

试卷 (五)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office. B) In the waiting room. C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

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

1. A) He lent her his extra pen. B) He was afraid of losing his pen.  
C) He offered her a pencil. D) He said he didn't have any extra ink.
2. A) The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.  
B) The teacher taught a new lesson.  
C) The teacher postponed the class until Friday.  
D) The teacher made the students write in class.
3. A) It's going to attract a lot of students. B) It's going to be a lot of fun.  
C) It's going to require a lot of reading. D) It's going to work out quite well.
4. A) She agrees to lend him the car. B) She offers him the car.  
C) She refuses to lend him the car. D) She is pleased to lend him the car.
5. A) To the beach. B) To a movie theatre. C) To a play. D) To a restaurant.
6. A) Policeman and driver. B) Policeman and thief.  
C) Teacher and pupil. D) Director and actress.
7. A) He is often late for meals. B) He is expecting a letter from abroad.  
C) He wrote to his family last month. D) He is anxious to go back home.
8. A) He is modest. B) He is satisfied. C) He is proud. D) He is upset.
9. A) Europe. B) Here. C) Canada. D) California.
10. A) The train is crowded. B) The train is late.  
C) The train is on time. D) The train is out of order.

Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) The crust. B) The ground. C) The plate. D) The boundary.

12. A) Two. B) Seventy. C) Seven. D) Twelve.  
 13. A) The east coast of North America. B) The west coast of North America.  
 C) The middle of the Atlantic Ocean. D) The middle of the Pacific Ocean.

**Passage Two**

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

14. A) They want to attract attention. B) It is fashionable to wear such clothes.  
 C) They appear respectable in such clothes. D) Riding a motorcycle makes one dirty.  
 15. A) It is efficient. B) It is exciting. C) It is convenient. D) It is dangerous.  
 16. A) If he always wears protective clothing.  
 B) If he can see everything around him clearly.  
 C) If he is very careful. D) If he has a lot of defenders.

**Passage Three**

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

17. A) He was struck by lightning. B) He had a car accident.  
 C) He was very old. D) He fell down in his yard.  
 18. A) His wife. B) A clock. C) A tree. D) Lightning.  
 19. A) Hiding under a tree. B) Entering the house.  
 C) Driving a car. D) Lying on the ground.  
 20. A) A fall from the tree. B) The unexpected return of his wife.  
 C) Another flash of lightning. D) Another heavy blow.

**Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)**

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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 centre.

**Passage One**

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.**

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. At the speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third-floor window. Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Therefore drivers or front seat passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to £ 50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt. Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

21. This text is taken from \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a medical magazine B) a police report  
 C) a legal document D) a government information booklet  
 22. Wearing a seat belt in a vehicle \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) reduces road accidents by more than half  
 B) saves lives while driving at a speed up to 30 miles per hour



- C) reduces the death rate in traffic accidents  
 D) saves more than 15,000 lives each year
23. It is the driver's responsibility to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) make the front seat passenger wear a seat belt  
 B) make the front seat children under 14 wear a seat belt  
 C) stop children riding in the front seat D) wear a seat belt each time he drives
24. According to the text, which of the following people riding in the front does not have to wear a seat belt?  
 A) Someone who is backing into a parking space.  
 B) Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.  
 C) Someone who is delivering invitation letters.  
 D) Someone who is under 14.
25. For some people, it may be better \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to wear a seat belt for health reasons  
 B) not to wear a seat belt for health reasons  
 C) to get valid medical certificate before wearing a seat belt  
 D) to pay a fine rather than wear a seat belt

#### Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise—and as a result, we are ageing unnecessarily soon.

Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of ageing could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to *intellect* (智能) and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing, does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties.)

Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty- and seventy-year-olds.

Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age—using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm worker, bus driver and shop assistant.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says, "Think hard and engage in conversation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."

26. The team of doctors wanted to find out \_\_\_\_\_.



- A) why certain people age sooner than others    B) how to make people live longer  
C) the size of certain people's brains    D) which people are most intelligent
27. On what are their research findings based?  
A) A survey of farmers in northern Japan.  
B) Tests performed on a thousand old people.  
C) The study of brain volumes of different people  
D) The latest development of computer technology.
28. The doctor's test show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) our brains shrink as we grow older  
B) the front section of the brain does not shrink  
C) sixty-year-olds have the better brains than thirty-year-olds  
D) some people's brains have contracted more than other people's
29. The word "subjects" in Paragraph 5 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) something to be considered    B) branches of knowledge studied  
C) persons chosen to be studied in an experiment  
D) any member of a state except the supreme ruler
30. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?  
A) Lawyers.    B) Farmers.    C) Clerks.    D) Shop assistants.

