

12.00元

南京邮电大学 2016 / 2017 学年第一学期

新生大学英语分级考试试卷〈附答案〉

(A 卷)

院(系) _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____

| 题号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 总分 |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|
| 得分 | | | | | |

考生考试注意事项

1. 请在接收第一部分听力试题前，一定将耳机调至 AF 位置。
2. 请在试卷、答题卡上写明院系、学号和姓名。去掉学号中的 B 或 M，将学号中的八位数字顶格填写在答题卡准考证号一栏中，最后一格为空格，然后在[0]至[9]的数字中找到相对应的数字并划线。
3. 请看清试卷首页上的试卷类型是 A 卷还是 B 卷，并在答题卡试卷类型处划线。客观题的答案一律做在答题卡上，否则无效。答题卡不能折叠，应保持整洁。
4. 在答题卡上划准考证号和答案时须按照答题卡上的要求规范填写，划线要有一定的浓度和粗度。
5. 划准考证号和答案一律使用 2B 铅笔，如须更改，先用橡皮擦干净。
6. 请不要提前交卷。等考试结束监考教师收齐试卷并清点完毕后再离开考场。
7. 如有变动，请听从在场监考老师的指令。

谢谢同学们的合作！祝你们取得好成绩！

College English Placement Test

Part I. Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short sentences. Each sentence will be spoken only once. The sentences you hear will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says. After you hear a sentence, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. A) I'm curious to know why Bill hasn't been consulted.
B) I think Bill should talk to his advisor.
C) I'm interested in his advisor's projections.
D) I wonder if Bill is finished with his research.
2. A) The banana appealed to him.
B) He peeled the banana.
C) He dropped the banana peel.
D) He lost his balance.
3. A) Business was better before.
B) Business is better now than ever before.
C) Business was never good.
D) Business is never slow.
4. A) She must have been less than four feet tall.
B) She could not swim.
C) She must have been about five feet tall.
D) She obviously drowned.
5. A) Paul would like his daughter to finish her education.
B) Paul's daughter wants to finish her education.
C) Paul would like to finish his education.
D) Paul's daughter would like her father to finish his education.
6. A) Charles' brother promised him a new bicycle.
B) Charles' father promised him a new bicycle.
C) Charles promised his father a new bicycle.
D) Charles promised his brother a new bicycle.

7. A) The secretary went to the office after the manager.
 B) The manager went to the office before the secretary.
 C) The secretary went to the office first.
 D) They went to the office at the same time.
8. A) A traffic light has three colors.
 B) People often cross the street when the traffic light is red.
 C) It is dangerous to cross the street.
 D) Don't cross the street when the red light is on.
9. A) The train won't stop here.
 B) I'm tired of the rain.
 C) I won't feel the strain.
 D) I won't stop up the drain.
10. A) Jack asked Linda to take care of her baby.
 B) Linda asked Jack to take care of her baby.
 C) Mrs. Jack asked Linda to bathe her baby.
 D) Mrs. Jack asked Linda to feed her baby.

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 suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through it.

11. A) Miss Davis is calling in the morning.
 B) Miss Davis is calling in the afternoon.
 C) Miss Davis is calling in the evening.
 D) Miss Davis is not in her office.
12. A) He has been on diet.
 B) He has lost too much weight.
 C) His doctor forgets to give him advice.
 D) He is fatter than before.
13. A) It is a little after 2:30.
 B) It is a little before 2:30.
 C) It is exactly 2:30.
 D) It is five minutes past.
14. A) He didn't sleep.
 B) His baby was sick.

- C) His baby cried all night.
D) He stayed next door the whole night.
15. A) He prefers staying at home because he doesn't like to travel.
B) He prefers taking a plane because the bus is too slow.
C) He prefers taking a bus because the plane makes him nervous.
D) He prefers traveling with the woman.
16. A) Marge has gone home.
B) Marge feels at home there.
C) He's known Marge for a long time.
D) He just met Marge.
17. A) She doesn't want to ask Mr. Jones herself.
B) She doesn't want to work for Mr. Jones.
C) Mr. Jones may have broken the radio.
D) Mr. Jones might fix the radio.
18. A) He does not want to lend his dictionary.
B) He has no extra dictionary.
C) He will lend her later.
D) He doesn't quite catch her.
19. A) He thinks it's better than studying at home.
B) He prefers to study than to go home.
C) He wants to study alone in the library.
D) He prefers to study at home.
20. A) Five years old.
B) Four years old.
C) Six years old.
D) It's new.

Part II. Reading Comprehension (40 points)

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. Decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Let us begin by saying what does not cause our dreams. Our dreams do not come from "another world". They are not messages from some outside source. They are not a look into the future, either.

All our dreams have something to do with our emotions, fears, longings, wishes,

needs and memories. But something on the "outside" may affect what we dream. If a person is hungry, or tired, or cold, his dreams may include a feeling of this kind. If the covers on your body, such as a quilt or a blanket, have slipped off your bed, you may dream that you are sleeping or resting on the ice and snow. The material for the dream you will have tonight is likely to come from the experiences you have today.

So the subject of your dream usually comes from something that has effect on you while you are sleeping (feeling of cold, a noise, a discomfort, etc.) and it may also use your past experiences and the wishes and interests you have now. This is why very young children are likely to dream of fairies (仙女), older children of school examinations, hungry people of food, homesick soldiers of their families, and prisoners of freedom.

To show you how that is happening while you are asleep and how your wishes or needs can all be joined together in a dream, here is the story of an experiment. A man was asleep and the back of his hand was rubbed with a piece of absorbent cotton (脱脂棉). He would dream that he was in a hospital and his charming girl friend was visiting him, sitting on the bed and feeling gently his hand!

There are some scientists who have made a special study of why we dream, what we dream and what those dreams mean. Their explanation of dreams, though a bit reasonable, is not accepted by everyone, but it offers an interesting approach to the problem. They believe that dreams are mostly expressions of wishes that did not come true. In other words, a dream is a way of having your wishes carried out.

21. Our dreams _____
- A) are simply messages from another world
 - B) are a curious look into the future
 - C) have little connection with our emotions, wishes or needs
 - D) are to some degree caused by some of our feelings
22. If the covers have slipped off your bed, you may dream that _____
- A) something comfortable happens to you
 - B) you are staying in freezing surroundings
 - C) some people are making noise
 - D) you have nothing on at all
23. When the back of a man's hand was rubbed with a piece of absorbent cotton in the experiment, he would dream that _____
- A) his hand was being struck by someone
 - B) his hand was gently touched by his sweetheart
 - C) his hand was badly hurt by something
 - D) somebody was wiping sweat off his body
24. When a person feels hungry, he is likely to dream of _____
- A) wonderful fairies

- B) lovely young girls
 - C) fine food and drinks
 - D) his family members
25. Some scientists' explanation of dreams _____
- A) does not give an outlet for our wishes
 - B) gives us an exact answer to the problem
 - C) offers a meaningful approach to the problem
 - D) is widely accepted and thought highly of by the public

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Every artist knows in his heart that he is saying something to the public. Not only does he want to say it well, but he wants it to be something that has not been said before. He hopes the public will listen and understand — he wants to teach them, and he wants them to learn from him.

What visual artists like painters want to teach is easy to make out but difficult to explain, because painters translated their experiences into shapes and colors, not words. They seem to feel that a certain selection of shapes and colors out of the countless patterns is exceptionally interesting for them and worth showing to us. Without their work we should never have noticed these particular shapes and colors, nor have felt the delight which they brought to the artist. Most artists take their shapes and colors from the world of nature and from human bodies in motion and repose (歇息). Their choices indicate that these aspects of the world are worth looking at, and that they contain beautiful sights. Contemporary artists might say that they merely choose subjects that provide an interesting pattern, and that there is nothing more in it. Yet even they do not choose entirely without reference to the character of their subjects.

If one painter chooses to paint a gangrenous (长坏疽的) leg and another a lake in moonlight, each of them is directing our attention to a certain aspect of the world. Each painter is telling us something, showing us something, emphasizing something — all of which means that, consciously or unconsciously, he is trying to teach us.

26. It is hard to explain what a painter is saying, because _____
- A) most painters do not express themselves well
 - B) a painter uses unusual words and phrases
 - C) a painter uses shapes and colors instead of words
 - D) many painters do not say anything
27. A painter chooses certain shapes and colors because he feels that they _____
- A) have been used frequently in the past
 - B) are easy to work with

- C) are worth showing to the public
D) will be most attractive to the public
28. The writer says that contemporary artists might say their choice of subject _____
A) carries a message to the public
B) only provides interesting pattern
C) has no pattern or form
D) teaches the public important truths
29. Compared with a painter of unpleasant subjects, a painter who draws a lake in moonlight is _____
A) conveying more meaning
B) pointing out different things
C) more skilled
D) communicating less
30. The passage implied but not stated _____
A) a painting is more easily understood than a symphony
B) art is merely the arranging of shape and color
C) every artist tries to say something to the public
D) one must look beyond shape and color to understand what the artist is saying

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

In America, drivers' education is part of the regular high school curriculum. Every student in his or her second year of high school is required to take a class in driver's education. However, unlike other courses, it is not given during the regular school year. Instead it is a summer course.

The course is divided up into two parts: class time for learning laws and regulations and driving time to practice driving. Class time is not unlike any other class. The students have a text from which they study the basic laws they must know to pass the written driving test that is given to anyone wanting to get a driver's license.

Driving time is a chance for the students to get behind the wheel (steering wheel) and practice starting, steering, backing up, parking, switching lanes, turning corners, and all the other maneuvers (操作) required to drive a car. Each student is required to drive a total of six hours. The students are divided up into groups of four. The students and the instructor (教练员) go out driving for two hour blocks of time. Thus, each student gets half an hour driving time per outing. The instructor and "driver" sit in the front seats and the other three students sit in the back.

Drivers Ed cars are unlike other cars in which they have two sets of brakes, one on the driver's side and one on the other side where the instructor sits. Thus, if the student driver should run into difficulties the instructor can take over. The car also has another

special feature. On the top of the car is a sign that reads: STUDENT DRIVER. That lets nearby drivers know that they should use extra caution (小心) because the student driver is a beginning driver, not very experienced and prone (易于) to driving slowly.

