

李小飞 陈明娟 杨晓红 主编

ENGLISH

大学英语四级 统考指南

CET
4

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内 容 提 要

本书给出了十套大学英语四级统考模拟试题,这些模拟试题是作者对近几年 CET—4 考试新特点进行分析后,依照《大学英语四级考试大纲》的目的和要求组编而成。每套试题完全和 CET—4 试题一样,由听力理解(包括 Spot Dictation)、词汇与语法、阅读理解、综合填空、翻译和写作六部分组成,难易程度适当,特别是每套试题都包括最新题型。试题选材以提高考生应试能力为目的,特别注重 CET—4 考试的新进展,考生应掌握的重点和难点及在考试时易出错的内容。

书中还附有全部试题答案,并对难点和重点进行了注释解析,同时还给出作文样文和听力部分的原文。本书是参加 CET—4 考试考生必备的指导书。

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前 言

本书是为参加 CET—4 的考生检测所学的语言知识和语言技能、掌握各种题型及 CET—4 考试要求,从而提高考生应试能力而编写的。

本书的编写原则是注重一个“新”字,选用新版原文材料,采用四级考试最新题型,且力求结合新进展情况,注意题材多样、语言规范、难易适中并且针对性强。同时力求达到各试题的信度和效度,使考生能最大限度地提高英语水平和应试能力。

本书的特点是按照历次 CET—4 的标准试卷的六部分编写,如:听力理解(包括 Mini Talk、Passages 及新的 Spot Dictation)、词汇与语法、阅读理解、综合填空、翻译和写作。书中配有听力原文及全部答案,其他各题除答案外还有注释解析、参考译文和写作样文及讲评。读者使用本书可了解 CET—4 的各种题型分类、测试目的要求并掌握答题要领。

本书针对性强,它从参加 CET—4 考生必备的基础语言知识和语言技能出发,并结合考生的实际需要既从学习的角度又从应试的角度编写。其中的注释解析可帮助读者弄清为什么错或对,提高其解决、处理问题的实际能力。

本书指导性强,它不仅介绍各种题型的测试目的、要求、题型分类以及在注释中介绍解题方法和技巧,而且还根据编者多年的教学积累,编入了一些考试中考生易错的问题,使读者能加深理解,收到举一反三之效。本书既可作为辅导材料,也可作为自学材料,其中的注释解析能帮助读者自学,并提高考生的综合应试能力。

由于编者经验之处,书中疏漏之处在所难免,恳请同行和广大读者提出批评和建议。

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Part One College English Tests

Practice Test One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you'll 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 center.*

Example: You will hear:

You will read: A) In the restaurant.

B) At the railway station.

C) In the post office.

D) At the airport.

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

From the conversation we know that the assignment is "which gate is for flight 343 to Hongkong". The best answer is D). Therefore, you should choose answer D) on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

1. A) Experience. B) Good lucks. C) Degrees. D) Age.
2. A) The woman believes the man will play tennis with her tomorrow.
B) The woman is not happy with the man's promise.
C) The woman played tennis with the man yesterday.
D) The woman forgot to play tennis with the man.
3. A) At the dining hall. B) At the restaurant.
C) At the park. D) At home.
4. A) The boss and his secretary. B) Old classmates.
C) Husband and wife. D) Fellow workers.
5. A) He does want to cut down on smoking.
B) He has some difficulties in cutting down on smoking.
C) He has the will power to cut down on smoking.
D) He has changed his habit of smoking.
6. A) She likes cakes. B) She doesn't like desserts.

- C) She enjoys parties. D) She doesn't tell.
7. A) The two speakers went to the same university.
 B) Maxim is not familiar with her.
 C) She doesn't know Maxim anyway.
 D) She should have known Maxim anyway.
8. A) She knows the figures. B) She can count numbers.
 C) The man is stupid. D) She can make it.
9. A) He thinks that this is not enough.
 B) Katherine has made a rational decision.
 C) He doesn't agree to Katherine's choice.
 D) Some other courses are more important.
10. A) It is well-known for commercial art.
 B) It is beautiful.
 C) It is exceptionally repeatable.
 D) It is West Water University.

