

2009年大学英语四级考试710分新题型

王长喜英语预测试卷

Wang Changxi's Model Test of Forecast for CET-4 (2009)

(强化版)

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| 做题提示 |

1. 本套试卷严格按照《大学英语四级考试大纲(2006修订版)》对四级考试的要求,结合作者多年的命题实践编撰而成,具有高度的预测性、针对性和权威性。
2. 建议考生朋友们每间隔半月自我测试一次,临考前温习所有试题。
3. 自测的时间最好安排在上午,要不间断地进行125分钟。自主做题,不要参考答案。练习时要将心态调整到临考状态,既放松而又适度紧张。要尽量使用解题技巧和临场应试技巧。
4. 测试结束后,要认真对照答案与解析,总结自己知识、能力和技巧方面的进步与不足,然后进行有针对性的复习,争取在下次自测前消灭所有问题。还要总结自测时在时间安排和心理因素方面的问题,努力在下次矫正。
5. 熟能生巧。相信经过本套试卷的演练,考生朋友们一定会取得长足的进步,信心百倍地应对考试。

| 标准得分 |

测试题型 (%)	短文写作	听力理解	阅读理解	完形填空	翻译	合计
评分过程	15%	35%	35%	10%	5%	100%
卷面答对	——					——
卷面答错	——					——
评分答对	——					——
评分答错	——					——
得分						——
标准分						——

上面所示(710分~290分)标准分评分换算办法详见本试卷所附的《高分技巧》手册。

Part I**Writing****(30 minutes)**

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *On Pursuing Fashion*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 现今, 越来越多的大学生追求时尚
2. 这种现象产生的不良影响
3. 我的看法

On Pursuing Fashion

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Mobile in the Sky

In-flight use of mobile phones is coming soon — if public and regulatory concerns can be overcome. One of the bonuses of traveling by air — at least for the moment — is communications “downtime”. As soon as passengers are on board, the cacophony (a loud unpleasant mixture of sounds) of mobile phone calls stops, silenced by airline industry safety concerns and regulatory issues. But that looks certain to change as the in-flight mobile phone lobby gains momentum. They are confident that any technological issues have been overcome: the only task now is convincing the public and regulatory bodies that in-flight calls are desirable and safe.

The consensus from interested parties, such as airlines and mobile providers, is that the technology needed to provide mile-high mobile telephony does not differ substantially from that needed to provide it on the ground. “We don’t believe the technology’s a problem,” says Dave Tharp, on-board media development manager for Virgin-Atlantic. “It’s the social and political issues that have to be negotiated. As many people want it as don’t, and there are an awful lot in the middle,” he says.

One idea gaining popularity is to designate certain parts of the plane as “communication zones”, where the disruption and annoyance caused by passengers bellowing to be heard above the background noise from jet engines is minimized. However, a recent IDC study of 50,000 American passengers found only 11% were in favor of phone use irrespective of the area of the plane. Conversely, 64% of the respondents approved of passengers being able to use their phones for quieter ser-

vices such as text and email.

Clearly, though, some authorities do have concerns about safety. Research undertaken in 2003 by the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) found mobile usage, once the engines had started, could “adversely affect navigation and communication functions, producing significant errors on instrument displays and background noise on audio outputs”. It cited pilots’ observations on the impact of on-board mobile telephone use that pointed to interrupted communications due to noise in the crew’s headphones, false notification of unsafe conditions and distractions to the crew from their normal duties due to the fact they were more likely to invoke emergency drills. In the US, the Association of Flight Attendants (AFA) opposes the end of the ban on mobiles for the same reasons.

Recently, safety concerns of a different kind have been voiced. Representatives from the US Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security told a House of Representatives subcommittee that allowing mobile use on planes could facilitate terrorism by allowing bombs to be set off remotely. Although anyone determined enough to set off a bomb would presumably be unlikely to turn their phone off simply because the cabin crew asked them to, it is an illustration of just how many facets there are to this issue.