After the student has passed the driver's education course and reached the appropriate age to drive (this age differs in every state but in most cases the person must be 16 years old), they can go to a designated (指定的) state office to take their driver's test, which is made up of an eye examination, a written test, and a road test. The person must pass all three tests in order to be given a driver's license. If the person did well in his or her driver's education class, he or she will pass the test (with flying colors) and get a driver's license.

31. In America, the driver's course mentioned above _____.
- A) is considered as part of the advanced education
 - B) is given to anyone wanting to get a driver's license
 - C) is carried on at the same time as other courses
 - D) is offered to all the students of Grade 2 in high schools
32. To prevent accidents, a drivers Ed car _____.
- A) has a sign inside it
 - B) has two sets of brakes
 - C) is big enough to hold five persons
 - D) can't run very fast
33. We can infer that the students are required to _____ in their whole driving practice.
- A) go out driving for twelve times
 - B) spend at least six hours driving
 - C) drive for two hour blocks of time
 - D) get half an hour driving
34. Which of the following is NOT a necessary requirement for the students wanting to get their driver's license?
- A) They must be 16 years of age.
 - B) They should go to have their driver's test.
 - C) They must have their eyes examined.
 - D) They ought to do well in their driver's course.
35. In the last sentence, "with flying colors" means _____.
- A) happily
 - B) successfully
 - C) colorfully
 - D) quickly

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

"...We are not about to enter the Information Age, but instead are rather well into it." Present predictions are that by 1990, about thirty million jobs in the United States, or about thirty percent of the job market, will be computer-related. In 1980, only twenty-one percent of all American high schools owned one or two computers for student use. In the fall of 1985, a new study showed that half of the United States secondary schools have fifteen or more computers for student use. And now educational experts, administrators, and even the general public are demanding that all students become "computer literate." By the year 2000 knowledge of computers will be necessary in over eighty percent of all occupations. Soon those people not educated in computer use will be compared to those who are print illiterate today.

What is "computer literacy"? The term itself seems to imply some degree of "knowing" about computers, but knowing what? The present opinion seems to be that this should include a general knowledge of what computers are, plus a little of their history and something of how they operate.

Therefore, it is important that educators everywhere take a careful look not only at what is being done, but also at what should be done in the field of computer education. Today most adults are able to use a motor car without the slightest knowledge of how the internal combustion engine (内燃机) works. We effectively use all types of electrical equipment without being able to tell their histories or to explain how they work.

Business people for years have made good use of typewriters and adding machines, yet few have ever known how to repair them. Why, then, attempt to teach computers by teaching how or why they work?

Rather, we first must fix our mind on teaching the effective use of the computer as the tool is. "Knowing how to use a computer is what's going to be important. We don't talk about 'automobile literacy'. We just get in our cars and drive them."

36. In 1990, the number of jobs having nothing to do with computers in the United States will be reduced to _____.

- A) 79 million
- B) 100 million
- C) 30 million
- D) 70 million

37. The underlined phrase "print illiterate" in the text refers to _____.

- A) one who has never learnt printing
- B) one who can not read and write
- C) one who is not computer literate
- D) one who is not able to use a typewriter

38. What is the first paragraph mainly about?

- A) Recent predictions of computer-related jobs.
- B) The wide use of computers in schools.
- C) The urgency of computer education.
- D) Public interest in computers.

39. According to the author, the effective way to spread the use of computers is to teach _____.

- A) how to use computers
- B) what computers use
- C) where computers can be used
- D) how computers work

40. From the text, we can infer that _____.

- A) computer will be easier to operate
- B) automobile will be more comfortable
- C) illiteracy rate will be down
- D) computer will be set in automobiles

Part III. Vocabulary and Structure (20 points)

Directions: There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

41. He's a horrible man and I hope _____.

- A) we've never seen him
- B) we never saw him
- C) we'll never see him again
- D) we had never seen him before

42. Recent reports will give the _____ news about the election.

- A) latter
- B) latest
- C) present
- D) quickest

43. Community service can _____ anything from gardening to helping old people's homes.

- A) present
- B) include
- C) replace
- D) oblige

44. Let's _____ everything and find out where the trouble is.

- A) regard
- B) find out
- C) check
- D) inquire into

45. They _____ their conversation when Mr. Chapman came into the office.

- A) held up
- B) finished
- C) put off
- D) stopped

46. His knowledge of English is _____ for the job, although he is not fluent in the language.

- A) proper
- B) complete
- C) perfect
- D) enough

- She wrote a(n) _____ letter to the newspaper complaining about the council's action.
- ~~A~~ disappointed B) surprised C) indignant D) disapproved.
48. He could have told us what had happened, but he did not _____ to.
- A) choose B) promise C) select D) allow
49. It is impossible to _____ the news unless you read the newspaper every day.
- ~~A~~ look up in B) keep up with C) put up with D) follow up
50. The missing child's parents became more and more worried as the hours _____.
- A) spent B) missed C) passed D) went
51. As the bus _____ into the station there was a rush to get seats.
- A) drew B) sent C) arrived D) pulled
52. Unable to speak a word of that language, he _____ with his hands.
- A) related B) communicated C) connected D) exchanged
53. We'll need _____ milk if Bob and Mary are coming for the weekend.
- ~~A~~ other B) extra C) spare D) further
54. The growing _____ of the company is reflected in the high price of its shares.
- A) development B) probability C) potential D) possibility
55. For wildlife enthusiasts the journey is _____ because the region is known for its sea birds.
- A) funny B) worthy C) pleased D) worthwhile
56. The rent is reasonable and _____, the location is perfect.
- A) moreover B) though C) therefore D) however
57. Grandma was insistent that we _____ her soon.
- A) went and visited B) go and visit C) went visiting D) go and visiting
58. _____ by the news of his father's death, he could hardly utter a word.
- A) To be stunned B) Being stunned C) Stunned D) Stunning
59. You can go out, _____ you promise to be back before 11 o'clock.
- ~~A~~ even though B) ever since C) as far as D) as long as
60. We dare not play jokes on her _____ she should become angry.
- A) lest B) unless C) for fear of D) so that
61. She was, _____ her fame and fortune, basically an unhappy woman.
- A) in spite B) however C) in spite of D) even though
62. He kept the portrait _____ he could see it every day, as it always reminded him of his early school days.
- A) where B) when C) which D) for
63. The harder a student studies, _____.
- A) the more his body gives off heat C) the more heat does his body gives off
- ~~B~~ his body gives off more heat D) the more heat his body gives off
64. It must be _____ that he disliked her from the first.

glum

- A) recognized B) acknowledged ~~C) said~~ D) thought
65. In recent years there has been a strong _____ toward the "open classroom" in the elementary schools of the United States.
- A) assumption B) transition C) bent D) tendency
66. As a result of the radio _____ for help for the earthquake victims, over a million pounds have been raised.
- A) appeal B) transmission C) programme ~~D) advertisement~~
67. In a hospital for the mentally ill, much of the nurse's time is devoted to maintaining a safe environment for the patients and also helping them to understand and _____ essential safety measures.
- A) take credit for B) put into practice C) hand down D) blend in
68. He was a handsome young man, usually _____ in pleasant contrast to Tottenham's glumness.
- A) lightheaded B) upset C) cheerful D) thoughtful
69. Although not an economist himself, Dr. Smith has long been a severe critic of the government's _____ policies.
- A) economical B) economy C) economic ~~D) economics~~
70. Since there was no place to take shelter, we got _____ in the sudden downpour.
- A) sprayed B) soaked C) stained ~~D) sticky~~
71. Children are very curious _____.
- A) at heart B) in person ~~C) on purpose~~ D) by nature
72. The government is believed to be considering _____ a law making it a crime to import any kind of weapon.
- A) to pass B) passed C) have passed D) passing
73. Most broadcasters maintain that TV has been unfairly criticized and argue that the power of the medium is _____.
- A) granted B) implied C) exaggerated D) remedied
74. It is certainly true that you will find yourself _____ if you keep on throwing your weight around.
- A) no friends B) have not friends C) to have not friends D) having no friends
75. Dick didn't want to walk home because he was used to _____ at school every day.
- A) pick up B) picking up C) be picked up D) being picked up
76. He invented a plough _____ any other in existence.
- A) far superior to B) more superior than C) more superior to ~~D) much superior than~~
77. The girl found it difficult to _____ spending so much money within a short period of time.
- A) qualify ~~B) justify~~ C) interpret ~~D) account~~

78. Some of the suggestions have been _____ but others have been turned down as they are quite impracticable.

- A) received B) accepted C) adapted D) adopted

79. Ann was so _____ when she couldn't remember my name.

- A) pleased B) humiliated C) encouraged D) upset

80. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service.

- A) assessment B) assignment C) exception D) access

Part IV. Cloze (20 points)

Directions: There are a number of 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 center.

The United States is a land of many 81. Its people have come from different homelands and have 82 their own customs from all parts of the world. 83 they live and work in a modern, 84 society, they want to 85 their traditions and pass them 86 to their children. So, in their daily lives, many Americans continue to speak their 87 language as well as English. They cook traditional foods. They practice their own religions and have their own way of thinking 88 life and death. In addition, they set 89 time to celebrate the important occasions of their native culture 90 special ceremonies.

