

根据国家教委

最新考试大纲

编著

大学英语 专项训练

[四 级]

北京大学

雨田 林朋 著

大学英语等级考试精华与命题走势

中华工商联合出版社

大学英语专项训练

「四级模拟」

主编：北京大学外国语学院 雨田 林朋

策划：大学英语四级考试命题研究组

中华工商联合出版社

责任编辑：郭敬梅 王国瑞

封面设计：傅光

版式设计：郭志科

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

四级模拟试题 / 雨田, 林朋主编, —北京: 中华工商联合出版社 2000.8

(大学英语四六级专项训练丛书)

ISBN 7 - 80100 - 704 - 2

I. 四… II. ①雨…②林… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—试题 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2000) 第 69075 号

中华工商联合出版社 出版、发行

北京东城区东直门外新中街 11 号

邮编: 100027 电话: (010) 64153909

广州市番禺印刷有限公司印刷

新华书店总经销

787×1092 毫米 1/16 印张 6.25 字数 150千字

2000年9月第1版 2000年9月第1次印刷

印数: 1-8000册

ISBN7 - 80100 - 704 - 2/G · 243

本册定价: 6.80元

全套定价: 68.00元

(本书配1盒超长高品质录音磁带 定价: 7.00元)

目 录

Test One	1
Test Two	17
Test Three	29
Test Four	41
Test Five	53
参考答案及注释	65



试卷代号：

A

大学英语四级模拟试题

Simulated College English Test 1

(Band Four)

试 题 册

注 意 事 项

- 一. 将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和试卷二上，将本试卷代号划在答题纸上。
- 二. 试卷一答题纸和试卷二均不得带出考场，考试结束监考人员收卷后考生才可离开。
- 三. 仔细阅读题目的说明。
- 四. 在90分钟内做完试卷一上的 Part I 至 Part III 及试卷二上的 Part IV，90分钟后监考人员收取答题纸和试卷一，然后考生再做试卷二上的作文题，作文题答题时间为30分钟。全部考试时间为120分钟，不得拖延时间。
- 五. 多项选择题的答案一定要划在答题纸上，凡是写在试卷一上的答案一律无效。试卷二上的题目答案直接写在试卷二上。
- 六. 多项选择题每题只能选一个答案；如多选，则该题无分。选定答案后，用HB浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是：[A] [B] [C] [D]，使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度，浓度要盖过字母底色。
- 七. 如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

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 blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.*

Example: You will hear:

Man: So, you'll take the cream at four pounds five, the pills are five pounds thirty and then, um, this is thirty-five pence. That's nine pounds ninety-five.

Woman: Sorry. I think perhaps it's nine pounds seventy-five.

Question: How much will the woman pay?

You will read: A) Nine pounds seventy.

B) Nine pounds seventy-five.

C) Nine pounds ninety-five.

D) Seven pounds ninety.

From the conversation we know that the man is calculating the price for the items that the woman wants to buy. The man thinks that the woman should pay nine pounds ninety-five, while the woman thinks that she should pay nine pounds seventy-five. However, neither of the two is correct. The woman has to pay nine pounds seventy. Therefore, A) "Nine pounds seventy" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and blacken it with a pencil.

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

- A) She thinks that the job is very easy for her.

B) She thinks that the job is very difficult for her.

C) She thinks that her job is to make cakes.

D) She does not want to do job because she thinks that it is too easy.
- A) The woman does not like the professor's lecture at all.

B) The woman thinks that the professor's lecture is very instructive.

C) The woman was late for the professor's lecture and she regrets it very much.

D) The woman decides that she will often attend the professor's lecture.
- A) She is very willing to have supper with the man.

B) She is very willing to have supper with the man but she has already an appointment.

C) She is not likely to go with him for supper.

D) She will not have supper with the man because she hates him.
- A) They are going to a concert.

B) They are going to attend a very important conference.