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) Given by the local government. B) Born by a large number of bitches.
 C) Bought from different cities and villages. D) Captured over grassland.
12. A) 11-week course for control duty. B) 11-week course for patrol duty.
 C) 9-week course for control duty. D) 9-week course for patrol duty.
13. A) Catching runaway criminals. B) Scratching the hidden bombs.
 C) Patrolling the dangerous town. D) Drug-sniffing or bomb-sniffing.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Because the train fares went up four times last year.
 B) Because he could afford a car.
 C) Because traffic jams worried him very much.

- D) Because he thought he might save money and time.
15. A) His sun-glasses. B) Helmet.
C) His leather boots. D) Raincoat.
16. A) Train fares are going down.
B) He has bought a much better motorbike.
C) The tax on motorbikes has increased.
D) He has to pay more for petrol.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The layout of the laboratory. B) A laboratory experiment.
C) The workbook for laboratory course. D) A piece of equipment.
18. A) Homework must be handed in on time.
B) The students must follow all instructions exactly.
C) The students will be able to make choices about the lab work.
D) A great deal of equipment is available.
19. A) The activities are to be done during class.
B) The activities take less time.
C) No equipment is needed for the activities.
D) Few instructions are given for the activities.
20. A) At the beginning of the semester.
B) When the students need to be motivated.
C) After the first lab session.
D) When the students have done good work.

Section C Spot Dictation

Directions: Write down the MISSING WORDS in the following passage you've just heard.

April 1st is a day on which, in some countries, (1) _____. If one succeeds in tricking somebody, one laughs and says: "April Fool!" And then the person who has been tricked usually laughs too.

One April 1st, a country bus was going along a winding road (2) _____. The driver anxiously turned switches and pressed buttons, (3) _____. Then he turned to the passengers (4) _____, "This poor bus is getting old. It isn't going as well as it used to. There is only one thing to do if we want to get home today. (5) _____, and on the word three I want you all to lean forward suddenly as hard as you can. That should get the bus started again, (6) _____. I'm afraid there's

nothing else I can do. Now, all of you lean back as far as you can in your seats and get ready. ”

The passengers all obediently pressed back against their seats and waited anxiously.

Then the driver turned to his front and asked: “(7) _____?”

The passengers all swung forward suddenly--and the bus started up (8) _____.

The passengers breathed more easily and (9) _____. But their smiles turned to (10) _____ when the driver merrily cried: “April Fool”.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

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

21. I feel a lot of _____ for her because I have been through the same kind of unhappiness myself.
A) mercy B) worry C) bitterness D) sympathy
22. As soon as the children were _____, their mother got them out of bed and into the bath room.
A) woke B) awoke C) wake D) awake
23. The girl deeply _____ having missed a good opportunity to study at a university.
A) repented of B) reminded of C) complained of D) approved of
24. You'll _____ to the job after you have been here awhile.
A) catch on B) count on C) take on D) look on
25. We really don't understand how you _____ his insolence.
A) carry on with B) get on with C) make do with D) put up with
26. They failed to pass the proficiency test last time, I regretted _____.
A) to be not able to help B) being unable to help
C) being not able to helping D) not be able to help
27. Only in the past few years _____ to improve the conditions of the poor areas in the city.
A) anything has been done B) has anything been done
C) there is anything done D) has there anything been done
28. She _____ Prince Charming would come along.
A) took a fancy to B) had a fancy for
C) caught the fancy of D) had a fancy that
29. _____ the teachers, students and workers of our college can enter these laboratories.
A) But anyone B) Anybody but

