale D) demand
69. Of the many plans submitted, the committee selected the plan that seemed most _____.
A) permissible B) portable C) feasible D) advocate
70. _____ all his wealth, the pretty girl didn't like him.
A) For B) Because of C) Even though D) With

Part IV Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Throughout history, people have been the victims of pickpockets. Today, 71 is one of the most rapidly increasing 72. Pickpockets are increasing 73 and developing better methods to practise their skill. 74 one million Americans lose money to pickpockets every, no one is really safe 75 a skilled pickpocket. His victim, or "marks" 76 they are called, can be rich or poor, young or old.

77 the 18th century, pickpockets 78 in England. Large crowds of people would gather to watch the hanging 79 was supposed to be a warning to other pickpockets. 80, in the time the practice is discontinued.

Police officials say that most 81 pickpockets come from South America. 82 these expert pickpockets 83 in special schools called Jingle Bell School. A pickpocket graduates from a J. B. S. 84 he is able to steal a wallet from a dressed dummy that has 85 inside its pockets!

Some of the 86 places of pickpockets are banks, airports, supermarkets, trains and bus stations.

87 a pickpocket will work with another pickpocket 88 his partner.

89 being the victim of a pickpocket, it is 90 to be very careful when in the midst of large gatherings of people.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 71. A) pickpocketing | B) stealing pickpockets | C) to pickpocket | D) to steal pickpockets |
| 72. A) headaches | B) faults | C) mistakes | D) crimes |
| 73. A) by far | B) at random | C) in number | D) out of order |
| 74. A) Automatically | B) Obviously | C) Approximately | D) Subsequently |
| 75. A) against | B) with | C) out of | D) from |
| 76. A) since | B) as | C) so | D) thus |
| 77. A) At | B) Since | C) From | D) During |
| 78. A) were hanged | B) would hang | C) were hung | D) must be hanged |
| 79. A) what | B) of which | C) which | D) among whom |
| 80. A) Therefore | B) At once | C) Because | D) However |
| 81. A) attractive | B) convenient | C) efficient | D) serious |
| 82. A) Much of | B) A large amount of | C) Many of | D) A great number |
| 83. A) are researched | B) specialize | C) are trained | D) major |
| 84. A) where | B) when | C) although | D) however |
| 85. A) money | B) jewelry | C) bells | D) rings |
| 86. A) favourite | B) liking | C) favoured | D) be liked |
| 87. A) Seldom | B) Once | C) Oftentimes | D) Forever |
| 88. A) like | B) being | C) for | D) as |
| 89. A) To avoid | B) To neglect | C) Trying not | D) To forget |
| 90. A) critical | B) fortunately | C) important | D) obvious |

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Fast Food

1. 快餐在中国逐渐流行。
2. 人们喜欢快餐的原因。
3. 但是, 快餐也有它的缺点。

Model Test 2

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (omitted)

1. A) American. B) Chinese. C) British. D) Japanese.
2. A) The woman's. B) The man's. C) Mr. Brooks's. D) The man's office's.
3. A) She isn't a pleasant person. B) She doesn't talk very much. C) She is a special friend. D) She is pleasant to talk with.
4. A) To a supermarket. B) To a post office. C) To her brother's house. D) To her office.
5. A) They have to write an essay. B) The woman has got some skin disease. C) The weather will not be good for skiing. D) The man will wait for an important phone-call.
6. A) She's a doctor. B) She's a market manager. C) She's Johnny's mother. D) She's a patient of the man.
7. A) Mr. Johnson. B) Mrs. Johnson. C) Nobody. D) The baby.
8. A) He decided not to go to New York. B) He won an award recently. C) They are going to organize a dinner. D) No one expected him to move.
9. A) She doesn't look as young as she did ten years ago. B) She has not changed at all. C) She wears glasses and has short hair. D) She wears long hair and no longer has glasses.
10. A) He is excited. B) He is sick. C) He is fighting with his parents. D) He is playing.

Section B

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A) The earth's movement. B) Winds blowing over the surface of the water. C) High temperature. D) Phases of the moon.
12. A) How strong the wind is. B) How long the wind blows. C) How large the body of water is. D) How high the temperature of the water is.
13. A) It is usually no more than one eighth of the wind's speed in km. B) It is usually no more than one tenth of the wind's speeds in km. C) It is usually no more than one twelfth of the wind's speed in km. D) It is usually no more than one twentieth of the wind's speed in km.

Passage Two

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

14. A) She was too happy. B) She was not sad.
C) Nobody let her. D) Pretty girls never cry.
15. A) The measurements of her body. B) The details of her face.
C) Tall, blonde, green eyed. D) Her many talents.
16. A) Her grandparents told them. B) Ann kept it a secret and friends told them.
C) They watched TV at her grandparents'. D) They read it in the newspaper.

