



基于对大学英语四级考试题库分析的系列

最新版

大学英语四级考试 模拟试题及解析 (CET-4)

(另配英美专家朗读的听力理解录音磁带)

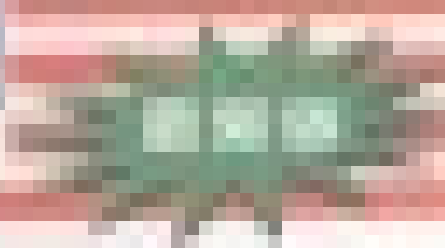
北京大学 索玉柱 博士 编著



朝華出版社



UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS



大學英語四級考試 模擬試題及解析

(K·E·T-4)

中國對外經濟貿易大學英語學院編

北京大學 鄧玉柱 博士 編譯



✖ ✖ ✖ ✖ ✖


于对大学英语四级考试题库分析的系列

最新版

大学英语四级考试 模拟试题及解析 (CET - 4)

(另配英美专家朗读的听力理解录音磁带)

北京大学 索玉柱 博士 编著

 朝華出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试模拟试题及解析/索玉柱编著. —北京:朝华出版社,2004.10
ISBN 7-5054-1070-9

I. 大... II. 索... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 101295 号

大学英语四级考试模拟试题及解析

作 者 索玉柱

策划编辑 田 辉 谭隆全

责任编辑 焦雅楠

责任印制 赵 岭

封面设计 东 方

出版发行 朝华出版社

地 址 北京市车公庄西路 35 号

邮政编码 100044

电 话 (010)68433166 (总编室)

(010)68413840/68433213 (发行部)

传 真 (010)88415258 (发行部)

印 刷 北京后沙峪印刷厂

经 销 全国新华书店

开 本 787 × 1092 毫米 1/16

字 数 312 千字

印 张 12.5

版 次 2004 年 10 月第 1 版 第 1 次印刷

版 别 平

书 号 ISBN 7-5054-1070-9/G · 0506

定 价 15.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究 · 印装有误 负责调换

前言

目前,市场上有关大学英语四、六级考试方面的辅导书已经很多了,但由于近年来高校的不断扩招,使得考生人数急剧增长,他们迫切需要高质量的、针对性强的考前模拟训练试题。为此,我们结合教学及考前辅导实践,并针对大学英语四级考试全国统考阅卷情况,精心编写了这本《大学英语四级考试模拟试题及解析》。

本书为参加大学英语四级考试的考生提供了精心编写的8套模拟试卷和2套最新的真题及解析。这8套模拟题内容新颖、覆盖面广,每套模拟题都涵括了大纲规定的测试题型,且模拟题的演练形式、时间、要求与难度都与现行四级考试相同。试题均有参考答案和详尽的分析解答,并配录音文字(另配外籍专家录音带),是参加大学英语四级考试的考生考前实战演练的首选模拟试题。附录的2套最新真题,编者对其做了详细的分析解答,考生可在做完8套模拟题的基础上,用这2套真题来进一步检验自己的复习成效。

考生在做题时应将心态调整到临战状态,严格按照规定不间断地进行120分钟的自主做题,以培养自己的时间观念和临场适应感。然后对照后面的解析找到自己的薄弱环节,有针对性地予以克服。希望本书能切实帮助考生全面提高自己的英语水平,顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

由于时间和编者水平所限,书中疏忽和不足之处在所难免,敬请各位专家和读者批评指正。

北京大学 索玉柱

于北大畅春园

目 录

大学英语四级考试模拟试题(一)	(1)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(二)	(12)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(三)	(22)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(四)	(33)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(五)	(43)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(六)	(53)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(七)	(63)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(八)	(73)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(一)参考答案	(83)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(84)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(二)参考答案	(92)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(93)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(三)参考答案	(101)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(102)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(四)参考答案	(111)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(112)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(五)参考答案	(119)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(120)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(六)参考答案	(127)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(128)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(七)参考答案	(135)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(136)
大学英语四级考试模拟试题(八)参考答案	(143)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(144)

附录:

大学英语四级考试 2004 年 1 月真题	(152)
大学英语四级考试 2004 年 6 月真题	(164)
大学英语四级考试 2004 年 1 月真题参考答案	(176)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(177)
大学英语四级考试 2004 年 6 月真题参考答案	(186)
听力录音材料与试题详解	(187)

大学英语四级考试模拟试题(一)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

[A] At the office.

[B] In the waiting room.

[C] At the airport.

[D] In a restaurant.