- C) Everybody D) None but
30. It is surprising to us that she _____ so easily.
A) is taken for B) was taken up
C) should be taken in D) will be taken over
31. The taxi driver was _____ for his carelessness.
A) approached B) blamed C) scolded D) coached
32. We shall have a whole holiday _____ our professor's birthday.
A) in honour of B) in consideration of
C) in favour of D) in consequence of
33. A mother shouldn't show _____ to one of her children.
A) a special favour B) much favour
C) great favours D) more favours
34. We agree with the plan _____, but we think it needs modification in certain details.
A) in principle B) on credit
C) in evidence D) on principle
35. The computer works very fast, _____ data at the speed of light.
A) having handled B) handled C) handling D) handles
36. Mary sends her _____ wishes for your future happiness.
A) earnest B) frank C) sincere D) honest
37. The plot of the story is very good but the end lets us _____.
A) off B) down C) out D) in
38. If the work _____ by the end of the month is delayed, the construction company will be fined.
A) to be completed B) will be completed
C) has been completed D) being completed
39. Helen hesitated _____ whether she should take their advice.
A) to B) at C) over D) as to
40. _____ she is not very well, I don't think we can start out tomorrow.
A) See that B) To see that
C) Saw that D) Seeing that
41. Professor Smith is the person who can offer you some good advice. _____, he is coming here this afternoon.
A) As a matter of fact B) Even so
C) Even more D) It is true
42. _____ the job finished, we went to the seaside for a holiday.
A) By B) With C) For D) Because
43. I really appreciate _____ the ticket for me.
A) your getting B) you to get
C) for you to get D) to you getting
44. The floor does not look so bad when _____ clean.

- A) to sweep B) swept C) sweeping D) is swept
 45. No sooner had Jack seen me _____ he left the house.
 A) after B) before C) than D) while
 46. The way _____ you answered his questions was polite.
 A) which B) in which C) as D) how
 47. A beam of light will not bend round corners unless _____ to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
 A) making B) to be made C) makes D) made
 48. We sat up late _____ to figure out a way to solve the problem.
 A) tried B) trying C) to try D) try
 49. Don't stay there too long, _____ you'll wear out your welcome.
 A) and B) whereas C) or D) thus
 50. I would rather you _____ that now than afterwards.
 A) to know B) knowing C) know D) knew

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

A child who has been pleased with a tale likes, as a rule, to have it retold in identically the same words, but this should not lead parents to treat printed fairy stories as sacred texts. It is always much better to tell a story than read it out of a book. And, if a parent can produce what, in the actual circumstances of the time and the individual child, is an improvement on the printed text, so much the better.

A charge made against fairy tales is that they harm the child by frightening him or arousing his sadistic (虐待狂的) impulses. To prove the latter, one would have to show in a controlled experiment that children who have read fairy stories were more often guilty of cruelty than those who had not. Aggressive destructive, sadistic impulses every child has and, on the whole, their symbolic verbal discharge seems to be rather a safety valve (阀) than an incitement to overt action. As to fears, there are, I think, well-authenticated cases of children being dangerously terrified by some fairy stories. Often, however, this arises from the child having heard the story once. Familiarity with the story by repetition turns the pain of fear into the pleasure of a fear faced and mastered.

There are also people who object to fairy stories on the grounds that they are not objective-

ly true; that giants, witches, two-headed dragons, magic carpets, etc. do not exist and that, instead of indulging his fantasies in fairy tales, the child should be taught how to adapt to reality by studying history and mechanics. I find such people, I must confess, so unsympathetic and peculiar that I do not know how to argue with them. If their case were sound, the world should be full of madmen attempting to fly from New York to Philadelphia on a broomstick or covering a telephone with kisses in the belief that it was their enchanted girlfriends.

No fairy story ever claimed to be description of the external world and no sane child has ever believed that it was.