Every part of the United States has special celebrations, depending on the 91 national groups that live in the area. In Hawaii, America's island state in the Pacific Ocean, there are 92 people of Asian ancestry. Many of these Asians are 93 Japanese, Chinese, or Polynesian 94. Immigrants from China and Japan arrived in Hawaii 95 great numbers during the past century. The early Polynesians came to Hawaii from South Pacific islands more than a thousand years 96 any other people. The Asians 97 rich traditions for their 98 to follow. Today, Hawaiians honor the 99 of their ancestors 100 special feasts and festivals.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 81. A) states | B) areas | C) cultures | D) fields |
| 82. A) brought | B) had | C) developed | D) borrowed |
| 83. A) Unless | B) Although | C) For | D) If |
| 84. A) changed | B) excited | C) exciting | D) changing |
| 85. A) prevent | B) preserve | C) predict | D) protest |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 86. A) off | B) through | C) in | D) on |
| 87. A) negative | B) necessary | C) native | D) narrative |
| 88. A) about | B) of | C) for | D) out |
| 89. A) about | B) off | C) out | D) aside |
| 90. A) on | B) in | C) with | D) by |
| 91. A) ideal | B) particular | C) many | D) active |
| 92. A) much | B) many | C) most | D) little |
| 93. A) to | B) by | C) for | D) of |
| 94. A) descent | B) dessert | C) desert | D) decency |
| 95. A) for | B) with | C) by | D) in |
| 96. A) before | B) in front of | C) ago | D) ahead |
| 97. A) emphasized | B) secured | C) recommended | D) left |
| 98. A) residents | B) delegates | C) descendants | D) representatives |
| 99. A) memorial | B) memory | C) memoir | D) memorandum |
| 100. A) on | B) under | C) for | D) with |

Part 2 21~25DBBCC 26~30CCBCD 31~35ABBCB 36~40DEAC

Part 3

41~45 ABD CD

46~50

DCCBD

51~55

DBCCD

56~60

ABCD C

61~65 CCDBD

66~70

ABCCD

71~75

DDADD

76~80

ABDDA

Part 4

81~85 CABDB

86~90

DCCDD

91~95

BB DAD

96~100

ADCBA

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新生大学英语分级考试试卷

院(系) _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____

| 题号 | 一 | 二 | 三 | 四 | 总分 |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|
| 得分 | | | | | |

考生考试注意事项

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2. 请在试卷、答题卡上写明院系、学号和姓名。去掉学号中的 B 或 M, 将学号中的八位数字顶格填写在答题卡准考证号一栏中, 最后一格为空格, 然后在[0]至[9]的数字中找到相对应的数字并划线。
3. 请看清试卷首页上的试卷类型是 A 卷还是 B 卷, 并在答题卡试卷类型处划线。客观题的答案一律做在答题卡上, 否则无效。答题卡不能折叠, 应保持整洁。
4. 在答题卡上划准考证号和答案时须按照答题卡上的要求规范填写, 划线要有一定的浓度和粗度。
5. 划准考证号和答案一律使用 2B 铅笔, 如须更改, 先用橡皮擦干净。
6. 请不要提前交卷。等考试结束监考教师收齐试卷并清点完毕后再离开考场。
7. 如有变动, 请听从在场监考老师的指令。

谢谢同学们的合作! 祝你们取得好成绩! ☺

自觉遵守考试规则, 诚信考试, 绝不作弊

| | | |
|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1~10 | D D A D B | C A D C B |
| 11~20 | B B C D B | A D B C C |
| 21~30 | C D C B P | B B B A A |
| 31~40 | D B B C C | D A C B B |

College English Placement Test

Part I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short sentences. Each sentence will be spoken only once. The sentences you hear will not be written out for you. Therefore, you must listen carefully to understand what the speaker says. After you hear a sentence, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you hear. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. Thirty degrees is the top temperature today.
B. Today's temperature is 13 degrees higher than yesterday.
C. Today's temperature is 30 degrees lower than yesterday.
D. Thirteen degrees is today's top temperature.
2. A. He's been going in and out.
B. He warned him to watch out.
C. He's winding his watch.
D. He's cleaning the window.
3. A. Helen can't attend the university even if she gets a scholarship.
B. Helen can't attend the university because she is not a scholar.
C. Helen can't attend the university because the scholar does not accept her.
D. If Helen gets a scholarship, she can attend the university.
4. A. We need to practice more before the race.
B. We will race once more today.
C. We had better win the race today.
D. We keep practicing for every race.
5. A. The bus left at 8:20 a. m.
B. The bus left at 8:15 a.m.
C. The bus left at 8:50 a.m.
D. The bus left at 8:10 a.m.
6. A. The speaker doesn't remember Ellen's last name.
B. Ellen doesn't remember her teacher's last name.
C. The speaker doesn't remember the teacher's last name.
D. The teacher doesn't remember Ellen's last name.
7. A. He said there was no charge for students to see the movie.
B. He went to the show with three of the students.
C. The students' moving bill was three hundred dollars.
D. The students all visited him in their free time.
8. A. Helen met an old friend in a grocery store.
B. Helen met an old friend in a restaurant.
C. Helen met an old friend in a theater.
D. Helen came across an old friend in a department store.

9. A. The party was late getting started. B. We arrived too early.
C. The party began as we arrived. D. The party had begun before we arrived.
10. A. He succeeded. B. He didn't hope to succeed.
C. There was some hope for his success. D. He didn't succeed.

Section B

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 question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C, and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

11. A. He should be more careful with his books.
B. She will give him something to write on.
C. She thinks she knows who took his notebook paper.
D. She doesn't mind if he borrows her notes.
12. A. 4 pills B. 16 pills C. 24 pills D. 8 pills
13. A. He was on the telephone.
B. He was having a chat with a doctor.
C. He was visiting his wife in the hospital.
D. He was watching TV with a nurse.
14. A. She bought something for her aunt. B. She missed it.
C. She was there only briefly. D. She went to it on her way to the hospital.
15. A. He doesn't need to pass the course.
B. He must study hard in order to pass.
C. He can skip the test.
D. He won't pass the course unless he takes the test.
16. A. Both sports are exciting. B. Mountain climbing is more exciting.
C. He prefers skydiving. D. Skydiving isn't a true sport.
17. A. He wants to join the others.
B. He is behind in his work.
C. He will catch up with the others later.
D. He missed his work because he was sick.
18. A. He would prefer to go to the game on foot.
B. He's willing to lend them the car.
C. His car's in quite good condition.
D. He will take them if he can.

19. A. Teacher and student
B. Patient and doctor
C. Landlord and lodger
D. Lawyer and client
20. A. He wants to know when they can eat breakfast.
B. He wonders if they can eat a meal there quickly.
C. He doesn't think they serve breakfast in the dining room.
D. He doesn't think the service is very good there.

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are four reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to each question. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

It's never easy to admit you are in the wrong. Being human, we all need to know the art of apologizing. Look back with honesty and think how often you've judged roughly, said unkind things, pushed yourself ahead at the expense of a friend. Then count the occasions when you indicated clearly and truly that you were sorry. A bit frightening, isn't it? Frightening because some deep wisdom in us knows that whenever a small wrong has been committed, some mysterious moral feelings are disturbed; and it stays out of balance until fault is acknowledged and regret expressed.

I remember a doctor friend, the late Clarece Lieb, telling me about a man who came to him with a variety of signs: headaches, insomnia and stomach trouble. No physical cause could be found. Finally Dr. Lieb said to the man, "Unless you tell me what's worrying you, I can't help you."

After some hesitation, the man confessed that, as executor of his father's will, he had been cheating his brother, who lived abroad, of his inheritance. Then and there the wise old doctor made the man write to his brother asking forgiveness and enclosing a cheque as the first step in restoring their good relation; he then went with him to the mail box in the corridor. As the letter disappeared, the man burst into tears. "Thank you," "I think I'm cured." And he was.

A heartfelt apology can not only heal a damaged relationship but also make it stronger. If you can think of someone who deserves an apology from you, someone you have wronged, or judged too roughly, or just neglected, do something about it right now.

21. When we have done something wrong, we should _____.
- A. look honest and think over the fault carefully
B. forget it as soon as possible

- C. admit the fault and express the regret
D. forgive ourselves
22. What will happen if we have done something wrong?
A. Our logic of thinking will be disturbed. B. We shall lose a friend.
C. We shall apologize at once. D. Our moral balance will be disturbed.
23. What was the cause of the patient's disease?
A. Headaches. B. Stomach trouble.
C. Disturbance of conscience. D. Some unknown physical weakness
24. What had the patient done to his brother?
A. He had sent his brother abroad.
B. He had cheated his brother out of his inheritance.
C. He had given just a little share of the inheritance to his brother.
D. He had gone abroad leaving his brother nothing.
25. The patient was cured by _____.
A. writing a letter B. sending a cheque
C. mailing a letter D. asking his brother to forgive him.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger (伪造者), was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first, he prospered (繁荣) by selling his small but genuine collection of early U.S. autographs (亲笔签名). Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts (手稿) belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the originals.

26. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England and Canada?
- There was a greater demand than in America.
 - There was less chance of being detected there.
 - Britain was Spring's birthplace.
 - The prices were higher in England and Canada.
27. After the Civil War, there was a great demand in Britain for _____.
- Southern money
 - Southern manuscripts and letters
 - signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin
 - Civil War battle plans
28. Robert Spring spent 15 years _____.
- running bookstore in Philadelphia
 - as a forger
 - corresponding with Miss Fanny Jackson
 - as a respectable dealer
29. According to the passage, forgeries are usually sold to _____.
- sharp-eyed experts
 - book dealer
 - persons who aren't experts
 - owners of old books
30. Who was Miss Fanny Jackson?
- The only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson.
 - A little-known girl who sold her father's paper to Robert Spring.
 - Robert Spring's daughter.
 - An imaginary person created by Spring.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Let us begin by saying what does not cause our dreams. Our dreams do not come from "another world". They are not messages from some outside source. They are not a look into the future, either.

All our dreams have something to do with our emotions, fears, longings, wishes, needs and memories. But something on the "outside" may affect what we dream. If a person is hungry, or tired, or cold, his dreams may include a feeling of this kind. If the covers on your body, such as a quilt or a blanket, have slipped off your bed, you may dream that you are sleeping or resting on the ice and snow. The material for the dream you will have tonight is likely to come from the experiences you have today.

So the subject of your dream usually comes from something that has effect on you while you are sleeping (feeling of cold, a noise, a discomfort, etc.) and it may also use your past experiences and the wishes and interests you have now. This is why very young children are likely to dream of fairies (仙女), older children of school examinations, hungry people of food, homesick soldiers of their families, and prisoners of freedom.

To show you how that is happening while you are asleep and how your wishes or

needs can all be joined together in a dream, here is the story of an experiment. A man was asleep and the back of his hand was rubbed with a piece of absorbent cotton (脱脂棉). He would dream that he was in a hospital and his charming girl friend was visiting him, sitting on the bed and feeling gently his hand!

