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最新

大学英语四级 模拟试题集

李小飞 马宏伟 主编

山东大学出版社

最新 大学英语四级模拟试题集

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编者的话

《最新大学英语四级模拟试题集》是在山东省大学外语教学研究会主持下精心编写而成的。为了帮助全省各高等院校学生全面而又客观地衡量自己所掌握的语言知识和技能并检测其熟练程度,同时也为了提高学生参加全国大学英语四级统考的应试能力,我们在1990年成立了一个编写组,组织全省部分教学经验丰富的大学英语教师曾编写了三本模拟试题集。1999年,山东省大学外语教学研究会又成立了一个编写组,组织全省部分高校教师参加编写《最新大学英语四级模拟试题集》,并于2000年下半年进行了修订。本书是完全按照《大学英语四级考试大纲》和新题型的要求编写的。编写时,我们注意到了听力理解、阅读理解、语法与词汇、完形填空、写作,以及新增加的听写填空和翻译等项目的各自特点和对学生的英语知识与技能的要求。本试题集以前的编写经验,加深其难度,使之更接近全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会对四级英语统考的要求。

参加本书编写工作的(按姓氏笔画顺序)有:

于光、马宏伟、王渤、朱恒华、刘宏、孙建奎、李小飞、宋雪梅、张玉玺、张维峰、张鹏、郝长江、钟成芳、徐欣、徐立乐、徐承生、高义峰、高虹、夏清文、崔继聘、崔德智。

本书由李小飞教授主编,负责全书的统稿、调整、补充、修改和校对等工作。尽管做了不少工作,但由于时间仓促,水平有限,仍会有不少不足和疏漏之处。敬请大学英语界的同行和广大读者批评指正。

本书在编写过程中得到了我省大学外语教学研究会吴铭方、郭继德、卢福林、姜云臣、何筑丽、臧金兰等教授以及各校大学外语部(系、室)领导的支持、帮助和合作,编写组谨向他们表示谢意。

山东省大学外语教学研究会
大学英语四级考试模拟题编写组

2001年1月

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[说明]为了节省篇幅,除第一份试题外,其他试题中说明与第一份试题相同时,均省略。

Test One

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. 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.

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A. Go on a diet. B. Have a snack. C. Play some tennis. D. Stop screaming.
2. A. She wants him to phone her back.
B. She wants him to tell Mr. Benson to phone her back.
C. She wants him to tell her phone number to Mr. Benson.
D. She wants him to phone Mr. Benson for her.
3. A. He has worked at it for too long. B. He wants to start a higher-paying job.
C. The woman talks too much and it bores him.
D. The woman asks him to establish his fame as a millionaire.
4. A. The woman feels unhappy about the man's visit.
B. The woman has just moved into her new home.
C. The man is a little hurt by the woman's words.
D. The man's inviting the woman to go to his home.
5. A. They should invite the Jacksons. B. She doesn't like their next-door neigh-

- bor.
- C. Too many people will spoil the party. D. She is happy to invite more people.
6. A. Showing sympathy to Peter. B. Buying some flowers for Peter.
 C. Visiting her friend in the hospital. D. Having a talk with Peter's doctor.
7. A. Her various worries. B. Her tiredness.
 C. The coldness of the night. D. The changeable weather.
8. A. Hang on tightly to the telephone.
 B. Wait while she gets the information he wants.
 C. Wait while she looks for the book he wants.
 D. Find out for himself about the library's hours.
9. A. She likes talking with powerful people.
 B. She's amazed that the man didn't hear her.
 C. She wasn't paying any attention to him.
 D. She thinks there is too much noise.
10. A. Father can't hear very well.
 B. Father has given up smoking.
 C. Father goes out before she says anything to him.
 D. Father never listens to her.

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, 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. They have very important functions. B. They cause some illnesses.
 C. They cause troubles. D. They make us feel great.
12. A. Mr. Spock is very intelligent.
 B. Emotions interfere with rational thought.
 C. A great man is able to control his emotions.
 D. All human beings have emotions.
13. A. Emotions tend to mislead us.
 B. Emotions enable us to take sound actions.
 C. Happiness helps us to do our work well.
 D. We should check our emotions whenever necessary.

Passage Two

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

14. A. The relationships with the other people. B. Having a chance to travel on business.
C. Organizing the work of the trade union. D. Both A and B.
15. A. To visit the neighbors. B. To go shopping.
C. To read books in the public library. D. To watch TV and enjoy herself.
16. A. Going walking in the countryside. B. Going to the zoo.
C. Going to the seaside. D. Doing shopping.

