### 2006年1月四级试题

**Part 1 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 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 center.*

1. A) See a doctor

B) Stay in bed for a few days.

C) Get treatment in a better hospital.

D) Make a phone call to the doctor.

2. A) The 2:00 train will arrive earlier.

B) The 2:30 train has a dining car.

C) The woman prefers to take the 2:30 train.

D) they are gong to have some fast food on the train.

3. A) She has been longing to attend Harvard University.

B) She’ll consider the man’s suggestion carefully.

C) She has finished her project with Dr. Garcia’s help.

D) She’ll consult Dr. Garcia about entering graduate school.

4. A) Alice didn’t seem to be nervous during her speech.

B) Alice needs more training in making public speeches.

C) The man can hardly understand Alice’s presentation.

D) The man didn’t think highly of Alice’s presentation.

5. A) It’s worse than 30 years ago.

B) It remains almost the same as before.

C) There are more extremes in the weather.

D) There has been a significant rise in temperature.

6. A) At a publishing house.

B) At a bookstore.

C) In a reading room

D) In Prof. Jordan’s office

7. A) The man can stay in her brother’s apartment.

B) Her brother can help the man find a cheaper hotel.

C) Her brother can find an apartment for the man.

D) The man should have booked a less expensive hotel.

8. A) Priority should be given to listening.

B) It’s most helpful to read English newspapers every day.

C) It’s more effective to combine listening with reading.

D) Reading should come before listening.

9. A) It can help solve complex problems.

B) It will most likely prove ineffective

C) It is a new weapon against terrorists.

D) It will help detect all kinds of liars.

10. A) Help the company recruit graduate students.

B) Visit the electronics company next week.

C) Get a part-time job on campus before graduation.

D) Apply for a job in the electronics company

**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 center.*

**Passage One**

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

11. A) It ha been proven to be the best painkiller.

B) It is a possible cure for heart disease.

C) It can help lower high body temperature effectively.

D) It reduces the chance of death for heart surgery patients.

12. A) It keeps blood vessels from being blocked.

B) It speeds up their recovery after surgery.

C) It in creases the blood flow to the heart.

D) It adjusts their blood pressure.

13. A) It is harmful to heart surgery patients with stomach bleeding.

B) It should not be taken by heart surgery patients before the operation.

C) It will have considerable side effects if taken in large doses.

D) It should not be given to patients immediately after the operation.

**Passage Two**

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

14. A) They strongly believe in family rules.

B) They are very likely to succeed in life.

C) They tend to take responsibility for themselves

D) They are in the habit of obeying their parents.

15. A) They grow up to be funny and charming.

B) They often have a poor sense of direction.

C) They get less attention from their parents.

D) They tend to be smart and strong-willed.

16. A) They usually don’t follow family rules.

B) They don’t like to take chances in their lives.

C) They are less likely to be successful in life.

D) They tend to believe in their parent’s ideas.

**Passage Three**

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

17. A) They wanted to follow his example.

B) They fully supported his undertaking.

C) They were puzzled by his decision.

D) They were afraid he wasn’t fully prepared.

18. A) It is more exciting than space travel.

B) It is much cheaper than space travel.

C) It is much safer than space travel.

D) It is less time-consuming than space travel.

19. A) They both attract scientists’ attention

B) They can both be quite challenging

C) They are both thought-provoking.

D) They may both lead to surprising findings.

20. A) To show how simple the mechanical aids for diving can be.

B) To provide an excuse for his changeable character.

C) To explore the philosophical issues of space travel.

D) To explain why he took up underwater exploration.

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

***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 centre.*

**Passage One**

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

Just five one-hundredths of an inch thick, light golden in color and with a perfect “saddle curl,” the Lay’s potato chip seems an unlikely weapon for global domination. But its maker, Frito-Lay, thinks otherwise.” Potato chips are a snack food for the world,” said Salman Amin, the company’s head of global marketing. Amin believes there is no corner of the world that can resist the charms of a Frito-Lay potato chip.