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 [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. [A] She went to it on her way to the hospital.
[B] She was there only briefly.
[C] She missed it.
[D] She bought something for her uncle.
2. [A] He is often late for meals.
[B] He is expecting a letter from abroad.
[C] He wrote to her mother last month.
[D] He is anxious to go back home.
3. [A] The man shouldn't be so anxious.
[B] She's already half an hour late.
[C] The man shouldn't wait to be interviewed.
[D] She's too nervous to calm down.
4. [A] A teacher.
[B] A student.
[C] A worker.
[D] A patient in a hospital.

5. [A] Spanish. [B] Chinese.
[C] English. [D] Japanese.
6. [A] Right after dinner. [B] The next day.
[C] Before dinner. [D] During dinner.
7. [A] The plane is crowded. [B] The plane is empty.
[C] The plane is late. [D] The plane is on time.
8. [A] Susan didn't like the movie.
[B] Susan's experiment report kept her busy.
[C] Susan didn't know how to write her experiment report.
[D] She didn't want to talk about her experiment paper.
9. [A] Alan is going to America, too.
[B] Alan has been to the cities all over the world.
[C] Alan likes going on vacation.
[D] Alan likes stamps from all over the world.
10. [A] The Best of Jazz. [B] Christmas Carols.
[C] Rock Music Collection. [D] Classical Favorites.

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] Ask for another girl.
[B] Exchange it for something useful.
[C] Return it to the giver.
[D] Keep it only.
12. [A] To make the marriage legal.
[B] To make the couple richer.
[C] To express our good wishes.
[D] To show the importance of marriage.
13. [A] Because he has to wait until he has three children.
[B] Because he has to make enough money for his wife's family.
[C] Because it is a necessary ceremony at marriage.
[D] Because it is a necessary type of gift to exchange at marriage.

Passage Two

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

14. [A] Under 18. [B] Under 16.
[C] Over 19. [D] Under 17.
15. [A] In a registry office.
[B] In a church.
[C] By a public announcement.
[D] Secretly with the company of two passers-by.
16. [A] Look carefully before one jumps.
[B] Think carefully before one makes any decision.
[C] Think carefully before they make the decision to get married.
[D] Take longer time to make up one's mind to divorce.

Passage Three

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

17. [A] Moods of people.
[B] Sleep and dreams.
[C] Effect of dreams.
[D] How to manipulate dreams.
18. [A] Scientists began to do researches on dreams 20 years ago.
[B] What happens in a dream is less significant than who appears.
[C] Man's emotion is affected by dreams and sleep.
[D] A sound sleep usually brings about a good mood.
19. [A] The less sleep people have, the better they perform.
[B] The fewer dream characters, the happier people are.
[C] The level of one's moods rises and falls according to his dream characters.
[D] The less dozy, the more clear-thinking.
20. [A] Science fiction. [B] Critical review.
[C] Science report. [D] Text book.

Part II

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

My sisters and I had cherished fine dreams of a home in the city, but when the Alcott family found itself in a small house at the South End with not a tree in sight, only a back yard to play in, and no money to buy any of the splendors before us, we children all rebelled and longed for the

country again.

Anna soon found little pupils, and trudged away each morning to her daily task, pausing at the corner to wave her hand to me in answer to my salute with the duster. My father went to his classes at his room downtown, mother to her all-absorbing poor, the little girls to school, and I, Louisa, was left to keep house, feeling like a caged seagull as I washed dishes and cooked in the basement kitchen where my prospect was limited to a procession of muddy boots.

Good drill, but very hard, and my only consolation was the evening reunion when all met with such varied reports of the day's adventures, we could not fail to find both amusement and instruction.

Father brought news from the upper world, and the wise, good people who adorned it; mother, usually much dilapidated(残破的,破烂的) because she would give away her clothes, with sad tales of suffering and sin from the darker side of life; gentle Anna a modest account of her success as a teacher, for even at seventeen her sweet nature won all who knew her, and her patience quelled the most rebellious pupil.

My reports were usually a mixture of the tragic and the comic, and the children poured their small joys and woes into the family bosom where comfort and sympathy were always to be found.

