

CET4 听力高分班电子教材

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教材说明：

本电子教材 word 文档下面的页码跟教材完全一样，学员只需根据老师说的多少页找到相应的页面学习即可。

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第一部分 听力理解全真试题

Test 1

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 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours. B) 3 hours. C) 4 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) The man wants to attend tomorrow's show.
B) The man doesn't want to attend tomorrow's show.
C) There aren't any tickets left for tomorrow's show.
D) There aren't any tickets left for tonight's show.
2. A) Love stories.
B) Stories about jail escapes.
C) Detective stories.
D) Stories about royal families.
3. A) It was a long lecture, but easy to understand.
B) It was as difficult as she had expected.
C) It was not as easy as she had thought
D) It was interesting and easy to follow.
4. A) To put him through to the director.
B) To have a talk with the director about his work..
C) To go and see if the director can meet.

- D) To arrange an appointment for him with the director. him right now.
5. A) Margaret wanted to return some magazines to the woman.
B) Margaret wanted to get some magazines back from the woman.
C) Margaret wanted to borrow some magazines from the woman.
D) Margaret wanted to lend some magazines to the woman.
6. A) He enjoys it very much.
B) He doesn't care much about it.
C) He doesn't mind even though it's tedious.
D) He hates working overtime.
7. A) The woman doesn't think it exciting to travel by air.
B) They'll stay at home during the holidays.
C) They'll be flying somewhere for their vacation.
D) They are offered some plane tickets for their holidays.
8. A) She took somebody to hospital.
B) Something went wrong with the bus.
C) Something prevented her from catching the bus.
D) She came on foot instead of taking a bus.
9. A) Wash clothes.
B) Clean the backyard.
C) Do her homework.
D) Enjoy the beautiful day.
10. A) The two speakers are old friends.
B) The man has a house for rent.
C) The woman is a secretary.
D) The man is looking for a place to live in.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Very few people can get college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception. He started high school when he was 5, finish in just nine months. He became the (S1) _____ youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an (S2) _____ degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) _____ intelligence.

But Michael's (S4) _____ hasn't always come easy. (S5) _____ his intelligence. He still lacks important life (S6) _____.

In one class, he had to struggle to understand (S7) _____ novels, because, he says, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before."

Another challenge was his size. (S8) _____.
 _____He likes computers so much (S9) _____. He wants to make robots do all
 the heavy tasks.
 (S10) _____

Test 2

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 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.

Example:

You will hear: You will read:

A) 2 hours. B) 3 hours. C) 4 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) They are twins. C) They are friends.
 B) They are classmates. D) They are colleagues.
2. A) The man is planning a trip to Austin. C) The man doesn't like Austin.
 B) The man has not been to Austin before. D) The man has been to Austin before.
3. A) The size of the room. C) The hot weather.
 B) Long working hours. D) The fan in the room
4. A) The man has changed his destination.
 B) The man is returning his ticket.

- C) The man is flying to New York tomorrow morning.
 D) The man can't manage to go to New York as planned.
5. A) It is difficult to identify. C) It is missing.
 B) It has been misplaced. D) It has been borrowed by someone.
6. A) Looking for a timetable. C) Reserving a table.
 B) Buying some furniture. D) Window shopping.
7. A) Cold and windy. C) It will get better.
 B) Snow will be replaced by strong winds. D) Rainy and cold.
8. A) It is no longer available.
 B) It has been reprinted four times.
 C) The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon.
 D) The information in the book is out of date.
9. A) Henry doesn't like the color. C) There was no ladder in the house.
 B) Someone else painted the house. D) Henry painted the house himself.
10. A) In a cotton field. C) On a farm.
 B) At a railway station. D) On a train.

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).

Passage one

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

11. A) They invited him to a party. C) They gave a special dinner for him.
 B) They asked him to make a speech. D) They invited his wife to attend the dinner.
12. A) He was embarrassed. C) He felt sad.
 B) He felt greatly encouraged. D) He was deeply touched.
13. A) Sam's wife did not think that the company was fair to Sam.
 B) Sam's wife was satisfied with the gold watch.
 C) Sam did not like the gold watch.
 D) The company had some financial problems.

Passage Two

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

14. A) The number of students they take in is limited.
 B) They receive little or no support from public taxes.
 C) They are only open to children from rich families.
 D) They have to pay more taxes.
15. A) Private schools admit more students.
 B) Private schools charge less than religious schools.

- C) Private schools run a variety of programs.
- D) Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom.
- 16. A) The churches.
- C) The local authorities.
- B) The program designers.
- D) The state government.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A) She was found stealing in a bookstore.
- B) She caught someone in the act of stealing.
- C) She admitted having stolen something.
- D) She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.
- 18. A) A book.
- B) \$3,000.
- C) A handbag.
- D) A Christmas card.
- 19. A) She was questioned by the police.
- B) She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
- C) She was insulted by the shopper around her.
- D) She was body-searched by the store manager.
- 20. A) They refused to apologize for having followed her through the town.
- B) They regretted having wrongly accused her of stealing.
- C) They still suspected that she was a thief.
- D) They agreed to pay her \$3,000 damages.

Test 3

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 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

- A) 2 hours. B) 3 hours. C) 4 hours. D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) He watched television with his friend. B) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
C) He went to see a film with his friend. D) He went to see his schoolmate.
2. A) When the meeting is to be held. B) Who are going to attend the meeting.
C) Where the meeting is to be held. D) What's to be discussed at the meeting.
3. A) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson.
B) Who is going to contact Mr. Johnson.
C) The arrangement of the Wednesday meeting.
D) Where they are going to meet Mr. Johnson.
4. A) Jack brought the tape to the party. B) The tape had been returned to Paul.
C) The tape was missing. D) Jack lent his tape to Paul.
5. A) The man wants to reserve a room
B) The man reserved a room some time ago.
C) The man has booked a room with no bath.
D) The man wants to buy a flat on the second floor.
6. A) Both editions are the same price now. B) It has two editions with the same cover.
C) The paperback edition is on sale. D) The hardcover edition is more expensive.
7. A) His TV sets are all of the same brand. B) He doesn't have the newest models right now.
C) He has the best TV sets for sale. D) His TV sets have a good sale.
8. A) He must hand in a report about the museum. B) He has already visited the museum.
C) He has to read a history book. D) He is too busy to go with her.
9. A) They are rewarding. B) They are entertaining.
C) They are boring. D) They are time-consuming.
10. A) A sunny day. B) A raincoat.
C) An attractive hut. D) A lovely hat.

Section B

Passage one

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

11. A) She sat back and relaxed. B) She decided to retire.
C) She entered university. D) She worked out a new English program.
12. A) 8 years. B) 20 years.
C) 16 years. D) 30 years.
13. A) Bring a great deal of useful experience to the university.
B) Improve human relationships in the university.
C) Bring a fear of aging among young students on the campus.
D) Improve the reputation of the university.
14. A) She is learning English and Drama.
B) She is learning how to make sound judgments.
C) She is learning how to teach minority students.
D) She is learning to perceive, not to judge. (D)

Passage Two

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

15. A) The difference between classical music and rock music.
B) Why classical music is popular with math students.
C) The effects of music on the results of math tests.
D) How to improve your reasoning ability.
16. A) Because it stimulates your nerve activity. B) Because it keeps you calm.
C) Because it strengthens your memory.
D) Because it improves your problem solving strategies.
17. A) Piano music could interfere with your reasoning ability.
B) The effects of music do not last long.
C) The more you listen to music, the higher your test scores will be.
D) Music, whether classical or rock, helps improve your memory.