51. The author considers that a fairy story is more effective when it is
 - A) repeated without variation.
 - B) treated with respect.
 - C) adapted by the parent
 - D) set in the present.
52. Some people dislike fairy stories because they feel that they
 - A) tempt people to be cruel to children.
 - B) show the primitive cruelty in children.
 - C) lend themselves to undesirable experiments with children.
 - D) increase a tendency to sadism in children.
53. According to the passage great fear can be stimulated in a child when the story is
 - A) in a realistic setting.
 - B) heard for the first time.
 - C) repeated too often.
 - D) dramatically told.
54. The advantage claimed for repeating fairy stories to young children is that it
 - A) makes them come to terms with their fears.
 - B) develops their power of memory.
 - C) convinces them there is nothing to be afraid of.
 - D) encourages them not to have ridiculous beliefs.
55. The author's mention of broomsticks and telephones is meant to suggest that
 - A) fairy stories are still being made up.
 - B) there is confusion about different kinds of truth.
 - C) people try to modernize old fairy stories.
 - D) there is more concern for children's fears nowadays.

Passage Two

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

Hot boning is an energy saving technique for the meat processing industry. It has received considerable attention in recent years when increased pressure for energy conservation has accentuated (强调) the need for more efficient methods of processing the bovine (牛的) carcass (屠宰的躯体). Cooling of an entire carcass requires a considerable amount of refrigerated space, since bone and trimmable fat are cooled along with the muscle. It is also necessary

to space the carcasses adequately in the refrigerated room for better air movement and prevention of microbial (细菌引起的) contamination(污染), thus adding to the volume requirements for carcass chillers.

Conventional handling of meat involves holding the beef side in the cooler for 24 to 36 hours before boning. Chilling in the traditional fashion is also associated with a loss of carcass weight ranging from 2% to 4% due to evaporation of moisture from the meat tissue.

Early excision, or hot boning, of muscle prerigor followed by vacuum packaging has several potential advantages. By removing only the edible muscle and fat prerigor(僵冻前), refrigeration space and costs are minimized, boning labor is decreased and storage yields increased. Because hot boning often results in toughening of meat, a more recent approach, hot boning following electrical stimulation, has been used to reduce the necessary time of rigor mortis(尸僵). Some researchers have found this method beneficial in maintaining tender meat, while others have found that the meat also becomes tough after electrical stimulation.

56. Which of the following was not mentioned as a drawback of the conventional methods of boning?
- A) storage space requirements B) energy waste
C) loss of carcass weight D) toughness of meat
57. Hot boning is becoming very popular because
- A) it causes meat to be very tender.
B) it helps conserve energy and is less expensive than conventional methods.
C) the meat tastes better when the bone is adequately seared along with the meat.
D) it reduces the weight of the carcass.
58. Carcass chiller means most nearly
- A) a refrigerator for the animal body. B) a method of boning meat.
C) electrical stimulation of beef. D) early excision.
59. Early excision means most nearly
- A) vacuum packaging B) hot boning
C) carcass chilling D) electrical stimulation
60. The toughening of meat during hot boning has been combated by
- A) following hot boning with electrical stimulation.
B) tenderizing the meat.
C) using electrical stimulation before hot boning.
D) searing the meat.

Passage Three

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Hunger is no novelty. We can discount legends of golden ages, lands of Cokay, and Megasthenes' statement that before Alexander's invasion of India, there had never been

famine or food shortage there. Trustworthy historical records show that during the Renaissance one year in ten in Britain, and one in five in Europe, was a famine year. China, with a greater area and more diverse climate, had a famine in some region every year.

Famine is a state of affairs in which people are dying in the streets. It therefore attracts the notice of historians and is recorded. The fact that it strikes people who are aware of having been properly fed and well is more important. Not only are the survivors stronger, they are also angry at the breakdown of the system and eager to do something about it though it is obvious from the record that they do not always have the means. Malnutrition is much more insidious (暗中为害的). It is a chronic state in which the total food supply or, more often, the supply of certain components, such as protein or some of the vitamins, is inadequate. It seems probable that, either constantly or seasonally, it used to be the usual condition of mankind and was regarded as normal. The rickety (瘦弱的) appearance of the figures in medieval paintings and drawings is often put down to the incompetence of the artist; it is as likely that most people really did look like that.