- C) They are going to the cinema.
 D) They are going to the school hospital.
5. A) She thinks it is really very hot today.
 B) She thinks it is not so hot as the man thinks.
 C) She partly agrees with the man.
 D) She does not know for sure whether it is hot today.
6. A) The woman complains about the noise from her next door.
 B) The woman complains about the piano.
 C) The woman complains about the bad quality of the piano.
 D) The woman thinks that the performance is a failure.
7. A) She prefers McDonald's to Kentucky.
 B) She dislikes both McDonald's and Kentucky.
 C) She prefers Kentucky to McDonald's.
 D) She hates to cook.
8. A) in a restaurant.
 B) in a bookshop.
 C) in a fashion store.
 D) in a hospital.
9. A) The man is the son of the woman.
 B) The man is the husband of the woman.
 C) The man is the student of the woman.
 D) The man is the boss of the woman.
10. A) 449324.
 B) 343290.
 C) 401434.
 D) 401424.

Section B

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage three times. During the first reading, you should listen carefully for a general idea of the whole passage. Then listen to the passage again. When the first part of the passage is being read, you should fill in the missing word during the pause at each blank. After listening to the second part of the passage you are required to write down the main points according to what you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read the third time you can check what you have written.*

That word drama has been _____ S1 _____; it has been overworked and twisted to strange uses in these days of dolorous _____ S2 _____; but it must do service again here, _____ S3 _____ in the restricted sense of the word, but because some tears may perhaps be shed intra et extra muros before it is over. Will any one

_____ S4 _____ understand it? It is _____ S5 _____. The only audience who could appreciate the results of close observation, the careful reproduction of _____ S6 _____, are dwellers between the heights of Montrouge and Montmartre, in a vale of crumbling stucco watered by streams of black mud, a vale of sorrows which are real and joys too often hollow; but this audience is so accustomed to terrible sensations, that only some unimaginable and well-nigh impossible woe could _____ S7 _____ there. Now and again there are tragedies so awful and so grand by reason of the complication of virtues and vices that bring them about, that egotism and selfishness are forced to pause and are moved to pity; but the impression that they receive is like a luscious fruit, soon consumed. _____ S8 _____, like the car of Juggernaut, is scarcely stayed perceptibly in its progress by a heart less easy to break than the others that lie in its course; this also is broken, and Civilization continues on her course triumphant. And you, too, will do the like; _____ S9 _____ will sink back among the cushions of your armchair, and say to yourself, "Perhaps this may amuse me." You will read the story of Father Goriot's secret woes, and, dining thereafter with an unspoiled appetite, will lay the blame of _____ S10 _____ upon the writer, and accuse him of exaggeration, of writing romances. Ah! once for all, this drama is neither a fiction nor a romance! ALL IS TRUE, - so true, that every one can discern the elements of the tragedy in his own house, perhaps in his own heart.

【Part II】 Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are four 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.*

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Without memory, life as we know it would vanish. We would have no names, hold no beliefs, harbor no knowledge of ecstasy, grief, or love. In order to know anything at all, we are utterly dependent on the enigmatic process by which the brain stores and retrieves information.

However the brain works, one thing is for sure: It's nothing so tidy as a computer, video-tape, or any other piece of hardware our minds are yet capable of conceiving. Where a computer encodes data in strings of 0s and 1s, the brain forms ephemeral patterns of chemical and electrical impulses. Where computers record information in serial order like an index-card file, the human brain creates sprawling interconnections, more than hundred billion nerve cells each connect to hundreds of thousands of others to form a billion connections. The human brain is at once far more fallible and far more extraordinary than any mechanical device; from single lock of hair, it can reconstruct an entire love story. The mind can make leaps of insight no computer can, yet is woefully prone to distorting, inventing, and forgetting.

Scans that chart increased and decreased blood flows through the brain show that memories are not localized the way computers are. There are some local "specialties": Different groups of nerve cells come alive to

process irregular versus regular verbs, pictures of camels versus pictures of wrenches, an object's color versus an object's use. But a single memory or thought triggers many different parts of the brain simultaneously. When information about the world pours in from the senses, chemical messengers that link nerve impulses from one brain cell to another flood through the brain. As the same input is repeated, the chemical connections are reinforced; the same signals can race more quickly to their destinations and be recognized as something that all these cells have experienced before. Daniel Alkon, a brain researcher at the National Institutes of Health, hypothesizes that a stored memory exists as a series of chemical alterations that have marked a particular 'ensemble' of neurons. The vast number of interconnections within each ensemble may explain why even a fragment of memory — a word, a color, a smell — can trigger the whole.