Passage Three

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

18. A) To drive the car automatically. C) To prevent car accidents.

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- B) To measure the driver's pulse.
D) To monitor the driver's health.
19. A) It sends out signals for help.
B) It sounds an alarm to warn the driver.
C) It takes over the driving immediately.
D) It stops the car automatically.
20. A) It monitors the signals transmitted from the driver's brain.
B) It can measure the driver's alcohol level in the blood.
C) It can quicken the driver's response to emergencies.
D) It bases its analysis on the driver's heartbeat.

Test4

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 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

- A) 2 hours.
B) 3 hours.
C) 4 hours.
D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at

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

1. A) The woman feels sorry for the man.
B) The man is a member of the staff.
C) The area is for passengers only.
D) The woman is asking the man to leave.

- 2.A) Clean her house while she is away.
B) Buy her some plants and take care of them.
C) Water her plants while she is away.
D) Water her plants when he is not at work.
- 3.A) He will only be available in the afternoon.B) It's not his office hour.
C) He doesn't have time. D) He is too tired after class.
- 4.A) The woman insists on going out.
B) The woman doesn't like watching TV.
C) The man promised her a gift on her birthday.
D) The man is too tired to go out.
- 5.A) There are too many courses offered to students.
B) There woman should take fewer courses next term.
C) The man will take four courses next semester.
D) It is wiser to take more than four courses.
- 6.A) Ask Tom to send an invitation.B) Get the Johnsons' address.
C) Invite Tom to the party. D) Tell Tom to pick up the Johnsons.
- 7.A) Jane is looking for an summer job.B) Jane is packing for the summer vacation.
C) Jane is on her way home. D) Jane is eager to go home for the vacation.
- 8.A) Spending more time on sightseeing.B) Visiting the city with a group.
C) Touring the city on a fine day. D) Taking the man with her on the tour.
- 9.A) The woman is driving too fast. B) The woman is driving at a slow speed.
C) The woman has broken a traffic rule.D) The woman has parked her car in a wrong place.
10. A) She can tell Joan's brother about the reception.
B) She should tell Joan's brother about the reception.
C) She must call on Joan after the reception.
D) She may see Joan's brother at lunch.

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) To protect persons and property. B) To collect taxes.
C) To teach and train citizens. D) To save natural resources for future use.
12. A) By selling services that make life comfortable. B) By selling land containing oil.
C) By selling public lands. D) By selling coal and other natural products.
13. A) Environmental pollution and protection. B) Taxes and services for the public.
C) Police efforts to protect people. D) People's attitude toward taxes.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) He didn't like physics any more. B) His eyesight was too poor.
C) Physics was too hard for him. D) He had to work to support himself.
15. A) He was not happy with the new director. B) He was not qualified to be an engineer.
C) He wanted to travel. D) He found his job boring.
16. A) He wanted to work with his friend. B) He wanted to go to Spain.
C) He enjoyed travelling around the world. D) He was rejected by the engineering firm.
17. A) He enjoyed teaching English.
B) He wanted to earn more to support his family.
C) The owner of the school promised him a good position.
D) He could earn more as a teacher than as a travel agent.

Passage Three

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

18. A) It can be cooked in many ways.

- B) It is delicious but inexpensive.
- C) It gives higher yields than other grain crops.

D) It grows easily in various conditions.

19. A) Fried potatoes.

B) Tomato juice.

C) Sweet corn.

D) Chocolate beans.

20. A) They led to the discovery of America.

B) They made native American foods popular.

C) They brought great wealth to Spain.

D) They made native American life styles well-known.

Test 5

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 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.

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 will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

- 1.A) The woman is a close friend of the man.
B) The woman has been working too hard.
C) The woman is seeing a doctor.
D) The woman is tired of her work.
- 2.A) This apple pie tastes very good. B) His mother likes the pie very much.
C) This pie can't match his mother's.D) His mother can't make apple pies.
- 3.A) Take a walk. B) Give a performance.
C) Listen to the music.D) Dance to the music.
- 4.A) Read an article on political science.B) Present a different theory to the class.
C) Read more than one article. D) Choose a better article to read.
- 5.A) The woman would understand if she did Mary's job.
B) The woman should do the typing for Mary.
C) The woman should work as hard as Mary.
D) The woman isn't a skillful typist.
- 6.A) He wants to make an appointment with Mr. Smith.
B) He wants to make sure that Mr. Smith will see him.
C) He wants to change the time of the appointment.
D) He wants the woman to meet him at three o'clock.
- 7.A) He gets nervous very easily.B) He is an inexperienced speaker.
C) He is an awful speaker.D) He hasn't prepared his speech well.
- 8.A) She didn't like the books the man bought.
B) There wasn't a large selection at the bookstore.
C) The man bought a lot of books.
D) She wanted to see what the man bought.
- 9.A) Buy a ticket for the ten o'clock flight.B) Ask the man to change the ticket for her.
C) Go to the airport immediately. D) Switch to a different flight.
10. A) Dr. Lemon is waiting for a patient.
B) Dr. Lemon is busy at the moment.
C) Dr. Lemon has lost his patience.
D) Dr. Lemon has gone out to visit a patient.

Section B

Passage one

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

11. A) A car outside the supermarket. B) A car at the bottom of the hill.
C) Paul's car. D) The sports car.
12. A) Inside the car. B) At the foot of the hill. C) In the garage. D) In the supermarket.
13. A) The driver of the sports car. B) The two girls inside the car.
C) The man standing nearby. D) The salesman from London.
14. A) Nobody. B) The two girls C) The bus driver. D) Paul.

Passage Two

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

15. A) His friend gave him the wrong key. B) He didn't know where the back door was.
C) He couldn't find the key to his mailbox. D) It was too dark to put the key in the lock.
16. A) It was getting dark. B) He was afraid of being blamed by his friend.
C) The birds might have flown away. D) His friend would arrive any time.
17. A) He looked silly with only one leg inside the window.
B) He knew the policeman wouldn't believe him.
C) The torch light made him look very foolish.
D) He realized that he had made a mistake.

Passage Three

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

18. A) The threat of poisonous desert animals and plants. B) The exhaustion of energy resources.
C) The destruction of oil wells. D) The spread of the black powder from the fires.
19. A) The underground oil resources have not been affected.
B) Most of the desert animals and plants have managed to survive.
C) The oil lakes soon dried up and stopped evaporating.

D) The underground water resources have not been polluted.

20. A) To restore the normal production of the oil wells.

B) To estimate the losses caused by the fires.

C) To remove the oil left in the desert.

D) To use the oil left in the oil lakes.

Test 6

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 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through

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

1. A) She is not interested in the article.

B) She has given the man much trouble.

C) She would like to have a copy of the article.

D) She doesn't want to take the trouble to read the article.

2. A) He saw the big tower he visited on TV.

B) He has visited the TV tower twice.

C) He has visited the TV tower once.

D) He will visit the TV tower in June.

