

# 大学英语考级必读

修 订 版



四级考试新题型  
考试要点技巧  
套题分析及训练

隋玉玮 编著  
大连理工大学出版社

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# 序

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关于大学英语考试的书籍出版种类繁多,但《大学英语考级必读》一书有其突出特点。

理论指导:本书每章首先详尽阐述有关题型的分析、题型的形式与设计及解题技巧。在理论上给应试者以指导,使考生成为在理论指导下清醒的应试者而不是盲目的实践者。迅速培养考生应试中的思维方式,提高应试能力,使考生熟悉题型,明确具体测试目标,学会解答各类试题的方法和技巧,乃是本书的可贵之处。

典型训练:作者结合多年教学实践,参考国内外大量有关资料,精心选编各类题型中的典型习题。覆盖面宽,然而知识重点突出,对应试者进行有目的的典型训练,使应试者在全面掌握考试所必备的知识基础上做到重点知识突出,必然会提高考生的测试成绩。

详尽注释:在本书各章节中,作者对重点或难点习题都予以详尽注释,文字简洁,解说切题,十分有助于应试者自学。

综上所述,本书独具特色并有所创新,出版后会受到广大读者的欢迎。

刘世同

1995 年沈阳

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# 第一章 听力试题的分析及解题技巧

大学英语四级考试新题型第一项——听力理解(Listening Comprehension)是测定考生接收、理解、记忆音响信息的能力和一定的书面表达能力。是大部分考生最感吃力和丢分的一项。听力需要大量的练习,但考生如能掌握一些解题技巧与方法,再有针对性地进行强化训练,这对迅速地提高考生的听力有着不可估量的帮助。

听力理解分 A,B,C 三部分(section A,section B,section C)。共 20 题,考试时间为 20 分钟。A 部分是 5 组对话(Short Conversations)。每组有一男一女对话,对话后有一个问句。B 部分一般是两篇听力材料,每篇后有 2~3 道题,每题为一个问句,每个问句后约有 15 秒的间隙。录音的语速为每分钟约 120 词,只放一遍。C 部分是听写填空(Spot Dictation)。试卷上的短文有 10 个空格,要求填写句子和句子的一部分。录音语速同 section B,放音 3 遍。

## 第一节 听力试题 A,B,C 部分的出题内容, 设题套路及选题技巧

### 一、对话内容及 10 种提问方式(Section A)

#### (一)询问时间与地点

这样的对话主要谈及对话在何时、何处发生或谈话人在何处、去何处。第三者针对前边的对话进行提问。句子的提问常是:When, How long, How much time, How many + 名词, what time...? 和 where...? 如:

**【例 1】** M: Mary, after I finish my homework at school, I'm going to the library.

W: Ok, I'm just going to stay home.

Third voice: Where is the man now?

选项为: A) At home. B) At school. C) At Mary's home. D) In the library.

**【例 2】** W: When will your girl friend be leaving for New York?

M: I'm not quite sure. She told me yesterday that she would leave on Monday, but she told me this morning that she would leave on Wednesday.

Third voice: When will the man's girl friend leave for New York?

选项为: A) Either on Wednesday or on Monday. C) On Monday.  
B) On Wednesday. D) Either on Wednesday or on Tuesday.

学生在没听音前,眼睛迅速扫视一下四个选择项。那么就确定例 1 是考地点,例 2 是考时间。这样先看后听,打破传统的先听后选,优点是能抓住重点和关键词。有的放矢地听,能立即选出例 1 答案为 B,例 2 为 A。

## (二)提问谈话人之间的关系、职业、身份及国籍

这种句子的提问常用:What, Who, Whom is...? To whom is...? 开头。如:

【例 1】M: Could you please tell me at which stop I should get off for the Metropolitan Museum?

Also, how much is the fare?

W: Of course. You get off at 82nd street and walk one block. I'll tell you when you get there. The fare is fifty cents. Just put it in the fare box.

Third voice: What is the probable relationship between these two people?

选项为: A) Customer and merchant.

C) Passenger and conductor.

B) Daughter and father.

D) Doctor and patient.

【例 2】W: Robert worked as a secretary for three years. Then he became a newspaperman, and after that he started writing novels.

M: I know. And he has been doing nothing else ever since.

Third voice: What is the Robert's occupation now?