Passage Three

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

17. A. The American economy. B. The American supermarket.
C. The American housewife. D. The American food.
18. A. The shopping center. B. The supermarket.
C. The street corner grocery store. D. The nearby baker's.
19. A. Parking space for 300 cars. B. Parking space for 35,000 cars.
C. Parking space for 50 cars. D. Parking space for 120 cars.
20. A. Meeting friends. B. Getting away from home for a while.
C. Getting to know the latest fashions. D. Getting to know new products.

Section C

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.*

Egypt was for a time under British rule, but in 1922 it became (1) _____. In 1953 it became a (2) _____.

Egypt has a population of about 33 million. Most of the country is a (3) _____. Only about 1/25 of it is cultivated. The people are (4) _____ on the cultivated land. The leading crop is cotton of high (5) _____, which provides over half of the total (6) _____ of the country. Agriculture in Egypt is (7) _____, that is, careful work is put into very little piece of land, and often three crops a year are grown.

(8) _____. It has many fine buildings,

hotels, banks and offices. (9) _____.

The attractions of Cairo have given it a prosperous “tourist industry”. The chief line of communication is the railway that runs from Cairo to Aswan. There is a great deal of river traffic. (10) _____.

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 centre.*

Passage 1

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It is not often realized that women held a high place in southern European societies in the 10th and 11th centuries. As a wife, the woman was protected by the setting up of a dowry (嫁妆) or decimum. Admittedly, the purpose of this was to protect her against the risk of desertion, but in reality its function in the social and family life of the time was much more important. The decimum was the wife’s right to receive a tenth of all her husband’s property. The wife had the right to withhold consent in all transactions the husband would make. And more than just a right; the documents show that she enjoyed a real power or decision, equal to that of her husband. In no case do the documents indicate any degree of difference in the legal status of husband and wife.

The wife shared in the management of her husband’s personal property, but the opposite was not always true. Women seemed perfectly prepared to defend their own inheritance against husbands who tried to exceed their rights, and on occasion they showed a fine fighting spirit. A case in point is that of Maria Vivas, a Catalan woman of Barcelona. Having agreed with her husband Miro to sell a field she had inherited, for the needs of the household, she insisted on compensation (赔偿费). None being offered, she succeeded in dragging her husband to the scribe (代书人) to have a contract duly (正确地) drawn up assigning her a piece of land from Miro’s personal inheritance. The unfortunate husband was obliged to agree, as the contract says, “for the sake of peace.” Either through the dowry or through being hot-tempered, the Catalan wife knew how to win herself, within the context of the family, a powerful economic position.

21. As used in line 3, the word “decimum” refers to _____.
- A. the wife’s inheritance from her father B. a gift of money to the new husband
C. a written contract
D. the wife’s right to receive one-tenth of her husband’s property
22. The passage suggests that the legal standing of the wife in marriage was _____.
- A. higher than that of her husband B. lower than that of her husband

- C. the same as that of her husband D. higher than that of a single woman
23. According to the passage, what compensation did Maria Vivas get for the field?
 A. Some of the land Miro had inherited. B. A tenth of Miro's land.
 C. Money for household expenses. D. Money from Miro's inheritance.
24. According to the author, could a husband sell his wife's inheritance?
 A. No, under no circumstances. B. Yes, whenever he wished to.
 C. Yes, if she agreed. D. Yes, if his father-in-law agreed.
25. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of the dowry system?
 A. The husband had to share the power of decision in marriage.
 B. The wife was protected from desertion.
 C. The wife gained a powerful economic position.
 D. The husband was given control over his wife's property.

Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

America's national parks are like old friends. You may not see them for years at a time, but just knowing they're out there makes you feel better. Hearing the names of these famous old friends — Yosemite, Yellowstone, Grand Canyon — revives memories of visits past and promotes dreams of those still to come.

From Acadia to Zion, 369 national parks are part of a continually evolving system. Ancient fossil beds, Revolutionary War battlefields, magnificent mountain ranges, and monuments to heroic men and women who molded this country are all a part of our National Park System (NPS). The care and preservation for future generation of these special places is entrusted to the National Park Service. Uniformed rangers (国有森林看守), the most visible representatives of the Service, not only offer park visitors a friendly wave, a helpful answer, or a thought-provoking history lesson, but also are skilled rescuers, firefighters, and dedicated resource protection professionals. The National Park Service ranks also include architects, historians, archaeologists, biologists, and a host of other experts who preserve and protect everything from George Washington's teeth to Thomas Edison's wax recordings.

