

大学英语学习检测

主 编 贾笑然 吴劲秋

副主编 韩 伟 徐 键 乔 艳

编 委 宋占春 韩曙光 范洪涛

王永华 乔桂华 冯 雪

东 北 大 学 出 版 社

沈 阳

贾笑然 吴劲秋 2004

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语学习检测 / 贾笑然, 吴劲秋主编. — 沈阳: 东北大学出版社, 2005.9
ISBN 7-81054-986-3

I. 大… II. ①贾… ②吴… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 007088 号

出 版 者: 东北大学出版社

地址: 沈阳市和平区文化路 3 号巷 11 号

邮编: 110004

电话: 024—83687331 (市场部) 83680267 (社务室)

传真: 024—83680180 (市场部) 83680265 (社务室)

E-mail: neuph @ neupress.com

http: // www. neupress. com

印 刷 者: 沈阳市第六印刷厂

发 行 者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

幅面尺寸: 184mm×260mm

印 张: 11.875

字 数: 304 千字

出版时间: 2005 年 9 月第 2 版

印刷时间: 2005 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

责任编辑: 吴晶琦 刘宗玉

封面设计: 唐敏智

责任校对: 章 宏

责任出版: 秦 力

定 价: 16.00 元

本书是专门为参加大学英语四级考试的考生而设计，并严格按照大学英语四级考试大纲的要求而编写的，考点分布均匀，难易程度适中，能充分满足学生应试前训练的需要，使考生在做题的同时，既能掌握试题的类型，又能从中找出规律，做到在考场上游刃有余，发挥自如。

本书第一版自出版发行以来，深受广大在读大学生的喜爱，起到了很好的检测、辅助作用，十分有助于其英语水平的提高。随着时间的推移和形势的变化，书的格局和部分内容略显不妥，故我们决定修订第一版，对其做了较大幅度的调整和修改。这次修订，新增加 5 套近年的大学英语四级考试全真试题；对模拟试题，也有较多的增删；还修正了第一版中的疏漏与印刷错误。

全书共有 15 套试题，10 套模拟试题，5 套全真试题。10 套模拟试题均是严格按照四级考试真题的标准进行设计，优化组合而成，从题型设计到出题难度及覆盖面都准确反映了大纲的要求。

知识靠积累，学习靠方法，应试靠技巧。愿本书能引导考生把握方向，正确选择应试方法。祝考生如愿以偿。

编者

2005 年 6 月

Contents

Test 1	1
Test 2	12
Test 3	23
Test 4	34
Test 5	45
Test 6	56
Test 7	67
Test 8	79
Test 9	90
Test 10	102
Test 11 [*]	113
Test 12 [*]	125
Test 13 [*]	137
Test 14 [*]	148
Test 15 [*]	160

* 系近年的大学英语四级考试全真试题。

Test 1

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

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

1. A) They will take the train at 10 o'clock .
B) The train is overdue .
C) The train has arrived early .
D) The woman doesn't know when the train will come .
2. A) \$ 3.90 . B) \$ 3.50 . C) \$ 4.10 . D) \$ 5.00 .
3. A) At an art museum . B) In a store .
C) At a zoo . D) On a college campus .
4. A) It will stop soon . B) It will last for several days .
C) It will never stop . D) It only stops at this time of the year .
5. A) Monday and Tuesday . B) Monday and Friday .
C) Wednesday and Thursday . D) Monday and Thursday .
6. A) All right . B) Interesting . C) Not bad . D) Not satisfactory .
7. A) At a restaurant . B) In a hotel .
C) In an office . D) On a train .
8. A) The woman does not want to go to the concert .
B) The man wants to go out to dinner .
C) The man must go to the concert .
D) The woman wants to go the concert .
9. A) He hasn't taken more than one philosophy course .
B) He is a philosophy major .
C) He couldn't make any sense of his course .
D) He hasn't taken any philosophy course in that department .
10. A) By 5 o'clock . B) Late in the afternoon .
C) By 12 o'clock . D) Thursday night .

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) Requesting one's business card directly .
B) Accepting one's card but not continuing contact with him .
C) Putting one's business card in the card file .
D) Refusing a request for your business card directly .
12. A) Saying "Thank you" and putting it away .
B) Saying "Thank you" and examining it briefly .
C) Saying "Thank you" and putting it in your card file .
D) Saying "Thank you" and passing it to your secretary .
13. A) To recall one's name and title . B) To arrange the next meeting .
C) To recall the previous meeting . D) Both A and C .