选项为: A) He is a novelist.

C) He is a secretary.

B) He is a newspaperman.

D) He is a businessman.

【例 3】M: Harris? This is Frank Gillespie.

I'll take a message for your husband if you like me to.

W: No, thank you. I'll tell him myself at home tonight.

Third voice: To whom was the woman talking?

选项为: A) The husband's secretary.

C) A friend.

B) Mr. Gillespie.

D) Her husband.

【例 4】M: Although Jane is British, she has lived and worked in the Far East for most of her life.

W: No wonder she speaks Japanese, Chinese, and Burmese so well.

Third voice: What's Jane's nationality?

选项为: A) British.

B) Burmese.

C) Chinese.

D) Japanese.

这样的对话一般都有语境。学生必须针对语境和选项抓住信息词。如例 1 男的说 stop..., get off. 女的说 get off at...street...。由此可判断 C 为正确。例 2 女的说 after that...writing novels 和男的说...has been doing nothing ever since 判断 A 是正确的。例 3 看选择项是人与人之间关系的名词和名字,听时注意人名的发音,所以 B 为正确。例 4 从 although 这个关键词,就可判断答案为 A。因为问题的答案多数与转折词有关。

## (三)时间、距离、金钱、年龄方面的计算

【例 1】M: How much are the tickets?

W: They are ten dollars each for the general public, but student tickets are half price.

Third voice: How much will the man pay for two student tickets?

选择项: A) The man will pay ten dollars.

B) The man will pay five dollars.

C) The man will pay thirty dollars.

D)The man will pay forty dollars.

【例 2】W: Tom must be over 20 now.

M: Yes, when Tom left New York ten years ago, he was already 16.

Third voice: How old is Tom now?

选择项: A)Sixteen. B)Twenty-six. C)Twenty. D)Thirty-six.

从选项可以看出,这类题听时要记下有关数字,听懂提问句,在大脑中迅速作简单的加减乘除,即得出正确答案例 1 为 A,例 2 为 B。

#### (四)谈论事物的所属关系、类别、性质和特征

这种试题的对话主要谈论事物属谁,属哪种、哪类、哪一个或什么样的。问句常是: what, what kind of 或 which...? 如:

【例 1】W: My grades are higher than Susan's and lower than Sidney's.

M: And mine are higher than Sidney's.

Third voice: Whose grades are the lowest?

选择项: A)Susan's. B)Sidney's. C)The man's. D)The woman's.

【例 2】M: Mike's brother said Mike had been waiting in Shanghai for two weeks and still hasn't gotten his tickets for America.

W: That's strange. I thought he had planned to go to Beijing to purchase them himself.

Third voice: What news did the woman hear from the man?

选择项: A)Mike's brother is waiting in Shanghai for his tickets.

B)Mike had been in Shanghai for two weeks waiting for his tickets.

C)Mike went to Beijing to buy tickets to America.

D)Mike will have to go to Beijing to get his tickets.

【例 3】M: I was hoping that you'd wear your new dress. It's much prettier.

W: But this one is more comfortable for hot weather.

Third voice: Which dress will the woman wear?

选择项: A)The new one.

C)The prettier one.

B)The more comfortable one.

D)The one that the man likes.

从例 1 的四个选项看,除对话两个人外还涉及到另外两个人: Susan 和 Sidney。注意听清 higher than ... 和 lower than ... 的关键词,即可选出正确答案为 A。从例 2 的关键词 Mike had been waiting ... two weeks ... still hasn't gotten ... 判断选项 B 为正确。例 3 从 hoping ... wear ... new dress 和女的说 But ... 故选 B 为正确答案。因为 but 是引出含有转折意思的句子,答案往往在 but 这样的转折词后面。考生应特别注意听力中出现的转折和让步,如 although, even so, even though, in spite of, unless, but, no, never, not, neither...nor 等。这些都是测试中的重点,考生通过转折和让步,把握住说话人的真正含义和说话人对某事的态度是赞成还是反对,肯定还是否定。

#### (五)谈论某人行为方式、感觉反应及原因理由

这样的对话,常是谈及某人怎么干,感觉反应如何等。这种选项常是句子。近两年的听力测试此类题型尤为多见。问句常是:

How does/will/did the man/woman spend/work ...?

How does/did the man/woman feel?