Modern society has brought the National Park Service both massive challenges and enormous opportunities. Satellite and computer technologies are expanding the educational possibilities of a national park beyond its physical boundaries. Cities struggling to revive their urban cores are turning to the Park Service for expert assistance to preserve their cultural heritage, create pocket parks and green spaces, and re-energize local economies. Growing communities thirsty for recreational outlets are also working with the NPS to turn abandoned railroad tracks into bike and hiking trails, as well as giving unused federal property new life as recreation centers.

To help meet these challenges and take advantage of these opportunities, the National Park Service has formed partnerships—some dating back 100 years, some only months old

— with other agencies, state and local governments, corporations, American Indian tribes and Alaska Natives, Park Friends groups, cooperating associations, private organizations, community groups and individuals who share the National Park ethic.

National Park Week 1996 is a celebration of these partnerships.

26. Why are America's national parks like old friends?
- A. Because they are always out there, ready to be visited.
 - B. Because they are old and famous.
 - C. Because they make people feel better.
 - D. Because they call to mind the visits one has paid in the past.
27. Which of the following statements is true about the uniformed rangers?
- A. They take tourists to visit the national parks.
 - B. They may act as tourist guides.
 - C. They help setting up new national parks.
 - D. They protect the National Park System.
28. The National Park Service does all of the following EXCEPT _____.
- A. offering help to visitors
 - B. molding the Nation
 - C. keeping people better informed of the National Park System
 - D. helping preserve the cultural heritage
29. What is this passage about?
- A. It is an advertisement about the American National Parks.
 - B. It is an introduction to the National Park Service.
 - C. It is about the National Park Service partnerships.
 - D. It is about the care and preservation of the National Parks in America.
30. What do you think the paragraph following the passage will be about?
- A. It will give some information about other national parks.
 - B. It will describe how the partners celebrate the National Park Week.
 - C. It will be about the work done by some National Park Service partners.
 - D. It will say something about what to do in preserving the national resources in the future.

Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

All that we really need to plot out the future of our universe are a few good measurements. This does not mean that we can sit down today and outline the future course of the universe with anything like certainty. There are still too many things we do not know about the way the universe is put together. But we do know exactly what information we need to fill in our knowledge, and we have a pretty good idea of how to go about getting it.

Perhaps the best way to think of our present situation is to imagine a train coming into

the switchyard. All of the switches are set before the train arrives, so that its path is completely determined. Some switches we can see, others we cannot. There is no ambiguity (含糊) if we can see the setting of a switch: we can say with confidence that some possible futures will not materialize and others will. At the unseen switches, however, there is no such certainty. We know the train will take one of the tracks leading out, but we have no idea which one. The unseen switches are the true decision points in the future, and what happens when we arrive at them determines the entire subsequent course of events.

When we think about the future of the universe, we can see our “track” many billions of years into the future, but after that there are decision points to be dealt with and possible fates to consider. The goal of science is to reduce the ambiguity at the decision points and find the true road that will be followed.

31. According to the passage, it is difficult to be certain about the distant future of the universe because we _____.
- A. have too many conflicting theories
 - B. do not have enough funding to continue our research
 - C. are not sure how the universe is put together
 - D. have focused our investigations on the moon and planets
32. What does the author see as the function of the universe’s unseen “switches”?
- A. They tell us which one of the tracks the universe will use.
 - B. They enable us to alter the course of the universe.
 - C. They give us information about the lunar surface.
 - D. They determine which course the universe will take in the future.
33. In paragraph 3, the word “track” could best be replaced by which of the following:
- A. band
 - B. rails
 - C. path
 - D. sequence
34. For whom is the author probably writing this passage?
- A. Train engineers.
 - B. General audience.
 - C. Professor of statistics.
 - D. Young children.
35. Which of the following statements best describes the organization of the passage?
- A. A statement illustrated by an analogy.
 - B. A hypothesis supported by documentation.
 - C. A comparison of two contrasting theories.
 - D. A critical analysis of a common assumption.

Passage 4

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In contemporary Asia most countries have granted equal status to women legally. However, in many countries the social mixing of men and women is still viewed with distrust and a woman is expected to remain in the background. If a woman has a profession, it is almost as if she is an abnormal kind of woman.