Passage Two

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

14. A) Diet. B) Sleep .
C) Adequate living space . D) Stress .
15. A) They cannot sleep well . B) They cannot eat well .
C) They tend to bite each other . D) They tend to reproduce more .
16. A) Rats can populate rapidly .
B) Population explosion can lead to violence .
C) Over-crowdedness may have the same effect on man .
D) It is a natural law that animals live and die .

Passage Three

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

17. A) To buy a car . B) To joke with the bank .
C) To park her car in a safe place . D) To go to Europe on business .
18. A) \$ 15 .00 . B) \$ 15 .40 . C) \$ 50 .00 . D) \$ 50 .14 .
19. A) 1 week . B) 2 weeks . C) 3 weeks . D) 4 weeks .
20. A) The woman returned the loan on time .
B) The woman possessed a costly car .

- C) The woman borrowed a lot of money .
D) The woman was a multi-millionaire .

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 center .*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage .

National parties in the United States have generally been weak in structure and wary (慎重的) of ideology . Many writers have said that American parties are the least centralized in the world . However, the argument that parties have not represented significant differences in policy can be pushed too far . For example, in the last century, at least the Republican have been more committed than the Democrats to a market-oriented economy, while the Democrats have been more prepared to use government to address economic problems . Within both parties there had been wide variance on issues, but in general the Republican have been the more conservative and the Democrats the more liberal .

Both parties, however, have resisted reducing these tendencies in their social, economic, and moral belief systems to a rigid ideology . And neither, until recently, gave much authority in its national party structure .

At state and local levels, on the other hand, party organizations often achieved impressive levels of solidarity and internal discipline . Both Democrats and Republicans maintained powerful local political organizations in many cities and states .

Whatever their merits or demerits, the traditional organizations went into steep decline during the 1950s and 1960s . The old organizations lost the ability to maintain internal discipline . The share of voters regarding themselves as political independents, that is, people not affiliated (隶属于) with either of the major parties, rose .

There were several reasons for the loss of effectiveness of the major party organizations . Development of a welfare state administered by the federal government established some of the services that had formerly been distributed by the organizations as political favors . As recent immigrants became more educated they were less dependent on party workers . The inclusion of more state employees under civil service protection dried up some of the old wells of patronage (保护) . Growing unionization of public employees after 1960 struck an even more serious blow at the patronage system . Television brought candidates into voters ' living rooms, thereby antiquating some of the communication and education functions of party workers . Most of all, perhaps, the old

tribal differences associated with the parties began to seem irrelevant to members of generations that sought fresh identities .

21. What does the passage mainly discuss ?
- A) American political parties in the twentieth century .
 - B) The role of ideology in American politics .
 - C) The future direction of United States politics .
 - D) Difference between Republicans and Democrats .
22. According to the passage, what is true of the major political parties in the United States ?
- A) They are both generally conservative .
 - B) Party organizations have been stronger at the state level than at the national level .
 - C) Party organizations have increased their influence in 1950s .
 - D) Democrats have been stronger than Republicans at the national level .
23. The word “steep” (Line 1, Para . 4) is closest in meaning to _____ .
- A) characteristic
 - B) sharp
 - C) slow
 - D) predictable
24. The passage mentions all of the following as causes of the decline of political organizations in the United States EXCEPT _____ .
- A) increased numbers of immigrants
 - B) development of the welfare state
 - C) improved conditions for state workers
 - D) the influence of television
25. It can be inferred from the passage that _____ .
- A) Democrats are more committed than Republicans to a market-oriented economy
 - B) Republicans are more liberal than Democrats
 - C) Republicans and Democrats tend to be flexible on ideological questions
 - D) only Democrats have traditional political organizations

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage .

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market . More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another . Such business-to-business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they are looking for .

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability . “ Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the suppliers, ” says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research . Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners

who are given access to the company's private Intranet (企业内部互联网) .

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing . Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to “ pull ” customers to sites . In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to “ push ” information directly onto consumers . Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events . But push technology has earned the contempt (轻视) of many Web users . Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request . Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades . That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists .

But it is nearly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to past strategies to make money . A Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality (好客), and security will attract online customers . And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprises setting up shop in silicon . People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge .

26. We can learn from the first two paragraphs that _____ .

- A) Web business has been focusing on the expansion of market
- B) Web business is quite popular with companies
- C) Web transaction is possible only between companies which have access to each other's private intranet
- D) Web business is no longer in fashion now

27. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____ .