Why does/will/did the man/woman want/think/say? 如:

【例 1】M: It is such a fine day. Why don't we climb the mountain?

W: Oh, I would love to, John, but I have been busy these days.

Third voice: How did the woman feel about John's invitation?

选择项: A) She wouldn't go because she was busy.

B) She wouldn't go because she didn't like him.

C) She would go though she was busy.

D) She would go because climbing the mountain might do her good.

【例 2】W: Did you see the football game on T. V last night? The last 5 minutes were really exciting!

M: I know. I heard. But there was a power failure in my area and I missed the second half of the game.

Third voice: Why couldn't the man see the end of the game?

选择项: A) He didn't have TV.

B) He didn't want to watch the game.

C) The game wasn't shown in his area.

D) There was no electricity in his area.

以上的两个例题答案都在转折句 but 后面。要听清 but 后面的内容, 再去判断四个选择项, 例 1 答案为 A, 例 2 答案为 D。

#### (六) 提问谈话的含义、用意及语气

这种类型的试题是听力的难点。答案不能只根据一两个信息词或关键词从对话中直接找出, 而要正确理解说话人的真正意思, 尤其是反话的真正含义。从说话人的语气、意见、问题、反应和感情中进行推理, 运用常识和逻辑分析能力选择正确答案。提问句型常是:

What does/did the man/woman mean?

What does/did this conversation mean?

What does the man/woman imply/suggest/recommend?

What is the man's/woman's opinion/feeling about ...?

What is the man's reaction/attitude to ...?

如: M: I want to see the manager right now.

W: The manager is out, sir, but if you have a complaint, I'll assist you.

Third Voice: What is the woman's attitude?

选择项: A) She is patient.

C) She is indifferent.

B) She is hostile.

D) She is helpful.

这样的题往往要听清楚第二个人的话, 并注意其语气、意见、感情等。然后根据四个选项进行分析推理, 得出最佳答案。该例题答案为 D。

#### (七) 根据谈话内容得出结论

这种对话是询问由谈话内容得出的结论。常见的提问句型是:

What can/do we learn/know from the conversation?

What conclusion can we draw/do you make from the conversation?

What information did the man/the woman give the woman/the man?

What news did the man/woman/get/hear from the woman/man?

如: W: Which colour would you choose?

M: It makes no difference to me.

Third voice: What do we learn from the conversation?

选择项: A) The man is not interested in colours.

B) The man doesn't care which colour is chosen.

C) The man wants to choose his favourite colour.

D) The man likes the colour the woman chooses.

这样的题要求考生听懂对话的大意,再根据四个选项,用排除法进行选出正确答案。该题答案为 B。

#### (八) 谈论对话内容,即说什么,讨论什么,对方告诉什么

这样对话的试题,要求考生听懂内容,不能根据几个关键词来进行判断选题。问句常用的句型是:

What is the man / woman talking about / discussing / complaining about?

What does / did the man / the woman tell...?

What does / did / will the man / the woman buy / agree ...?

如: W: Would you mind if I visit your class this evening, Prof. Smith?

M: I have no objection to your visit. But the students will take their examination tonight.

Perhaps you can come next Monday.

Third Voice: What did the professor tell the woman?

选择项: A) Not to visit his class.

B) The class objects to her visit.

C) To visit his class next Monday.

D) The students will have their examination next Monday.

此题与例 6 相似。听清听懂第二个人的讲话内容,即可选出正确答案 C。

#### (九) 谈论天气情况

对话主要内容是天气情况,问句常是:

What is the weather like?

What will the weather be like?

如: M: Lovely day today, isn't it?

W: It certainly is!

Third voice: What is the weather like today?

选择项: A) It is cold. B) It is hot. C) It is fine. D) It is warmer.

这样的题要求考生熟悉描述天气的一些词汇,听清两个人的谈话,就能选出正确答案。该题答案为 C。

#### (十) 谈论某人做什么,曾干什么,或建议对方做什么

这类对话属于叙述性,常需要考生听懂细节。问句常是:

What does/will/can the man / woman do/plan to do?

What does/did/ the man/the woman want/intend/prefer to do?

What is / are/ the man / the woman / they  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{going to do...?} \\ \text{trying to do...?} \end{array} \right.$

如:W: I'm here for my 9 o'clock appointment with Dr. Milton.

