

大学英语 A1\B1 模拟卷

出卷时间：2021 年 1 月

参考试卷：2020 秋考试卷

出卷人 limelight

- 一、 听力（注意：正式卷中所有提示语将全部以英文形式给出，如果你甚至连提示语都看不懂，那么别想及格了）

Unit 1

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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).

News Report One

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) A recent explosion incident happened in Washington DC.
B) A shooting incident happened in Washington Navy Yard.
C) An introduction of a former Navy Reserve sailor in U.S.
D) The description of public reaction to a shooting incident.
2. A) He managed to run away after the shooting.
B) He was a former navy sailor around forties.
C) He was specialized in information technology.
D) He had never committed any crimes before.

News Report Two

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) It landed on Mars twelve months ago.
B) It has driven less than 1.6 km² on Mars.
C) The name of the device is "Discovery".
D) The size of the device is about a truck.
4. A) An ancient riverbed and a small lake.
B) Certain evidence for flying creatures.
C) Some used scientific instruments.
D) Some elements necessary for life.

News Report Three

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) Most countries have thorough plans on controlling antibiotics.



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- B) Many people believe that antibiotics are useful against virus.
- C) Few people use antibiotics because they know their dangers.
- D) The overuse of antibiotics won't result in resistance to them.

- 6. A) People use antibiotics because they are cheap.
- B) Mr. Penn supports wide use of antibiotic drugs.
- C) People can buy antibiotics without a prescription.
- D) Most doctors suggest people use antibiotic drugs.

- 7. A) Danger of the overuse of antibiotics.
- B) A recent study conducted by the WHO.
- C) The reason people like antibiotic drugs.
- D) What we can do to keep a healthy life.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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).

Conversation One

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 8. A) She is too exhausted to concentrate.
- B) She keeps thinking about the seminar.
- C) She isn't interested in the book at all.
- D) She doesn't understand the content.

- 9. A) She thinks the course is useless.
- B) She likes the course less and less.
- C) The course is too difficult for her.
- D) The course itself is really boring.

- 10. A) Chemistry.
- B) English.
- C) Psychology.
- D) Philosophy.



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11. A) They agree with their daughter's ideas.
 B) They think English is really interesting.
 C) People majoring in philosophy can't find jobs easily.
 D) Learning philosophy is a waste of time and money.

Conversation Two

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) At home.
 B) At school.
 C) In an airport.
 D) In an office.
13. A) He worked as a head broker.
 B) He served clients from Asia.
 C) He worked in a domestic firm.
 D) He didn't like his previous job.
14. A) He will take over the position of the woman if hired.
 B) He will be handling about half the clients of the company.
 C) He will work as a head broker with two other head brokers.
 D) He will work as a broker being charged by 2 head brokers.
15. A) Mr. Saunders'll share one third of the woman's work if hired.
 B) Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more than she offered.
 C) The woman thinks the man is too demanding for financial benefits.
 D) The woman seems satisfied with Mr. Saunders' working experience.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three 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).



Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) Only 14 years.
B) About 40 years.
C) About 400 years.
D) Over 140 years.
17. A) It consists of as many as 6,225 rooms.
B) It is 180 meters long, 125 meters wide.
C) The roof section weighs about 15 tons.
D) It attracts 2,000,000 visitors each year.
18. A) John designed the roof of the House.
B) John is a famous American architect.
C) The building was finished by John.
D) John opened Sydney Opera House.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) They kidnapped Mrs. Ramsay.
B) They seldom kidnap animals.
C) Kidnappers are also interested in animals.
D) Kidnappers are only interested in the rich.
20. A) He was kidnapped by some illegal people.
B) He lost his way home when having a walk.
C) He was caught by police for his annoyance.
D) He was kicked out of house and abandoned.
21. A) She found the cat all by herself in the end.
B) She followed the kidnapper's instructions.
C) She waited for the cat coming back himself.
D) She called the police for help immediately.