- A) two major shifts in Internet commerce is mentioned in this passage
- B) in some way, the Web acts as the pathway
- C) “ push ” technology enjoys low reputation among Web users
- D) many companies began to take the online plunge decades ago

28. In the view of Net purists, _____ .

- A) there should be no marketing messages in online culture
- B) money making should be given priority on the Web
- C) the Web should be able to function as the television set
- D) there should be no online commercial information without requests

29. The term “ past strategies ” (Line 1, Para .4) refers to _____ .

- A) interactivity, hospitality and security
- B) business-to-business sales
- C) “ push technology ”
- D) online marketing

30. The author's tone of writing this passage is _____ .

- A) pessimistic
- B) hopeful
- C) disappointed
- D) indifferent

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage .

A good modern newspaper is an extraordinary piece of reading . It is remarkable first for what it contains: the range of news from local crime to international politics, from sports to business to fashion to science, and the range of comment and special features (特写) as well, from editorial page to feature articles and interviews to criticism of books, art, theatre and music . A newspaper is even more remarkable for the way one reads it: never completely, never straight through, but always by jumping from here to there, in and out, glancing at one piece, reading another article all the way through, reading just a few paragraphs of the next . A good modern newspaper offers a variety to attract many different readers, but far more than any one reader is interested in . What brings this variety together in one place is its topicality (时事性), its immediate relation to what is happening in your world and your locality now . But immediacy and the speed of production that goes with it mean also that much of what appears in a newspaper has no more than transient (短暂的) value . For all these reasons, no two people really read the same paper: what each person does is to put together, out of the pages of that day's paper, his own selection and sequence, his own newspaper . For all these reasons, reading newspapers efficiently, which means getting what you want from them without missing things you need but without wasting time, demands skill and self-awareness as you modify and apply the techniques of reading .

31. A modern newspaper is remarkable for all the following except its _____.
A) wide coverage B) uniform style
C) speed in reporting news D) popularity
32. According to the passage, the reason why no two people really read the “ same ” newspaper is that _____.
A) people scan for the news they are interested in
B) different people prefer different newspapers
C) people are rarely interested in the same kind of news
D) people have different views about what a good newspaper is
33. It can be concluded from the passage that newspaper readers _____.
A) apply reading techniques skillfully B) jump from one newspaper to another
C) appreciate the variety of a newspaper D) usually read a newspaper selectively
34. A good newspaper offers“ a variety ” to readers because _____.
A) it tries to serve different readers
B) it has to cover things that happen in a certain locality
C) readers are difficult to please
D) readers like to read different newspapers
35. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) The Importance of Newspaper Topicality

- B) The Characteristics of a Good Newspaper
- C) The Variety of a Good Newspaper
- D) Some Suggestions on How to Read a Newspaper

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage .

Opinion polls are now beginning to show an unwilling general agreement that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay . This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely .

But we need to go further . We must ask some fundamental questions about the future of work . Should we continue to treat employment as the norm ? Should we not rather encourage many other ways for self-respecting people to work ? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer ? Should we not aim to revive the household and the neighborhood, as well as the factory and the office, as centers of production and work ?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people 's work has taken the form of jobs . The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed . This seems a discouraging thought . But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work . Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom .

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves . Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people 's home . Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people traveled longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people 's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they lived .

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage . It became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife .

All this may now have to change . The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the impractical goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs .

36. We can conclude from the first paragraph that _____ .

- A) the public in general are indifferent to the high unemployment in the country
- B) the public in general feel optimistic towards the high unemployment situation in the country
- C) people in general will readily share employment with other people

- D) the present high unemployment figures are a fact of life
37. According to paragraph 2 and 3, _____ .
- A) people should be prepared to admit that being employed is not the only kind of work
- B) people should set up smaller private enterprises so that they in turn can employ others
- C) universal employment guaranteed prosperity
- D) patterns of work were fundamentally unchanged despite the arrival of the industrial age
38. As a result of the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries people were _____ .
- A) legally entitled to own land
- B) forced to look elsewhere for means of supporting themselves
- C) not adequately compensated for the loss of their land
- D) badly paid for the work they managed to find
39. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____ .
- A) household and neighborhood used to be centers of production and work
- B) the land used to be the means of living
- C) many people work far away from their home
- D) the goal of creating jobs for all will finally be reached, for all its difficulty
40. What can be inferred from the passage ?
- A) New jobs should be created to reduce high unemployment figures .
- B) Women should stay at home and do household chores .
- C) People should be encouraged to be self-employed .
- D) Available employment should be restricted to a small percentage of the population .