There are some scientists who have made a special study of why we dream, what we dream and what those dreams mean. Their explanation of dreams, though a bit reasonable, is not accepted by everyone, but it offers an interesting approach to the problem. They believe that dreams are mostly expressions of wishes that did not come true. In other words, a dream is a way of having your wishes carried out.

31. Our dreams _____.
- A. are simply messages from another world
 - B. are a curious look into the future
 - C. have little connection with our emotions, wishes or needs
 - D. are to some degree caused by some of our feelings
32. If the covers have slipped off your bed, you may dream that _____.
- A. something comfortable happens to you
 - B. you are staying in freezing surroundings
 - C. some people are making noise
 - D. you have nothing on at all
33. When the back of a man's hand was rubbed with a piece of absorbent cotton in the experiment, he would dream that _____.
- A. his hand was being struck by someone
 - B. his hand was gently touched by his sweetheart
 - C. his hand was badly hurt by something
 - D. somebody was wiping sweat off his body
34. When a person feels hungry, he is likely to dream of _____.
- A. wonderful fairies
 - B. lovely young girls
 - C. fine food and drinks
 - D. his family members
35. Some scientists' explanation of dreams _____.
- A. does not give an outlet for our wishes
 - B. gives us an exact answer to the problem
 - C. offers a meaningful approach to the problem
 - D. is widely accepted and thought highly of by the public

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The wheel was one of man's first inventions and yet it has also proved one of the most useful. So wide and varied are the uses of wheels, in machines and vehicles of all

kinds, that it is difficult to imagine what the world would be like without them. It is surprising to hear it said, therefore, that the wheel's importance will perhaps be greatly reduced by the end of the century by an invention so new as to be still unnamed.

The invention is a machine that floats above any surface on a cushion of air. The cushion is formed when air is blown into the bottom of the machine. This part is shaped like a saucer turned upside down. If air is blown into this saucer, the machine rises to a height that may vary from a few inches to a few feet.

Industry is already using one form of the invention to deal with heavy loads. It can lift them with ease and since there are no wheels, and therefore no friction, they can be put into motion with the touch of a finger.

The new invention, however, is having a great effect on transport. Not only does it make expensive road systems unnecessary, but it enables vehicles to travel equally well over land or water. This unique ability to reach most destinations has given rise to the prediction that wheeled vehicles may be as uncommon at the end of the century as airplanes were at the beginning.

36. The first paragraph tells us that _____
- A. the wheel was man's earliest invention
B. the wheel's usefulness has yet to be proved
C. wide wheels have a variety of important uses
D. a new invention may make wheels less important
37. The phrase "with the touch of a finger" in the third paragraph means _____
- A. without difficulty
B. by electricity
C. without friction
D. by hand
38. The passage tells us that the new invention _____
- A. is more important for industry than for transport
B. will one day be used instead of aeroplanes
C. makes it possible to travel without using roads
D. will replace wheeled vehicles in a hundred years
39. At the end of the century, vehicles using the new invention will probably be _____
- A. rare
B. plentiful
C. unimportant
D. expensive
40. According to the passage, the new invention _____
- A. will soon get a name
B. can go almost anywhere
C. is lighter than air
D. was uncommon a century ago.

Part III. Vocabulary and Structure (20 %)

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 that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

41. Passengers on the London train are being asked to go off and _____ another.
A. transform B. transfer C. translate D. travel
42. Last year Mary earned _____ his brother, who has a better position.
A. twice as much as B. twice more than
C. twice as many as D. twice as more as
43. For wildlife enthusiasts the journey is _____ —the region is known for its sea birds.
A. funny B. worthy C. pleased D. worthwhile
44. Children normally feel a lot of _____ about their first day at school.
A. anxiety B. difference C. feelings D. trouble
45. The grass snake is _____ the most common snake in this region.
A. so far B. as far C. much far D. by far
46. Grandma were insistent that we _____ her soon.
A. went and visited B. go and visit
C. went visiting D. go and visiting
47. He hardly ever leaves the house after ten at night, _____ ?
A. doesn't he B. so does he C. does he D. not does he
48. We have to get that car fixed _____.
A. no matter it costs how much B. no matter how much it costs
C. not matter how much costs it D. no matter how much does it cost
49. _____, we'd better make some changes in the plan.
A. That is the case B. That having been the case
C. That to be the case D. That being the case
50. She hasn't much acting ability, but uses the stage as a place to _____.
A. show up B. show over C. show off D. show out
51. The bank warned him about his _____ to meet the payment.
A. disappointment B. failure C. loss D. lack
52. It is impossible to _____ the news unless you read the newspaper.
A. catch up with B. put up with C. keep up with D. look up in
53. They have equipped the office with the _____ business machines.
A. last B. latter C. latest D. later
54. I remember it as if it _____ tonight.
A. is B. be C. had been D. were
55. The distance _____ light travels in one second is 300,000 kilometers.

- A. that B. at which C. by which D. to which
56. Tom's parents died when he was a child, so he was _____ by his relatives.
A. grown up B. brought up C. raised up D. fed up
57. Two men were _____ in the burning house.
A. involved B. trapped C. enclosed D. surrounded
58. After last night's storm, some roads are _____ by fallen trees.
A. blocked B. closed C. interrupted D. broken
59. As he had _____ the crime, he was expected to give evidence in court.
A. sighted B. watched C. viewed D. witnessed
60. Investors receive annually all the interest credited to their _____ during the year.
A. account B. report C. statement D. record
61. The class later discussed several points _____ from the lecture.
A. arising B. rising C. arousing D. raising
62. We can deliver within three days any _____ ordered from stock.
A. articles B. trades C. deals D. sales
63. The car was repaired but not quite to the owner's _____.
A. pleasure B. satisfaction C. joy D. attraction
64. They decided to re-visit the city, having been _____ by the beauty of its buildings on a previous visit.
A. hit B. struck C. knocked D. stroked
65. _____ does he realize what problems he creates for others.
A. Few B. Little C. A bit D. A lot
66. The expanding company wished to _____ a secretary at their head office.
A. explore B. employ C. exploit D. accept
67. Such was his fear of failing the examination that he _____ to cheating.
A. related B. relied C. referred D. resorted
68. Only if both sides accept the agreement will a _____ peace be established in the area.
A. enduring B. longing C. lasting D. continuing
69. Having been forbidden to read the book, he was even more anxious to _____ a copy.
A. get hold of B. get rid of C. make sense of D. make the difference of
70. The newspaper has now published an apology _____ that their earlier reports were quite wrong.
A. speaking B. talking C. stating D. telling
71. Children are very curious _____.

- A. at heart B. in person C. on purpose D. by nature
72. The government is believed to be considering _____ a law making it a crime to import any kind of weapon.
- A. to pass B. passed C. have passed D. passing
73. Most broadcasters maintain that TV has been unfairly criticized and argue that the power of the medium is _____.
- A. granted B. implied C. exaggerated D. remedied
74. It is certainly true that you will find yourself _____ if you keep on throwing your weight around.
- A. no friends B. have not friends
C. to have not friends D. having no friends
75. Dick didn't want to walk home because he was used to _____ at school every day.
- A. pick up B. picking up C. be picked up D. being picked up
76. He invented a plough _____ any other in existence.
- A. far superior to B. more superior than
C. more superior to D. much superior than
77. The girl found it difficult to _____ spending so much money within a short period of time.
- A. qualify B. justify C. interpret D. account
78. Some of the suggestions have been _____ but others have been turned down as they are quite impracticable.
- A. received B. accepted C. adapted D. adopted
79. Ann was so _____ when she couldn't remember my name.
- A. pleased B. humiliated C. encouraged D. upset
80. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service.
- A. assessment B. assignment C. exception D. access

Part IV. Cloze (20 %)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one answer that best fits into the passage. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The task of being accepted and enrolled (招收) in a university begins early for some students, long 81 they graduate from high school. These students take special 82 to prepare for advanced study, they may also take one or more examinations that test how 83 prepared they are for the university. In the final year of high school, they 84 applications and send them, with their student records to the universities which they hope

新生大学英语分级考试试卷 (答案附后)

注意事项

- 一、将自己的姓名、学号正确填在答题卡上。
- 二、考生不得将试题册、答题卡带出考场，考试结束后，监考老师收完试卷之后考生方可离开考场。
- 三、请考生仔细阅读题目说明，然后再细心答题。
- 四、考生必须在答题卡上作答，凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效。
- 五、请用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上作答，如需修改，请用橡皮擦干净后在案要求填涂答题卡。
- 六、考试过程中要对注意对自己的答案保密。若有作弊行为，一经发现，后果自负。

Part I Listening Comprehension

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 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 line through the centre.

1. A) She is not interested in the article.
B) She has given the man much trouble.
C) She would like to have a copy of the article.
D) She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.
2. A) He saw the big tower he visited on TV.
B) He has visited the TV tower twice.
C) He has visited the TV tower once.
D) He will visit the TV tower in June.
3. A) The woman has trouble getting along with the professor.
B) The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.
C) The woman knows the professor has been busy.
D) The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.
4. A) He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.
B) He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.
C) He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.
D) He wants to spend more time with his family.
5. A) The man thought the essay was easy.
B) They both had a hard time writing the essay.
C) The woman thought the essay was easy.
D) Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.
6. A) In the park. B) Between two buildings
C) In his apartment. D) Under a huge tree.

7. A) It's awfully dull. B) It's really exciting.
 C) It's very exhausting. D) It's quite challenging.
8. A) movie. B) A lecture. C) A play. D) A speech.
9. A) The weather is mild compared to the past years.
 B) They are having the coldest winter ever.
 C) The weather will soon get warmer.
 D) The weather may get even colder.
10. A) The mystery story.
 B) The hiring of a shop assistant.
 C) The search for a reliable witness.
 D) An unsolved case of robbery.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) They want to change the way English is taught.
 B) They learn English to find well-paid jobs.
 C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.
 D) They know clearly what they want to learn.
12. A) Professionals. B) College students.
 C) Beginners D) Intermediate earners.
13. A) Courses for doctors. B) Courses for businessmen.
 C) Courses for reporters. D) Courses for lawyers.
14. A) Three groups of learners. B) The importance of business English.
 C) English for Specific Purposes. D) Features of English for different purposes.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) To show off their wealth.
 B) To feel good.
 C) To regain their memory.
 D) To be different from others.
16. A) To help solve their psychological problems.
 B) To play games with them.
 C) To send sham to the hospital.
 D) To make them aware of its harmfulness.
17. A) They need care and affection.
 B) They are fond of round-the-world trips.
 C) They are mostly from broken families.
 D) They are likely to commit crimes.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Because it was too heavy.
 B) Because it did not bend easily.
 C) Because it did not shoot far.
 D) Because its string was short.