M: Why don't you have a seat for a moment?

Third voice: What does the man want the woman to do?

选择项: A) Come back at 9. C) Change the appointment.

B) Sit down and rest. D) Wait for a while.

此题需要考生听懂细节,理解说话人的真正含义。该题答案为 D。

## 二、短文理解部分(section B)

新题型短文理解部分共有 5 题。试题一般有两篇短文,内容涉及的范围较广泛,如故事,叙述有关社会、文化、科技等方面的题材。文章虽然较长,但难度并不比对话部分大。考生只要预先扫视一下选项,有目的地记住与选项有关的信息词,保持冷静,集中精力捕捉文章大意,就可立即选出最佳答案。例如:

In the past 20 years scientists have learned a great deal about sleep and dreams. They've discovered, for example, sleep and dreams affect the way people feel. A good night's sleep generally makes the person happier in the morning. Dreams also have a strong effect on the moods of people. However, who appears in the dream is more important than what happens. Every person has a special dream character. If this special character appears in dreams, people would be happier after sleep. When a person wakes up happy, the moods will affect his performance throughout the day. The level of one's moods rises and falls during the day. The less sleepy people are, the better the way they perform and usually they are more friendly, more aggressive and more clear thinking.

Some day scientists hope to be able to control sleep in order to control the way people feel and perform.

*Questions 1 to 3 are based on the passage you have just heard:*

1. How many years have scientists learned a great deal about sleep and dreams?  
A) 12. B) 20. C) 10. D) Not mentioned.
2. What have scientists discovered about sleep and dreams?  
A) Dreams and sleep affect people's health.  
B) Every person has different dream characters.  
C) Sleep and dreams affect the way people live and work.  
D) People need sufficient dreams to make them feel well.
3. What kind of people tend to perform better during the day?  
A) Less sleepy people. C) Friendly people.  
B) Sleepy people. D) Aggressive people.

迅速扫视这三个问题的选项,就可以大致了解问句 1 一定是有关数字。听时注意,在卷面随时记下所听到的数字。问句 2 的四个选项都有 dream 这个词,即可猜测文章和问句一定与这个词有关。问句 3 选项都有 people 这个词,所以我们可推测出本文主要是记述一项试验的结果,有多少人参加,做梦人的情况和做梦人的感觉。了解了这些,注意听懂文章大意。第一句一

定要听清。它常是文章的主题句。抓住第一句,作简单记录,就可知文章主要讲些什么。第一句往往设题,这样就可准确地选出 1 为 B,2 为 C,3 为 A。

### 三、听写填空部分(Section C)

新题型听力理解第三部分(Section C)是听写填空。试卷上给出一篇大约 200 词左右的短文,短文中有十个空格,每个空格填入一个句子或句子的一部分。全文以大学英语教学大纲规定的语速朗读。第一遍不停顿的通篇朗读,供考生听懂全文;第二遍在空格后有停顿,要求考生把听懂的内容填入空格;第三遍同第一遍一样没有停顿,供考生核对。文章的题材、体裁和难度与 Section B 的短文相同。此题是考察学生对语言的的实际应用能力。考生除了平日多练听写外,考场上还要冷静,抓住放音前的时间浏览全文,第一遍听时捕捉文章大意;第二遍注意细节的填写;第三遍核对时,注意文章所填写部分前后的时态、句型、短语及句子与句子间的衔接是否合适。

为了让同学们很好地了解新题型,此章的第二节向大家介绍 1995 年 6 月大学英语四级考试采用新题型的样题 C 部分(Section C)。

## 第二节 1995 年 6 月 CET4 公开试卷样题介绍及模拟练习

### 一、1995 年 6 月大学英语四级听力样题介绍

#### Section C

#### Spot Dictation

**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.

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
How often 2) \_\_\_\_\_ moving vans on the road? 3) \_\_\_\_\_. Are so many people actually 4) \_\_\_\_\_? Yes, people in the United States are indeed on the move. 5) \_\_\_\_\_, about one third of the population 6) \_\_\_\_\_.  
Every person who moves 7) \_\_\_\_\_ for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move 8) \_\_\_\_\_. Some may wish 9) \_\_\_\_\_. And some have many other reasons. 10) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ , the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

## 听写填空样题答案

In the United States, people appear to be constantly on the move. Think for a moment. How often do you see moving vans on the road? They seem to be everywhere. Are so many people actually changing their addresses? Yes , people in the United States are indeed on the move. Within any five-year period, about one third of the population change their place of residence.