3. A) The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.

- B) The woman regrets having taken up much of the professor's time.
C) The woman knows the professor has been busy.
D) The woman knows the professor has run into trouble.
4. A) He doesn't enjoy business trips as much as he used to.
B) He doesn't think he is capable of doing the job.
C) He thinks the pay is too low to support his family.
D) He wants to spend more time with his family.
5. A) The man thought the essay was easy. B) They both had a hard time writing the essay.
C) The woman thought the essay was easy. D) Neither of them has finished the assignment yet.
6. A) In the park. B) Between two buildings.
C) In his apartment. D) Under a huge tree
7. A) It's awfully dull. B) It's really exciting. C) It's very exhausting. D) It's quite challenging.
8. A) A movie. B) A lecture. C) A play. D) A speech.
9. A) The weather is mild compared to the past years.
B) They are having the coldest winter ever.
C) The weather will soon get warmer.
D) The weather may get even colder.
10. A) A mystery story. B) The hiring of a shop assistant.
C) The search for a reliable witness. D) An unsolved case of robbery.

Section B

Passage one

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

11. A) They want to change the way English is taught
B) They learn English to find well-paid jobs.
C) They want to have an up-to-date knowledge of English.
D) They know clearly what they want to learn.
12. A) Professionals. B) College students. C) Beginners. D) Intermediate learners.
13. A) Courses for doctors B) Courses for businessmen.

C) Courses for reporters.D) Courses for lawyers.

14. A) Three groups of learners.B) The importance of business English.

C) English for Specific Purposes.

D) Features of English for different purposes.

Passage Two

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

15. A) To show off their wealth. B) To feel good.

C) To regain their memory. D) To be different from others.

16. A) To help solve their psychological problems.B) To play games with them.

C) To send them to the hospital D) To make them aware of its harmfulness.

17. A) They need care and affection. B) They are fond of round-the-world trips.

C) They are mostly from broken families.D) They are likely to commit crimes.

Passage Three

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

18. A) Because it was too heavy. B) Because it did not bend easily.

C) Because it did not shoot far.D) Because its string was short.

19. A) It went out of use 300 years ago. B) It was invented after the short bow.

C) It was discovered before fire and the wheel.D) It's still in use today.

20. A) They are accurate and easy to pull. B) Their shooting range is 40 yards.

C) They are usually used indoors. D) They took 100 years to develop.

Test7

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) Get some change from Jane.
B) Use the woman's phone.
C) Go look for a pay phone.
D) Pay for the phone call.
2. A) At a bookstore.
B) In a workshop.
C) At an art gallery.
D) In a department store.
3. A) She's bought the man a pair of glasses today.
B) She will help the man to catch up.
C) She is worried about the man's health.
D) She has bought the man an up-to-date map.
4. A) He is going to give a talk on fishing.
B) He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time.
C) He has the same hobby as Susan's father.
D) He is eager to meet Susan's parents.
5. A) He finds the presentation hard to follow.
B) He considers the presentation very dull.
C) He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic.
D) He speaks highly of the presentation.
6. A) High quality paper.
B) A typewriter.
C) A bookshelf.
D) Some stocks.

7.A) They go to the seaside.

B) They set off early.

C) They go sightseeing.

D) They wait for a fine day.

8.A) He was late for school on the first day.

B) He had a funny face.

C) He was the first person she met at school.

D) He liked to show off in class.

9.A) Her car can stand any crash.B) Her car is not as good as his.

C) Her car is maintained as well as his.D) Her car is kept in good condition.

10. A) She is too busy to go.B) She doesn't want to wait long.

C) She's willing to go swimming.D) She enjoys the wonderful weather.

Section B

Passage one

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

11. A) He was once a friend of the ruler.B) He was a tax collector.

C) He was a government official. D) He was once a school teacher in India.

12. A) To declare new ways of collecting tax.

B) To entertain those who had made great contributions to the government.

C) To collect money from the persons invited.

D) To reward outstanding tax collectors.

13. A) They tried to collect more money than the ruler asked for.

B) They were given some silver and gold coins by the ruler.

C) They were excused from paying income tax.

D) They enjoyed being invited to dinner at the ruler's palace.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They liked traveling.
B) They wanted to find a better place to live in.
C) They were driven out of their homes.
D) The reasons are unknown.
15. A) They try to put up with Gypsies.
B) They are envious of Gypsies.
C) They are unfriendly to Gypsies.
D) They admire the musical talent of the Gypsies.
16. A) Special schools have been set up for them.
B) Permanent homes have been built for them.
C) They are now taught in their own language.
D) They are now allowed to attend local schools.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The causes are obvious. B) The causes are very complicated.
C) The causes are familiar. D) The causes are not well understood.
18. A) Regular driver training. B) Improved highway design.
C) Stricter traffic regulations. D) Better public transportation.
19. A) Highway crime. B) Poor traffic control.
C) Confusing road signs. D) Drivers' errors.
20. A) Designing better cars.
B) Building more highways.
C) Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.
D) Enhancing drivers' sense of responsibility.

Test 8

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 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) A math teacher and his colleague.
B) A teacher and his student.
C) A librarian and a student.
D) A student and his classmate.
2. A) Tony thought the experiment was well done.
B) Tony finished the experiment last night.
C) Tony could not continue the experiment.
D) Tony had expected the experiment to be easier.
3. A) She wants to save money to buy a piano.
B) The present apartment is too expensive.
C) She can't put up with the noise.
D) She had found a job in a neighbouring area.
4. A) He has made great progress in his English.
B) He is not very interested in English songs.
C) He is a student of the music department.
D) He is not very enthusiastic about his English lessons.
5. A) In a car.
B) On the street.
C) In a restaurant.
D) At home.
6. A) His injury kept him at home.
B) He was too weak to see the doctor.
C) He didn't think it necessary.
D) He failed to make an appointment.
7. A) 5:10.
B) 5:00.
C) 4:30.
D) 5:15.

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8. A) The man is talking with his boss.
 B) The man needs help.
 C) The man is complaining.
 D) The man likes his job.
9. A) Wear a new dress.
 B) Attend a party.
 C) Go shopping.
 D) Make a silk dress.
10. A) He exaggerated his part.
 B) He played his part quite well.
 C) He was not dramatic enough.
 D) He performed better than the secretary.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

If you are a young college student, most of your concerns about your health and happiness in life are probably (S1) _____ on the present. Basically, you want to feel good physically, mentally, and (S2) _____ now. You probably don't spend much time worrying about the (S3) _____ future, such as whether you will develop heart disease, or (S4) _____, how you will take care of yourself in your (S5) _____ years, or how long you are going to live. Such thoughts may have (S6) _____ your mind once in a while. However, if you are in your thirties, forties, fifties, or older, such health-related thoughts are likely to become (S7) _____ important to you.

(S8) _____ that will help you feel better physically and mentally. Recently researchers have found that, even in late adulthood, exercise, strength training with weights, and better food can help elderly individuals significantly improve their health and add happiness to their life. (S9) _____, giving us the opportunity to avoid some of the health problems that have troubled them

(S10) _____

Test 9

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 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.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) She has to post a letter instead.
B) She has to turn down the man's request.
C) She's not sure if the computer is fixed.
D) She can't send the message right now.
2. A) He didn't get the book he needed.
B) He had no idea where the book was.
C) The library is closed on weekends.
D) He was not allowed to check out the book.
3. A) Play a tape recorder.
B) Take a picture.
C) Repair a typewriter.
D) Start a car.