7. A) It's awfully dull. B) It's really exciting.
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19. A) It went out of use 300 years ago.
B) It was invented after the short bow.
C) It was discovered before fire and the wheel.
D) It's still in use today.
20. A) They are accurate and easy to pull.
B) Their shooting range is 40 yards.
C) They are usually used indoors.
D) They took 100 years to develop.

Part II Reading Comprehension

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.

Design of all the new tools and implements is based on careful experiments with electronic instruments. First, a human "guinea pig" is tested using a regular tool. Measurements are taken of the amount of work done, and the buildup of heat in the body. Twisted joints and stretched muscles can not perform as well, it has been found, as joints and muscles in their normal positions. The same person is then tested again, using a tool designed according to the suggestions made by Dr. Tichauer. All these tests have shown the great improvement of the new designs over the old.

One of the electronic instruments used by Dr. Tichauer, the myograph (肌动记器), makes visible through electrical signals the work done by human muscle.

Another machine measures any dangerous features of tools, thus proving information upon which to base a new design. One conclusion of tests made with this machine is that a tripod stepladder is more stable and safer to use than one with four legs.

This work has attracted the attention of efficiency experts and time-and-motion-study engineer, but its value goes far beyond that. Dr. Tichauer's first thought is for the health of the tool user. With the repeated use of the same tool all day long on production lines and in other jobs, even light manual work can put a heavy stress on one small area of the body. In time, such stress can cause a disabling disease.

Furthermore, muscle fatigue is a serious safety hazard.

Efficiency is the by-product of comfort, Dr. Tichauer believes, and his new designs for traditional tools have proved his point.

21. What are involved in the design of a new tool according to the passage?

- A) Electronic instruments and a regular tool.
B) A human "guinea pig" and a regular tool.
C) Electronic instruments and a human "guinea pig".
D) Electronic instruments, a human "guinea pig" and a regular tool.

22. From the passage we know that joints and muscles perform best when

- A) they are twisted and stretched

- B) they are in their normal positions
- C) they are tested with a human "guinea pig"
- D) they are tested with electronic instruments

23. A "myograph" (Para. 2, Line 1) is an electronic instrument that

- A) is able to design new tools
- B) measures the amount of energy used
- C) enable people to see the muscular movements
- D) visualizes electrical signals

24. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A) a stepladder used to have four legs.
- B) it is dangerous to use tools
- C) a tripod is safer in a tool design
- D) workers are safer on production lines

25. Dr. Tichauer started his experiments initially to _____.

- A) improve efficiency
- B) increase production
- C) reduce work load
- D) improve comfort

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap big reward. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled (诈骗) the most confidential (保密) records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

26. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

- A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
- B) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
- C) computer criminals escape punishment because they can't be detected
- D) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions

27. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.

- A) most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
- B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
- C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
- D) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered

28. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the passage?

- A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced
- B) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes to protect their reputation
- C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation
- D) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information

29. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?

- A) With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
- B) They may walk away and easily find another job.
- C) They will be denied access to confidential records
- D) They must leave the country to go to jail.

30. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
- B) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
- C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
- D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

In a family where the roles of men and women are not sharply separated and where many household tasks are shared to a greater or lesser extent, notions of male superiority are hard to maintain. The pattern of sharing in tasks and indecision makes for equality and this in turn leads to further sharing. In such a home, the growing boy and girl learn to accept equality more easily than did their parents and to prepare more fully for participation in a world characterized by cooperation rather than by the "battle of the sexes".

If the process goes too far and man's role is regarded as less important — and that has happened in some cases — we are as badly off as before, only in reverse.

It is time to reassess the role of the man in the American family. We are getting a little tired of "Momism" — but we don't want to exchange it for a "neo-Popism". What we need, rather, is the recognition that bringing up children involves a partnership of equals. There are signs that psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and specialists on the family are becoming more aware of the part men play and that they have decided that women should not receive all the credit — nor the blame. We have

almost given up saying that a woman's place is in the home. We are beginning, however, to analyse man's place in the home and to insist that he does have a place in it. Nor is that place irrelevant to the healthy development of the child.

The family is a co-operative enterprise for which it is difficult to lay down rules, because each family needs to work out its own ways for solving its own problems.

Excessive authoritarianism (命令主义) has unhappy consequences, whether it wears skirts or trousers, and the ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is pertinent (相关的, 切题的) not only to a healthy democracy, but also to a healthy family.

31. The ideal of equal rights and equal responsibilities is _____.
- A) fundamental to a sound democracy
 - B) not pertinent to healthy family life
 - C) responsible for Momism
 - D) what we have almost given up
32. The danger in the sharing of household tasks by the mother and the father is that _____.
- A) the role of the father may become an inferior one
 - B) the role of the mother may become an inferior one
 - C) the children will grow up believing that life is a battle of sexes
 - D) sharing leads to constant arguing
33. The author states that bringing up children _____.
- A) is mainly the mother's job
 - B) belongs among the duties of the father
 - C) is the job of schools and churches
 - D) involves a partnership of equals
34. According to the author, the father's role in the home is _____.
- A) minor because he is an ineffectual parent
 - B) irrelevant to the healthy development of the child
 - C) pertinent to the healthy development of the child
 - D) identical to the role of the child's mother
35. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
- A) A healthy, co-operative family is a basic ingredient of a healthy society.
 - B) Men are basically opposed to sharing household chores.
 - C) Division of household responsibilities is workable only in theory.
 - D) A woman's place in the home - now as always.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Teaching children to read well from the start is the most important task of elementary schools. But relying on educators to approach this task correctly can be a great mistake. Many schools continue to employ instructional methods that have been proven ineffective. The staying power of the "look-say" or "whole-word" method of teaching beginning reading is perhaps the most flagrant example of this failure to instruct effectively.

The whole-word approach to reading stresses the meaning of words over the

meaning of letters, thinking over decoding, developing a sight vocabulary of familiar words over developing the ability to unlock the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. It fits in with the self-directed, "learning how to learn" activities recommended by advocates (倡导者) of "open" classrooms and with the concept that children have to be developmentally ready to begin reading. Before 1963, no major publisher put out anything but these "Run-Spot-Run" readers.

However, in 1955, Rudolf Flesch touched off what has been called "the great debate" in beginning reading. In his best-seller *Why Johnny Can't Read*, Flesch indicted (控诉) the nation's public schools for miseducating students by using the look-say method. He said – and more scholarly studies by Jeanne Chall and Roberth Dykstra later confirmed – that another approach to beginning reading, founded on phonics (语音学), is far superior.

Systematic phonics first teaches children to associate letters and letter combinations with sounds; it then teaches them how to blend these sounds together to make words. Rather than building up a relatively limited vocabulary of memorized words, it imparts a code by which the pronunciations of the vast majority of the most common words in the English language can be learned. Phonics does not devalue the importance of thinking about the meaning of words and sentences; it simply recognizes that decoding is the logical and necessary first step.

36. The author feels that counting on educators to teach reading correctly is

A) only logical and natural

B) the expected position

C) probably a mistake

D) merely effective instruction

37. The author indicts the look-say reading approach because _____.

A) it overlooks decoding

B) Rudolf Flesch agrees with him

C) he says it is boring

D) many schools continue to use this method

38. One major difference between the look-say method of learning reading and the phonics method is _____.

A) look-say is simpler

B) Phonics takes longer to learn

C) look-say is easier to teach

D) phonics gives readers access to far more words

39. The phrase "touch-off" (Para 3, Line 1) most probably means _____.

A) talk about shortly

B) start or cause

C) compare with

D) oppose

40. According to the author, which of the following statements is true?

A) Phonics approach regards whole-word method as unimportant.

B) The whole-word approach emphasizes decoding.

C) In phonics approach, it is necessary and logical to employ decoding.

D) Phonics is superior because it stresses the meaning of words thus the vast majority of most common words can be learned.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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 center.

41. Word had come from the manager _____ a new transaction would be concluded.
A) who B) that C) which D) when
42. There was a traffic jam, but she _____ get to the destination in time.
A) could B) might C) ought to D) was able to
43. "Do you think _____ I should attend the lecture?" she asked me.
A) that B) whether C) if D) when
44. Their room was on the third floor, its window _____ the sports ground.
A) overlooks B) overlooking C) overlooked D) to overlook
45. On no account _____ to anyone who works in the company.
A) my name must be mentioned
B) my name must mention
C) must my name be mentioned
D) must my name mention
46. Jim knows little of mathematics, _____ of chemistry.
A) and still less B) as well as C) no less than D) and still more
47. The man denied _____ any thing at the supermarket when he was questioned by the police.
A) to have stolen B) to steal C) having stolen D) having been stealing
48. Did he tell you what _____ if he had a chance?
A) was he going to do B) he would do C) he had done D) had to do
49. The results were to _____ yesterday, but we have heard nothing.
A) reveal B) have revealed C) be revealed D) have been revealed
50. Calculations, which are astronomically exact, have been made _____ with the use of computers.
A) possible B) it possible C) possibly D) to be possible
51. To handle the delicate situation, you must _____ be _____
A) more than careful B) more carefully C) carefully enough D) enough carefully
52. The governess agreed to teach the temperamental child _____ she was given complete authority.
A) whether B) for C) that D) provided
53. According to the periodic table, _____ still some elements undiscovered.
A) there seem to be B) it seems to be C) it seems that D) here seem
54. The farmer used wood to build a house _____ to store grain.
A) with B) in which C) which D) where
55. A beam of light will not bend round the corners unless _____ to do so with the help of a reflecting device.
A) being done B) made C) to be made D) having made
56. _____, the more severe the winters are.
A) The more north you go B) The farther you go the north
C) The more you go north D) The farther north you go
57. Vicky has been sad recently, for her plan to go to college _____ at the last

moment.