11. According to the passage, which one of the following would happen if there was no memory?
- A) We would have difficulty in telling one person from another.
 - B) We would be indifferent to our parents and friends.
 - C) We would be like machines and computers.
 - D) Life would be rather difficult for the entire human race.
12. Which one of the following statement is true according to the passage?
- A) The human brain works as tidily and smoothly as a computer.
 - B) The structure of the human brain is very simple.
 - C) The human brain always makes mistakes; therefore, it cannot surpass a computer.
 - D) The human brain can do many extraordinary things that no computer can do.
13. The reason for the author's saying that the human memories are not localized in the same way as computers is that _____.
- A) Computers are man-made machines
 - B) There is an uneven blood flow through the brain
 - C) Computers do not have memories at all
 - D) Not mentioned in the passage
14. Which one of the following is not correct according to the passage?
- A) The operation of the human brain involves chemical processes.
 - B) The operation of the human brain involves the nervous system.
 - C) The operation of the human brain involves imagination and emotions.
 - D) The operation of the human brain sometimes involves previous experience.
15. The reason the human brain is capable of free association is that _____.
- A) Each neurons in the brain is extensively connected to a vast number of others
 - B) The human brain is well trained and it has undergone a very long history of evolution
 - C) Human beings can think very freely in verbal forms
 - D) The human brain can memorize large number of words that are interconnected to one another

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Although time has brought many changes in banking methods, the American commercial bank still offers the services originally provided by the first commercial banks in London and Amsterdam. However, there are many more commercial banks today than there were in the past, and they offer their services to private citizens as well as to business and government.

Although the ordinary full service commercial bank accepts savings deposit, there are also banks called savings banks that specialize in individual savings accounts.

A service available only at commercial banks is the checking account. It allows customers to deposit, withdraw, and transfer their money whenever they want to do so. When a person puts his money into a checking account, he receives blank forms called cheques.

If he wants to withdraw some of his money or transfer it to someone else, he fills out the cheque. He gives the cheque to the person to whom the money is to go (the payee). The payee can cash the cheque to get the money, or he can deposit the cheque in his own bank account. The money is deducted from the account of the person who wrote the cheque and is added to the account of the payee.

A cheque is not money in itself. It is simply an order to the bank to pay money.

Because a person can withdraw or transfer his money from the bank without previous notice, by presenting a demand in the form of a cheque, money in checking accounts is sometimes called demand deposits.

In the United States at the beginning of 1970, there were more than 33,800 banks offices, managed by 13,660 different banking organizations. Their total assets (money and property) came to \$531,800,000,000. This was equal to over \$2,500 for each man, woman, and child in the United States.

Commercial banks in the United States are of two types: national and state banks. Before a bank can carry on business, it must have a charter, or license to operate. If the bank is chartered by the federal government, it is called a national bank. State banks must be chartered by the state in which they are located. With one major exception, the Bank of California, commercial banks are permitted to operate in only one state. In many states banks are also strictly limited in the number of branches they can establish. When a bank receives its charter, it agrees to obey the banking rules and regulations of the state or federal government.

16. Which one of the following statements about today's commercial bank is not true?

- A) Commercial banks originated in England and Holland.
- B) There have been a lot of changes in the commercial banks.
- C) The number of commercial banks of today is increasing.
- D) Commercial banks offer services only to governments.

17. What service is available only at commercial banks?

- A) individual savings.
- B) business savings.
- C) checking account.
- D) not mentioned.

18. According to the passage, what can a customer do at a commercial bank?

- A) He can withdraw and transfer his money at his own will.

- B) He can ask more than what he has saved if he can repay the bank in time.
 C) He can change the rate of interest at any time.
 D) He does not necessarily have to know the exact details of his money.
19. Which one of the following is true according to the passage?
 A) All commercial banks in America are allowed to operate only in the state where they are located.
 B) Commercial banks in the United States can establish as many branches as they wish.
 C) There is only one national commercial bank in the United States.
 D) Commercial banks in the United States should obey the banking regulations and rules.
20. Which one of the following can be the title of the passage?
 A) Checking Accounts.
 B) Commercial Banks in the United States.
 C) Business Savings.
 D) Personal Savings.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

People regard language as primarily a visual entity, but of course it is not. Yeats said of one of his poems, "I made it out of a mouthful of air." Language is just a mouthful of air, which we shape by instinctively knowing what to do with our tongues and teeth and palates. But there is not much going on there when you come to think of it. The apparatus we use for speech is so limited, and all we have is this air that's coming up from the lungs, flying off into the outer atmosphere. To make what we have made out this meager endowment is quite interesting.