21. The main impression we get from this reading is that the Alcott were _____.

- [A] a family with lots of serious problems
- [B] an extremely poor family
- [C] a happy, united family
- [D] a family that should have remained in the country

22. Louisa's mother occupied herself with _____.

- [A] students
- [B] housework
- [C] poor people
- [D] her husband and children

23. Anna was a successful teacher because _____.

- [A] she had a strong sense of discipline
- [B] she was extremely intelligent
- [C] she knew her subjects well
- [D] she had a wonderful disposition

24. Louisa's principal responsibility was _____.

- [A] to cook
- [B] to wash dishes
- [C] to run the house
- [D] to feed the seagulls

25. Louisa looked forward to _____.

- [A] everyone coming home in the evening
- [B] moving to the city
- [C] joining Anna at her school
- [D] keeping house during the day

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

More surprising, perhaps, than the current difficulties of traditional marriage is the fact that marriage itself is alive and thriving. As Skolnick notes, Americans are a marrying people; relative to Europeans, more of us marry and we marry at a younger age. Moreover, after a decline in the early 1970s, the rate of marriage in the United States is now increasing. Even the divorce rate needs to be taken in this premarrriage context: some 80 percent of divorced individuals remarry. Thus, marriage remains by far the preferred way of life for the vast majority of people in our society.

What has changed more than marriage is the nuclear family. Twenty-five years ago, the typical American family consisted of a husband, a wife, and two or three children. Now, there are many marriages in which couples have decided not to have any children. And there are many marriages where at least some of the children are from the wife's previous marriage, or the husband's, or both. Sometimes these children spend all of their time with one parent from the former marriage; sometimes they are shared between the two former spouses (配偶).

Thus, one can find every type of family arrangement. There are marriages without children; marriages with children from only the present marriage; marriages with "full-time" children from both the present and former marriages; marriages with "full-time" children from the present marriage and "part-time" children from former marriages. There are stepfathers, stepmothers, half-brothers, and half-sisters. It is not all that unusual for a child to have four parents and eight grandparents! These are enormous changes from the traditional nuclear family. But even so, even in the midst of all this, there remains one constant: Most Americans spend most of their adult lives married.

26. By calling American marrying people the author means that D.
- [A] Americans are more traditional than Europeans
 - [B] Americans expect more out of marriage than Europeans
 - [C] there are more married couples in U. S. A. than in Europe
 - [D] more of Americans, as compared with Europeans, prefer marriage and they accept it at a younger age
27. Divorced Americans B.
- [A] prefer the way they live
 - [B] will most likely remarry
 - [C] have lost faith in marriage
 - [D] are the vast majority of people in the society
28. Which of the following can be presented as the picture of today's American families? J
- [A] Many types of family arrangements have become socially acceptable.
 - [B] A typical American family consists of only a husband and a wife.
 - [C] Americans prefer to have more kids than before.
 - [D] There are no nuclear families any more. Q
29. "Part-time" children . ✓

- [A] spend some of their time with their half-brothers and some of their time with their half-sisters
- [B] spend all of their time with one parent from the previous marriage
- [C] are shared between the two former spouses
- [D] cannot stay with "full-time" children

30. Even though great changes have taken place in the structure of American families,

- [A] the vast majority of Americans still have faith in marriage
- [B] the functions of marriage remain unchanged
- [C] most Americans prefer a second marriage
- [D] all of the above

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

"High tech" and "state of the art" are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980s. Because of improvement in technology, people could buy many new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computers, microwave ovens, etc.

"State of the art" is something that is as modern as possible: It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is "state of the art" is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

"State of the art" is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years to describe the best and most modern way of doing something.

Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970s. The reason was the computer revolution.

Every computer company claimed that its products were "state of the art".

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression "state of the art" became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be "state of the art".

31. What is the purpose of the passage?

- [A] To tell how "high tech" and "state of the art" have developed.
- [B] To give examples of high tech.
- [C] To tell what "high tech" and "state of the art" are.
- [D] To describe very modern technology.

32. What can we infer from the passage?

- [A] American stores could provide new kinds of products to the people.
- [B] High tech describes a technology that is not traditional.

[C] "State of the art" is not as popular as ~~high~~ tech".

[D] A wooden plough pulled by oxen is "state of the art".

33. All the following examples are high tech EXCEPT _____.

[A] a microwave oven

[B] a home computer

[C] a hand pump

[D] a satellite

34. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

[A] Since the computer revolution, the expression "state of the art" has become popular.

[B] "State of the art" means something that is the best one can buy.

[C] With the rapid development of computer technology, state of the art computer may easily become out of date.

[D] All kinds of products are "state of the art" nowadays.

35. The best title for the passage is _____.

[A] Computer Technology

[B] High Tech and State of the Art

[C] Most Advanced Technology

[D] Two New Expressions

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The size and location of the world's deserts are always changing. Over millions of years, as climates alter and mountains rise, new dry and wet areas emerge, but within the last hundred years, deserts have been increasing at a frightening speed. This is partly because of natural changes, but those most responsible for creating deserts are men.