Fortunately, social attitudes do not last forever. Although the change is slow, there is some change in Asian opinion about women having jobs. Medicine, nursing and teaching have the longest history. Women doctors were necessary in some countries where male doctors were not permitted, for social or religious reasons, to see women patients. Another recognized profession for women is work in offices and some have reached very high positions. This tends to suggest that in some areas men's refusal to accept the professional ability—and equality—of women is gradually being eroded.

But being allowed to have a job is not enough. True liberation can't exist until there is wider social equality. This is not a one-way process. Women need to be educated to understand the meaning of their rights, particularly in countries where the status of women has been low in the past. Yet in just these countries a widely held belief is that if women are educated they will become less "womanly".

In many ways the fight for the real liberation of women throughout Asia has only just begun. Although women now have political and legal rights, practising these rights in everyday life is a far more difficult matter. The frequently heard remark "You've got your rights now, what more do you want?", sums up this feeling. Asian women now want to put these rights into practice and it is here that they meet with opposition. "Women," one hears men say, "are getting too forward these days."

36. According to the passage a "normal" woman would probably _____.
- A. be uneducated but independent
 - B. work as a doctor or a secretary
 - C. stay in the background socially
 - D. have a profession
37. "Medicine, nursing and teaching have the longest history" as _____.
- A. jobs beyond women's ability
 - B. jobs in government service
 - C. subjects for women's education
 - D. jobs appropriate to women
38. The word "eroded" in the second paragraph most probably means _____.
- A. weakened
 - B. accepted
 - C. recognised
 - D. changed
39. The phrase "this feeling" in the fourth paragraph relates to _____.
- A. the fact that the fight has only just begun
 - B. the idea that women are getting too forward
 - C. the difficulty for women of practising their political and legal rights
 - D. Both B and C.
40. Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?
- A. Asian Women Gain Their Rights
 - B. The Liberation of Asian Women

- C. Social Conditions of Women in Asia
- D. Jobs for Asian Women

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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

41. Mary knew clearly that success or failure here would be _____ to her future prospects.
A. crucial B. overwhelming C. magnificent D. acute
42. Several experts have been called in to plan _____ for boating, tennis, refreshments and children's games in the projected town park.
A. opportunities B. equipments C. installments D. facilities
43. The problem of unemployment is _____ with the development of new technology.
A. left off B. dipped into C. tied up D. consisted in
44. Hubei province in the People's Republic of China _____ scenic and natural wonders.
A. abounds in B. consists in C. builds on D. famous for
45. If Jack can't find a job as a teacher, he can _____ his skill as a painter.
A. change into B. change back into C. fall back on D. fall on
46. Many people were _____ food and clothing in order to supply the growing armies.
A. pulled through B. deprived of C. let off D. held against
47. It has been made a rule in the company that all workers must be at their _____ by eight o'clock a. m.
A. service B. post C. rank D. status
48. Don't believe what he said. In fact he gave a _____ account of what had happened.
A. distinctive B. credulous C. distorted D. misled
49. Sometimes teachers _____ their students' poor comprehension to a lack of intelligence.
A. apply B. adjust C. attach D. attribute
50. The most commonly _____ example of modern technology is the computer chip.
A. cited B. specified C. demonstrated D. enumerated
51. _____ with the previous year, the average income of workers in Jinan is increased by 5 percent.
A. Compared B. Completed C. Contracted D. Contrasted
52. I recognize his face at once, but his name _____ me for the moment.

- A. escapes B. cheats C. fails D. misses
53. By that time, Keats had already risen to _____ in the literary circle in his country.
- A. elevation B. prominence C. phenomenon D. significant
54. The doctor said that his illness was so _____ that his upper teeth could not be saved.
- A. progressed B. advanced C. processed D. accumulated
55. We have been told that under no circumstances _____ the computer in the office for private affairs.
- A. we may use B. may we use C. we could use D. did we use
56. Experiments in the photography of moving objects _____ in both the United States and Europe well before 1900.
- A. have been conducting B. being conducted
C. were conducting D. had been conducted
57. About 150 workers were _____ work when the company went bankrupt.
- A. laid on B. laid down C. laid off D. laid out
58. I always prefer starting very early, _____ leaving everything to the last minute.
- A. for the sake of B. in spite of C. but not D. rather than
59. There is nothing in the world _____ is influenced by the sun.
- A. which B. that C. but D. as
60. He wrote to his bank manager _____ to getting a long-term loan.
- A. with the aim B. in the hope C. on the question D. with a view
61. The TV set that you bought at a low price is _____ the one that we bought at a higher price.
- A. inferior to B. superior than C. more inferior than D. superior to
62. _____ did Mrs. Smith realize that there was danger.
- A. Upon entering the store B. Only after entering the store
C. When she entered the store D. After she had entered the store
63. At last, Steve _____ over his term paper again trying _____ all mistakes from it.
- A. read... eliminate B. went... to expel
C. went... to eliminate D. read... expel
64. The workers were proud of _____ highly by the consumers.
- A. being praised products B. their products being praised
C. products being praised D. their being praised products
65. Mother told me that it was as important to respect others as _____ by others.
- A. to be respected B. being respected C. to respect D. respected
66. She is at the bottom of the class, but it _____ she has no brains; she may just be