4. A) The woman rejected the man's apology. B) The woman appreciated the man's offer.

C) The man had forgotten the whole thing. D) The man had hurt the woman's feelings.

5. A) The woman is meeting the man at the airport.
B) They are complaining about the poor airport service.
C) They are discussing their plan for Christmas.
D) The man is seeing the woman off.

6. A) She plans to go to graduate school. B) She will drop out of school.
C) She will stop working and concentrate on her studies. D) She will take a part-time job.

7. A) He needs another job as research assistant.
B) He asked Professor Williams for assistance.
C) He assists Professor Williams with his teaching.
D) He is doing research with Professor Williams.

8. A) She thought there were no tickets left for the show.
B) She thought the seats on the left side were fully occupied.
C) The show was planned a long time ago.
D) The audience were deeply impressed by the show.

9. A) Mr. Long's briefing was unnecessarily long.
B) The woman should have been more attentive.
C) Mr. Long's briefing was not relevant to the mission.
D) The woman needn't have attended the briefing.

10. A) In a bank. B) In a school. C) In a clothing store. D) In a barbershop.

Section B

Passage one

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

11. A) Because the bird couldn't repeat his master's name.
B) Because the bird screamed all day long.
C) Because the bird uttered the wrong word.
D) Because the bird failed to say the name of the town.

12. A) The cruel master.

- B) The man in the kitchen.
- C) The pet bird.
- D) The fourth chicken.

13. A) The bird had finally understood his threat.
 B) The bird managed to escape from the chicken house.
 C) The bird had learned to scream back at him.
 D) The bird was living peacefully with the chickens.

Passage Two

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

14. A) They are kept in open prisons.
 B) They are allowed out of the prison grounds.
 C) They are ordered to do cooking and cleaning.
 D) They are a small portion of the prison population.
15. A) Some of their prisoners are allowed to study or work outside prisons.
 B) Most of their prisoners are expected to work.
 C) Their prisoners are often sent to special centers for skill training.
 D) Their prisoners are allowed freedom to visit their families.
16. A) They are encouraged to do maintenance for the training centre.
 B) Most of them get paid for their work.
 C) They have to cook their own meals.
 D) They can choose to do community work.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Because they have a driving license. B) Because they have received special training.
 C) Because the traffic conditions in London are good.
 D) Because the traffic system of the city is not very complex.
18. A) Two to four months. B) About three weeks. C) At least half a year. D) Two years or more.
19. A) Government officers are hard to please.
 B) The learner has to go through several tough tests.
 C) The learner usually fails several times before he passes it.
 D) The driving test usually last tow months.

20. A) They don't want their present bosses to know what they're doing.
 B) They want to earn money from both jobs.
 C) They cannot earn money as taxi drivers yet.
 D) They look forward to further promotion.

Test 10

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 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.

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 center.

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

1. A) His father.
 B) His mother.
 C) His brother.
 D) His sister.
2. A) A job opportunity.
 B) A position as general manager.
 C) A big travel agency.
 D) An inexperienced salesman.
3. A) Having a break.
 B) Continuing the meeting.
 C) Moving on to the next item.
 D) Waiting a little longer.
4. A) The weather forecast says it will be fine.

- B) The weather doesn't count in their plan.
- C) They will not do as planned in case of rain.
- D) They will postpone their program if it rains.
- 5.A) He wishes to have more courses like it. B) He finds it hard to follow the teacher.
- C) He wishes the teacher would talk more.D) He doesn't like the teacher's accent.
- 6.A) Go on with the game. B) Draw pictures on the computer.
- C) Review his lessons. D) Have a good rest.
- 7.A) She does not agree with Jack. B) Jack's performance is disappointing.
- C) Most people will find basketball boring.D) She shares Jack's opinion.
- 8.A) The man went to a wrong check-in counter.B) The man has just missed his flight.
- C) The plane will leave at 9:14. D) The plane's departure time remains unknown.
- 9.A) At a newsstand. B) At a car dealer's.
- C) At a publishing house. D) At a newspaper office.
10. A) He wants to get a new position. B) He is asking the woman for help.
- C) He has left the woman a good impression.D) He enjoys letter writing.

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) They are interested in other kinds of reading.
- B) They are active in voluntary services.
- C) They tend to be low in education and in income.

D) They live in isolated areas.

12. A) The reasons why –people don't read newspapers are more complicated than assumed.

B) There are more uneducated people among the wealthy than originally expected.

C) The number of newspaper readers is steadily increasing.

D) There are more nonreaders among young people nowadays.

13. A) Lowering the prices of their newspapers.

B) Shortening their news stories.

C) Adding variety to their newspaper content.

D) Including more advertisements in their newspapers.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) A basket. B) A cup. C) A egg. D) An oven.

15. A) To let in the sunshine. B) To serve as its door.

C) To keep the nest cool. D) For the bird to lay eggs.

16. A) Branches. B) Grasses. C) Mud D) Straw.

17. A) Some are built underground. B) Some can be eaten.

C) Most are sewed with grasses. D) Most are dried by the sun.

Passage Three

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

18. A) To examine the chemical elements in the Ice Age.

B) To look into the pattern of solar wind activity.

C) To analyze the composition of different trees.

D) To find out the origin of carbon-14 on Earth.

19. A) The lifecycle of trees.

B) The number of trees.

C) The intensity of solar burning.

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D) The quality of air.

20. A) It affects the growth of trees.
B) It has been increasing since the Ice Age.
C) It is determined by the chemicals in the air.
D) It follows a certain cycle.

Test 11

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 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.

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 will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the correct answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

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

1. A) They are both anxious to try Italian food.
B) They are likely to have dinner together.
C) The man will treat the woman to dinner tonight.
D) The woman refused to have dinner with the man.
2. A) It's only for rent, not for sale. B) It's not as good as advertised.
C) It's being redecorated. D) It's no longer available.
3. A) Colleagues. B) Husband and wife.

C) Employer and employee.D) Mother and son.

4.A) She contacts her parents occasionally.

B) She phones her parents regularly at weekends.

C) She visits her parents at weekends when the fares are down.

D) She often call her parents regardless of the rates.

5.A) The next bus is coming soon.

B) The bus will wait a few minutes at the stop.

C) There are only two or three passengers waiting for the bus.

D) They can catch this bus without running.

6.A) The assignment looks easy but actually it's quite difficult.

B) The assignment is too difficult for them to complete on time.

C) They cannot finish the assignment until Thursday.

D) They have plenty of time to work on the assignment.

7.A) The man will go to meet the woman this evening.

B) The man and the woman have an appointment at 7 o'clock.

C) The woman can't finish making the jam before 7 o'clock.

D) The woman won't be able to see the man this evening.

8.A) She's learned a lot from the literature class.

B) She's written some books about world classics.

C) She's met some of the world's best writers.

D) She's just back from a trip round the world.

9.A) The exam was easier than the previous one.

B) Joe is sure that he will do better in the next exam.

C) Joe probably failed in the exam.

D) The oral part of the exam was easier than the written part.

10. A) She is tired of driving in heavy traffic.

B) She doesn't mind it as the road conditions are good.

C) She is unhappy to have to drive such a long way every day.

D) She enjoys it because she's good at driving.