#### Passage Three

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

On June 17, 1744, the officials from Maryland and Virginia held a talk with the Indians of the Six Nations. The Indians were invited to send boys to William and Mary College. In a letter the next day they refused the offer as follows:

We know that you have a high opinion of the kind of learning taught in your colleges, and that the costs of living of our young men, while with you, would be very expensive to you. We are convinced that you mean to do us good by your proposal; and we thank you heartily. But you must know that different nations have different ways of looking at things, and you will therefore not be offended if your ideas of this kind of education happen not to be the same as yours. We have had some experience of it. Several of our young people were formerly brought up at the colleges of the northern provinces: they were taught all your sciences; but, when they came back to us, they were bad runners, ignorant of every means of living in the woods... they were totally good for nothing.

We are, however, not the less obliged by your kind offer, though we refuse to accept it; and, to show our grateful sense of it, if the gentlemen of Virginia will send up a dozen of their sons, we will take care of their education, teach them in all we know, and make men of them.

31. The passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the talk between the Indians and the officials  
B) the colleges of northern provinces    C) the educational values of the Indians  
D) the problems of the Americans in the mid-eighteenth century
32. The Indians' chief purpose in writing the letter seems to be to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) politely refuse a friendly offer    B) express their opinion on equal treatment  
C) show their pride    D) describe Indian customs
33. According to the letter, the Indians believed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it would be better for their boys to receive some schooling  
B) they were being insulted by the offer  
C) they knew more about science than the officials  
D) they had a better way of educating young men



34. Different from the officials' view of education, the Indians though \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) young women should also be educated B) they had different goals of education  
 C) they taught different branches of science  
 D) they should teach the sons of the officials first
35. The tone of the letter as a whole is best described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) angry B) pleasant C) polite D) inquiring

#### Passage Four

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.**

In what now seems like the prehistoric times of computer history, the earth's postwar era, there was quite a wide-spread concern that computers would take over the world from man one day. Already today, less than forty years later, as computers are relieving us of more and more of the routine tasks in business and in our personal lives, we are faced with a less dramatic but also less foreseen problem. People tend to be over-trusting of computers and are reluctant to challenge their authority. Indeed, they behave as if they were hardly aware that wrong buttons may be pushed, or that a computer may simply malfunction (失误).

Obviously, there would be no point in investing in a computer if you had to check all its answers, but people should also rely on their own internal computers and check the machine when they have the feeling that something has gone wrong.

Questioning and routine double-checks must continue to be as much a part of good business as they were in pre-computer days. Maybe each computer should come with the warning: for all the help this computer may provide, it should not be seen as a substitute for fundamental thinking and reasoning skills.

36. What is the main purpose of this passage?  
 A) To look back to the early days of computers.  
 B) To explain what technical problems may occur with computers.  
 C) To discourage unnecessary investment in computers.  
 D) To warn against a mentally lazy attitude towards computers.
37. According to the passage, the initial concern about computers was that they might \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) change our personal lives B) take control of the world  
 C) create unforeseen problems D) affect our businesses
38. The passage recommends those dealing with computers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) be reasonably doubtful about them B) check all their answers  
 C) substitute them for basic thinking D) use them for business purposes only
39. The passage suggests that the present-day problem with regard to computers is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) challenging B) psychological C) dramatic D) fundamental
40. It can be inferred from the passage that the author would disapprove of \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) investment in computers B) the use of one's internal computer  
 C) double-check on computers  
 D) complete dependence on computers for decision-making

#### Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four Choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. Mary's score on the test is the highest in her class; she \_\_\_\_\_ have studied very hard.



