

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) She paid ¥40.00 for the coat.  
B) Her husband presented it to her as a gift.  
C) She bought the coat on her fortieth birthday.  
D) Her friend sent it to her as a birthday gift.
2. A) To keep his old car and get a new one.  
B) To leave it in the garage to be repaired.  
C) To sell his car for a new one.      D) To get his car repaired later.
3. A) Husband and wife.      B) Father and daughter.  
C) Doctor and patient.      D) Teacher and student.
4. A) The man went to the concert, but the woman didn't.  
B) The woman went to the concert, but the man didn't.  
C) The speakers did not go to the concert.      D) Both speakers went to the concert.
5. A) An English textbook.      B) A Chinese textbook.  
C) A chemistry book.      D) A history book.
6. A) The woman goes to school during the day and works at night.  
B) The woman has to work to support herself.  
C) The woman's classes are not difficult.  
D) The woman studies at night.
7. A) She feels that he won't accept anything.  
B) She's sure he already has a pocket calculator.  
C) She thinks he has almost everything he wants.  
D) She's afraid he wants more than she can afford.
8. A) Tom survived the accident.      B) Tom was killed in the accident.  
C) Someone saved Tom's life.      D) It did little damage to Tom's car.
9. A) The train is crowded.      B) The train is late.  
C) The train is empty.      D) The train is on time.
10. A) No, all the rooms are taken.      B) Yes, there is a double room.  
C) Yes, there are some spare rooms.      D) Yes, there is a single room.

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) Her husband had got a higher position. B) Her husband had lost his job.  
C) She wanted to have a cleaner house. D) She wanted to move to New York.  
12. A) His telephone went out of order. B) The buyers had to leave soon.  
C) He began to work at 8 a.m. D) He had made an appointment with her for 8 a.m.  
13. A) To return the shoes to the store. B) To pay the manager a visit.  
C) To buy more of the 12-dollar shoes.  
D) To complain about the price of the shoes.  
14. A) 12 dollars B) 20 dollars  
C) Less than 12 dollars D) More than 12 dollars

**Passage Two**

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

15. A) Short and cool. B) Long and cool.  
C) Long and hot. D) Short and hot.  
16. A) Because the price was too high.  
B) Because Alaska has an extremely cold winter.  
C) Because they thought Alaska was a useless land.  
D) Because the climatic difference there is too great.  
17. A) No, only a few became rich. B) No, none became rich.  
C) No, very few people had actually found gold.  
D) Yes, hundreds of thousands of people became rich.

**Passage Three**

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

18. A) She was driving along a country road.  
B) She was lying near a lonely road, trembling.  
C) She was lying in a hospital bed.  
D) She was telling an astonishing story to a doctor.  
19. A) She fainted due to the effects of some drug.  
B) She was stopped by a policeman and treated rudely.  
C) She was attacked by robbers.  
D) She was stopped and forced to enter a flying saucer.  
20. A) The women made up an astonishing story.  
B) The women had intended to leave her husband without a word.  
C) The women had been taken over a thousand miles away from her home.  
D) The women had been dishonest to her husband.

**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.**

The aim of the teacher is to get his pupils as quickly as possible over the period in which each printed symbol is looked at for its shape, and arrive at the stage when the pupil looks at words and phrases, for their meaning, almost without noticing the shapes of the separate letters.

When a good reader is at work he does not look at letters, nor even at words, one by one, however, he quickly takes in the meaning of two, three, or four words at a time, in a single moment. Watch carefully the eyes of a person who is reading, and it will be seen that they do not travel smoothly along the lines of print, but they move by jumps separated by very short stops. The eyes of a very good reader move quickly, taking long jumps and making very short *halts* (停顿); the eyes of a poor reader move more slowly, taking only short jumps and stopping longer at each halt. Sometimes, when he meets a difficulty, he even goes backwards to see again what has already been looked at once.

The teacher's task is therefore clear: it is to train his pupils to take in several words at a glance (one eye-jump') and to remove the necessity for going backwards to read something a second time.

This shows at once that letter-by-letter, or syllable-by-syllable, or word-by-word reading, with the finger pointing to the word, carefully fixing each one in turn, is wrong. It is wrong because such a method ties the pupil's eyes down to a very short jump, and the aim is to train for the long jump. Moreover, a very short jump is too short to provide any meaning or sense; and it will be found that having struggled with three or four words separately, the pupil has to look at them again, all together and in one group, in order to get the meaning of the whole phrase.

21. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the first paragraph?

- A) Pupils should be trained to reach quickly the stage of reading without having to concentrate on the separate symbols.
- B) Pupils should look at each printed symbol for its meaning as well as for its shape.
- C) Teachers should help their pupils avoid looking at the shape of the printed symbols.
- D) Teachers should tell their pupils the different stages of their study.

22. In a single moment, a good reader picks up \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) several words    B) several phrases    C) several sentences    D) several lines

23. Teachers encourage the use of dictionaries so that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) students will be able to express their ideas more freely
- B) teachers will have less trouble in correcting mistakes
- C) students will have more confidence in writing
- D) students will learn to be independent of teachers

24. The writer seems to think that the teacher's judgement on that sensitive piece of writing is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) reasonable    B) unfair    C) foolish    D) careless

25. The major point discussed in the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the importance of developing writing skills    B) the complexities of spelling
- C) the correct way of marking compositions
- D) the relationship between spelling and the content of a composition

**Passage Two**

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**

A *breakthrough* (突破) in the provision of energy from the sun for the European Economic Community (EEC) could be brought forward by up to two decades, if a modest increase could be provided in the EEC's research effort in this field, according to the senior EEC scientists engaged in experiments in solar energy at EEC's scientific laboratories at Ispra, near Milan.

The senior West German scientist in charge of the Community's solar energy programme, Mr. Joachim Gretz, told journalists that at present levels of research spending it was most unlikely that solar energy would provide as much as three per cent of the Community's energy requirements even after the year 2000. But he said that with a modest increase in the present sums, devoted by the EEC to this work it was possible that the breakthrough could be achieved by the end of the next decade.

Mr. Gretz calculates that if solar energy only provided three per cent of the EEC's needs, this could still produce a saving of about a billion pounds in the present bill for imported energy each year. And he believes that with the possibility of utilizing more advanced technology in this field it might be possible to satisfy a much bigger share of the Community's future energy needs.

At present the EEC spends about \$2.6 millions a year on solar research at Ispra, one of the EEC's official joint research centres, and another \$3 millions a year in indirect research with universities and other independent bodies.

26. The phrase "be brought forward" (Line 2, Para. 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_.

A) be expected    B) be completed    C) be advanced    D) be introduced

27. Some scientists believe that a breakthrough in the use of solar energy depends on \_\_\_\_.

A) sufficient funding    B) further experiments  
C) advanced technology    D) well-equipped laboratories

28. According to Mr. Gretz, the present sum of money will enable the scientists to provide \_\_\_\_.

A) more than 3 ~ 6 of the EEC's needs after the year 2000  
B) only 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2000  
C) less than 3% of the EEC's needs before the year 2000  
D) 3% of the EEC's needs after the year 2000

29. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

A) The EEC spends one billion pounds on imported energy each year.  
B) At the present level of research spending, it is difficult to make any significant progress in the provision of energy from the sun.  
C) The desired breakthrough could be obtained by the end of the next decade if investment were increased.  
D) The total yearly spending of the EEC on solar energy research amounted to almost 6 million.

30. The application of advanced technology to research in solar energy \_\_\_\_.

A) would lead to a big increase in research funding  
B) would make it unnecessary to import oil  
C) would make it possible to meet the future energy needs of the EEC  
D) would provide a much greater proportion of the Community's future energy needs

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Just seven years ago, the Jarvik-7 artificial heart was being cheered as the



model of human creativeness. The sight of Barney Clark-alive and conscious after trading his diseased heart for a metal-and-plastic pump-convinced the press, the public and many doctors that the future had arrived. It hadn't. After monitoring production of the Jarvik-7, and reviewing its effects on the 150 or so patients (most of whom got the device as a temporary measure) the U.S. Food and Drug Administration concluded that the machine was doing more to endanger lives than to save them. Last week the agency cancelled its earlier approval, effectively *banning* (禁止) the device.

The recall may hurt Symbion Inc., maker of the Jarvik-7, but it won't end the request for an artificial heart. One problem with the banned model is that the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection. Inventors are now working on new devices that would be fully placed, along with a tiny power pack, in the patient's chest. The first sample products aren't expected for another 10 or 20 years. But some people are already worrying that they'll work-and that America's overextended health-care programs will lose a precious \$2.5 billion to \$5 billion a year providing them for a relatively few dying patients. If such *expenditures* (开支) cut into funding for more basic care, the net effect could actually be a decline in the nation's health.