The exuberance (茂盛) with which poets greeted the merry month of May may, on our dull climate, have had a meteorological basis; it is just as likely that in May, after six months' shortage, there was now an adequate vitamin supply. The promptness with which some sailors died of scurvy (坏血病) after leaving port suggests that they were normally on the edge of scurvy and needed only a slight worsening of conditions to get it at once. Others will think of other examples. Hunger and malnutrition are components of a classic example of a vicious cycle. They lead to enfeeblement (虚弱) or apathy (不在乎, 冷漠) in which nothing either can be done, or seems to be worth doing, to alter the state of affairs; this leads to more hunger and malnutrition. There is good reason to think that, in much of the developing world, if the cycle could once be broken, it need never return.

61. According to the text, hunger in the past
- A) occurred more frequently in Britain than in the rest of Europe.
 - B) was less of a problem than it is today.
 - C) was almost unknown in the Indian subcontinent.
 - D) was quite a regular occurrence.
62. The writer suggests that famine is different from malnutrition because
- A) it is a far more widespread problem.
 - B) it causes rather more people to die.
 - C) it arouses a desire for action rather than mere indifference.
 - D) it tends to affect the rich and well fed more than the poor.
63. What does the writer say about malnutrition?
- A) It was a common condition in the Middle Ages.
 - B) It arouses a great deal of emotion and interest.
 - C) It affected the competence of medieval artists.
 - D) It is a more obvious problem than famine.

64. The writer says that many sailors in the past died of scurvy rapidly because
- A) they did not have enough to eat.
 - B) they were not used to living at sea.
 - C) they were already suffering from malnutrition.
 - D) they caught it from other sailors.
65. According to the writer, the vicious cycle of malnutrition in developing countries
- A) makes long-term progress very difficult to achieve.
 - B) could be broken for good if it were broken once.
 - C) has a significant effect on the developed countries.
 - D) could extend to the developed countries in the future.

Passage Four

Questions 65 to 70 are based on the following passage:

Primitive man believed the world was full of unseen forces; the orenda (spirit force) of the American Indians, the huaca of the ancient Peruvians (秘鲁人). The Age of Reason said that these forces had only ever existed in man's imagination; only reason could show man the truth about the universe. The trouble was that man became a thinking pygmy (智力低的人) and the world of the rationalists was a daylight place in which boredom, triviality and 'ordinariness' were ultimate truths.

But the main trouble with human beings is their tendency to become trapped in the 'triviality of everydayness' (to borrow Heidegger's phrase), in the suffocating world of their personal preoccupations. And every time they do this, they forget the immense world of broader significance that stretches around them. And since man needs a sense of meaning to release his hidden energies, this forgetfulness pushes him deeper into depression and boredom, the sense that nothing is worth the effort.

In a sense, the Indians and Peruvians were closer to the truth than modern man, for their intuition of 'unseen sources' kept them wide open to the vistas (远景) of meaning that surround us.

Goethe's Faust can be seen to be the greatest symbolic drama of the West, since it is the drama of the rationalist suffocating in the dusty room of his personal consciousness, caught in the vicious circle of boredom and futility, which in turn leads to still further boredom and futility. Faust's longing for the 'occult' is the instinctive desire to believe in the unseen forces, the wider significances, that can break the circuit.

The interesting thing is that Western man developed science and philosophy because of this consuming passion for wider significances. It was not his reason that betrayed him, but his inability to reason clearly, to understand that a healthy mind must have an 'input' of meaning from the universe if it is to keep up an 'output' of vital effort. The fatal error was the failure of the scientists and rationalists to keep their minds open to the sense of huaca, the unseen forces. They tried to measure life with a six-inch ruler and weigh it with the kitchen

scales; and Swift made game of it in the 'Voyage to Laputa'.