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 .

41. _____ for the timely investment from the general public, our company would not be so thriving as it is .
- A) Had it not been B) Were it not C) Be it not D) Should it not be
42. Their demand for a pay rise has not the slightest _____ of being met .
- A) prospect B) priority C) prosperity D) permission
43. _____ all our kindness to help her, Sarah refused to listen to us .
- A) At B) For C) In D) Above
44. Being very busy, Susan doesn 't feel _____ to go to the concert with her boyfriend this evening .
- A) fancied B) denied C) inclined D) confessed
45. This book mainly focuses on Shakespeare, but it also _____ other playwrights as

well .

A) touches upon B) touches up C) touches off D) touches down

46. George had difficulty in swimming across the lake, but he finally succeeded on his fourth _____ .

A) attempt B) display C) effort D) trial

47. It is no use _____ to get to the airport in half an hour .

A) trying B) to try C) having been tried D) being tried

48. He has been on Sam and John _____ with me for 17 years .

A) connection B) terms C) friendship D) relations

49. The sellers signed the _____ promising to ship the goods before the end of July .

A) contact B) treaty C) agreement D) contract

50. In the past two years, China _____ second, after the United States, in absorbing foreign investment .

A) graded B) ranked C) ranged D) scaled

51. It wasn't such a wonderful movie _____ John had told us .

A) that B) which C) as D) what

52. Our taste for fat and sugar appears to have _____ from our ancestors .

A) carried B) stemmed C) succeeded D) rooted

53. The manager was very angry with his secretary who was late again, but he tried to control his _____ .

A) mood B) passion C) mind D) temper

54. Some young people refused to be _____ as soldiers to fight in the war .

A) registered B) appointed C) drafted D) called

55. These people remain healthy in body and spirit despite the _____ of time .

A) passage B) phase C) period D) paragraph

56. Participation in the classroom activities is not only accepted but also expected _____ the students in many courses .

A) for B) at C) of D) by

57. Smoking is so harmful to personal health that it kills _____ people each year than automobile accidents .

A) seven more times B) seven times more
C) over seven times D) seven times

58. I'm sorry for the _____ tone of your letter, but I feel sure that things are not so bad with you as you say .

A) pleasant B) threatening C) grateful D) pessimistic

59. A letter to the chairman exposed the corruption (贪污) of some managers in his company, _____ they got fired .

A) constantly B) consequently C) nevertheless D) consistently

60. The criminal in the police office confessed to _____ a great amount of money from the company .

- A) have stole B) having stolen C) being stolen D) steal
61. The guard walked through the train _____ everyone's ticket .
- A) inspecting B) overlooking C) reviewing D) conducting
62. My experience ought to be a warning to those who are too _____ in their own opinions .
- A) sure B) certain C) sensitive D) confident
63. I tried very hard to persuade him to join our group but I met with a _____ refusal .
- A) flat B) dull C) blank D) frank
64. Since there were five different _____ of the accident, it was difficult to know what really happened .
- A) outcomes B) interpretations C) quotations D) consequences
65. These compounds could not have been formed if the chemical reaction _____ stopped .
- A) have been B) has been C) had been D) were
66. When I was in London, it rained _____ every day .
- A) frequently B) usually C) practically D) absolutely
67. Too much _____ to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body .
- A) exposure B) disclosure C) contact D) exhibition
68. Your failure in the final examination is due to the fact that you didn't _____ enough importance to your English .
- A) attend B) attack C) attach D) obtain
69. It is essential to put danger things such as alcohol out of _____ when there are children around .
- A) hold B) reach C) hand D) place
70. Every government that refuses to meet the needs of its people must accept the _____ .
- A) endings B) consequences C) results D) possibilities

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 .

Everyone wants to be healthy and happy . 71 , illness or accidents may occur without any 72 . Frequently the person who is 73 can be cared for at home if there is someone 74 of looking after him under the doctor's 75 . Sometimes arrangements can be 76 for a visiting nurse to give the necessary 77 once a day, or often, if necessary . The responsible one in the home 78 on with the rest of the

care during the 79 between the nurses' visits .