Frito-Lay is the biggest snack maker in America. owned by PepsiCo. And accounts for over half of the parent company’s $3 billion annual profits. But the U.S. snack food market is largely saturated, and to grow, the company has to look overseas.

Its strategy rests on two beliefs: first, a global product offers economies of scale with which local brands cannot compete, and second, consumers in the 21st century are drawn to “global” as a concept. “Global” does not mean products that are consciously identified as American, but ones than consumers-especially young people-see as part of a modern, innovative (创新的) world in which people are linked across cultures by shared beliefs and tastes. Potato chips are an American invention, but most Chinese, for instance, do not know than Frito-Lay is an American company. Instead, Riskey, the company’s research and development head, would hope they associate the brand with the new world of global communications and business.

With brand perception a crucial factor, Riskey ordered a redesign of the Frito-Lay logo (标识).The logo, along with the company’s long-held marketing image of the “irresistibility” of its chips. would help facilitate the company’s global expansion.

The executives acknowledge that they try to swing national eating habits to a food created in America, but they deny that amounts to economic imperialism. Rater, they see Frito-Lay as spreading the benefits of free enterprise across the world. “We’re making products in those countries, we’re adapting them to the tastes of those countries, building businesses and employing people and changing lives,” said Steve Reinemund, PepsiCo’s chief executive.

21. It is the belief of Frito-Lay’s head of global marketing that\_\_\_\_\_.

A) Potato chips can hardly be used as a weapon to dominate the world market

B) Their company must find new ways to promote domestic sales.

C) The light golden color enhances the charm of their company’s potato chips

D) People all over the world enjoy eating their company’s potato chips

22. What do we learn about Frito-Lay from Paragraph 2?

A) Its products used to be popular among overseas consumers.

B) Its expansion has caused fierce competition in the snack marker.

C) It gives half of its annual profits to its parent company.

D) It needs to turn to the word market for development.

23. One of the assumptions on which Frito-Lay bases its development strategy is that\_\_\_\_\_.

A) consumers worldwide today are attracted by global brands

B) local brands cannot compete successfully with American brands

C) products suiting Chinese consumers’ needs bring more profits

D) products identified as American will have promising market value

24. Why did Riskey have the Frito-Lay logo redesigned?

A) To suit changing tastes of young consumers.

B) To promote the company's strategy of globalization.

C) To change the company’s long-held marketing image.

D) To compete with other American chip producers.

25. Frito-Lay's executives claim that the promoting of American food in the international market\_\_\_\_\_.

A) won't affect the eating habits of the local people

B) will lead to economic imperialism

C) will be in the interest of the local people

D) won’t spoil the taste of their chips

**Passage Two**

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

In communities north of Denver, residents are pitching in to help teachers and administrators as the Vrain School District tries to solve a $13.8 million budget shortage blamed on mismanagement. ”We’re worried about our teachers and principals, and we really don’t want to lose them because of this,” one parent sail. “If we can help ease their financial burden, we will. ”

Teachers are grateful, but know it may be years before the district is solvent (有偿付能力的). They feel really good about the parent support, but they realize it’s impossible for them to solve this problem.

The 22,000-student district discovered the shortage last month. “It’s extraordinary. Nobody would have imagined something happening like this at this level,” said State Treasurer Mike Coffman.

Coffman and district officials last week agreed on a state emergency plan freeing up a $9.8 million loan that enabled the payroll (工资单) to be met for 2,700 teachers and staff in time for the holidays.

District officials also took $1.7 million from student-activity accounts in its 38schools.

At Coffman’s request, the District Attorney has begun investigating the district’s finances. Coffman says he wants to know whether district officials hid the budget shortage until after the November election, when voters approved a $212 million bond issue for schools.

In Frederick, students’ parents are buying classroom supplies and offering to pay for groceries and utilities to keep first-year teachers and principals in their jobs.