31. According to the passage the Jarvik-7 artificial heart proved to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a technical failure      B) a technical wonder  
 C) a good life-saver      D) an effective means to treat heart disease
32. From the passage we know that Symbion Inc. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) has been banned by the government from producing artificial hearts  
 B) will review the effects of artificial hearts before designing new models  
 C) may continue to work on new models of reliable artificial hearts  
 D) can make new models of artificial hearts available on the market in 10 to 20 years
33. The new models of artificial hearts are expected \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) to have a working life of 10 or 20 years  
 B) to be set fully in the patient's chest  
 C) to be equipped with an external power source  
 D) to create a new passage for infection
34. The word "them" in Line 7, Para. 2 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) doctors who treat heart diseases      B) makers of artificial hearts  
 C) America's health-care programs      D) new models of artificial hearts
35. Some people feel that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) artificial hearts are seldom effective  
 B) the country should not spend so much money on artificial hearts  
 C) the country is not spending enough money on artificial hearts  
 D) America's health-care programs are not doing enough for the nation's health

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as *settlement* (新拓居地) spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads

crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish laborers. The two groups worked at remarkable speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with parades and the ringing of church bells to honor the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in encouraging westward movement. It also helped build up industry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to distant markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unify the United States.

36. The major problems with America's railroad system in the mid-19th century lay in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) poor quality rails and unreliable stopping systems
- B) lack of financial support for development
- C) limited railroad lines
- D) lack of a transcontinental railroad

37. The building of the first transcontinental system \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) brought about a rapid growth of industry and farming in the west
- B) attracted many visitors to the construction sites
- C) attracted laborers from Europe
- D) encouraged people to travel all over the country

38. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Settlements Spread Westward
- B) The Coast-to-Coast Railroad: A Vital Link
- C) American Railroad History
- D) The Importance of Trains in the American Economy

39. The construction of the transcontinental railroad took \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) 9 years
- B) 7 years
- C) 4 years
- D) 3 years

40. What most likely made people think about a transcontinental railroad?

- A) The possibility of government support for such a task.
- B) The need to explore Utah.
- C) The need to connect the east coast with the west.
- D) The need to develop the railroad industry in the west.

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

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

41. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have \_\_\_\_\_ one this month.

- A) another
- B) more
- C) the other
- D) other

42. It was difficult to guess what her \_\_\_\_\_ to the news would be.



- A) impression B) reaction C) comment D) opinion
43. I decided to go to the library as soon as I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) finish what I did B) finished what I did  
C) would finish what I was doing D) finished what I was doing
44. There were some \_\_\_\_\_ flowers on the table.  
A) artificial B) unnatural C) false D) unreal
45. We are interested in the weather because it \_\_\_\_\_ us so directly-what we wear, what we do, and even how we feel.  
A) benefits B) affects C) guides D) effects
46. Will all those \_\_\_\_\_ the proposal raise their hands?  
A) in relation to B) in contrast to C) in excess of D) in favor of
47. Children are very curious \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) at heart B) in person C) on purpose D) by nature
48. The match was cancelled because most of the members \_\_\_\_\_ a match without a standard court.  
A) objected to having B) were objected to have  
C) objected to have D) were objected to having
49. The teacher doesn't permit \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
A) smoke B) to smoke C) smoking D) to have a smoke
50. I like watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.  
A) more than to go B) than going C) more than going D) rather than to go
51. I appreciate \_\_\_\_\_ to your home.  
A) to be invited B) to have invited C) having invited D) being invited
52. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into \_\_\_\_\_ when judging my examination.  
A) regard B) counting C) account D) observation
53. You \_\_\_\_\_ all those calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing.  
A) needn't have done B) must not have done  
C) shouldn't have done D) can not have done
54. Important people don't often have much free time as their work \_\_\_\_\_ all their time.  
A) takes away B) takes over C) takes up D) takes in
55. When I was very young, I was terribly frightened of school, but I soon \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A) got off B) got across C) got away D) got over
56. Many people complain of the rapid \_\_\_\_\_ of modern life.  
A) rate B) speed C) pace D) growth
57. San Francisco is usually cool in the summer, but Los Angeles \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is rarely B) rarely is C) hardly is D) is scarcely
58. The speaker, \_\_\_\_\_ for her splendid speeches, was warmly received by the audience.  
A) having known B) being known C) knowing D) known
59. American women were \_\_\_\_\_ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle.  
A) ignored B) neglected C) refused D) denied
60. I couldn't find \_\_\_\_\_, and so I took this one.  
A) a large enough coat B) an enough large coat  
C) a large coat enough D) a coat enough large
61. I always \_\_\_\_\_ what I have said.  
A) get to B) hold to C) lead to D) see to