- A) may B) should C) must D) ought to
42. \_\_\_\_\_ that the trade between the two countries reached its highest point.  
A) During the 1960's B) It was in the 1960's  
C) That it was in the 1960's D) It was the 1960's
43. He suggested \_\_\_\_\_ to tomorrow's exhibition together.  
A) us to go B) we went C) we shall go D) we go
44. No agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the other B) any other C) another D) other
45. With agreement was reached in the discussion as neither side would give way to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) mustn't go B) wouldn't go C) oughtn't to go D) shouldn't have gone
46. If you want \_\_\_\_\_ you have to get the fund somewhere.  
A) that the job is done B) the job done  
C) to have done the job D) the job that is done
47. There is more land in Australia than the government knows \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) what to do with B) how to do C) to do with it D) to do it
48. It's no use \_\_\_\_\_ me not to worry.  
A) you tell B) your telling C) for you to have told D) having told
49. I have two boys but \_\_\_\_\_ of them likes sweets.  
A) both B) neither C) either D) none
50. Only by shouting at the top of his voice \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) was he able to make himself hear B) he was able to make himself hear  
C) he was able to make himself heard D) was he able to make himself heard
51. \_\_\_\_\_ such a good chance, he planned to learn more.  
A) To be given B) Having been given C) Having given D) Giving
52. If it \_\_\_\_\_ too much trouble, I'd love a cup of tea.  
A) isn't B) wasn't C) weren't D) hadn't been
53. My sister's professor had her \_\_\_\_\_ her paper many times before allowing her to present it to the committee.  
A) rewritten B) to rewrite C) rewrite D) rewriting
54. silver is the best conductor of electricity, copper \_\_\_\_\_ it closely.  
A) followed B) following C) to follow D) being followed
55. They are considering \_\_\_\_\_ before the prices go up.  
A) of buying the house B) with buying the house  
C) buying the house D) to buy the house
56. She was glad that her success would \_\_\_\_\_ for the women who would follow.  
A) make things easier B) make it easier C) be easier D) be easier to make
57. They will have it finished in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) three quarter of an hour time B) three quarters of an hour time  
C) three quarter of an hour's time D) three quarters of an hour's time
58. *A Dream of the Red Chamber* is said \_\_\_\_\_ into dozens of languages in the last decade.  
A) to have been translated B) to translate  
C) to be translated D) to have translated
59. He went ahead \_\_\_\_\_ all warnings about the danger of his mission.  
A) in case of B) because of C) regardless of D) prior to
60. We object \_\_\_\_\_ punishing a whole group for one person's fault.  
A) against B) about C) to D) or



61. Jack is good, kind, hard-working and intelligent; \_\_\_\_\_; I can't speak too highly of him.  
A) as a result B) in a word C) by the way D) on the contrary
62. 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
63. I shall have companion in the house after all these \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
A) single B) sole C) alone D) lonely
64. After a long and exhausting journey, they arrived \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) till the last B) at last C) by the end D) at the end
65. None of the servants were \_\_\_\_\_ when Mr. Smith wanted to send a message.  
A) available B) attainable C) approachable D) applicable
66. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ what that object is.  
A) make up B) make over C) make out D) make for
67. I want to buy a new tie to \_\_\_\_\_ this brown suit.  
A) go into B) go after C) go with D) go by
68. The newest satellite can \_\_\_\_\_ a thousand telephone conversations and a colour TV program at the same time.  
A) carry B) extend C) bring D) take
69. I can \_\_\_\_\_ some noise while I'm studying, but I can't stand loud noises.  
A) come up with B) catch up with C) put up with D) keep up with
70. When the whole area was \_\_\_\_\_ by the flood, the government sent food there by helicopter.  
A) cut away B) cut down C) cut up D) cut off

#### Part IV Cloze (15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

In recent years, more and more foreigners are involved in the teaching programs of the United States. Both the advantages and the disadvantages 71 using *faculty* (教师[总称]) from foreign countries 72 teaching positions have to be 73, of course. It can be said that foreign 74 that makes the faculty member from abroad an *asset* (财富) also 75 problems of adjustment, both for the university and for the individual.

The foreign research scholar usually isolates 76 in the laboratory as a means of protection; 77, what he needs is to be fitted 78 a highly organized university system quite different from 79 at home. He is faced in his daily work 80 differences in philosophy, arrangements of courses and methods of teaching. Both the visiting professor and his students 81 background in each other's cultures. Some 82 of what is already in the minds of American students is 83 by the foreign professor. While helping him to 84 himself to his new environment, the university must also 85 certain adjustments in order to 86 full advantage of what the newcomer can 87. It isn't always known how to make 88 use of foreign faculty, especially at smaller colleges. This is thought to be a 89 where further study is called 90. The findings of such a study will be of value to colleges and universities with foreign faculty.

71. A) with B) for C) of D) at  
 72. A) in B) on C) for D) within  
 73. A) thought B) measured C) balanced D) considered  
 74. A) situation B) circumstance C) background D) condition  
 75. A) carries B) creates C) emerges D) solves  
 76. A) himself B) oneself C) him D) one  
 77. A) otherwise B) moreover C) however D) also  
 78. A) into B) by C) to D) with  
 79. A) those B) which C) what D) that  
 80. A) toward B) with C) to D) at  
 81. A) have B) possess C) need D) lack  
 82. A) concept B) feeling C) plan D) intelligence  
 83. A) ordered B) asked C) insisted D) required  
 84. A) place B) adapt C) put D) direct  
 85. A) remain B) keep C) make D) cause  
 86. A) take B) make C) do D) be  
 87. A) show B) afford C) express D) offer  
 88. A) powerful B) creative C) imaginary D) advanced  
 89. A) scope B) range C) field D) district  
 90. A) on B) for C) upon D) at