In the nineteenth century some people living in the English colonies in Australia introduced rabbits into the continent from England. Today there are millions of rabbits that eat every plant in sight. The great desert that is in the center of Australia is growing, partly due to the rabbits.

Agriculture was first begun in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley, but today the land there is a desert. In dry areas, people plant crops on land that is poor and arid (寸草不生的). When there are one or two years of drought, vegetation dies, the wind blows the top soil away and the land becomes a desert. Goats, sheep and camels eat every plant they can find.

In developing countries people mostly use wood for cooking and heating. They cut down trees for fuel. But a tree cools the land under it and keeps the sun off smaller plants. As the leaves fall, they enrich the soil. When trees disappear, smaller plants die and only sand remains. Yet people need fuel, animals and crops in order to live.

Men can make deserts, but they also can prevent them from getting bigger. Algeria is planting a green belt of trees along the edge of Sahara Desert to stop the sand.

But deserts still threaten the world. Can we stop the spread of the world's deserts and save the land that is essential to mankind? Yes, we can. And we must.

36. This passage is mainly about B.

[A] the size and location of deserts

- [B] the spread of deserts
- [C] ways to prevent the deserts from spreading
- [D] natural changes of the deserts

37. Within the last hundred years, the size and location of the world's deserts are always changing because of _____. *B*
- [A] animals
 - [B] men
 - [C] spreading rabbits
 - [D] the changes of climates and mountains
38. According to this passage, which of the following DOESN'T contribute to the formation of the desert in the Tigris-Euphrates Valley? *A*
- [A] One or two years of drought destroy vegetation. *doesn't*
 - [B] The wind blows the top soil away.
 - [C] Millions of rabbits eat every plant in sight.
 - [D] Goats, sheep, and camels eat every plant they can find.
39. It is implied in the fourth paragraph that _____ of the first importance to people's life.
- [A] fuel is
 - [B] animals are
 - [C] crops are
 - [D] trees are
40. What is the writer's attitude towards bringing deserts under control?
- [A] Optimistic.
 - [B] Pessimistic.
 - [C] Sarcastic.
 - [D] Appreciative.

Part III

Vocabulary

(20 minutes)

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

41. Basketball is a(n) _____ subject at our school.
- [A] optional
 - [B] contemporary
 - [C] artificial
 - [D] temporary
42. The less you rely on painkillers now, the better it will be for your health _____.
- [A] for various reasons
 - [B] in the long run
 - [C] on second thought
 - [D] at full speed
43. His father gave him a bowl which had been _____ from generation to generation before his dead. *A*
- [A] handed down
 - [B] kept away
 - [C] stored up
 - [D] piled on
44. Can you please _____ the radio? I can't hear it very well.
- [A] turn up *A*
 - [B] turn into
 - [C] turn back
 - [D] turn away
45. Mary will _____ nothing if she doesn't work harder.
- [A] amount to
 - [B] amount for
 - [C] head for
 - [D] account for
46. He _____ all his life to the peace of world.
- [A] dedicated
 - [B] recommended
 - [C] constructed
 - [D] saved

47. Jane doesn't like cooking but she is very C about what she eats.
 [A] special [B] curious [C] particular [D] peculiar
48. It's interesting that John is handsome B his brother is so plain.
 [A] when [B] while [C] that [D] but
49. When you go abroad, the first thing you should do is to D yourself to the customs and manners there.
 [A] adopt [B] lead [C] contribute [D] adapt
50. She promised that she would take my advice about educational system into _____.
 [A] notice [B] amount [C] account [D] thought
51. The _____ meaning of what he said is so obscure that I can't make sure.
 [A] hidden [B] implied [C] advisedly [D] masked
52. Due to _____ to the sun for a long time, I'm so black now.
 [A] appearance [B] expansion [C] exhibition [D] exposure
53. Don't believe what he says. He is B a swindler.
 [A] but for [B] nothing but [C] anything but [D] rather than
54. The headmaster made a _____ speech at the opening ceremony of the sports meeting, which encouraged the sportsmen greatly. D
 [A] interesting [B] flat [C] tedious [D] vigorous
55. Mr. Smith has to move to another place because he can't _____ the noise which his neighbour made. B
 [A] tolerate [B] undergo [C] sustain [D] resist
56. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.
 [A] harmed [B] damaged [C] hurt [D] spoiled
57. _____ my daughter studies hard, I don't take too much care of scores.
 [A] So long as A [B] So far as [C] As well as [D] As soon as
58. His talk _____ some stories which took place long time ago.
 [A] reminds me to [B] remembers me of [C] remember me to [D] reminds me of
59. All the details should be carefully checked. Nothing should be C.
 [A] taken for granted [B] taken notice of
 [C] taken delight in [D] take into consideration
60. The corpse has already _____, leaving only the skeleton intact.
 [A] deficient [B] spoiled [C] defective [D] decayed
61. He feels very _____ because he didn't find a better-paid job.
 [A] suppressed [B] depressed [C] compressed [D] oppressed
62. Due to busying making money all the time, he is _____ of the study of his only daughter.
 [A] negligent [B] illiterate [C] innocent [D] ignorant
63. He is so _____ that he never listens to advice and works in his own way all the time.
 [A] strict [B] particular [C] objective [D] stubborn
64. Every citizen should have the _____ obligation to defend the mother-land when she is