Even so, people often praise the English language for the wrong reasons. Last year, we saw the Oxford English Dictionary — which is a colossal achievement really — brought out on compact disc, the whole 20 volumes. Well, you admire this. You sit down in wonder. But you wonder also if you can really cope with its increasing richness, the English language is being augmented every year by about four hundred new words. We cannot cope. We are drowning in the plethora. It's far better to possess a small vocabulary that you use properly rather than a big vocabulary with which you are a bit impressionistic. There is a danger for the English language to be known rather inexactly.

History shows how desperately language changes — how the only thing that survives is some rough idea about the form of the word. The word silly is a good example. Back in Anglo-Saxon times, you had saelig. It meant "holy". But it gradually deteriorated, the pejorative element crept in, and the word became lower and lower in its meaning. So "silly" is something you throw away, whereas "holy" is the highest thing there is. When we see Shakespeare on the stage, we think we understand his work, but often we don't. Anthony Hopkins was playing King Lear a short while ago in London, and there came a point when he screamed out against politicians. The audience went, "Mmmm," sympathetically, of course. But politician meant a Jesuit [阴险的人, 伪善的人]. We are totally out of touch with what Shakespeare actually meant the meaning of the word is what it means today.

21. Which one of the following statements is true according to this passage?
- A) Language is no more than a visual entity.
 - B) The author quotes Yeats in asserting that language is a mouthful of air.
 - C) There are so many apparatuses used for speech that we can not investigate them thoroughly.
 - D) Language is an interesting combination of visual entity and a mouthful of air.
22. What does the author think of the English language?
- A) English is a rotten language that doesn't deserve any praise.
 - B) What English needs is improvement rather than useless praises.
 - C) English is a good language, but many praises for it go a wrong way.
 - D) No one can praise English properly, because English is so rich and great.
23. According to the passage, what is the author's attitude toward the 20-volume Oxford English Dictionary?
- A) This is a great achievement for the English language, but it is of no great avail to the ordinary English speakers and learners.
 - B) Such a massive dictionary is a waste of money and effort.
 - C) This dictionary is so great that it provides a very large vocabulary and everyone can turn to it in order to learn exact English.
 - D) The dictionary shouldn't collect so many new words in it, for it may confuse the ordinary readers and users.
24. What does the author want to prove by citing the example of the change in meaning of the word "silly"?
- A) Language changes desperately and it worsens.
 - B) Language changes so greatly that sometimes one word could mean what is opposite to its original meaning.
 - C) As far as language change is concerned, the change in the meaning of the word "silly" is an unusual example.
 - D) Language change doesn't mean the change in word forms, but in word meanings.
25. What does the author think of the audience who admired King Lear's reproach of politicians?
- A) The audience are intelligent people who can understand Shakespearean English.
 - B) The audience can echo with Shakespeare for his hatred of hypocrites.
 - C) The audience couldn't understand King Lear's words, but they pretended they did.
 - D) The audience misunderstood "politicians" for "evil statesmen", which, however, means a hypocrite in Shakespearean texts.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There are many people who would like to insist that only human beings are capable of feeling the emotion of love. However, there are many more people, usually pet owners, who feel that they not only love their pets, but that their pets love them in return. This is only one, but a very important, benefit of owning a pet. All of us want to enjoy good health. Thousands of articles are written in newspapers and magazines giving advice of all types as to what people should be doing if they wish to improve their chances of having good health. Most

often this advice includes suggestions that we should eat right, exercise, take vitamins and get a pet. Why get a pet? Because more and more studies are showing that people who have pets are healthier, both physically and mentally, than those who don't. Right now more than half of the households in the United States have a companion animal. That includes 51 million dogs, 56 million cats, 45 million birds, and other small animals.

Besides the obvious things, like being cute, interesting to watch, and a lot of fun, pets do more for us than we often realize. If you now have or have ever had a pet, you know how wonderful it is to have someone there for you, no matter how you look, how you are dressed, or what you are doing. Pets love you unconditionally and don't require brilliant conversation. A simple "good boy" and a pat on the head or scratch under the chin is enough for them. They will find ways to let you know their appreciation of your praise, whether it is by wagging their tails, rubbing against you, purring, or simply looking at you with adoring eyes.