A) fell out B) fell behind C) fell through D) fell off

58. You had better _____ teasing these newcomers, for that will hurt their feeling.

A) leave out B) leave for C) leave off D) leave behind

59. Don't lose heart! You should _____ your courage and overcome the difficulty.

A) hold up B) set up C) pull up D) pluck up

60. He _____ a sum of money every month to help the two orphans.

A) sets aside B) sets up C) sets along D) sets in

61. His debts had to be _____ after he committed suicide with his rifle.

A) laid off B) written off C) turned off D) put off

62. The gentleman _____ a cherub with his letter.

A) combined B) included C) kept D) enclosed

63. At the meeting both sides exchanged their views on a wide _____ of topics they were interested in.

A) extent B) number C) collection D) range

64. His _____ has changed but he has kept the fine qualities of a scientific researcher.

A) state B) status C) station D) statue

65. She can speak French and German, to _____ nothing of English.

A) say B) speak C) talk D) tell

66. If you play with electricity, you may get an electric _____.

A) strike B) beat C) shock D) knock

67. It was a wonderful play with a _____ of over fifty actors and actresses.

A) list B) group C) bunch D) herd

68. A _____ change in policy is needed if relations are ever to improve.

A) strict B) wide C) ever D) radical

69. Please give my best _____ to your family.

A) notice B) attention C) regards D) cares

70. They bought the land with a _____ to build a new office block.

A) purpose B) view C) goal D) reason

Part IV Close

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.

Methods of studying vary; what works 71 for some students doesn't work at all for others. The only thing you can do is experiment 72 you find a system that does work for you. But two things are sure: 73 else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you won't although college. Meantime, there are a few rules that 74 for everybody. The hint is "don't get 75". The problem of studying, 76 enough to start with, becomes almost 77 when

you are trying to do 78 in one weekend. 79 the fastest readers have trouble 80 that. And if you are behind in written work that must be 81 the teacher who accepts it 82 late will probably not give you good credit. Perhaps he may not accept it 83. Getting behind in one class because you are spending so much time on another is really no 84. Feeling pretty virtuous about the seven hours you 'spend on chemistry won't 85 one bit if the history teacher pops a quiz. And many freshmen do get into trouble by spending too much time on one class at the 86 of the others, either because they like one class much better or because they find it so much harder that they think, they should 87 all their time to it. 88 the reason, going the whole work for one class and neglecting the rest of them is a mistake, if you face this 89, begin with the shortest and easiest 90. Get them out of the way and then go to the more difficult, time consuming work.

71. A) good B) easily C) sufficiently D) well
 72. A) until B) after C) while D) so
 73. A) somebody B) nobody C) everybody D) anybody
 74. A) follow B) go C) operate D) work
 75. A) behind B) after C) slow D) later
 76. A) hardly B) unpleasant C) hard D) heavy
 77. A) improbable B) necessary C) impossible D) inevitable
 78. A) three week's work B) three weeks' works
 C) three weeks' work D) three week's works
 79. A) Even B) Almost C) If D) with
 80. A) to do B) doing C) at doing D) with doing
 81. A) turned in B) tuned up C) turned out D) given in
 82. A) very B) quite C) such D) that
 83. A) anyway B) either C) at all D) too
 84. A) solution B) method C) answer D) excuse
 85. A) help B) encourage C) assist D) improve
 86. A) expense B) pay C) debt D) charge
 87. A) devote B) put C) spend D) take
 88. A) Whichever B) Whatever C) However D) Wherever
 89. A) attraction B) decision C) temptation D) dilemma
 90. A) arrangements B) way C) assignments D) class

Part V Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic Good Manners. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline(given in Chinese)below:

- 1 世界上的人都看重良好的行为举止.
- 2 在公共场合的一些好的行为举止.
- 3 如果每个人都培养起了好的行为举止,

参考答案

Listening: 略。

Reading Comprehension

21-25 DBCAD 26-30 DDBBD 31-35 AADCA 36-40 CADBC

Vocabulary and Structure

41-45 BDABC 46-50 ACBDA 51-55 ADABB 56-60 DCCDA

61-65 BDDBA 66-70 CBDCA 71-75 DADAC 76-80 CCCAB

81-85 ADCDA 86-90 AABCC

Part V Writing

People all over the world set great regard on good manners. To certain degree, good manners indicate a person's good education and breeding. In schools, it is part of students' moral training to develop good manners. A person with good manners always wins praise. On the contrary, people will frown on him if he behaves roughly and impolitely.

There are good manners in which we behave in public places. It is a good manner to offer help to the young, the old and the handicapped when they are in need of it. So is it to conduct ourselves politely and keep away from foul language. Besides, we should guard against such minor offences as making a loud noise, casting peels and shells, smoking, and spitting.

If everyone has developed good manners, people will form a more harmonious relationship. If everyone behaves considerately towards others and follows the social ethics, people will live in a better world. With the general mood of society improved, there will be a progress of civilization.

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Part I Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (10 points)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on the Answer Sheet. Choose the best answer from the choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Global Warming and Climate Change

What is Global Warming and Climate Change?

Global warming and climate change refer to an increase in average global temperatures. Natural events and human activities are believed to be contributing to an increase in average global temperatures. This is caused primarily by increases in "greenhouse" gases such as Carbon Dioxide (CO₂).

What is the Greenhouse Effect?

The term greenhouse is used in conjunction with the phenomenon known as the greenhouse effect.

- Energy from the sun drives the earth's weather and climate, and heats the earth's surface;
- In turn, the earth radiates energy back into space;
- Some atmospheric gases (water vapor, carbon dioxide, and other gases) trap some of the outgoing energy, retaining heat somewhat like the glass panels of a greenhouse;
- These gases are therefore known as greenhouse gases;
- The greenhouse effect is the rise in temperature on Earth as certain gases in the atmosphere trap energy.

The Greenhouse effect is natural. What do we have to do with it?

Many of these greenhouse gases are actually life-enabling, for without them, heat would escape back into space and the Earth's average temperature would be a lot colder. However, if the greenhouse effect becomes stronger, then more heat gets trapped than needed, and the Earth might become less habitable for humans, plants and animals. Carbon dioxide, though not the most potent of greenhouse gases, is the most significant one. Human activity has caused an imbalance in the natural cycle of the greenhouse effect and related processes.

In addition to the natural fluxes of carbon through the Earth system, anthropogenic (human) activities, particularly fossil fuel burning and deforestation, are also releasing carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. When we burn these fossil fuels for transportation, heating, cooking, electricity, and manufacturing, we are effectively moving carbon more rapidly into the atmosphere than is being removed naturally through the sedimentation of carbon, ultimately causing atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations to increase. Also, by

clearing forests to support agriculture, we are transferring carbon from living biomass into the atmosphere (dry wood is about 50 percent carbon). The result is that humans are adding ever-increasing amounts of extra carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. Because of this, atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations are higher today than they have been over the last half-million years or longer.

What are the impacts of Global Warming?

For decades, greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide have been increasing in the atmosphere. But why does that matter? Won't warmer weather be nicer for everyone?

Extreme Weather Patterns

Most scientists believe that the warming of the climate will lead to more extreme weather patterns such as:

- More hurricanes and drought;
- Longer spells of dry heat or intense rain (depending on where you are in the world);
- Scientists have pointed out that Northern Europe could be severely affected with *colder* weather if climate change continues, as the arctic begins to melt and send fresher waters further south. It would effectively cut off the Gulf Stream that brings warmth from the Gulf of Mexico, keeping countries such as Britain warmer than expected;
- In South Asia, the Himalayan glaciers could retreat causing water scarcity in the long run.

While many environmental groups have been warning about extreme weather conditions for a few years, the World Meteorological Organization announced in July 2003 that "Recent scientific assessments indicate that, as the global temperatures continue to warm due to climate change, the number and intensity of extreme events might increase."

The WMO also notes that "New record extreme events occur every year somewhere in the globe, but in recent years the number of such extremes have been increasing." (The WMO limits the definition of extreme events to high temperatures, low temperatures and high rainfall amounts and droughts.) The U.K.'s independent newspaper described the WMO's announcement as "unprecedented" and "astonishing" because it came from a respected United Nations organization not an environmental group!

Super-storms

Mentioned further above was the concern that more hurricanes could result. The link used was from the environmental organization WWF, written back in 1999. In August/September 2004 a wave of severe hurricanes left many Caribbean islands and parts of South Eastern United States devastated. In the Caribbean many lives were lost and there was immense damage to entire cities. In the U.S. many lives were lost as well, some of the most expensive damage resulted from the successive hurricanes.

In its wake, scientists have reiterated that such super-storms may be a sign of things to come. "Global warming may spawn more super-storms", Inter Press Service (IPS) notes.

Ecosystem Impacts

With global warming on the increase and species' habitats on the decrease, the chances for various ecosystems to adapt naturally are diminishing.

Many studies have pointed out that the rates of extinction of animal and plant species, and the temperature changes around the world since the industrial revolution, have been significantly different to normal expectations.

An analysis of population trends, climate change, increasing pollution and emerging diseases found that 40 percent of deaths in the world could be attributed to environmental factors.

Rising Sea Levels

Water expands when heated, and sea levels are expected to rise due to climate change. Rising sea levels will also result as the polar caps begin to melt. Rising sea levels will impact many coastlines, and a large mass of humanity lives near the coasts or by major rivers. Analysis by the World Wildlife Fund has found that many cities are unprepared for climate change effects such as rising sea levels.

Increase in Pests and Disease

An increase in pests and disease is also feared. A report in the journal *Science* in June 2002 described the alarming increase in the outbreaks and epidemics of diseases throughout the land and ocean based wildlife due to climate changes. One of the authors points out that, "Climate change is disrupting natural ecosystems in a way that is making life better for infectious diseases."

Failing Agricultural Output; Increase in World Hunger

The *Guardian* summarizes a United Nations warning that, "One in six countries in the world face food shortages this year because of severe droughts that could become semi-permanent under climate change."

Drought and desertification are starting to spread and intensify in some parts of the world already. If some of this does get worse, it is likely that the poorest regions and people are likely to suffer the most, as they would have the least resources at hand to deal with the effects.