Meanwhile the potential for providing mobile access is building steadily. Global satellite network owner Inmarsat has recently launched next-generation I-4 satellites to expand bandwidth and coverage across the Indian Ocean. It thinks there is massive potential in providing Internet and mobile phone services to passengers on commercial airlines. Inmarsat’s avionics are already installed on some 70% of long-haul wide-bodied aircraft, yet on most only a small amount of the available capacity is used. Clearly Inmarsat believes if there is a way of allowing passengers to make calls from their own phones, this excess capacity could be constructively utilized.

The plane manufacturers too are stepping up their drive towards mobile services. Boeing, with its Sconnexion service, already provides WiFi Internet access to on-board laptop users on around 70 planes operated by Lufthansa, Singapore Airlines and a few others. Its rival, Airbus, is part of the On Air Consortium, supported by SITA, the common services provider to the air travel industry, and Tenzing, which provides Internet and email technology to airlines. SITA estimates that by 2009 the market for in-flight mobile services will be worth \$1.6 billion. Airbus aims to enable mobile calls on its planes by 2006.

Although technology does not appear to be much of a barrier (a “pico cell” can easily be installed on an aircraft to act as a local ground station) regulatory bodies still have to be convinced. As Virgin Atlantic’s Tharp explains: “Standards are going to have to be laid down — the regulatory authorities like the BAA and FAA (British Airports Authority and the Federal Aviation Administration in the USA) will decide on safety matters. There are also very powerful telecoms players, like Vodafone and AT&T, who have no intention in letting their brand be affected by safety concerns on board planes. As airlines we have to take both of these into account.”

On Air favors what it calls the horizontal approach to certification, with laws covering the use of mobile set by the country where the plane is registered. “As well as being consistent with the a-

aviation law position generally, the advantage of this approach is that one only needs a license from one country for each airline's aircraft," says Andrew Charlton, On Air's head of regulatory affairs. Regulators could then work together to ensure the planes do not interfere with terrestrial operators.

Alternatively, airlines could obtain GSM spectrum from all the countries the fly over. This means that they could not provide a service before all relevant countries had fully agreed and cross-national inconsistencies ironed out.

Despite the alternatives, plenty of questions still remain about adoption. Passengers have had back-of-the-seat "Airphone" services available for several years, but have shied away from using these because of the cost (\$100 plus per hour) and consideration for other passengers. Early reports on calls made over on-board Internet connections using voice-over-IP links such as Skype from laptops have suggested these are highly intrusive for other passengers. But the turning point will come when mobile phone usage is authorized — and that seems to be only a matter of time.

- From the first two paragraphs we know that _____.
 - [A] the era of mobile use on planes has arrived
 - [B] technological issues are the key issues in use of mobile on plane
 - [C] social and political concerns are the key issues on in-flight use of mobile
 - [D] Virgin-Atlantic has developed mobile phones either used in flight or on the ground
- In the US, how many of the 50,000 passengers are in favor of in-flight mobile use such as text and email?
 - [A] 11% .
 - [B] 20% .
 - [C] 50% .
 - [D] 64% .
- Which of the following is against mobile use on planes?
 - [A] Airbus.
 - [B] Vodafone.
 - [C] AFA.
 - [D] Lufthansa.
- Inmarsat believes that its avionics could be more widely used if _____.
 - [A] it created the available capacity
 - [B] passengers could make in-flight calls
 - [C] it launched more next-generation I-4 satellites
 - [D] it installed them on the remaining 30% of long-haul aircraft
- The On Air group already has _____.
 - [A] a rival in Airbus
 - [B] a competitor in Boeing
 - [C] WiFi Internet access on board
 - [D] mobile phones use on all its planes
- Who has the final say in whether mobile phones use will be allowed in-flight?
 - [A] The airlines.
 - [B] The passengers.
 - [C] The telecom companies.
 - [D] The regulatory authorities.
- Internet voice use is considered to be _____.
 - [A] too expensive
 - [B] too interruptive
 - [C] easily available
 - [D] not authorized yet
- Regarding to in-flight calls, Dave Tharp says there is _____ although there is only 11% passengers were advocates.
- The CAA discovered that crew members could face _____ because of mobile phones use

in-flight.