Some $36,000 has been raised in donations from Safeway. A Chevrolet dealership donated $10,000 and forgave the district’s $10,750 bill for renting the driver educating cars. IBM contributed 4,500 packs of paper.

“We employ thousands of people in this community,” said Mitch Carson, a hospital chief executive, who helped raise funds. “We have children in the schools, and we see how they could be affected.”

At Creek High School, three students started a website that displays newspaper articles, district information and an email *forum* (论坛).“Rumors about what’s happening to the district are moving at lighting speed,” said a student. “We wanted to know the truth, and spread that around instead.”

26. What has happened to the Vrain School District?

A) A huge financial problem has arisen.

B) Many schools there are mismanaged.

C) Lots of teachers in the district are planning to quit.

D) Many administrative personnel have been laid off.

27. How did the residents in the Vrain School District respond to the budget shortage?

A) They felt somewhat helpless about it.

B) They accused those responsible for it.

C) They pooled their efforts to help solve it.

D) They demanded a through investigation.

28. In the view of State Treasurer Mike Coffman, the educational budget shortage is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) unavoidable

B) unthinkable

C) insolvable

D) irreversible

29. Why did Coffman request an investigation?

A) To see if there was a deliberate cover-up of the problem.

B) To find out the extent of the consequences of the case.

C) To make sure that the school principals were innocent.

D) To stop the voters approving the $212 million bond issue.

30. Three high school students started a website in order to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) attract greater public attention to their needs

B) appeal to the public for contributions and donations

C) expose officials who neglected their duties

D) keep people properly informed of the crisis

**Passage Three**

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

“Humans should not try to avoid stress any more than they would shun food, love or exercise.” said Dr. Hans Selye, the first physician to document the effects of stress on the body. While here’s on question that continuous stress is harmful, several studies suggest that challenging situations in which you’re able to rise to the occasion can be good for you..

In a 2001 study of 158 hospital nurses, those who faced considerable work demands but coped with the challenge were more likely to say they were in good health than those who felt they couldn’t get the job done.

Stress that you can manage may also boost *immun*e (免疫的) function. In a study at the Academic Center for Dentistry in Amsterdam, researchers put volunteers through two stressful experiences. In the first, a timed task that required memorizing a list followed by a short test, subjects believed they had control over the outcome. In the second, they weren’t in control: They had to sit through a *gory* (血淋淋的) video on surgical procedures. Those who did well on the memory test had an increase in levels of immunoglobulin A, an antibody that’s the body’s first line of defense against germs. The video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody.

Stress prompts the body to produce certain stress hormones. In short bursts these hormones have a positive effect, including improved memory function. “They can help nerve cells handle information and put it into storage,” says Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University in New York. But in the long run these hormones can have a harmful effect on the body and brain.

“Sustained stress is not good for you,” says Richard Morimoto, a researcher at Northwestern University in Illinois studying the effects of stress on longevity (长寿), “It’s the occasional burst of stress or brief exposure to stress that could be protective.”

31. The passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) the benefits of manageable stress

B) how to avoid stressful situations

C) how to cope with stress effectively

D) the effects of stress hormones on memory

32. The word “shun”(Line 1,Para.1) most probably means\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) cut down on

B) stay away from

C) run out of

D) put up with

33. We can conclude from the study of the 158 nurses in 2001 that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

A) people under stress tend to have a poor memory

B) people who can’t get their job done experience more stress

C) doing challenging work may be good for one’s health

D) stress will weaken the body’s defense against germs

34. In the experiment described in Paragraph 3,the video-watchers experienced a downturn in the antibody because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the video was not enjoyable at all

B) the outcome was beyond their control

C) they knew little about surgical procedures

D) they felt no pressure while watching the video

35. Dr. Bruce McEwen of Rockefeller University believes that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a person’s memory is determined by the level of hormones in his body

B) stress hormones have lasting positive effects on the brain

C) short bursts of stress hormones enhance memory function

D) a person’s memory improves with continued experience of stress.