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Section B Compound Dictation

It's difficult to imagine the sea ever running out of fish. It's so vast, so deep, so (S1) _____. Unfortunately, it's not bottomless. Over-fishing, (S2) _____ with destructive fishing practices, is killing off the fish and (S3) _____

their environment.

Destroy the fish, and you destroy the fishermen's means of living. At least 60 (S4) _____ of the world's commercially important fish (S5) _____ are already over-fished, or fished to the limit. As a result, governments have had to close down some areas of sea to commercial fishing.

Big, high-tech fleets (S6) _____ that everything in their path is pulled out of water. Anything too small, or the wrong thing, is thrown back either dead or dying. That's an (S7) _____ of more than 20 million metric tons every year. (S8) _____.

In some parts of the world, for every kilogram of *prawns* (对虾) caught, up to 15 kilograms of unsuspecting fish and other marine wildlife die, simply for being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

True, (S9) _____, then catch them in a way that doesn't kill other innocent sea life.

Test12

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 a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

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) At a theatre.
B) At a booking office.
C) At a railway station.
D) At a restaurant.
2. A) The man is inviting the woman to dinner.
B) The woman is too busy to join the man for dinner.
C) The woman is a friend of the Stevensons.
D) The man is going to visit the Stevensons.
3. A) The professor’s presentation was not convincing enough.
B) The professor’s lecture notes were too complicated.
C) The professor spoke with a strong accent.
D) The professor spoke too fast.
4. A) The furnished apartment was inexpensive.
B) The apartment was provided with some old furniture.
C) The furniture in the market was on sale every Sunday.
D) The furniture he bought was very cheap.
5. A) The man is thinking about taking a new job.
B) The man likes a job that enables him to travel.
C) The man is sure that he will gain more by taking the job.
D) The man doesn’t want to stay home and take care of their child.
6. A) Take the GRE test again in 8 weeks. B) Call to check his scores.
C) Be patient and wait. D) Inquire when the test scores are released.
7. A) She read it selectively. B) She went over it chapter by chapter.
C) She read it slowly. D) She finished it at a stretch.
8. A) He was kept in hospital for a long time.
B) He was slightly injured in a traffic accident.
C) He was seriously wounded in a mine explosion.
D) He was fined for speeding.

9. A) Wait for a taxi.
B) Buy some food.
C) Go on a trip.
D) Book train tickets.
10. A) It's not as hard as expected.
B) It's too tough for some students.
C) It's much more difficult than people think.
D) It's believed to be the hardest optional course. (C)

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 choice marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

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

11. A) Anxious and worried.
B) Proud and excited.
C) Nervous and confused.
D) Inspired and confident.
12. A) His father scolded him severely.
B) His father took back the six dollars.
C) His father made him do the cutting again.
D) His father cut the leaves himself.
13. A) One can benefit a lot from working with his father.
B) Manual labourers shouldn't be looked down upon.
C) One should always do his job earnestly.
D) Teenagers tend to be careless.

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

14. A) He ran a village shop. B) He worked on a farm.
C) He worked in an advertising agency. D) He was a gardener.
15. A) It was stressful. B) It was colorful.
C) It was peaceful. D) It was boring.

16. A) His desire to start Iris own business.
- B) The crisis in his family life.
- C) The decline in his health.
- D) His dream of living in the countryside.

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

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

Test 13

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 a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
 - B) In the waiting room.
-
- 1.A) The man could come some time later.
 - B) The size the man wants will arrive soon.
 - C) The size of the skirt is ail right for the man.
 - D) The man could buy a shirt of a different color.
-
- 2.A) The woman is filming the lake.
 - B) The woman is running toward the lake.
 - C) The woman can't take a photo of the man.
 - D) The woman is watching an exciting film with the man.
-
- 3.A) It's quiet in the restaurant.
 - B) The restaurant is too far from their school.
 - C) The price is high in the restaurant.
 - D) The restaurant serves good food.
-
- 4.A) On a busy street.B) In a Hong Kong hotel.C) At an airport.D) At a booking office.
-
- 5.A) The woman should confirm her appointment with the doctor.
 - B) The woman should have seen the doctor earlier.
 - C) The woman's headache will go away by itself.
 - D) The woman has been complaining too much.
-
- 6.A) Put off his appointment with Mr. Johnson.
 - B) Help move things to Mr. Johnson's office.
 - C) Help the woman move the items.
 - D) Hurry to Mr. Johnson's office.
-
- 7.A) The man didn't practice hard enough.
 - B) The man should find a new partner.
 - C) The man should not give up.
 - D) The man should not dream of being a superstar.
-
- 8.A) It doesn't appeal to her.B) It's incredibly delicious.
 - C) She has already tasted it.D) There is no more left.

9. A) The man is a diligent student.
 B) The man has bad study habits.
 C) The man has made a mess of his midterm exam.
 D) The man is usually the last to hand in his test paper.

10. A) The man has finished Ms assignment. B) The man is willing to help the woman.
 C) The man will drive the woman to school. D) The man is losing patience with the woman.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) The importance of good manners. B) The art of saying thank you.
 C) The secret of staying pretty.
 D) The difference between elegance and good manners.
12. A) They were willing to spend more money on clothes.
 B) They paid more attention to their appearance.
 C) They were more aware of changes in fashion.
 D) They were nicer and gentler.
13. A) By putting on a little make-up. B) By decorating our homes.
 C) By being kind and generous. D) By wearing fashionable clothes.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Children don't get enough education in safety.
 B) The playgrounds are in poor condition.
 C) The playgrounds are overcrowded.
 D) Children are keen on dangerous games.
15. A) They should help maintain the equipment.
 B) They should teach their children how to use the equipment.
 C) They should stop their children from climbing ladders.
 D) They should keep a watchful eye on their children.

16. A) They can be creative when they feel secure.
B) They may panic in front of high playground equipment.
C) They should be aware of the potential risks in the playground.
D) They tend to stay within shouting or running distance of their parents.

Passage Three

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

17. A) It's admired worldwide.
B) It takes skill.
C) It pays well.
D) It's a full-time job.
18. A) An old lady carrying a handbag on the left.
B) A mother with a baby in her arms.
C) A woman whose bag is hanging in front.
D) A lone female with a handbag at her right side.
19. A) A side pocket of his jacket.
B) The top pocket of his jacket.
C) A side pocket of his trousers.
D) The back pocket of his tight trousers.
20. A) Clothing stores where people are relaxed and off guard.
B) Hotels and restaurants in southeast London.
C) Airports where people carry a lot of luggage.
D) Theater lobbies with uniformed security guards.

Test 14

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 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

1.A) The man saw Mark on the street two months ago.

B) The woman had forgotten Mark's phone number.

C) The woman made a phone call to Mark yesterday.

D) Mark and the woman had not been in touch for some time.

2.A) The man is late for the trip because he is busy.

B) The woman is glad to meet Mr. Brown in person.

C) The man is meeting the woman on behalf of Mr. Brown.

D) The woman feels sorry that Mr. Brown is unable to come.

3.A) At 10:30.

B) At 10:25.

C) At 10:40.

D) At 10:45.

4.A) The man no longer smokes.

B) The man is under pressure from his wife.

C) The man usually follows his wife's advice.

D) The man refuses to listen to his doctor's advice.