10. Airlines could not provide a GSM service before all relevant countries had fully agreed and ironed out _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. [A] Her roommate stays awake all night. [B] She needs a quieter place.
 [C] She wants to save money to buy a piano. [D] The present apartment is too expensive.
12. [A] Servant and hostess. [B] Waiter and customer.
 [C] Doorkeeper and visitor. [D] Shop assistant and old customer.
13. [A] He didn't work hard at school. [B] He took a part-time job at school.
 [C] He had no interest in social work. [D] He had always been serious about study.
14. [A] Work is preferable. [B] He hopes to get a job soon.
 [C] Studying at school is no more interesting than work.
 [D] Studying is more interesting so he'll study seriously at school.
15. [A] She knows the guy who will give the lecture.
 [B] She thinks the lecture might be informative.
 [C] She wants to add something to her report. [D] She'll finish her report this weekend.
16. [A] Ask someone to help the man. [B] Give the man the note for his reference.
 [C] Lend the man her pencil and paper. [D] Feel sorry that she can't help the man.
17. [A] He knows who the wallet belongs to. [B] He can call the owner from his house.
 [C] Some member of his family lost the wallet.
 [D] The woman should keep the wallet at his house.
18. [A] The woman should join the chess club.
 [B] The woman needs a lot of time to play chess.
 [C] He himself is not a very good chess player, either.
 [D] He's willing to teach the woman how to play chess.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. [A] More work as a teaching assistant. [B] A higher salary.
 [C] A longer vacation period. [D] A research assignment.
20. [A] He'll start next week. [B] He wouldn't enjoy it.
 [C] He would like time to decide. [D] He wants his adviser's opinion.

21. [A] Finish his degree in the fall. [B] Let someone else read his evaluation.
 [C] Consider taking fewer courses. [D] Get more teaching experience.
22. [A] Frank's talent for teaching. [B] Frank's interesting approach to research.
 [C] A present Frank will receive for graduation.
 [D] A congratulatory letter from the department.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. [A] People having trouble may use the Internet too much.
 [B] 10 million people possess computers in the US.
 [C] Most people are using Internet to play games.
 [D] The time of average people using Internet is upwards of six to nine hours online daily.
24. [A] Because he hates drugs. [B] Because many people take drugs nowadays.
 [C] Because he thinks Internet can make people addicted to like drugs.
 [D] Because he considers Internet as drugs leading people to crimes.
25. [A] Putting away the computer. [B] Setting simple tasks to do online.
 [C] Sharing a computer with your family.
 [D] Asking someone to tell you when you use the Net too much.

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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. [A] Because they will disappear gradually. [B] Because they exist widely in the world.
 [C] Because their influence is psychological. [D] Because they will not develop into phobias.
27. [A] They will make the same old mistake. [B] They will experience the worst of things.
 [C] They will overcome them by themselves. [D] They will grow up lacking self-confidence.
28. [A] Ask the child to stroke it. [B] Keep the child away from it.
 [C] Show the child how to approach it. [D] Tell the child not to be afraid of it.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. [A] To make new friends.
 [B] To attract the attention of the local students.
 [C] To give other international students a good impression.
 [D] To change the bad impression that local students get of international students.
30. [A] That the writer was sad sometimes.
 [B] That the writer felt tired of wearing false mask.
 [C] That the writer felt disappointed with his classmates.

- [D] That the writer wasn't understood or accepted originally.
31. [A] What college life is like in New Zealand.
 [B] What the writer tried to do to adapt to the new life.
 [C] How the writer tried to gain local students' acceptance.
 [D] How the writer managed to make friends in New Zealand.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. [A] Because they are too poor. [B] Because it is unusual to seek care.
 [C] Because they can remain unaffected for long.
 [D] Because there are too many people suffering from the disease.
33. [A] They have to kill female mosquitoes. [B] They have ability to defend parasites.
 [C] They have their red blood cells infected.
 [D] They have sudden fever followed by chills.
34. [A] Its resistance to global warming. [B] Its ability to pass on the virus frequently.
 [C] Its outbreaks in cities with large populations.
 [D] Its ability to defend itself and resist new drugs.
35. [A] No drugs have been found to treat the disease.
 [B] Malaria has developed its ability to resist parasites.
 [C] Nobody knows what will be the drug to treat the disease.
 [D] The alternative treatment is not easily available to most people.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

When you wish to give someone a gift it is always good to remember some of the basic rules. Consider the age, sex and the length of your (36) _____ as well as the occasion. You should know when it is all right to give a gift of money, and when it would be (37) _____. In any case, when you receive a present, don't (38) _____ to send a thank-you note as soon as you (39) _____ can.