1. The rise in average global temperature is primarily the result of _____.
A) increases in greenhouse gas
B) natural events
C) human activities
D) changes in the earth's climate
2. If the greenhouse effect is allowed to build up, _____.
A) the earth will not be able to capture and keep the heat from the sunlight
B) the Earth's average temperature will be a lot colder.
C) the earth may become less inhabitable for humans and other living beings

D) the Earth's natural cycle will be significantly upset

3. What contributes most to the increase of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?

A) The sedimentation of carbon in the agricultural process

B) The imbalance in the natural cycle of the greenhouse effect

C) The natural changes of carbon in the Earth system

D) The burning of fossil fuels and the clearing of forest

4. Scientists pointed out that if climate change continues Northern Europe _____.

A) will become much warmer than expected

B) will become much colder than today

C) will have more hurricanes and droughts

D) will have severe water shortages

5. According to MTO, as the global temperatures continue to rise in recent years _____.

A) the number of extreme weather events has been increasing

B) the melting of the Himalayan ice will cause floods in South Asia

C) the Gulf Stream will bring warm air from the Gulf of Mexico

D) the weather patterns in many regions have completely changed

6. In the wake of severe hurricanes in August September 2004, scientists have said that _____.

A) such super-storms are expected to _____.

A) hit the Caribbean on after another

B) be more devastating than ever before

C) cause expensive damage to entire cities

D) happen more often than before

7. A study found that 40 percent of deaths in the world are due to _____.

A) infectious diseases

C) increasing pollution

B) environmental factors

D) natural disasters

8. The sea levels are rising mainly because _____.

A) the polar bears become endangered

B) the ice in the Antarctic and the Arctic is melting

C) the ice caps of the mountain are melting

D) the change in climate has brought more rain to earth

9. According to journal Science in June 2002 which of the following is Not True?

A) the increase in the outbreaks of diseases throughout the earth gives warning.

B) climate changes contribute to the increase in the outbreaks of diseases.

C) climate change is conserving natural ecosystems.

D) climate change makes the environment more comfortable for infectious diseases.

10. If drought and desertification gets worse which of the following are likely to suffer most?

A) the poorest region and people.

- B) the endangered animal.
- C) the village people.
- D) people in the region lacking water.

Part II Listening Comprehension

(25 points)

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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

11. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
 B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
 C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.
 D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.
12. A) Save time by using a computer.
 B) Buy her own computer.
 C) Borrow Martha's computer.
 D) Stay home and complete her paper.
13. A) He has been to Seattle many times.
 B) He has chaired a lot of conferences.
 C) He holds a high position in his company.
 D) He lived in Seattle for many years.
14. A) Teacher and student.
 B) Doctor and patient.
 C) Manager and office worker.
 D) Travel agent and customer.
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 lecture.
 D) She'll finish her report this weekend.
16. A) An art museum.
 B) A beautiful park.
 C) A college campus.
 D) An architectural exhibition.
17. A) The houses for sale are of poor quality.
 B) The houses are too expensive for the couple to buy.
 C) The housing developers provide free trips for potential buyers.
 D) The man is unwilling to take a look at the houses for sale.
18. A) Talking about sports.
 B) Writing up local news.
 C) Reading newspapers.
 D) Putting up advertisements.
- Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.
19. A) The benefits of strong business competition.

- B) A proposal to lower the cost of production.
 C) Complaints about the expense of modernization.
 D) Suggestions concerning new business strategies.
20. A) It cost much more than its worth. C) It calls for immediate repairs.
 B) It should be brought up-to-date. D) It can still be used for a long time.
21. A) The personnel manager should be fired for inefficiency.
 B) A few engineers should be employed to modernize the factory.
 C) The entire staff should be retrained.
 D) Better-educated employees should be promoted.
22. A) Their competitors have long been advertising on TV.
 B) TV commercials are less expensive.
 C) Advertising in newspapers alone is not sufficient.
 D) TV commercials attract more investments.

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

23. A) Searching for reference material. C) Writing a course book.
 B) Watching a film of the 1930s'. D) Looking for a job in a movie studio.
24. A) It's too broad to cope with. C) It's controversial.
 B) It's a bit outdated. D) It's of little practical value.
25. A) At the end of the online catalogue.
 B) At the Reference Desk.
 C) In The New York Times.
 D) In the Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature.

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) Synthetic fuel. C) Alcohol.
 B) Solar energy. D) Electricity.
27. A) Air traffic conditions. C) Road conditions.
 B) Traffic jams on highways. D) New traffic rules.
28. A) Go through a health check. C) Arrive early for boarding.
 B) Take little luggage with them. D) Undergo security checks.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Beauty. B) Loyalty. C) Luck. D) Durability.

30. A) He wanted to follow the tradition of his country.
 B) He believed that it symbolized an everlasting marriage.
 C) It was thought that a blood vessel in that finger led directly to the heart.
 D) It was supposed that the diamond on that finger would bring good luck.
31. A) The two people can learn about each other's likes and dislikes.
 B) The two people can have time to decide if they are a good match.
 C) The two people can have time to shop for their new home.
 D) The two people can earn enough money for their wedding.

Passage Three

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

32. A) Because there are no signs to direct them.
 B) Because no tour guides are available.
 C) Because all the buildings in the city look alike.
 D) Because the university is everywhere in the city.
33. A) They set their own exams.
 B) They select their own students.
 C) They award their own degrees.
 D) They organize their own laboratory work.
34. A) Most of them have a long history.
 B) Many of them are specialized libraries.
 C) They house more books than any other university library.
 D) They each have a copy of every book published in Britain.
35. A) Very few of them are engaged in research.
 B) They were not awarded degrees until 1948.
 C) They have outnumbered male students.
 D) They were not treated equally until 1881.

Part III Reading Comprehension

(40 points)

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 then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The interview is an important event in the job-hunting process, because the 20 or 30 minutes you spend with the interviewer may determine whether or not you get the particular job you want. Therefore, it is important to remember that your objective during the interview may differ from the objective of the potential employer. You want to make yourself stand out

6/3/20

8/2/20

as a whole person who has personal strengths, is well qualified, and should be considered the right person for the job. It is encouraging to know that the interviewer's task is not to embarrass you or to trip you up, but to hire the right person for the job.

Remember, job hunting is very competitive. Anything you can do to enhance your interview techniques will be to your advantage. The following suggestions may help you land the most important job.

Your goal in this interview is to make sure your good points get across. The interviewer won't know them unless you point them out, so try to do this in a factual and sincere manner.

Do not make slighting references to former employers or professors. If you have been fired from a job and the interviewer asks about it, be frank in your answer.

Show the interviewer that you are interested in the company by asking relevant questions. Ask about responsibilities, working conditions, promotion opportunities and fringe benefits (附加福利) of the job you are interviewing for.

If at some point you decide the interview is not going well, do not let your discouragement show. You have nothing to lose by continuing a show of confidence, and you may have much to gain. It may be real, or it may be a test to see how you react to adverse conditions.

Some interviewers may bring up salary early in the interview. At this time, you may indicate that you are more interested in a job where you can prove yourself than a specific salary. This politely passes the question back to the interviewer. If the interviewer continues to press, give him a range or suggest the going rate for a particular job. If possible, you should negotiate for salary after you have been offered a job and when you are ready to complete the paperwork.

36. To get the job you want, during the interview you should _____.
A) avoid the interviewer's questions that are designed to trip you up
B) remember that you are the best qualified candidate
C) make yourself stand out as the right person for the job
D) keep in mind that it determines whether or not you get the particular job you want
37. If you did not get along with your former employer, you _____.
A) should tell the interviewer frankly
B) should not speak ill of him
C) should refer to him in a factual manner
D) should never mention it
38. When you find the interview is not going well you should _____.
A) keep up your confidence
B) bring it to an end as soon as possible
C) tell your interviewer how you react to adverse conditions
D) tell yourself you have much to gain and nothing to lose
39. The best time to discuss your salary is _____.

- A) when you have been offered the job
- B) at the end of the interview
- C) after you have completed the paperwork
- D) when the interviewer brings this matter up

- 3 40. The most important thing to do during an interview is _____.
- A) to make your strengths understood
 - B) to show your intense interest in the job you are applying for
 - C) to be frank and sincere
 - D) to be natural and confident

Passage Two

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Like many other small boys, I was fascinated by cars, not least because my oldest brother was a bit of a car guy and subscribed to cool magazines like *Car and Driver* and *Motor Trend*. Every so often, one of those magazines would run an article on the "Car of the Future." They featured unconventional styling and things like small nuclear reactors as power sources. Yet, frankly, my car doesn't do anything that my brother's Studebaker didn't do. It goes, it stops, it burns gasoline, it plays music. I still have to steer it, and it will run into things if I don't steer it carefully.

But guess what? All of these things are subject to change in the not-so-distant future. It will still go and stop, but it may not burn gasoline, I may not have to steer it, and it may be a lot better at not running into things.

Airbags aren't the be-all and end-all in safety. In fact, considering the recent news about people occasionally being killed by their airbags in low-speed *collision*, they obviously still need some development. But they aren't going away, and in fact, you can expect to see cars appearing with additional, side-impact airbags, something some European car manufacturers already offer.

Better than systems to *minimize* injury in the event of an accident, however, are systems that minimize the likelihood of an accident happening in the first place. Future cars may be able to eliminate many of the major causes of accidents, including drunk-driving, *tailgating* (紧跟前车行驶) sleepiness. Cars could be equipped with sensors that can detect alcohol in a driver's system and prevent the car from being started, for example. Many accidents are caused by people following the car in front too closely. As early as next year, you'll be able to buy cars with radar-equipped control systems. If the radar determines you're closing too quickly with the car in front, it will ease up on the throttle. For city streets, expect other radar devices that will give advance warning that the car in front of you has slowly abruptly and you should step on the brakes—or that may even brake for you.

Will cars eventually be able to drive themselves? There's no reason to think it won't be technically possible, and Mercedes is working on a system that can brake, accelerate and steer a vehicle down a highway on its own. Nobody really expects people to give up all

control to their cars, but such systems could be used as failsafe systems to keep cars on the road and bring them safely to a stop even if the driver suddenly became disabled.