**Passage Four**

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

If you want to teach your children how to say sorry, you must be good at saying it yourself, especially to your own children. But how you say it can be quite tricky.

If you say to your children “I’m sorry I got angry with you, but …” what follows that “but” can render the apology ineffective:” I had a bad day” or “your noise was giving me a headache ” leaves the person who has been injured feeling that he should be apologizing for his bad behavior in expecting an apology.

Another method by which people appear to apologize without actually doing so is to say “I’m sorry you’re upset” ; this suggests that you are somehow at fault for allowing yourself to get upset by what the other person has done.

Then there is the general, all covering apology, which avoids the necessity of identifying a specific act that was particularly hurtful or insulting, and which the person who is apologizing should promise never to do again. Saying “I’m useless as a parent” does not commit a person to any specific improvement.

These pseudo-apologies are used by people who believe saying sorry shows weakness. Parents who wish to teach their children to apologize should see it as a sign of strength, and therefore not resort to these pseudo-apologies.

But even when presented with examples of genuine contrition (悔悟), children still need help to become aware of the complexities of saying sorry. A three-year-old might need help in understanding that other children feel pain just as he does, and that hitting a playmate over the head with a heavy toy requires an apology. A six-year-old might need reminding that spoiling other children’s expectations can require an apology. A 12-year-old might need to be shown that raiding the biscuit tin without asking permission is acceptable, but that borrowing a parent’s clothes without permission is not.

36. If a mother adds ”but” to an apology,\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) she doesn’t feel that she should have apologized.

B) she does not realize that the child has been hurt

C) the child may find the apology easier to accept

D) the child may feel that he owes her an apology

37. According to the author, saying “I’m sorry you’re upset” most probably means”\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

A) You have good reason to get upset

B) I’m aware you’re upset ,but I’m not to blame

C) I apologize for hurting your feelings

D) I’m at fault for making you upset

38. It is not advisable to use the general, all-covering apology because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) it gets one into the habit of making empty promises

B) it may make the other person feel guilty

C)it is vague and ineffective

D) it is hurtful and insulting

39. We learn from the last paragraph that in teaching children to say sorry\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) the complexities involved should be ignored

B) their ages should be taken into account

C) parents need to set them a good example

D) parents should be patient and tolerant

40. It can be inferred from the passage that apologizing properly is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) a social issue calling for immediate attention

B) not necessary among family members

C) a sign of social progress

D) not as simple as it seems

**Part III Vocabulary (20minutes)**

***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. Some people believe that since oil is scarce, the \_\_\_\_of the motor industry is uncertain.

A) terminal B) benefit C) fate D) estimate

42. To speed up the \_\_\_\_\_\_of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.

A) treatment B) delivery C) transmission D) departure

43. These overseas students show great \_\_\_\_\_\_ for learning a new language.

A) enthusiasm B) authority C) convention D) faith

44. The defense lawyer was questioning the old man who was one of the \_\_\_\_\_\_of the murder committed last month.

A) observers B) witnesses C) audiences D) viewers

45. Politically these nations tend to be \_\_\_\_\_\_, with very high birth rates but poor education and very low levels of literacy.

A) unstable B) reluctant C) rational D) unsteady

46. The chairman was blamed for letting his secretary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_too much work last week.

A) take to B) take out C) take away D) take on

47. "You try to get some sleep. I'll \_\_\_\_\_the patient's breakfast, "said the nurse.

A) see to B) stick to C) get to D) lead to

48. The London Marathon is a difficult race.\_\_\_\_\_\_, thousands of runners participate every year.

A) Therefore B) Furthermore C) Accordingly D) Nevertheless

49. The bank refused to \_\_\_\_\_\_him any money, so he had to postpone buying a house.

A) credit B) borrow C) loan D) lease

50. The more a nation's companies \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ factories abroad, the smaller that country's recorded exports will be.