Often people like to take with them a gift for the host's wife of a party they have been (40) _____ to. This can be something just for the host's wife, or something for the party, like sweets

or fruit things which all may enjoy. If you stay at a friend's house (41) _____ for a weekend it is usual to take a gift showing (42) _____ for their friendliness and their (43) _____. Again, (44) _____.

Sometimes it is not possible to return a favor as you would like to. (45) _____. You should never leave money when you have been a weekend guest. (46) _____. Try to use imagination in choosing a thank-you gift.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Drumming, shouting and men dressed up, in wedding dresses. African football crowds are mad in showing their 47 in their own special way. "Some people had painted football shins onto their bodies," says English fan Claire Zakiewicz, who 48 a man in a wedding dress at a game in Senegal last year. "Everyone was shouting — it was like England, everyone in the crowd wants to be the manager." With dancing and singing such a big part of African culture it's no 49 that African stars are as famed for their victory dances as their crowds are for their cheering. Cote d'Ivoire striker Didier Drogba is well-loved for doing the "fouka fouka", a special African dance, after he 50.

Others see football as something moil serious: a 51 to the continent's problems. After war-torn Cote d'Ivoire 52 for this year's World Cup, many hoped it could help unite the warring North and South. One emotional fan 53: Our players have put an end to the war. The time for 54 has come. Four of the continent's five World Cup 2006 teams are newcomers. But all share similar 55: to improve their lives with victories on the world stage. With fighting in Angola, political 56 in Togo, and Ghana in financial trouble, African fans hope their footballers can bring them some joy.

[A] scores

[B] passion

[C] discriminations

[D] claimed

[E] solution

[F] flees

[G] competent

[H] spotted

[I] mood

[J] declared

[K] ambitions

[L] qualified

[M] surprise

[N] disagreements

[O] reunion

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, the America, China, Japan and among the Arctic peoples, generally the same kind of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the ox-cart to the automobile is a direct line of *scant* (进步). The progress from a *rattle* (拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

57. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?
- [A] The craftsmanship in toy making has remained essentially unchanged.
 - [B] Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
 - [C] The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
 - [D] Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.
58. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____.
- [A] their social roles are rigidly determined
 - [B] most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions
 - [C] boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers
 - [D] they like challenging activities
59. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that _____.
- [A] technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys
 - [B] the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities

- [C] the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys
 [D] the basic characteristics of toys are the same all over the world
60. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____.
- [A] follow a direct line of ascent [B] also appeal greatly to adults
 [C] are not characterized by technological progress [D] reflect the pace of social progress
61. The author used the example of a rattle to show that _____.
- [A] in toy making there is a continuity in the use of materials
 [B] even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology
 [C] it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy making
 [D] even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

There are a great many careers in which the increasing emphasis is on specialization. You find these careers in engineering, in production, in statistical work, and in teaching. But there is an increasing demand for people who are able to take in a great area at a glance, people who perhaps do not know too much about any one field. There is, in other words, a demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest rather than the trees, of making general judgments. We can call these people "generalists". And these "generalists" are particularly needed for positions in administration, where it is their job to see that other people do the work, where they have to plan for other people, to organize other people's work, to start it and judge it.

The specialist understands one field and his concern is with technique and tools. He is a "trained" man; and his educational background is properly technical or professional. The generalist — and especially the administrator — deals with people; his concern is with leadership, with planning, and with direction giving. He is an "educated" man; and the *humanities* (人文学科) are his strongest foundation. Very rarely is a specialist capable of being an administrator. And very rarely is a good generalist also a good specialist in a particular field. Any organization needs both kinds of people, though different organizations need them in different proportions. It is your task to find out, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly.

Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you — but this is pure accident. Certainly you should not change jobs constantly, or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. At the same time you must not look upon the first job as the final job; it is primarily a training job, an opportunity to understand yourself and your fitness for being an employee.

62. There is an increasing demand for _____.
- [A] all-round people in their own fields
 [B] people whose jobs are to organize other people's work
 [C] generalists whose educational background is either technical or professional
 [D] specialists whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others

63. According to the passage the specialist is a man _____.
- [A] whose job is to train other people [B] who has been trained in more than one field
[C] who can see the forest rather than the trees
[D] whose concern is mainly with technical or professional matters
64. According to the second paragraph the administrator is _____.
- [A] a "trained" man who is more a specialist than a generalist
[B] a man who sees the trees as well as the forest
[C] a man who is very strong in the humanities
[D] a man who is an "educated" specialist
65. During your training period, it is important to _____.
- [A] try to be a generalist [B] choose a profitable job
[C] find an organization which fits you
[D] decide whether you are fit to be a specialist or a generalist
66. According to the passage, a man's first job _____.
- [A] is never the right job for him [B] should not be regarded as his right job
[C] should not be changed or people will become suspicious of his ability to hold any job
[D] is primarily an opportunity to fit himself for his final job

Part V

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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

The Industrial Revolution began sometime in the eighteenth century. It brought 67 greater changes in technology than there had been in all the 68 history of mankind. By the mid-1800s the revolution had run its 69, and advanced countries began to enjoy such 70 as railways, steamships, electricity and a variety of steam-driven 71 that increased production tremendously and made the industrial countries richer and more powerful. Technology, also enriched, was 72 refined to produce the telephone, wireless telegraphy, the automobile and

67. [A] up [B] forward
[C] out [D] about
68. [A] preceding [B] proceeding
[C] processing [D] presenting
69. [A] course [B] way
[C] route [D] road
70. [A] discoveries [B] novelties
[C] equipment [D] techniques
71. [A] devices [B] facilities
[C] appliances [D] machinery
72. [A] quite [B] further
[C] rather [D] already
73. [A] in [B] for [C] of [D] with
74. [A] accessible [B] available
[C] adaptable [D] additional

the airplane. Improvements 73 mass production soon made these new things 74 to ordinary people, and by the 1930s new entertainment industries, 75 the radio and sound motion pictures, 76 the age of mass consumption.

All of this took about 200 years, 77 in the later stages the pace of development 78. If the First World War 79 up the pace of industrial development dramatically, the second global 80 was the *catalyst* (催化剂) for a real 81 of technology. It 82 to us the 83 blessings of nuclear energy and weapons, space travel and intercontinental *ballistic* (弹道的) missiles, automation and petrochemicals. Some inventions changed the face of industry, while others began to 84 the character of society and family life. In 85, the process of technology made life more productive, safer and more agreeable, but also more 86.

75. [A] excluding [B] concluding
[C] including [D] comprising
76. [A] enlivened [B] enriched
[C] enhanced [D] enlightened
77. [A] otherwise [B] therefore
[C] but [D] moreover
78. [A] slowed [B] enlarged
[C] accelerated [D] stepped
79. [A] made [B] turned
[C] picked [D] stepped
80. [A] conflict [B] confusion
[C] conquest [D] conduct
81. [A] destruction [B] deterioration
[C] devotion [D] explosion
82. [A] provided [B] furnished
[C] introduced [D] supplied
83. [A] changed [B] affected
[C] mixed [D] confused
84. [A] differ [B] vary
[C] alternate [D] alter
85. [A] particular [B] short
[C] consequence [D] end
86. [A] fascinating [B] challenging
[C] amusing [D] overwhelming

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. Children believe parents, and they seldom _____ (怀疑父母说的话和做的事) anything wrong.
88. He was appointed director of this department, _____ (考虑到他的工作努力和开朗的性格).
89. It is not wise for some parents to _____ (把他们的观点强加在孩子们身上).
90. A survey was carried out _____ (就该地区新生儿死亡率), the results of which were surprising.
91. He _____ (后悔责怪了那个孩子) for losing his tools for car-mending.