5.A) Move to a big city.B) Become a teacher.C) Go back to school.D) Work in New York.

6.A) Quit delivering flowers.B) Work at a restaurant.C) Bring her flowers every day.

D) Leave his job to work for her.

7.A) She can find the right person to help the man.

B) She can help the man out.

C) She's also in need of a textbook.

D) She picked up the book from the bus floor.

8.A) The man was confused about the date of the appointment.

B) The man wants to change the date of the appointment.

C) The man is glad he's got in touch with the doctor.

D) The man can't come for the appointment at 4:15.

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9. A) The two speakers are at a loss what to do.
 B) The man is worried about his future.
 C) The two speakers are seniors at college.
 D) The woman regrets spending her time idly.
10. A) She has learned a lot from the novel.
 B) She also found the plot difficult to follow.
 C) She usually has difficulty remembering names.
 D) She can recall the names of most characters in the novel.

Section B Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

The Library of Congress is America's national library. It has millions of books and other objects. It has newspapers, (S1) _____ publications as well as letters of (S2) _____ interest. It also has maps, photographs, art (S3) _____, movies, sound recordings and musical (S4) _____. All together, it has more than 100 million objects.

The Library of Congress is open to the public Monday through Saturday, except for public holidays. Anyone may go there and read anything in the collection. But no one is (S5) _____ to take books out of the building.

The Library of Congress was (S6) _____ in 1800. It started with eleven boxes of books in one room of the Capitol building. By 1814, the collection had increased to about 3,000 books. They were all (S7) _____ that year when the Capitol was burned down during America's war with Britain.

To help re-build the library, Congress bought the books of President Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's collection included 7,000 books in seven languages.

(S8) _____. Today, three buildings hold the library's collection.

(S9) _____. It buys some of its books and gets others as gifts. It also gets materials through its copyright office. (S10) _____. This means the Library of Congress receives almost

everything that is published in the United States.

Test 15

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 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

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

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

1. A) The man enjoys traveling by car.
B) The man lives far from the subway.
C) The man is good at driving.
D) The man used to own a car.
2. A) Tony should continue taking the course.
B) She approves of Tony's decision.
C) Tony can choose another science course.
D) She can't meet Tony so early in the morning.
3. A) She has to study for the exam.
B) She is particularly interested in plays.

C) She's eager to watch the new play.

D) She can lend her notes to the man.

4.A) They will be replaced by on-line education sooner or later.

B) They will attract fewer kids as on-line education expands.

C) They will continue to exist along with on-line education.

D) They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only. (C)

5.A) Most students would like to work for a newspaper.

B) Most students find a job by reading advertisements.

C) Most students find it hard to get a job after they graduate.

D) Most students don't want jobs advertised in the newspapers.

6.A) Move the washing machine to the basement.

B) Turn the basement into a workshop.

C) Repair the washing machine.

D) Finish his assignment.

7.A) Some students at the back cannot hear the professor.

B) The professor has changed his reading assignment.

C) Some of the students are not on the professor's list.

D) The professor has brought extra copies of his assignment.

8.A) She doesn't want to talk about the contest.

B) She's modest about her success in the contest.

C) She's spent two years studying English in Canada.

D) She's very proud of her success in the speech contest.

9.A) Talking about sports.

B) Writing up local news.

C) Reading newspapers.

D) Putting up advertisements.

10. A) They shouldn't change their plan.

B) They'd better change their mind.

C) The tennis game won't last long.

D) Weather forecasts are not reliable.

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Section B Compound Dictation

There are a lot of good cameras available at the moment—most of these are made in Japan but there are also good (S1) _____ models from Germany and the USA. We have (S2) _____ a range of different models to see which is the best (S3) _____ for money.

After a number of different tests and interviews with people who are (S4) _____ with the different cameras being assessed, our researchers (S5) _____ the Olympic BY model as the best auto-focus camera available at the moment. It costs \$200 although you may well want to spend more—(S6) _____ as much as another \$200—on buying (S7) _____ lenses and other equipment. It is a good Japanese camera, easy to use. (S8) _____ whereas the American versions are considerably more expensive.

The Olympic BY model weighs only 320 grams which is quite a bit less than other cameras of a similar type. Indeed one of the other models we looked at weighed almost twice as much. (S9) _____. All the people we interviewed expressed almost total satisfaction with it. (S10) _____.

Test 16

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 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

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

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

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) The man hates to lend his tools to other people.
B) The man hasn't finished working on the bookshelf.
C) The tools have already been returned to the woman.
D) The tools the man borrowed from the woman are missing.
2. A) Give the ring to a policeman. B) Wait for the owner of the ring in the rest room.
C) Hand in the ring to the security office. D) Take the ring to the administration building.
3. A) Save time by using a computer. B) Buy her own computer.
C) Borrow Martha's computer. D) Stay home and complete her paper.
4. A) The man doesn't have money for his daughter's graduate studies.
B) The man doesn't think his daughter will get a business degree.
C) The man insists that his daughter should pursue her studies in science.
D) The man advises his daughter to think carefully before making her decision.
5. A) The cinema is some distance away from where they are.
B) He would like to read the film review in the newspaper.
C) They should wait to see the movie at a later time.
D) He'll find his way to the cinema.
6. A) He's been to Seattle many times. B) He has chaired a lot of conferences.
C) He has a high position in his company. D) He lived in Seattle for many years.
7. A) Teacher and student. B) Doctor and patient.
C) Manager and office worker. D) Travel agent and customer.
8. A) She knows the guy who will give the lecture.
B) She thinks the lecture might be informative
C) She wants to add something to her lecture.
D) She'll finished her report this weekend.
9. A) An art museum. B) A beautiful park.

C) A college campus.D) An architectural exhibition.

10. A) The houses for sale are of poor quality.
B) The houses are too expensive for the couple to buy.
C) The housing developers provide free trips for potential buyers.
D) The man is unwilling to take a look at the houses for sale.

Section B

Passage 1

11. A) Synthetic fuelB) Solar energy
C) AlcoholD) Electricity
12. A) Air traffic conditionsB) Traffic jams on highways
C) Road conditionsD) New traffic rules
13. A) Go through a health checkB) Carry little luggage
C) Arrive early for boardingD) Undergo security checks

Passage 2

14. A) In a fast-food restaurant
B) At a shopping center
C) At a county fair
D) In a bakery
15. A) Avoid eating any food
B) Prepare the right type of pie to eat
C) Wash his hands thoroughly
D) Practice eating a pie quickly
16. A) On the table
B) Behind his back
C) Under his bottom
D) On his lap
17. A) Looking sideways to see how fast your neighbor eats.
B) Eating from the outside toward the middle.
C) Swallowing the pie with water.

D) Holding the pie in the right position.

Passage 3

18. A) Beauty

B) Loyalty

C) Luck

D) Durability

19. A) He wanted to follow the tradition of his country.

B) He believed that it symbolized an everlasting marriage.

C) It was thought a blood vessel in that finger led directly to the heart.

D) It was supposed that the diamond on that finger would bring good luck.

20. A) The two people can learn about each other's likes and dislikes.

B) The two people can have time to decide if they are a good match.

C) The two people can have time to shop for their new home.

D) The two people can earn enough money for their wedding.

Test17

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

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 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

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

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

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 going 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.

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- 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 apart-time job on campus before graduation.
D) Apply for a job in the electronics company.