A) lie B) spot C) stand D) locate

51. Being ignorant of the law is not accepted as a (n)\_\_\_\_\_\_for breaking the law.

A) excuse B) intention C) option D) approval

52. Within two days, the army fired more than two hundred rockets and missiles at military \_\_\_\_\_in the coastal city.

A) goals B) aims C) targets D) destinations

53. It is said in some parts of the world, goats, rather than cows, serve as a vital \_\_\_\_\_of milk.

A) storage B) reserve C) resource D) source

54. "This light is too\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me to read by. Don’t we have a brighter bulb somewhere？" said the elderly man.

A mild B) dim C) minute D) slight

55. We have arranged to go to the cinema on Friday, but we can be \_\_\_\_\_and go another day.

A) reliable B) probable C) feasible D) flexible

56. We are quite sure that we can \_\_\_\_\_\_our present difficulties and finish the task according to schedule.

A) get across B) get over C) get away D) get off

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_recent developments we do not think your scheme is practical.

A) In view of B) In case of C) In memory of D) in favor of

58. Jessica was \_\_\_\_\_\_from the warehouse to the accounting office, which was considered a promotion.

A) delivered B) exchanged C) transferred D) transformed

59. Mr. Smith asked his secretary to \_\_\_\_a new paragraph in the annual report she was typing.

A) inject B) install C) invade D) insert

60. There's the living room still to be \_\_\_\_\_,so that's my next project.

A) abandoned B) decorated C) dissolved D) assessed

61. The old paper mill has been \_\_\_\_\_\_to make way for a new shopping centre.

A) cut down B) kept down C) torn down D) held down

62. It may be necessary to stop \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the learning process and go back to the difficult points in the lessons.

A) at a distance B) at intervals C) at case D) at length

63. You can hire a bicycle in many places. Usually you'll have to pay a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) fare B) fund C) deposit D) deal

64. My grandfather had always taken a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_interest in my work, and I had an equal admiration for the stories of his time.

A) splendid B) weighty C) vague D) keen

65. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_quantities of water are being used nowadays with the rapid development of industry and agriculture.

A) Excessive B) Extensive C) Extreme D) exclusive

66. John cannot afford to go to university, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ going abroad.

A) nothing but B) anything but C) not to speak of D) nothing to speak of

67. Most laboratory and field studies of human behavior \_\_\_\_\_\_taking a situational photograph at a given time and in a given place.

A) involve B) compose C) enclose D) attach

68. If you don’t like to swim, you \_\_\_\_\_as well stay at home.

A) should B) may C) can D) would

69. Dr. Smith was always \_\_ the poor and the sick, often providing them with free medical care.

A) reminded of B) absorbed in C) tended by D) concerned about

70. Thomas Jefferson and John Adams died on July 4,1826,the fiftieth \_\_\_\_\_\_of American Independence.

A) ceremony B) occasion C) occurrence D) anniversary

**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 center.

As a physician who travels quite a lot, I spend a lot of time on planes listening for that dreaded “Is there a doctor on board?” announcement. I’ve been 71 only once – for a woman who had merely fainted. But the 72 made me quite curious about how 73 this kind of thing happens. I wondered what I would do if 74 with a real midair medical emergency-without access 75 a hospital staff and the usual emergency equipment. So 76 the New England Journal of Medicine last week 77 a study about in–flight medical events. I read it 78 interest.

The study estimated that there are a(n) 79 of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on U.S. flights every day. Most of them are not 80 ; fainting and dizziness are the most frequent complaints. 81 13% of them –roughly four a day – are serious enough to 82 a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies 83 heart trouble, strokes, and difficulty breathing.