encroached on.

[A] sacred [B] obedient [C] obscure [D] secret

65. His attitude to work is B; nobody can doubt it.

[A] beside the question [B] without question
[C] out of question [D] in question

66. He had taken your umbrella by D.

[A] error [B] blunder [C] shortcoming [D] mistake

67. Some of the employees are asked to leave the factory if their work is not A.

[A] satisfactory [B] satisfied [C] satisfies [D] satisfying

68. C the accident, he would haven't been late, which made the boss so angry.

[A] Besides [B] Save for [C] But for [D] Except for

69. It took me fifty minutes to C the boss of my reason for being late is that the bus had been late.

[A] persuade [B] advice [C] believe [D] convince

70. There are more and more customers who like to A about prices when buying goods.

[A] bargain [B] dispute [C] consult [D] debate

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]. 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.

The horse and carriage is a thing of the past, but love and marriage are still with us and still closely interrelated. Most American marriages, 71 first marriages uniting young people, are the result of mutual attraction and affection 72 than practical considerations.

In the United States, parents do not 73 marriages for their children. Teenagers begin dating in high school and usually find mates through their own academic and social 74.

75 young people feel free to choose their friends from 76 groups, most choose a mate of similar 77.

This is due in part to parental guidance. Parents cannot 78 spouses (配偶) for their children, but they can usually 79 choices by voicing disapproval of someone they consider unsuitable.

80, marriages between members of different groups (interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are 81, probably because of the greater mobility of today's youth and the fact that they are 82 by fewer prejudices than their parents. Many young people leave their hometowns to attend college, serve in the armed forces, 83 pursue a career in a bigger city.

Once away from home and family, they are more 84 to date and marry outside their own social group.

In mobile American society, interclass marriages are neither 85 nor astonishing. Interfaith

marriages are 86 the rise, especially between *Protestants* (基督教徒) and *Catholics* (天主教徒). On the other hand, interracial marriages are still very 87. It can be difficult for interracial couples to find a place to live, maintain friendships, and 88 a family. Marriages between people of different national 89 (but the same race and religion) have been commonplace here 90 colonial times.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 71. [A] specially | [B] naturally | [C] particularly | [D] fortunately |
| 72. [A] more | [B] rather | [C] less | [D] better |
| 73. [A] arrange | [B] engage | [C] manage | [D] propose |
| 74. [A] position | [B] association | [C] contract | [D] contacts |
| 75. [A] Since | [B] Though | [C] If | [D] Hence |
| 76. [A] separate | [B] identical | [C] independent | [D] different |
| 77. [A] background | [B] situation | [C] circumstance | [D] condition |
| 78. [A] oppose | [B] reject | [C] select | [D] approve |
| 79. [A] influence | [B] make | [C] afford | [D] provide |
| 80. [A] Therefore | [B] However | [C] Moreover | [D] Likewise |
| 81. [A] declining | [B] prohibiting | [C] increasing | [D] reducing |
| 82. [A] restrained | [B] retained | [C] reserved | [D] restricted |
| 83. [A] but | [B] or | [C] so | [D] otherwise |
| 84. [A] likely | [B] possible | [C] reluctant | [D] lonely |
| 85. [A] scarce | [B] risky | [C] rare | [D] rigid |
| 86. [A] in | [B] at | [C] for | [D] on |
| 87. [A] normal | [B] uncommon | [C] ordinary | [D] unite |
| 88. [A] raise | [B] settle | [C] grow | [D] unite |
| 89. [A] source | [B] convention | [C] origin | [D] immigrant |
| 90. [A] since | [B] for | [C] in | [D] during |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **The Unbalanced Nutrition of Chinese People**. You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 中国人营养问题的现状;
2. 营养不均衡的危害;
3. 你对于这个问题的意见。