41. The author was fascinated by cars because _____.
A) other small boys liked to own a car of their own, too
B) he read exotic things about cars in his brother's magazines
C) his oldest brother loved to take him to places in his car
D) he subscribed to cool car magazines
42. By saying "my car doesn't do anything that my brother's Studebaker didn't do", the author means that _____.
A) my car is far better than my brother's was
B) my car is not as good as my brother's was
C) not much has changed in the performance of cars so far
D) much improvement has been made in the design of cars recently
43. Which of the following statements is true of airbags?
A) They are in need of further improvement.
B) They are going to disappear gradually.
C) They kill people instead of protecting them in low-speed collisions.
D) They are a standard feature of European cars.
44. What will future cars do if the sensors detect alcohol in the driver's system?
A) They will give a warning in advance.
B) They will brake automatically.
C) They will ease up on the throttle.
D) They will not start.
45. Which of the following statements is true according to the last paragraph?
A) People will give up all control to their cars.
B) Cars will be able to drive themselves.
C) No cars will ever break down on the roads.
D) Cars will all be equipped with failsafe systems.

Passage Three

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

Scratchy throats, stuffy noses and body aches all spell misery, but being able to tell if the cause is a cold or flu may make a difference in how long the misery lasts.

The American Lung Association (ALA) has issued new guidelines on combating colds and the flu, and one of the keys is being able to quickly tell the two apart. That's because the prescription drugs available for the flu need to be taken soon after the illness sets in. As for colds, the sooner a person starts taking over-the-counter remedy, the sooner relief will come.

The common cold and the flu are both caused by viruses. More than 200 viruses can cause cold symptoms, while the flu is caused by three viruses - flu A, B and C. There is no cure for either illness, but the flu can be prevented by the flu vaccine, which is, for most

people, the best way to fight the flu, according to the ALA.

But if the flu does strike, quick action can help. Although the flu and common cold have many similarities, there are some obvious signs to look for.

Cold symptoms such as stuffy nose, runny nose and scratchy throat typically develop gradually, and adults and teens often do not get a fever. On the other hand, fever is one of the characteristic features of the flu for all ages. And in general, flu symptoms including fever and chills, sore throat and body aches come on suddenly and are more severe than cold symptoms.

The ALA notes that it may be particularly difficult to tell when infants and preschool age children have the flu. It advises parents to call the doctor if their small children have flu-like symptoms.

Both cold and flu symptoms can be eased with over-the-counter medications as well. However, children and teens with a cold or flu should not take aspirin for pain relief because of the risk of Reye syndrome (综合症), a rare but serious condition of the liver and central nervous system.

There is, of course, no vaccine for the common cold. But frequent hand washing and avoiding close contact with people who have colds can reduce the likelihood of catching one.

46. According to the author, knowing the cause of the misery will help _____.
D A) shorten the duration of the illness
B) the patient buy medicine over the counter
C) the patient obtain cheaper prescription drugs
D) prevent people from catching colds and the flu
47. We learn from the passage that _____.
D A) one doesn't need to take any medicine if he has a cold or the flu
B) aspirin should not be included in over-the-counter medicines for the flu
C) delayed treatment of the flu will harm the liver and central nervous system
D) over-the-counter drugs can be taken to ease the misery caused by a cold or the flu
48. According to the passage, to combat the flu effectively, _____.
B A) one should identify the virus which causes it
B) one should consult a doctor as soon as possible
C) one should take medicine upon catching the disease
D) one should remain alert when the disease is spreading
49. Which of the following symptoms will distinguish the flu from a cold?
B A) A stuffy nose. B) A high temperature.
C) A sore throat. D) A dry cough.
50. If children have flu-like symptoms, their parents _____.
C A) are advised not to give them aspirin
B) should watch out for signs of Reye syndrome

- C) are encouraged to take them to hospital for vaccination
- D) should prevent them from mixing with people running a fever

Passage Four

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

The view over a valley of a tiny village with thatched (草盖的) roof cottages around a church; a drive through a narrow village street lined with thatched cottages painted pink or white; the sight over the rolling hills of a pretty collection of thatched farm buildings — these are still common sights in parts of England. Most people will agree that the thatched roof is an essential part of the attraction of the English countryside.

Thatching is in fact the oldest of all the building crafts practiced in the *British Isles* (英论诸岛). Although thatch has always been used for cottage and farm buildings, it was once used for castles and churches, too.

Thatching is a *solitary* (独自的) craft, which often runs in families. The craft of thatching as it is practiced today has changed very little since the Middle Ages. Over 800 full-time thatchers are employed in England and Wales today, maintaining and renewing the old roofs as well as thatching newer houses. Many property owners choose thatch not only for its beauty but because they know it will keep them cool in summer and warm in winter.

In fact, if we look at developing countries, over half the world lives under thatch, but they all do it in different ways. People in developing countries are often reluctant to go back to traditional materials and would prefer modern buildings. However, they may lack the money to allow them to import the necessary materials. Their temporary mud huts with thatched roofs of wild grasses often only last six months. Thatch which has been done the British way lasts from twenty to sixty years, and is an effective defense against the heat.

51. Which of the following remains a unique feature of the English countryside?

- A) Narrow streets lined with pink or white houses.
- B) Rolling hills with pretty farm buildings.
- C) Cottages with thatched roofs.
- D) Churches with cottages around them.

52. What do we know about thatching as a craft?

- A) It is a collective activity.
- B) It is practiced on farms all over England.
- C) It is quite different from what it used to be.
- D) It is in most cases handed down among family members.

53. Thatched houses are still preferred because of _____.

- A) their style and comfort
- B) their durability
- C) their easy maintenance
- D) their cheap and ready-made materials

54. People in developing countries also live under thatch because _____.

- A) thatched cottages are a big tourist attraction
- B) thatched roof houses are the cheapest

- C) thatch is an effective defense against the heat
 D) they like thatched houses better than other buildings
- B 55. We can learn from the passage that _____.
 A) thatched cottages in England have been passed down from ancient times
 B) thatching is a building craft first created by the English people
 C) the English people have a special liking for thatched houses
 D) most thatched cottages in England are located on hillsides

Part IV Vocabulary and Structure

(15 points)

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.

- B 56. The boy's father bought him a large toy train _____.
 A) which to play with C) to play with it
 B) to play with D) at which to play
- C 57. _____ your poor record in school, we think you should study harder.
 A) In view of B) In charge of C) In spite of D) In case of
- C 58. There will be more than fifty proposals _____ at the conference.
 A) discussed C) to be discussed
 B) discussing D) having been discussed
- B 59. Police have _____ to the public to come forward with any information which might help them in their inquiries.
 A) urged B) claimed C) appealed D) called
- B 60. Some hard plastics can be _____ metals in manufacturing machine parts.
 A) substituted for B) taken the place of C) replaced in D) given way to
- D 61. There is hardly an environment on earth _____ some species of animal or other has not adapted successfully.
 A) to which B) wherever C) so that D) as to
- C 62. Some metals are better conductors of electricity than others, _____ means that the former have atoms that contain more free electrons than the latter.
 A) that B) this C) which D) it
- B 63. A good friend is one who will _____ you when you are in trouble.
 A) stand for B) stand by C) stand up to D) stand up with
- C 64. I find this treatment very _____ to my health.
 A) advisable B) invaluable C) beneficial D) worthy
- D 65. As a _____ president, his views are treated with respect when he is interviewed.
 A) prior B) previous C) late D) former
- D 66. It is highly desirable that a new president _____ for this college.

- A) appointed B) has been appointed C) is appointed D) be appointed
 67. Is it advisable to _____ our body to the sunlight?
 A) reveal B) display C) expose D) show
 68. It was impossible to avoid _____ by the stormy weather.
 A) being much affected C) to be much affected
 B) having much affected D) to have been much affected
 69. They hurried there only to find the meeting cancelled. In fact, they _____ at all.
 A) might not have gone C) mustn't have gone
 B) needn't have gone D) wouldn't have gone
 70. _____ the punishment was unjust, Helen accepted it without complaint.
 A) However B) So long as C) Even though D) Since

Part V Cloze

(10 points)

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 hydrogen-fuelled Clarity is the most important car since the car was invented. It solves the problem of 71 we will do when the oil runs 72, and it shuts up those who would have us believe cars are 73 the ice caps. In short, the Clarity means we can sleep a lot more easily.

What's more, since it 74 only water from its exhaust, there is no earthly 75 why you should not plug it into your house at night and use its motor to 76 all your electrical items. It really is, we think, the solution 77 everything.

Unfortunately, it is very difficult to make hydrogen. There is 78 no infrastructure for either transporting it or selling it. And the Clarity, if we're honest, is only the beginning. It will be a long time 79 you can buy and run such a thing, practically and for a 80 price.

Ordinarily, all these problems could be solved with money. But the 81 thing the car industry does not have right now is that. 82 will it have any for the foreseeable future.

So it seems likely that the car firms will opt 83 the stupid hybrids, like the Prius, which are 84 more than a complicated way of making people 'feel' like they are making an effort. We know hybrids are power-hungry when they are being 85, and environmentally devastating when they are being scrapped (报废). And in-between times, they do, 86, 45 miles per gallon.

Making a hybrid to ward off disaster is 87 replacing a broke window pane with a sheet of plastic. Yes, it makes the room feel warm again, 88 you're still going to get

burgled (盗窃).

I fear 89 that, for the time being, there will be no revolution. And the car 90 we know it will remain unchanged.

71. A) that B) what C) ho D) all
72. A) out B) away C) off D) down
73. A) climbing B) melting C) covering D) creating
74. A) uses B) drinks C) produces D) consumes
75. A) reason B) basis C) motive D) motivation
76. A) start B) power C) control D) replace
77. A) at B) by C) on D) to
78. A) currently B) eventually C) lately D) formerly
79. A) when B) before C) until D) as
80. A) sensible B) reasonable C) realistic D) ideal
81. A) one B) next C) last D) first
82. A) Nor B) Or C) But D) And
83. A) at B) for C) against D) on
84. A) anything B) nothing C) still D) far
85. A) made B) designed C) parked D) taken
86. A) at least B) at best C) at all D) at will
87. A) as B) like C) just D) by
88. A) though B) while C) but D) after
89. A) however B) now C) moreover D) therefore
90. A) that B) as C) until D) before