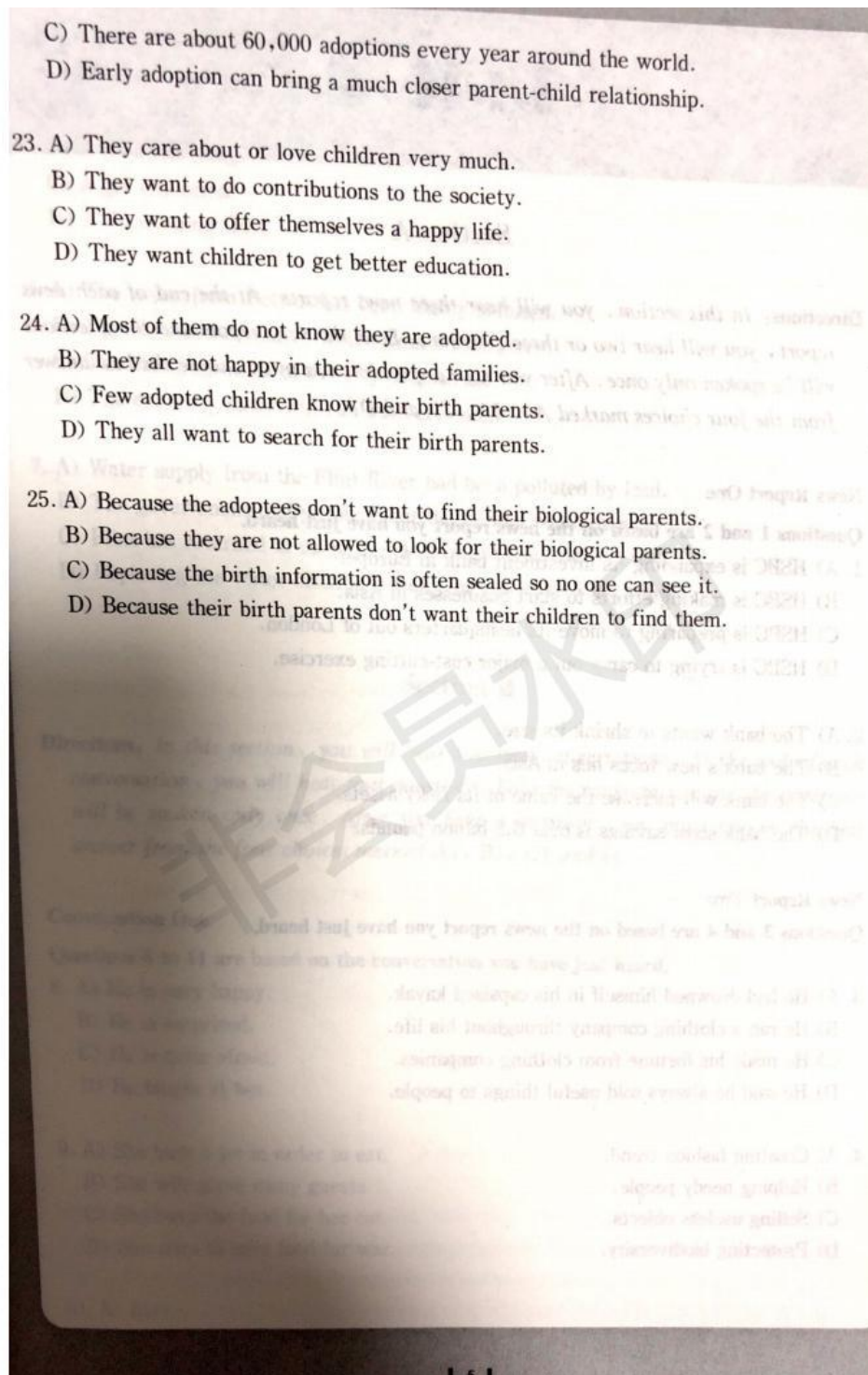
Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Mutual understanding is an essential key to successful adoption.
B) People adopt children both from domestic or overseas resources.