Every person who moves has his or her own personal reasons for making such a decision. Some people may decide to move because of employment opportunities. Some may wish to live in a warmer or a colder climate. And some have many other reasons. Regardless of the specific causes, the amount of movement in this country is substantial.

## 二、模拟训练

### Model Test One

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.

C) At the airport.

B) In the waiting room.

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) The man wants to go to Los Angeles.

B) The man wants to go to San Francisco.



11. A) 4000 years ago. C) 2000 years ago.  
 B) 3000 years ago. D) 1000 years ago.
12. A) The small bowl was put above the large bowl.  
 B) The large bowl was put above the small bowl.  
 C) The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.  
 D) The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.
13. A) Horsemen. C) Brass doors.  
 B) Drops of water. D) Metal balls.

### Passage Two

● **Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard:**

14. A) They are most attractive women in Britain.  
 B) They are the most popular film stars.  
 C) They are the first women news announcers on British television.  
 D) They appear almost every night in TV plays.
15. A) At 10 in the evening. C) At 9 in the evening.  
 B) At 9 in the morning. D) At 10 in the morning.
16. A) People still talk a lot about it.  
 B) Fewer people watched Susan's programme from then on.  
 C) Anna's photographs appeared frequently in newspapers.  
 D) The number of viewers of her programme that day increased by millions.

### 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.

New England is an area of mountains, valleys and rivers. 1) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. A large part of New England is also 2) \_\_\_\_\_ farms and  
 farming lands. Yet New England is 3) \_\_\_\_\_. The farms are small. 4) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. It also happens that 5) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. This soil has been worked and planted 6) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ it lost its value. Most New Englanders today work in factories 7) \_\_\_\_\_. In

these factories they make watches and clocks, shoes, clothing, 8) \_\_\_\_\_, leather goods, etc. New England workmen are 9) \_\_\_\_\_ in making any of these things. This skill is often 10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## Model Test Two

## 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 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.

1. A) At a post office.  
B) At an airport.  
C) At a library.  
D) In a bus.
2. A) In a fortnight.  
B) In two days.  
C) In a month.  
D) In three weeks.
3. A) 7:40.      B) 8:20.  
C) 7:20.      D) 8:40.
4. A) Get medical advice.  
B) Find a better doctor.  
C) Become a doctor.  
D) Calm down a little.
5. A) Salesman and customer.  
B) Teacher and student.  
C) Landlady and lodger.  
D) Secretary and boss.
6. A) Her key is found.  
B) She has lost her bag.  
C) She can't open her drawer.  
D) She has not any paper.
7. A) She thinks the man's idea is splendid.  
B) She does not believe what the man said.  
C) She liked the beach but she can't go there.  
D) She enjoys taking vacations from thinking.
8. A) A policeman.  
B) A army officer.  
C) A soldier.  
D) A passer-by.
9. A) Cold.  
B) Colder than ever.  
C) Warm.  
D) He doesn't know.
10. A) He had an earlier engagement.  
B) He was too busy at the moment.  
C) He didn't enjoy going out very much.  
D) He had something to prepare for.



## Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages 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 centre.

### Passage One

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

11. A) New York. C) San Francisco.  
B) Florida. D) Chicago.
12. A) Winter clothes. C) Summer clothes.  
B) Spring clothes. D) Sports suits.
13. A) Because he left the plane tickets on the piano.  
B) Because he wanted to play the piano during their vacation.  
C) Because he liked his piano.  
D) Because his wife wanted to bring the piano.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) In US boys and girls start school at 5.  
B) In US boys and girls leave secondary school at the same age.  
C) In US boys and girls may stay in school until 17.  
D) In US school age limit differs in different states.
15. A) They pay for their children's education instead of paying any tax.  
B) They pay for their children's education though they have paid tax.  
C) They ask the government to help.  
D) They ask the community to help.
16. A) Because he wants more money.  
B) Because he is not born of rich parents.  
C) Because his parents are unwilling to pay for his college expenses.  
D) Because he is asked to do so.

## 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,