very lazy.

- A. follows that B. follows C. doesn't follow that D. doesn't follow
67. If they are not used correctly, the fertilizers can be _____.
- A. less harmful than useful B. harmful less than useful
C. more harmful than useful D. lesser harmful than useful
68. Mr. Black is afraid that he and his wife don't see _____ on the decoration of their house.
- A. face to face B. eye to eye C. back to back D. heart to heart
69. Climate is especially important _____ articles that are readily affected by moisture.
- A. in case B. in that case C. in case of D. in the case of
70. In no country _____ Britain, it has been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a day.
- A. other than B. rather than C. more than D. better than

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 at the bottom. 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 major reason for conflict in the animal world is territory. The male animal 71 an area. The size of the area is sufficient to provide food for him, his 72 and their offspring. Migrating birds, for example, 73 up the best territory in the order of "first come, first 74". The late arrivals may acquire 75 territories, but less food is available, or they are too close to the 76 of the enemies of the species. 77 there is really insufficient food or the danger is very great, the animal will not 78. In this way, the members of the species which are less fit will not have offspring.

When there is conflict 79 territory, animals will commonly turn to one force, or 80 of force, to decide which will stay and which will go. It is interesting to note, however, that animals seem to use 81 the minimum amount of force 82 to drive away the intruder. There is usually no killing. In the 83 of those animals which are capable of doing each other great harm, 84 is a system for the losing animal to show the winning animal that he 85 to submit. When he shows this, the 86 normally stops fighting. Animals (especially birds), which can easily escape from conflict seem to have 87 obstacle against killing, and equally no mechanism 88 submission. The losing bird simply flies away. However, if two doves are 89 in a cage, and they start fighting, they will continue to fight until one kills the other. We all think of the dove as a symbol of peace and, in its natural habitat, it is peaceful. But the "peace" mechanism does not 90 in a cage.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 71. A. establishes | B. builds | C. founds | D. erects |
| 72. A. wife | B. mate | C. friend | D. neighbor |
| 73. A. split | B. break | C. cut | D. divide |
| 74. A. use | B. serve | C. served | D. used |
| 75. A. larger | B. better | C. smaller | D. worse |
| 76. A. caves | B. nests | C. residences | D. habitats |
| 77. A. Neither | B. If | C. Since | D. Because |
| 78. A. breed | B. produce | C. mate | D. compete |
| 79. A. for | B. over | C. with | D. by |
| 80. A. a practice | B. a proof | C. a show | D. a comparison |
| 81. A. only | B. mostly | C. mainly | D. chiefly |
| 82. A. compulsory | B. essential | C. necessary | D. vital |
| 83. A. way | B. case | C. event | D. manner |
| 84. A. this | B. that | C. it | D. there |
| 85. A. wishes | B. considers | C. thinks | D. decides |
| 86. A. killer | B. loser | C. victor | D. successor |
| 87. A. any | B. some | C. every | D. no |
| 88. A. in | B. for | C. with | D. by |
| 89. A. placed | B. perched | C. deposited | D. stationed |
| 90. A. appear | B. continue | C. apply | D. function |

Part V Translation from English into Chinese (15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.*

91. (Passage 1, Para. 2, sentence 2)
92. (Passage 2, Para. 3, sentence 2)
93. (Passage 3, Para. 1, sentence 4)
94. (Passage 4, Para. 1, sentence 2)
95. (Passage 4, Para. 4, sentence 1&2)

Part VI Short Answer Questions (15 minutes)

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

Surveys have shown that most football and basketball injuries involve the knee, either