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SectionD

三个讲座，每个讲座读两遍

Lecture 1: Philosophy

26. What is the main purpose of the lecture?

- A. To illustrate the importance of extrinsic values
- B. To explain Aristotle's views about the importance of teaching

- C. To explain why people change what they value
 - D. To discuss Aristotle's views about human happiness
27. Why is happiness central to Aristotle's theory?
- A. Because it is so difficult for people to attain
 - B. Because it is valued for its own sake by all the people
 - C. Because it is a means to a productive life
 - D. Because most people agree about what happiness is
28. According to the professor, why does Aristotle think that fame cannot provide true happiness?
- A. Fame cannot be obtained without help from other people
 - B. Fame cannot be obtained by all people
 - C. Fame does not last forever
 - D. People cannot share their fame with other people

Lecture 2: Astronomy

1. What is Bode's law?
 - A. A law of gravitation
 - B. An estimate of the distance between Mars and Jupiter
 - C. A prediction of how many asteroids there are
 - D. A pattern in the spacing of planets
2. Why does the professor explain Bode's Law to the class?
 - A. To describe the size of the asteroids
 - B. To explain how the asteroids belt was discovered
 - C. To explain how gravitational forces influence the planets
 - D. To describe the impact of telescope on astronomy
3. How does the professor introduce Bode's Law?
 - A. By demonstrating how it is derived mathematically
 - B. By describing the discovery of Uranus
 - C. By drawing attention to the inaccuracy of a certain pattern
 - D. By telling the names of several of the asteroids

Lecture 4: Botany

1. What aspect of Manila hemp fibers does the professor mainly describe in the lecture?
 - A. Similarities between cotton fibers and Manila hemp fibers
 - B. Various types of Manila hemp fibers
 - C. The economic importance of Manila hemp fibers
 - D. A use of Manila hemp fibers
2. What does the professor imply about the name "Manila hemp?"
 - A. It is a commercial brand name
 - B. Part of the name is inappropriate
 - C. The name has recently changed
 - D. The name was first used in the 1940s
3. Why does the professor mention the Golden Gate Bridge?
 - A. To demonstrate a disadvantage of steel cables
 - B. To give an example of the creative use of color
 - C. To show the steel cables are able to resist salt water
 - D. To give an example of a use of Manila hemp

4. According to the professor, what was the main reason that many ships used Manila hemp ropes instead of steel cables?
- A. Manila hemp was cheaper
 B. Manila hemp was easier to produce
 C. Manila hemp is more resistant to salt water
 D. Manila hemp is lighter in weight

二、词汇考查

(1) 词语替换 (注: 此题难度大大低于实际考试难度, 仅作为题型参考)

- 【 】 1. *My school is very popular. In addition, the teachers here are very kind.*
 A、Beside B、Besides C、Except D、Expect for
- 【 】 2. *I don't want to put pressure on you to make a decision, but we don't have much time left.*
 A、press on B、cause problems with C、cause tension in D、give hard work to
- 【 】 3. *Bats sleep in the daytime and come out to hunt for food at night.*
 A、research B、find C、look out D、look for
- 【 】 4. *— I like to go to different kinds of museums during my holidays.
 — That's good and you can collect the pamphlets of these museums to get more information.*
 A、books B、newspaper C、magazines D、booklets
- 【 】 5. *— What are you doing, Bob?
 — I'm filling in a form to apply for a part-time job in the university.*
 A、ask for B、answer C、look for D、get
- 【 】 6. *These videos have become helpful teaching tools.*
 A、contents B、methods C、instruments D、studies
- 【 】 7. *Job's experiment has made an instant success in the field of communications.*
 A、immediate B、slow C、nervous D、quickly
- 【 】 8. *He finally admitted that he murdered a police officer.*
 A、operated B、controlled C、killed D、persuaded
- 【 】 9. *Can't you observe the difference?*
 A、recognize B、see C、discover D、know
- 【 】 10. *We must connect this write with that one.*
 A、add B、change C、invent D、link
- 【 】 11. *Mary is good at English at school.*
 A、is friendly to B、is able to C、does well in D、does goodly in
- 【 】 12. *Henry failed his driving test.*
 A、didn't pass B、didn't past C、dropped D、stopped
- 【 】 13. *The play was well acted.*
 A、behaved B、pretended C、performed D、worked
- 【 】 14. *We fell in love with the house at first sight.*
 A、A didn't like B、hated C、were not satisfied with D、began to love
- 【 】 15. *I was forced to take a taxi because the last bus had left.*
 A、made B、asked C、invited D、unhappy
- 【 】 16. *It was polite of her to offer her seat to the old man.*
 A、take B、provide... for C、support D、carry
- 【 】 17. *The policeman followed the thief into the supermarket secretly.*
 A、understood B、caught C、found D、went after