People who own pets often remark on what good company they are and what fun they have together. Pet experts and researchers identify many other additional benefits that come with pet ownership or interaction. In addition to those mentioned thus far, pets ease stress and anxiety, aid relaxation, provide a sense of security, and are a great diversion from troubles. One medical study showed that people's blood pressure would fall when they stroked their pets.

26. What is this passage mainly about?

- A) Whether the animals can feel the emotions of love.
- B) The benefits of owning a pet animals.
- C) Why people like to have pet animals.
- D) What the pets can do for their owners.

27. Why does health advisors suggest that one own a pet in order to get good health?

- A) Because it is shown by studies that pet owners are healthier than those who don't have any pet.
- B) Because it is a fashion in the United States to get pets.
- C) Because the love of your pets will make you have a high spirit.
- D) Because feeding animals is an exercise that will make you healthier.

28. What kind of love can you get from your pets according to the passage?

- A) The pets will return your love on the condition that you talk to them warmly.
- B) The pets will love you in an inexpressible way, because they don't know how to show it.
- C) The pets will love you devotedly, and they will find ways to react to your appreciation happily.
- D) The pets will love those who often show appreciation for them.

29. Which one of the following cannot be regarded as the benefit of owning pets?

- A) Pets can be good company and let you forget loneliness.
- B) Pets will ease stress and anxiety, and make you relax after work.
- C) Pets are usually interesting to watch and bring your life a lot of fun.
- D) Pets will bring you good luck and divert you from troubles.

30. What does the author think is the greatest benefit of owning pets?

- A) To have a great deal of fun in everyday life.

- B) To find good company and ease stress and solitude.
- C) To help you improve your chances of having good health.
- D) To follow the fashion and do as the noble do.

【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 sentences. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

31. In spite of my ____, she still remains doubtful about what I have said.
- A) assurance
 - B) insurance
 - C) reassurances
 - D) ensurance
32. The old man ____ the girl on her beautifulness and this please her greatly.
- A) complemented
 - B) supplemented
 - C) complimented
 - D) accomplishment
33. The audience was deeply impressed by the ____ performance of the violinist.
- A) gracious
 - B) graceful
 - C) grateful
 - D) graphic
34. The old man had been miraculously ____ of his cancer.
- A) treated
 - B) healed
 - C) examined
 - D) prescribed
35. Since Mr. Gregory came to teach us, we have made ____ progress.
- A) conscious
 - B) conspicuous
 - C) conscientious
 - D) convincing
36. The factories of this city are mainly ____ in the northern region.
- A) distributed
 - B) contributed
 - C) depicted
 - D) surrounded
37. His illness probably ____ his carelessness in the choice of food.
- A) stemmed from
 - B) resulted in
 - C) produced
 - D) due to
38. This novel ____ of five chapters.
- A) consists of
 - B) makes up of
 - C) comprises in
 - D) composes of
39. We have planned to go on a picnic today, but ____ the rain we have to cancel it.
- A) in the light of
 - B) because
 - C) concerning
 - D) as a result

40. After a long day's work, it is really ___ to take a hot bath.
 A) a luxury B) luxuriousness
 C) luxury D) luxuriance
41. ___ difficult this may be, I will try my best to accomplish it.
 A) Whatever B) Wherever
 C) Whenever D) However
42. Her parents were ___ to have died when she was still in her infancy.
 A) related B) associated
 C) supposed D) likely
43. He is the funniest man ___ in the world.
 A) I know B) I have known
 C) I had known D) I knew
44. You can't ___ to ignore these problems. They can be very fatal.
 A) afford B) refuse
 C) provide D) reject
45. I wrote down what he had said on the paper ____.
 A) until I forget it B) lest I should forget it
 C) in case that I will forget it D) under the condition I forget it
46. Under such circumstances, what can we do ___?
 A) but to sit and wait B) but sit and wait
 C) but to sit and to wait D) but sitting and waiting
47. His work is ___ perfect. I really admire him.
 A) anything but B) nothing but
 C) only but D) all but
48. It's ___ bloody murder to rob the poor beggar of the only three cents that he had.
 A) not less than B) no less than
 C) no more than D) nothing less than
49. It is said that the truth always ___ with the minority group.
 A) lies in B) is due to
 C) composes D) rests with
50. Many a student ___ absent today and this rather irritated the teacher.
 A) must have been B) was
 C) were D) should have been
51. It seems that smoking didn't ___ his health, and it had no ___ on him at all.
 A) affect, effect B) effect, affect
 C) effect, affectation D) influence, affect
52. No one wished the war ___ but it did.
 A) break out B) would break out