The rapid diagnosis (诊断) and immediate treatment 80 the spot of an accident or sudden illness, 81 awaiting the arrival of doctors, is called the first aid and quite 82 from the home nursing .

When illness does come, 83 family is affected . Many adjustments have to be made 84 the family routine needn't be 85 completely . Often it can be rearranged with home duties simplified to save time and energy, thus reducing 86 on the family .

The 87 responsibility for giving nursing care is usually 88 by one person, frequently the mother . 89, in order that she may have some much needed rest, or 90 she herself is ill, other members of the family should learn how to help when sickness occurs .

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 71. A) Occasionally | B) Unfortunately | C) Actually | D) Naturally |
| 72. A) reason | B) notice | C) warning | D) signal |
| 73. A) weak | B) patient | C) ill | D) healthy |
| 74. A) suitable | B) appropriate | C) capable | D) able |
| 75. A) introduction | B) control | C) decision | D) direction |
| 76. A) done | B) made | C) placed | D) supplied |
| 77. A) care | B) cure | C) treatment | D) training |
| 78. A) works | B) carries | C) looks | D) depends |
| 79. A) break | B) holiday | C) interval | D) course |
| 80. A) on | B) in | C) at | D) from |
| 81. A) before | B) while | C) as | D) until |
| 82. A) similar | B) distinct | C) urgent | D) separate |
| 83. A) all the | B) the all | C) the whole | D) the entire |
| 84. A) and | B) but | C) unless | D) since |
| 85. A) maintained | B) neglected | C) solved | D) disturbed |
| 86. A) strain | B) worry | C) pain | D) trouble |
| 87. A) technical | B) overall | C) minor | D) reasonable |
| 88. A) consumed | B) obtained | C) assumed | D) tolerated |
| 89. A) Consequently | B) Moreover | C) Unexpectedly | D) However |
| 90. A) in fact | B) in case | C) as a result | D) on the contrary |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: How to Succeed in a Job Interview? You should write at least 100 words, and you should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 面试在求职过程中的作用。
2. 取得面试成功的因素:仪表、举止谈吐、能力、专业知识、自信、实事求是……

Test 2

Part I Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

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

1. A) There is no difference .
B) There are a lot of differences .
C) There are a few differences .
D) She hasn't noticed it .
2. A) She doesn't believe her car will be ready at 3:30 .
B) She thinks her car will be ready before 5:00 .
C) She's surprised that her car isn't ready .
D) She wants the man to give her a ride .
3. A) Louis shouldn't play volleyball all day .
B) Playing volleyball will injure Louis .
C) Louis had better not play volleyball that day .
D) It's good for Louis to play volleyball .
4. A) 614—4297 . B) 249—6583 . C) 429—7583 . D) 942—6175 .
5. A) She danced a lot last Sunday .
B) She went out to buy some new shoes .
C) She likes to wear old shoes .
D) She bought new shoes for the party .
6. A) 17 . B) 18 . C) 19 . D) 20 .
7. A) Buy two tickets for the show .
B) Help the man washing his hands .
C) Go to the fashion show alone .
D) Write her term paper .
8. A) \$ 1.65 . B) \$ 2.05 . C) \$ 3.70 . D) \$ 0.4 .
9. A) An accident . B) The man's car .

- C) A film .
 10. A) In the library .
 C) On the campus .
 D) The scenery .
 B) In a hotel .
 D) In the bookstore .

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) They tried to persuade the king to go back .
 B) Many of them blamed the king loudly .
 C) They asked the peasant to remove the rock .
 D) They ignored the rock and walked on .
 12. A) A purse .
 B) Many gold coins .
 C) A note from the king .
 D) Both B & C .
 13. A) The peasant had known what was under the rock before moving it .
 B) The peasant was a very famous philosopher .
 C) The peasant wanted to improve his living condition .
 D) It's never mentioned in the passage .

Passage Two

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

14. A) He sold traffic-counting system to local governments .
 B) He dropped out of his law course at Harvard University .
 C) He founded his own company — Microsoft Software Company .
 D) He devised an operating system for IBM .
 15. A) Windows .
 B) A specialized software .
 C) MS-DOS .
 D) Not mentioned .
 16. A) At the age of 31 .
 B) At the age of 36 .
 C) At the age of 20 .
 D) In 1986 .

Passage Three

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

17. A) William Smart .
 B) Mrs. Dodd .
 C) President Lyndon Johnson .
 D) President Nixon .