- 【 】 18. They decided to delay the meeting until next week.
A、believed B、hoped C、hesitated D、made up their mind
- 【 】 19. My friend Ted can speak several languages such as Spanish and French.
A、some B、no C、much D、lots of
- 【 】 20. I wouldn't advise you to go there by yourself.
A、lonely B、together C、personally D、right away

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(2) 词语填空

56. The French pianist who had been praised very highly _____ to be a great disappointment.
A. turned up B. turned in C. turned out D. turned down
57. The girl was _____ a shop assistant; she is now a manager in a large department store.
A. preliminary B. presumably C. formally D. formerly
58. The film Titanic tells about a very _____ love story which touches every spectator.
A. romantic B. ridiculous C. unpractical D. absurd
59. The man to whom we handed the forms pointed out that they had not been _____ filled in.
A. consequently B. regularly C. comprehensively D. properly
60. The government _____ regulations that put this archeological site under protection.
A. published B. issued C. discharged D. released
61. I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I _____ fully occupied the whole of last week.
A. were B. had been C. have been D. was
62. The carnival, which will _____ the streets of London _____ more than 1.5 million people this weekend, was started in 1959 as a direct response to the riots.
A. crowd; of B. pour; for C. fill; with D. emerge; in
63. No one would have time to read or listen to an account of everything _____ going on in the world.
A. it is B. as is C. there is D. what is
64. The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favor of the new theory.
A. on which to base B. which to base on C. to base on D. to be based on
65. It takes a _____ time for me to prepare for the dinner, but the results are so good that it's worth the _____ .
A. short; force B. long; effort C. many; labor D. much; pains

第三部分 语言运用(共两节,满分45分)

第一节(共20小题;每小题1.5分,满分30分)

阅读下面短文,从短文后各题所给的A、B、C和D四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I've been farming sheep on a hillside for 54 years. I use a small tractor to get about. My dog Don always sits beside me in the passenger seat.

One morning I 36 a lost lamb when I was in the top field, near where a motorway cuts through my land. The lamb had become separated from its 37, so I jumped out of the tractor to 38 it while Don stayed in his seat.

Lamb and mother 39, I turned back to the tractor only to see it move suddenly away from me. This was so 40 because I had put the handbrake on when I jumped out. 41 Don had somehow made the 42 move.

My heart froze in my chest as I 43 the tractor heading towards the 44. I ran desperately but failed to 45. It crashed through a wooden fence and disappeared. The 46 thing I saw was Don's face, looking calmly back at me.

Heart in mouth, I 47 the fence and looked over. The tractor was 48 against the crash barrier in the central reservation, having miraculously (奇迹般地) crossed the 49 road with fast-flowing traffic. I couldn't see Don, but as I 50 the tractor he jumped out onto the road, apparently 51, and dashed back to me.

The police 52 and the motorway ran normally again. I couldn't quite believe my 53 — it turned out no one got badly hurt, but the outcome could have been 54. Don was given a special 55 that night — I didn't want him thinking I was angry with him.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 36. A. dropped | B. spotted | C. carried | D. returned |
| 37. A. kids | B. friends | C. owner | D. mother |
| 38. A. ask about | B. play with | C. tend to | D. run into |
| 39. A. freed | B. switched | C. reunited | D. examined |
| 40. A. unexpected | B. dangerous | C. embarrassing | D. difficult |
| 41. A. Fortunately | B. Generally | C. Immediately | D. Obviously |
| 42. A. lamb | B. vehicle | C. seat | D. fence |
| 43. A. saw | B. stopped | C. remembered | D. drove |
| 44. A. crowd | B. motorway | C. field | D. hill |
| 45. A. take off | B. catch up | C. hold back | D. get out |
| 46. A. real | B. best | C. basic | D. last |
| 47. A. fixed | B. noticed | C. reached | D. closed |
| 48. A. resting | B. running | C. parking | D. turning |
| 49. A. steep | B. long | C. rough | D. busy |