Let’s face it: plane rides are 84 . For starters, cabin pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly 85 they would be if you lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate these pressures pretty 86 , but passengers with heart disease 87 experience chest pains as a result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. 88 common in-flight problem is deep venous thrombosis – the so-called economy class syndrome (综合症). 89 happens, don’t panic. Things are getting better on the in-flight-emergency front. Thanks to more recent legislation, flights with at 90 one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits to treat heart attacks

71. A) called B) addressed C) informed D) surveyed

72. A) accident B) condition C) incident D) disaster

73. A) soon B) long C) many D) often

74. A) confronted B) treated C) identified D) provided

75. A) for B) to C) by D) through

76. A) before B) since C) when D) while

77. A) collected B) conducted C) discovered D) published

78. A) by B) of C) with D) in

79. A) amount B) average C) sum D) number

80. A) significant B) heavy C) common D) serious

81. A) For B) On C) But D) So

82. A) require B) inspire C) engage D) command

83. A) include B) confine C) imply D) contain

84. A) enjoyable B) stimulating C) tedious D) stressful

85. A) who B) what C) which D) that

86. A) harshly B) reluctantly C) easily D) casually

87. A) ought to B) may C) used to D) need

88. A) Any B) One C) Other D) Another

89. A) Whatever B) Whichever C) Whenever D) Wherever

90. A) most B) worst C) least D) best

**Part V Writing (30 minutes)**

***Directions:*** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled* ***Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?*** *You should write at Least* ***120*** *words following the outline given below :*

1．名校校园正成为旅游新热点

2．校园是否应对游客开放，人们看法不同

3．我认为……

**Should the University Campus Be Open to Tourists?**

### 2006年1月四级试题详解

2006年1月参考答案

1.A 2.C 3.D 4.A 5.C 6.B 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.D

11.D 12.A 13.A 14. B 15.C 16.A 17.C 18.B 19.B 20.D

听力原文

**Part I Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

1. W: Carol told us on the phone not to worry about her.

Her left leg doesn’t hurt as much as it did yesterday.

M: She’d better have it examined by a doctor anyway.

And I will call her about it this evening.

Q: What does the man think Carol should do?

2. M: There is a non-stop train for Washington and it leaves at 2:30.

W: It is faster than the 2 o’clock train. Besides, we can have something to eat

before getting on the train.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. M: Hi, Melissa, how is your project going?

Have you thought about going to graduate school?

W: Everything is coming along really well. I have been thinking about graduate school. But I’ll talk to my tutor Doctor Garseer first and see what she thinks.

Q: What do you learn about the woman from the conversation?

4. W: Did you attend Alice’s presentation last night?

It was the first time for her to give a speech to a large audience.

M: How she could be so calm in front of so many people is really beyond me!

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

1. W: You’ve been doing weather reports for neatly 30 years.

Has the weather got any worse in all these years?

M: Well, not necessarily worse. But we are seeing more swings.

Q: What does the man say about the weather?

6. M: Excuse me, I am looking for the textbook by Professor Jordon for the Marketing course.

W: I am afraid it’s out of stock. You’ll have to order it.

And it will take the publisher 3 weeks to send it to us.

Q: Where did this conversation most probably take place?

7. M: I am going to New York next week, but the hotel I booked is really expensive.

W: Why book a hotel? My brother has 2 spare rooms in his apartment.

Q: What does the woman mean?

8. W: In my opinion, watching News on TV is a good way to learn English. What do you think?

M: It would be better if you could check the same information

in English newspapers afterwards.

Q: What does the man say about learning English?

9. M: I hear a newly-invented drug can make people tell the truth

and it may prove useful in questioning terrorists. Isn’t it incredible?

W: Simple solutions to complex problems rarely succeed.

As far ad I know, no such drugs are ever known to work.

Q: What does the woman think of the new day?

10. M: You know the electronics company is coming to our campus

to recruit graduate students next week.

W: Really? What day? I'd like to talk to them and hand in my resume.

Q: What does the woman want to do?