Section B

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 pain-killer.
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.

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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

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.

Test 18

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 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.

Example:

You will hear:

You will read:

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

1. A) They went a long way to attend the party.
B) They didn't think much of the food and drinks.
C) They knew none of the other guests at the party.
D) They enjoyed the party better than the other guests.
2. A) To the bookstore. B) To the dentist's. C) To the market. D) To the post office.
3. A) Dr. Andrews has been promoted for his thoroughness.
B) She disagrees with Dr. Andrews on many occasions.
C) Dr. Andrews used to keep his patients waiting.
D) She dislikes Dr. Andrews as much as the new physician.
4. A) Tom is usually talkative. B) Tom has a very bad temper.
C) Tom has dozens of things to attend to. D) Tom is disliked by his colleagues.
5. A) To pickup the woman from the library.
B) To make a copy of the schedule for his friend.
C) To find out more about the topic for the seminar.
D) To get the seminar schedule for the woman.
6. A) The woman has to get the textbooks in other ways.
B) The woman has sold her used textbooks to the bookstore.
C) The man is going to buy his textbooks from a bookstore.
D) The man doesn't want to sell his textbooks to the woman.
7. A) Attend a conference. B) Give a speech. C) Meet his lawyer. D) Make a business trip.
8. A) Jessie always says what she thinks.
B) Jessie seems to have a lot on her mind.

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- C) Jessie is wrong to find fault with her boss.
D) Jessie should know the marketing director better.
9. A) Helen is talkative. B) Helen is active. C) Helen is sociable. D) Helen is quiet.
10. A) Jimmy will regret marrying a Frenchwoman.
B) Jimmy is rich enough to buy a big house.
C) Jimmy is not serious in making decisions.
D) Jimmy's words are often not reliable.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) It can be used by farmers to protect large buildings.
B) It was brought to the northern USA by Asian farmers.
C) It has done more harm than good in the southern USA.
D) It was introduced into the USA to kill harmful weeds.
12. A) People will have to rely on kudzu for a living.
B) They will soon be overgrown with kudzu.
C) They will become too hard to plough.
D) People will find it hard to protect the soil.
13. A) The farmers there have brought it under control.
B) The factories there have found a good use for it.
C) The climate there is unfavorable to its growth.
D) The soil there is not so suitable for the plant.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) A business corporation. B) The universe as a whole.
C) A society of legal professionals. D) An association of teachers and scholars.
15. A) Its largest expansion took place during that period.
B) Its role in society went through a dramatic change.

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- C) Small universities combined to form bigger ones.
 - D) Provincial colleges were taken over by larger universities.
16. A) Private donations. B) Government funding.
- C) Grants from corporations. D) Fees paid by students.

Passage Three

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

17. A) He was wounded in the Spanish civil war.
- B) He was interested in the study of wild animals.
- C) He started the organization Heifer International.
- D) He sold his cows to many countries in the world.
18. A) To help starving families to become self-supporting.
- B) To make plans for the development of poor communities.
- C) To teach people how to use new skills to raise animals.
- D) To distribute food to the poor around the world.
19. A) They should help other families the way they have been helped.
- B) They should offer all baby animals to their poor neighbors.
- C) They should submit a report of their needs and goals.
- D) They should provide food for the local communities.
20. A) It has improved animal breeding skills all over the world.
- B) It has helped relieve hunger in some developing countries.
- C) It has promoted international exchange of farming technology.

Test 19

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

11. A) The girls got on well with each other.
- B) It's understandable that girls don't get along.
- C) She was angry with the other young stars.
- D) The girls lacked the courage to fight.

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12. A) The woman does her own housework.
B) The woman needs a housekeeper.
C) The woman's house is in a mess.
D) The woman works as a housekeeper.
13. A) The Edwards are quite well-off.
B) The Edwards should cut down on their living expenses.
C) It'll be unwise for the Edwards to buy another house.
D) It's too expensive for the Edwards to live in their present house.
14. A) The woman didn't expect it to be so warm at noon.
B) The woman is sensitive to weather changes.
C) The weather forecast was unreliable.
D) The weather turned cold all of a sudden.
15. A) At a clinic. B) In a supermarket. C) At a restaurant. D) In an ice cream shop.
16. A) The woman did not feel any danger growing up in the Bronx.
B) The man thinks it was quite safe living in the Bronx district.
C) The woman started working at an early age to support her family.
D) The man doesn't think it safe to send an 8-year-old to buy things.
17. A) The man has never seen the woman before.
B) The two speakers work for the same company.
C) The two speakers work on the same floor.
D) The woman is interested in market research.
18. A) The woman can't tolerate any noise. B) The man is looking for an apartment.
C) The man has missed his appointment. D) The woman is going to take a train trip.
- Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.
19. A) To make a business report to the woman.
B) To be interviewed for a job in the woman's company.
C) To resign from his position in the woman's company.
D) To exchange stock market information with the woman.
20. A) He is head of a small trading company.
B) He works in an international insurance company.
C) He leads a team of brokers in a big company.
D) He is a public relations officer in a small company.

21. A) The woman thinks Mr. Saunders is asking for more than they can offer.
B) Mr. Saunders will share one third of the woman's responsibilities.
C) Mr. Saunders believes that he deserves more paid vacations.
D) The woman seems to be satisfied with Mr. Saunders' past experience.

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

22. A) She's worried about the seminar. B) The man keeps interrupting her.
C) She finds it too hard. D) She lacks interest in it.

23. A) The lecturers are boring.
B) The course is poorly designed.
C) She prefers Philosophy to English.
D) She enjoys literature more.

24. A) Karen's friend. B) Karen's parents. C) Karen's lecturers. D) Karen's herself.

25. A) Changing her major. B) Spending less of her parents' money.
C) Getting transferred to the English Department. D) Leaving the university.

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 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Rent a grave.
B) Burn the body.
C) Bury the dead near a church.
D) Buy a piece of land for a grave.
27. A) To solve the problem of lack of land. B) To see whether they have decayed.
C) To follow the Greek religious practice. D) To move them to a multi-storey graveyard.
28. A) They should be buried lying down. B) They should be buried standing up.
C) They should be buried after being washed. D) They should be buried when partially decayed.

29. A) Burning dead bodies to ashes.
B) Storing dead bodies in a remote place.
C) Placing dead bodies in a bone room.
D) Digging up dead bodies after three years.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Many foreign tourist visit the United States every year.
B) Americans enjoy eating out with their friends.
C) The United States is a country of immigrants.
D) Americans prefer foreign foods to their own food.
31. A) They can make friends with people from other countries.
B) They can get to know people of other cultures and their lifestyles.
C) They can practise speaking foreign languages there.
D) They can meet with businessmen from all over the world.
32. A) The couple cook the dishes and the children help them.
B) The husband does the cooking and the wife serves as the waitress.
C) The mother does the cooking while the father and children serving the guests.
D) A hired cook prepares the dishes and the family members serve the guests.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) He took them to watch a basketball game.
B) He trained them to play European football.
C) He let them compete in getting balls out of a basket.
D) He taught them to play an exciting new game.
34. A) The players found the basket too high to reach.
B) The players had trouble getting the ball out of the basket.
C) The players had difficulty understanding the complex rules.
D) The players soon found the game boring.
35. A) By removing the bottom of the basket.