- C) would have broken out D) had broken out
53. If you can't stop drinking, your health will ____.
- A) deteriorate B) worse
C) bad D) weak
54. My pager is beeping all the time today. It is becoming a(n) ____.
- A) difficulty B) embarrassment
C) nutrition D) nuisance
55. A good housewife always knows how to spend money in a(n) ____ way.
- A) economic B) economical
C) financial D) commercial
56. Both of these dictionaries are good, but I can only afford ____.
- A) neither of them B) either ones
C) either of them D) neither ones
57. In the western countries, friends who take the same bus usually pay their ____ separately.
- A) fees B) fares
C) bill D) bills
58. "Would you mind opening the window for a while?"
" ____ . I'm afraid I will catch a cold."
- A) No, I can't B) I will not.
C) Yes, I do. D) I'm sorry, I don't.
59. The linguist placed more ____ on linguistic form than meaning.
- A) emphasis B) emphases
C) concerns D) interest
60. He is a florist who is good at ____ beautiful flowers.
- A) feeding B) cultivating
C) raising D) producing

【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) on the right side of the paper. 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 center.

This morning, after I got out of the bath, I tried to shake myself 61 . Fear not: you are to be 62 the details of my daily ablutions (洗浴). I simply record one symptom of my irreversible (不可逆转的) metamorphosis (变形, 变化) - the gradual assumption of the characteristics of Buster, my 63 .

I flatter myself that I have avoided the romantic error of 64 him like a human being. But he treats me like a dog.

Buster and I have always had a lot 65. I enjoy being one of the pack, though from time to time I have wished I could be the leader. I take consolation from the characteristics that unite us rather than his divisive determination to dominate me by chewing my hand, leaping uninvited onto my lap and putting a restraining paw on my foot when he thinks I am 66 to move.

Both of us fall asleep in cars, bolt our food and are easily 67 by television. Like me, he is allergic to cats, a bond that unites us 68 a difference of symptoms - my eyes smart and I sneeze, while he goes fighting mad. Most important of all, although we look aggressive, deep down inside we are equally soft and lovable. Ignore us and we perform until we 69 your attention. Give us a biscuit and we are yours.

The 70 that strangers most admire in Buster are 71 my emulation (仿效). I cannot make my ears stand 72, grow a sleek bridle coat or (even with the aid of contact lenses) acquire limpid brown eyes. On me, a wet nose is not 73 as a sign of health. No one has ever congratulated me 74 the frequency and thoroughness with which I clean my feet.

But it is not those minor attributes that I wish to 75, I want to develop Buster's major virtues, which he exhibits from the very start of the day.

The prospect of nothing more exciting than a walk in Green Park sends him mad with joy. He rolls on his back as a sign of 76 and kicks his legs 77 as a proof of ecstasy. He assumes that the hours 78 will be packed with pleasure. And the assumption makes it so. He is so happy 79 he makes me happy too. I wish I could spread the same message with 80 uninhibited enthusiasm.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 61. A) violently | B) away | C) dry | D) up |
| 62. A) spared | B) saved | C) absolved | D) skipped |
| 63. A) friend | B) lover | C) husband | D) dog |
| 64. A) dealing with | B) treating | C) handling | D) doing with |
| 65. A) to share | B) that likes | C) same | D) in common |
| 66. A) about | B) willing | C) shortly | D) prepared |
| 67. A) exhausted | B) disinterested | C) bored | D) terrified |
| 68. A) although | B) with | C) through | D) despite |
| 69. A) obtain | B) capture | C) pull | D) take |
| 70. A) components | B) qualities | C) parts | D) places |
| 71. A) within | B) above | C) beyond | D) for |
| 72. A) at one end | B) upward | C) sticking | D) on end |
| 73. A) though | B) regarded | C) valued | D) looked up |
| 74. A) on | B) for | C) with | D) in |
| 75. A) take | B) grasp | C) capture | D) assume |
| 76. A) madness | B) frenzy | C) delirium | D) fortune |
| 77. A) in the air | B) in the sky | C) to the air | D) toward the air |