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 50. A. abandoned | B. approached | C. recognized | D. repaired |
| 51. A. unclear | B. uncertain | C. unhurt | D. unhappy |
| 52. A. arrived | B. replied | C. survived | D. waited |
| 53. A. ability | B. dream | C. luck | D. idea |
| 54. A. common | B. confusing | C. desirable | D. awful |
| 55. A. meal | B. test | C. job | D. lesson |

三、 阅读

Doctoring Sales

Pharmaceuticals is one of the most profitable industries in North America. But do the drugs industry's sales and marketing strategies go too far?

1. A few months ago Kim Schaefer, sales representative of a major global pharmaceutical company, walked into a medical center in New York to bring information and free samples of her company's latest products. That day she was lucky --- a doctor was available to see her. 'The last rep offered me a trip to Florida. What do you have?' the physician asked. He was only half joking.
2. What was on offer that day was a pair of tickets for a New York musical. But on any given day, what Schaefer can offer is typical for today's drugs rep--- a car trunk full of promotional gifts and gadgets, a *budget* that could buy lunches and dinners for a small country, hundreds of free drug samples and the freedom to give a physician \$200 to prescribe her new product to the next six patients who fit the drug's profile. And she also has a few \$ 1,000 honoraria to offer in exchange for doctors' attendance at her company's next educational lecture.
3. Selling pharmaceuticals is a daily exercise in ethical judgment. Salespeople like Schaefer walk the line between the common practice of buying a prospect's time with a free meal, and

bribing doctors to prescribe their drugs. They work in an industry highly criticized for its sales and marketing practices, but find themselves in the middle of the age-old-chicken-or-egg question---businesses won't use strategies that don't work, so are doctors to blame for the escalating extravagance of pharmaceutical marketing? Or is it the industry's responsibility to decide the boundaries?

4. The explosion in the sheer number of salespeople in the field --- and the amount of funding used to promote their causes --- forces close examination of the pressures, influences and relationships between drug reps and doctors. Salespeople provide much-needed information and education to physicians. In many cases the glossy brochures, article reprints and prescriptions they deliver are primary sources of drug education for healthcare givers. With the huge investment the industry has placed in face-to-face selling, salespeople have essentially become specialists in one drug or group of drugs--- a tremendous advantage in getting the attention of busy doctors in need of quick information.

5. But the sales push rarely stops in the office. The flashy brochures and pamphlets left by the sales reps are often followed up with meals at expensive restaurants, meeting in warm and sunny places, and an inundation of promotional gadgets. Rarely do patients watch a doctor write with a pen that isn't emblazoned with a drug's name, or see a nurse use a tablet not bearing a pharmaceutical company's logo. Millions of dollars are spent by pharmaceutical companies on promotional products like coffee mugs, shirts, umbrellas, and golf balls. Money well spent? It's hard to tell. 'I've been the recipient of golf balls from one company and I use them, but it doesn't make me prescribe their medicine,' says one doctor. 'I tend to think I'm not influenced by what they give me.'

6. Free samples of new and expensive drugs might be the single most effective way of getting doctors and patients to become loyal to a product. Salespeople hand out hundreds of dollars' worth of samples each week --- 7.2 billion worth of them in one year. Though few comprehensive studies have been conducted, one by the University of Washington investigated how drug sample availability affected what physicians prescribe. A total of 131 doctors self-reported their prescribing patterns---the conclusion was that the availability of samples led them to dispense and prescribe drugs that differed from their preferred drug choice.