Man lives and evolves by 'eating' significance as a child eats food. The deeper his sense of wonder, the wider his curiosity, the stronger his vitality becomes, and the more powerful his grip on his own existence.

66. The writer suggests that the Age of Reason
- A) took great interest in the beliefs of primitive man.
 - B) greatly expanded the frontiers of human endeavour.
 - C) reduced man's thought to preoccupation with trivia.
 - D) helped to show man the truth about the universe.
67. According to the writer, modern man's preoccupation with personal problems
- A) results from a striving for the ultimate truth.
 - B) leads to an increasing sense of futility and inertia (惰性).
 - C) results from an unrealized need to use his hidden energies.
 - D) leads to a greater understanding of his own existence.
68. The writer claims that Goethe's Faust
- A) symbolizes the rational man's yearning for the 'occult'.
 - B) concerns the struggle of a man to escape from the 'occult'.
 - C) is one of the greatest works of western literature.
 - D) is mainly concerned with a man's struggle to escape boredom.
69. According to the writer, science and philosophy were developed in the West
- A) because of man's desire to study the material world.
 - B) as a result of man's capacity for intellectual analysis.
 - C) as a result of man's urge to measure and categorize.
 - D) because of man's desire to understand broader truths.
70. The writer believes that man's biggest mistake has been failure
- A) to keep an open mind.
 - B) to reason clearly.
 - C) to investigate the world adequately.
 - D) to believe in huaca.

Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: For each blank in the following passage there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage.

There is, perhaps, no other sport in the world quite so exciting as skiing. For viewers, it is a spectacle of unsurpassed 71. 72 skiers, it is a 73 personal experience, a 74 test of mind, muscle, and nerves. And 75, Americans are 76 this thrill for themselves. Not too long ago, skiing had 77 no part in the American sports 78. If it were thought of at all, it was purely 79 a European sport. Then 80 the 1932 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, New York. Americans got their first good look at skiing and 81 for the hills. Today ski trains make reg-

ular 82 from our cities to the great, white outdoors. Lodges and Chalets (小屋) dot the mountain sides 83 skiers the warmth of their firesides.

In addition to joy and exhilaration (兴奋), skiing offers other 84. It is a comparatively 85 sport, and, for the young, the art of skiing is often 86 in a very short time.

The special thrill of skiing is well 87 by Buddy Werner. "It's all 88 you," he says. "No teammates can help. You're 89, It's you 90 the snow, the mountains, the terrain, yourself. You're a warrior. "

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 71. A) beauty | B) beautiful | C) beautify | D) beautifully |
| 72. A) To | B) For | C) With | D) From |
| 73. A) vivid | B) vividly | C) visual | D) victorious |
| 74. A) interesting | B) encouraging | C) twinkling | D) thrilling |
| 75. A) much and more | B) more and less | C) more and more | D) little and more |
| 76. A) discovering | B) recovering | C) uncovering | D) covering |
| 77. A) virtually | B) vertically | C) vigorously | D) vitally |
| 78. A) scent | B) scholar | C) scene | D) sauce |
| 79. A) for | B) as | C) in | D) at |
| 80. A) came | B) flew | C) went | D) passed |
| 81. A) went | B) made | C) came | D) moved |
| 82. A) ways | B) roads | C) streets | D) runs |
| 83. A) offending | B) oppressing | C) overtaking | D) offering |
| 84. A) attitudes | B) attractions | C) attracts | D) attentive |
| 85. A) inexpensive | B) inexpensively | C) more inexpensive | D) less expensive |
| 86. A) monitored | B) muttered | C) mastered | D) mattered |
| 87. A) detected | B) described | C) despised | D) designed |
| 88. A) up to | B) up for | C) up in | D) up by |
| 89. A) long | B) lonely | C) along | D) alone |
| 90. A) against | B) for | C) within | D) without |

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 Part Three 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. 1, Sentence 1)