62. No sooner had we reached the top of the hill \_\_\_\_\_ we all sat down to rest.  
A) when B) then C) than D) until
63. Evidence came up \_\_\_\_\_ specific speech sounds are recognized by babies as young as 6 months old.  
A) what B) which C) that D) whose
64. He moved away from his parents, and missed them \_\_\_\_\_ enjoy the exciting life in New York.  
A) too much to B) enough to C) very much to D) much so as to
65. He was \_\_\_\_\_ of having asked such a silly question.  
A) sorry B) guilty C) ashamed D) miserable
66. The last time we had a family reunion was \_\_\_\_\_ my brother's wedding ceremony four years ago.  
A) in B) at C) during D) over
67. What \_\_\_\_\_ would happen if the director knew you felt that way?  
A) do you suppose B) you suppose C) will you suppose D) you would suppose
68. \_\_\_\_\_ the advances of science, the discomforts of old age will no doubt always be with us.  
A) As for B) Besides C) Except D) Despite
69. How close parents are to their children \_\_\_\_\_ a strong influence on the character of the children.  
A) have B) has C) having D) to have
70. He \_\_\_\_\_ when the bus came to a sudden stop.  
A) was almost hurt B) was hurt himself  
C) was to hurt himself D) was hurting himself

#### Part IV Close (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.

Geography is the study of the relationship between people and the land. Geographers (地理学家) compare and contrast 71 places on the earth. But they also 72 beyond the individual places and consider the earth as a 73. The word geography 74 from two Greek words, ge, the Greek word for "earth" and graphein, 75 means "to write." The English word geography means "to describe the earth." 76 geography books focus on a small area: 77 a town or city. Others deal with a state, a region, a nation, or an 78 continent. Many geography books deal with the whole earth. Another 79 to divide the study of 80 is to distinguish between physical geography and cultural geography. The former focuses on the natural world; the 81 starts with human beings and 82 how human beings and their environment act 83 each other. But when geography is considered as a single subject, 84 branch can neglect the other. A geographer might be described 85 one who observes, records, and explains the 86 between places. If all places 87 alive, there would be little need for geographers. We know, however, 88 no two places are exactly the same. Geography, 89, is a point of view, a special way of 90 at places.

71. A) similar B) various C) distant D) famous  
72. A) pass B) reach C) go D) set  
73. A) whole B) unit C) part D) total



74. A) falls B) removes C) results D) comes  
 75. A) what B) that C) which D) it  
 76. A) Some B) Many C) Most D) Few  
 77. A) outside B) except C) as D) like  
 78. A) extensive B) entire C) overall D) enormous  
 79. A) way B) means C) habit D) technique  
 80. A) world B) earth C) geography D) globe  
 81. A) second B) later C) next D) latter  
 82. A) learns B) studies C) realises D) understands  
 83. A) upon B) for C) as D) to  
 84. A) neither B) either C) one D) each  
 85. A) for B) to C) as D) by  
 86. A) exceptions B) sameness C) differences D) divisions  
 87. A) being B) are C) be D) were  
 88. A) although B) whether C) since D) that  
 89. A) still B) then C) nevertheless D) moreover  
 90. A) working B) looking C) arriving D) getting

#### Part V Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 100 words on **Changes in People's Diet**. Study the following table carefully and your composition must be based on the information given in the table. Write three paragraphs to:

1. state the changes in people's diet (饮食) in the past five years;
2. give possible reasons for the changes;
3. draw your own conclusions;
4. you should quote as few figures as possible.

Food	Year	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Grain		49%	47%	46.5%	45%	45%
Milk		10%	11%	11%	12%	13%
Meat		17%	20%	22.5%	23%	21%
Fruit and vegetables		24%	22%	20%	20%	21%
Total		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%