7. The bottom line is that pharmaceutical companies as a whole invest more in marketing than they do in research and development. And patients are the ones who pay--- in the form of sky-rocketing prescription prices --- for every pen that's handed out, every free theatre ticket, and every steak dinner eaten. In the end the fact remains that pharmaceutical companies have every right to make a profit and will continue to find new ways to increase sales. But as the medical world continues to grapple with what's acceptable and what's not, it is clear that companies must continue to be heavily scrutinized for their sales and marketing strategies.

Questions:

I . Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the passage?

Write

- | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------|
| Yes | if the statement agrees with the views of the writer |
| No | if the statement disagrees with the views of the writer |

Not Given if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- (1) Sales representatives like Kin Schaefer work to a very limited budget.
- (2) Kim Schaefer's marketing techniques may be open to criticism on moral grounds.
- (3) The information provided by drug companies is of little use to doctors.
- (4) Evidence of drug promotion is clearly visible in the healthcare environment
- (5) The drug companies may give free drug samples to patients without doctors' prescriptions.

II. Detailed understanding of the passage

Paragraph 1:

1. What purpose does paragraph 1 plays in the introductory part of the passage?

- ☐ To argue that sales reps are having a difficult time.
- ☐ To argue that sales reps have to bribe the doctors.
- ☐ To introduce the topic of pharmaceutical sales and marketing strategies by an example of a sales rep.
- ☐ To introduce the topic of effectiveness of pharmaceutical sales and marketing strategies.

Paragraph 2:

2. The word budget in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ plan for a tour
- ☐ plan for research
- ☐ arrangement of activities
- ☐ money planned to be spent

Paragraph 4:

3. According to paragraph 4, what role may a sales rep play to doctors?

- ☐ The role of an information provider.
- ☐ The role of a salesperson.
- ☐ The role of a researcher .
- ☐ The role of a physician.

Paragraph 5:

4. The money on promotional products is spent _____ according to Para. 5.

- ☐ well
- ☐ wisely
- ☐ with expected outcomes
- ☐ with outcomes hard to tell

Paragraph 6:

5. The word dispense in the passage is closest in meaning to

- ☐ prepare and give out
- ☐ do away with
- ☐ deal with
- ☐ give special attention to

Lost for Words

1. In the Native American Navajo nation, which sprawls across four states in the American

south-west, the native language is dying. Most of its speakers are middle-aged or elderly. Although many students take classes in Navajo, the schools are run in English. Street signs, supermarket goods and even their own newspaper are all in English. Not surprisingly, linguists doubt that any native speakers of Navajo will remain in a hundred years' time.

2. Navajo is far from alone. Half of the world's 6,800 languages are likely to vanish within two generations --- that's one language lost every ten days. Never before has the planet's linguistic diversity shrunk at such a pace. 'At the moment, we are heading for about three or four languages dominating the world,' says Mark Pagel, an evolutionary biologist at the University of Reading. 'It's a mass extinction, and whether we will ever rebound from the loss is difficult to know.'

3. Isolation breeds linguistic diversity: as a result, the world is peppered with languages spoken by only a few people. Only 250 languages have more than a million speakers, and at least 3,000 have fewer than 2,500. It is not necessarily these small languages that are about to disappear. Navajo is considered endangered despite having 150,000 speakers. What makes a language endangered is not just the number of speakers, but how old they are. If it is spoken by children it is relatively safe. The critically endangered languages are those that are only spoken by the elderly, according to Michael Krauss, director of the Alaskan Native Language Center, in Fairbanks.

4. Why do people reject the language of their parents? It begins with a crisis of confidence, when a small community finds itself alongside a larger, wealthier society, says Nicholas Ostler, of Britain's Foundation for Endangered Languages, in Bath. 'People lose faith in their culture,' he says. When the next generation reaches their teens, they might not want to be induced into the old traditions.