Passage Three

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

17. A) I dream of being an engineer. B) I long for a racing driver.
C) I want to have a racing car. D) I always wanted to be a racing driver.
18. A) By working in a garage. B) By working in her father's meat business.
C) By driving her racing car. D) By working hard.
19. A) In 1956. B) In her second race. C) In her third race. D) In her first race.
20. A) Racing against a woman. B) Racing with Lombardi in the third race.
C) Lombardi's driving the fastest car in the world.
D) The woman's driving the fastest cars in the world.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

In these days of technological triumphs, it is well to remind ourselves from time to time that living mechanisms are often incomparably more efficient than their artificial imitations. There is no better illustration of this idea than the sonar (声纳) system of bats. It is billions of times more efficient and more sensitive than the radars and sonars designed by man.

Of course, the bats have had some 50 million years of evolution to refine their sonar. Their physiological mechanisms for **echo location**, based on all this accumulated experience, therefore deserve our thorough study and analysis.

To appreciate the precision of bats' echo location, we must first consider the degree of their reliance upon it. Thanks to sonar, an insect-eating bat can get along perfectly well without eyesight. This was brilliantly demonstrated by the Italian naturalist Lazzaro Spallanzani. He caught some bats in a bell tower, blinded them, and released them outdoors. Four of these blind bats were recaptured after they had found their ways back to the bell tower, and on examining their stomachs' contents, Spallanzani found that they had been able to capture and eat flying insects. We know from experiments that bats easily find insects in the dark of night, even when the insects make no sounds that can be heard by human ears. A bat will catch hundreds of softbodied silent flying insects in a single hour. It will even detect and chase pebbles (卵石) tossed (向上扔) into the air.

21. According to the author, the sonar system of bats is an example of the idea that _____.
A) this is the age of technological triumphs B) modern machines are inefficient
C) living mechanisms are often more efficient than man-made machines
D) artificial imitations are always less efficient than living mechanisms
22. The author suggests that the sonar system of bats _____.

- A) was at the height of its perfection 50 million years ago
 B) is better than man-made sonar because it has had 50 million years to be refined
 C) should have been discovered by man many years ago
 D) is the same as it was 50 million years ago
23. "Echo location" in paragraph two means the _____.
 A) location of echoes
 B) ability to determine where an echo comes from
 C) scientific term for sound waves
 D) ability to locate unseen objects by echoes
24. This article is written to illustrate _____.
 A) the deficiencies of man-made sonar
 B) the dependence of man upon animals
 C) that we are living in a machine age
 D) that the sonar system of bats is remarkable
25. Which of the following is the main point of the article?
 A) A bat will catch hundreds of insects in a single hour.
 B) There is a perfection in nature which sometimes can not be matched by man's creative efforts.
 C) The phrase "blind as a bat" is valid.
 D) Sonar and radar systems of man are inefficient.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Throughout the past few centuries there have been recorded reports of space vehicles which have visited our Earth from another planet. In more recent years, these reports of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFOs) have attracted a great deal of public interest.

The reports of UFOs seem to increase over periods of a year or two, and then die down again. Many of the people who claim to have seen them are skilled observers of air, such as airline pilots. The number of reports runs into thousands, and they come from many parts of the world. There are also a number of supposedly authentic photographs of these spacecraft which have earned themselves the nickname of "flying saucers" because of their flat, disk-like shape.

So persistent have been these "sightings" that during the 1960s, the USA set up the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena to investigate them. Nearly 11,000 reports were analysed and after eliminating sightings which could be explained away as normal phenomena, such as meteorites (陨星), high altitude weather balloons, and even satellites re-entering the atmosphere, they came to the conclusion that UFOs were genuine. They could not, however, explain what they were or from where they came.

The United States Air Force, on the other hand, also carried out an evaluation of UFO sightings, and concluded that all but a very few of the thousands of sightings could be logically explained away, or traced to some natural source, and the few unexplained ones were only unexplained because the evidence was insufficient to draw any definite conclusion.

Well, are UFOs spaceships from a distant planet, and are they under the control of extra-terrestrial beings who are keeping close watch over our Earth? It can only be said that the case for UFOs remains as yet unproven. One thing is certain, man is as curious and determined to find the answer to the problem of UFOs as he is to unravel all the other unsolved mysteries of our Universe's.

26. Why have people become more and more interested in UFOs?
 A) Because many of the people who claim to have seen them are skilled observers of the air.
 B) Because there are some supposedly authentic photographs of UFOs.
 C) Because there are continuing reports of UFOs.
 D) All of the above.
27. According to the investigation by the U. S., UFOs _____.
 A) can not be explained away
 B) really exist