**Section Two**

**Passage one**

A new study reports the common drug aspirin greatly reduces life threatening problems after an operation to replace blocked blood vessels to the heart more than 800,000 people around the world have this heart surgery each year. The doctors who carried out this study say giving aspirin to patients soon after the operation could save thousands of lives. People usually take aspirin to control pain and reduce high body temperature. Doctors also advise some people to take aspirin to help prevent heart attacks. About 10-15 percent of these heart operations end in death or damage to the heart or other organs. The new study shows that even a small amount of aspirin reduced such threats. The doctors said the chance of death for patients who tool aspirin would fall by 67%. They claimed this was true if the aspirin was given within 48 hours of the operation. The doctors believe aspirin helps heart surgery patients because it can prevent blood from thickening and blood vessels from being blocked. However, the doctors warned that people who have stomach bleeding or other bad reactions from aspirin should not take it after heart surgery.

Q11. What is the finding of the new study of aspirin?

Q12. In what way can aspirin help heart surgery patients according to the doctors?

Q13. What warning did the doctors give about the use of aspirin?

**Passage Two**

Were you the first or the last child in you family? Or were you a middle or an only child? Some people think it matters where you were born in you family. But there are different ideas about what birth order means. Some people say that oldest children are smart and strong-willed. They are very likely to be successful. The reason for this simple parents have a lot of time for their first child, they give him or her a lot of attention. So this child is very likely to do well. An only child will succeed for the same reason. What happens to the other children in the family? Middle children don’t get so much attention, so they don’t feel that important. If a family has many children, the middle one sometimes gets lost in the crowd. The youngest child, though, often gets special treatment. He or she is the baby. Often this child grows up to be funny and charming. Do you believe this idea of birth order too? A recent study saw things quite differently. The study found that first children believed in family rules. They didn’t take many chances in their lives. They usually followed orders. Rules didn’t mean as much to later children in the family. They went out and followed their own ideas. They took chances and they often did better in life.

Q14. According to common belief, in what way are the first child and the only child alike?

Q15. What do people usually say about middle children?

Q16. what do we learn about later children in a family from a recent study of birth order?

**Passage Three**

When my interest shifted from space to the sea, I never expected it would cause such confusion among my friends, yet I can understand their feelings. As I have been writing and talking about space flight for the best part of 20 years, a sudden switch of interest to the depth of the sea doer seem peculiar. To explain, I’d like to share my reasons behind this unusual change of mind. The first excuse I give is an economic one. Underwater exploration is so much cheaper than space flight. The first round-trip ticket to the moon is going to cost at least 10 billion dollars if you include research and development. By the end of this century, the cost will be down to a few million. On the other hand, the diving suit and a set of basic tools needed for skin-diving can be bought for 20 dollars. My second argument is more philosophical. The ocean, surprisingly enough, has many things in common with space. In their different ways, both sea and space are equally hostile. If we wish to survive in either for any length of time, we need to have mechanical aids. The diving suit helped the design of the space suit. The feeling and the emotions of a man beneath the sea will be much like those of a man beyond the atmosphere.

Q17. How did the speaker’s friends respond to his change of interest?

Q18. What is one of the reasons for the spears to switch his interest to underwater exploration?

Q19. In what way does the speaker think diving is similar to space travel?

Q20. What is the speaker’s purpose in giving this talk?

21.D 22.D 23.A 24. B 25.C 26.A 27.C 28.B 29.A 30.D

31.A 32.B 33.C 34. B 35.C 36.D 37.B 38.C 39.B 40.D

41.C 42.B 43.A 44. B 45.A 46.D 47.A 48.D 49.C 50.D

51.A 52.C 53.D 54. B 55.D 56.B 57.A 58.C 59.D 60.B

61.C 62.B 63.C 64. D 65.B 66.C 67.A 68.B 69.D 70.D

71.A 72.A 73.D 74. A 75.B 76.C 77.D 78.C 79.B 80.D

81.C 82.A 83.A 84. D 85.B 86.C 87.B 88.D 89.A 90.C