5. The change is not always voluntary. Quite often, governments try to kill off a minority language by banning its use in public or discouraging its use in schools, all to promote national unity. The former US policy of running Indian reservation schools in English, for example, effectively put language such as Navajo on the danger list. But Salikoko Mufwene, who chairs the Linguistics department at the University of Chicago, argues that the deadliest weapon is not government policy but economic globalization. 'Native Americans have not lost pride in their language, but they have had to adapt to socio-economic pressures,' he says. 'They cannot refuse to speak English if most commercial activity is in /English.' But are languages worth saving? At the very least, there is a loss of data for the study of languages and their evolution, which relies on comparisons between languages, both living and dead. When an unwritten and unrecorded language disappears, it is lost to science.

6. Language is also intimately bound up with culture, so it may be difficult to preserve one without the other. 'If a person shifts from Navajo to English, they lose something,' Mufwene says. 'Moreover, the loss of diversity may also deprive us of different ways of looking at the world,' says Pagel. There is mounting evidence that learning a language produces physiological changes in the brain. 'Your brain and mine are different from the brain of someone who speaks French, for instance,' Pagel says, and this could affect our thoughts and perceptions. 'The patterns and connections we make among various concepts may be structured by the linguistic habits of our community.'

7. So despite linguists' best efforts, many languages will disappear over the next century. But a growing interest in cultural identity may prevent the direst predications from coming true.

'The key to fostering diversity is for people to learn their ancestral tongue, as well as the dominant language, says Doug Whalen, founder and president of the Endangered Language Fund in New Haven, Connecticut. 'Most of these languages will not survive without a large degree of bilingualism,' he says. In New Zealand, classes for children have slowed the erosion of Maori and rekindled interest in the language. A similar approach in Hawaii has produced about 8,000 new speakers of Polynesian languages in the past few years. In California, 'apprentice' programs have provided life support to several indigenous languages. Volunteer 'apprentices' pair up with one of the last living speakers of a Native American tongue to learn a traditional skill such as basket weaving, with instruction exclusively in the endangered language. After about 300 hours of training they are generally sufficiently fluent to transmit the language to the next generation. But Mufwene says that preventing a language dying out is not the same as giving it new life by using it every day. 'Preserving a language is more like preserving fruits in a jar,' he says.

8. However, preservation can bring a language back from the dead. There are examples of languages that have survived in written form and then been revived by later generations. But a written form is essential for this, so the mere possibility of revival has led to many speakers of endangered languages to develop systems of writing where none existed before.

Questions:

I . Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the passage?

Write

Yes if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

No if the statement disagrees with the views of the writer

Not Given if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

☐ The purpose paragraph 1 serving in the introductory part of the passage to introduce the topic by presenting a concrete example.

☐ Most children of Navajo do not speak their native language .

☐ Young people dislike their own culture because they have no choice but to reject their own language.

☐ According to Paragraph 6, preserving a language is closely related to preserving its culture.

☐ Having speakers of endangered languages to learn a traditional skill in their ancestral language is not a solution adopted in order to preserve endangered languages

II. Detailed understanding of the passage

Paragraph 1:

2. The word sprawl in the passage is closest in meaning to

☐ enlarge

☐ extend

☐ locate

☐ situate .

Paragraph 3:

6. According to paragraph 3, which of the following statements is a sign for a language to become endangered?

☐ Only children speak the language.

☐ Only a small number of people speak the language.

☐ People speak the language are isolated from the world. ☐ No children speak the language.

Paragraph 5:

9. All of the following are the external factors that put some languages to death EXCEPT_____?

☐ Official orders from the government. ☐ Economic globalization ☐ government policy ☐ Poor education

Paragraph 7: 11. The word "direst" in the passage is closest in meaning to

☐ most dreadful ☐ most important ☐ most reliable ☐ most unbelievable

12. The word "fostering" in the passage is closest in meaning to

☐ preventing the development of ☐ increasing the number of
☐ reducing the strength of ☐ promoting the growth of

14. Which of the following is NOT a solution adopted in order to preserve endangered languages?

☐ bilingual teaching in school ☐ 'apprentices' programs
☐ providing modern education to speakers of endangered languages
☐ having speakers of endangered languages to learn a traditional skill in their ancestral language