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- B) By lowering the position of the basket.
- C) By simplifying the complex rules.
- D) By altering the size of the basket.

Section C

For Americans, time is money. They say, “you only get so much time in this life; you’d better use it wisely.” The (36) _____ will not be better than the past or present, as American are (37) _____ to see things, unless people use their time for constructive activity. Thus Americans (38) _____ a “well-organized” person,

one who has a written list of things to do and a (39) _____ for doing them. The ideal person is punctual and is (40) _____ of other people’s time. They do not (41) _____ people’s time with conversation or other activity that has no (42) _____ beneficial outcome.

The American attitude toward time is not (43) _____ shared by others, especially non-Europeans. They are more likely to regard time as (44) _____. One of the more difficult things many students must adjust to in the states is the notion that time must be saved whenever possible and used wisely every day.

In the contest (45) _____, McDonald’s, KFC, and other fast food establishments are successful in a country where many people want to spend the least amount of time preparing and eating meals. As McDonald’s restaurants (46) _____, bringing not just hamburgers but an emphasis on speed, efficiency, and shiny cleanliness.

Test 20

Part I Listing Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B),

注意：此部分答题在答题卡 2 上作答。

- 11. A) Plan his budget carefully.
- B) Give her more information.
- C) Ask someone else for advice.
- D) Buy a gift for his girlfriend.

12. A) She'll have some chocolate cake.
B) She'll take a look at the menu.
C) She'll go without dessert.
D) She'll prepare the dinner.
13. A) The man can speak a foreign language.
B) The woman hopes to improve her English.
C) The woman knows many different languages.
D) The man wishes to visit many more countries.
14. A) Go to the library.B) Meet the woman.C) See Professor Smith.D) Have a drink in the bar.
15. A) She isn't sure when Professor Bloom will be back.
B) The man shouldn't be late for his class.
C) The man can come back sometime later.
D) She can pass on the message for the man.
16. A) He has a strange personality.B) He's got emotional problems.
C) His illness is beyond cure.D) His behavior is hard to explain.
17. A) The tickets are more expensive than expected.
B) The tickets are sold in advance at half price.
C) It's difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.
D) It's better to buy the tickets beforehand.
18. A) He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.
B) He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.
C) He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.
D) He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

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

19. A) To go boating on the St. Lawrence River.B) To go sightseeing in Quebec Province.C) To call on a friend in Quebec City. D) To attend a wedding in Montreal.
20. A) Study the map of Quebec Province.B) Find more about Quebec Province.
C) Brush up on her French. D) Learn more about the local customs.

21. A) It's most beautiful in summer.
B) It has many historical buildings.
C) It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.
D) It's the only French-speaking city in Canada. (B)

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

22. A) It was about a little animal.
B) It took her six years to write.
C) It was adapted from a fairy tale.
D) It was about a little girl and her pet.
23. A) She knows how to write best-selling novels.
B) She can earn a lot of money by writing for adults.
C) She is able to win enough support from publishers.
D) She can make a living by doing what she likes.
24. A) The characters. B) The readers.
C) Her ideas. D) Her life experiences.
25. A) She doesn't really know where they originated.
B) She mainly drew on stories of ancient saints.
C) They popped out of her childhood dreams.
D) They grew out of her long hours of thinking.

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 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

26. A) Monitor students' sleep patterns. B) Help students concentrate in class.
C) Record students' weekly performance. D) Ask students to complete a sleep report.
27. A) Declining health. B) Lack of attention. C) Loss of motivation. D) Improper behavior.

28. A) They should make sure their children are always punctual for school.
B) They should ensure their children grow up in a healthy environment.
C) They should help their children accomplish high-quality work.
D) They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) She stopped being a homemaker.
B) She became a famous educator.
C) She became a public figure.
D) She quit driving altogether.
30. A) A motorist's speeding.
B) Her running a stop sign.
C) Her lack of driving experience.
D) A motorist's failure to concentrate.
31. A) Nervous and unsure of herself.
B) Calm and confident of herself.
C) Courageous and forceful.
D) Distracted and reluctant.
32. A) More strict training of women drivers.
B) Restrictions on cell phone use while driving.
C) Improved traffic conditions in cities.
D) New regulations to ensure children's safety.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) They haven't devoted as much energy to medicine as to space travel.
B) There are too many kinds of cold viruses for them to identify.
C) It is not economical to find a cure for each type of cold.
D) They believe people can recover without treatment.
34. A) They reveal the seriousness of the problem.
B) They indicate how fast the virus spreads.

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C) They tell us what kind of medicine to take.

D) They show our body is fighting the virus.

35. A) It actually does more harm than good.

B) It causes damage to some organs of our body.

C) It works better when combined with other remedies.

D) It helps us to recover much sooner.

Section C

You probably have noticed that people express similar ideas in different ways depending on the situation they are in. This is very (36) _____. All languages have two general levels of (37) _____: a formal level and an informal level. English

is no (38) _____. The difference in these two levels is the situation in which you use a (39) _____ level. Formal language is the kind of language you find in textbooks, (40) _____ books and in business letters. You would also use formal English in compositions and (41) _____ that you write in school. Informal language is used in conversation with (42) _____, family members and friends, and when we write (43) _____ notes or letters to close friends.

Formal language is different from informal language in several ways. First, formal language tends to be more polite. (44) _____. For example, I might say to a friend or a family member "Close the door, please," (45) _____.

Another difference between formal and informal language is some of the vocabulary. (46) _____. Let's say that I really like soccer. If I am talking to my friend I might say "I am just crazy about soccer!" But if I were talking to my boss, I would probably say "I really enjoy soccer."

Test 21

Part I Listing Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

注意：此部分答题在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.

B) It was mainly meant for cancer patients.

C) It might appeal more to viewers over 40.

D) It was frequently interrupted by commercials.

12. A) The man is fond of traveling.

B) The woman is a photographer.

C) The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.

D) The man admires the woman's talent in writing.

13. A) The man regrets being absent-minded.

B) The woman saved the man some trouble.

C) The man placed the reading list on a desk.

D) The woman emptied the waste paper basket.

14. A) He quit teaching in June.

B) He has left the army recently.

C) He opened a restaurant near the school. D) He has taken over his brother's business.

15. A) She seldom reads books from cover to cover.

B) She is interested in reading novels.

C) She read only part of the book.

D) She was eager to know what the book was about.

16. A) She was absent all week owing to sickness.

B) She was seriously injured in a car accident.

C) She called to say that her husband had been hospitalized.

D) She had to be away from school to attend to her husband.

17. A) The speakers want to rent the Smiths' old house.

B) The man lives two blocks away from the Smiths.

C) The woman is not sure if she is on the right street.

D) The Smiths' new house is not far from their old one.

18. A) The man had a hard time finding a parking space.

B) The woman found they had got to the wrong spot.

C) The woman was offended by the man's late arrival.

D) The man couldn't find his car in the parking lot.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) The hotel clerk had put his reservation under another name.

B) The hotel clerk insisted that he didn't make any reservation.

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- C) The hotel clerk tried to take advantage of his inexperience.
 D) The hotel clerk couldn't find his reservation for that night.
20. A) A grand wedding was being held in the hotel.
 B) There was a conference going on in the city.
 C) The hotel was undergoing major repairs.
 D) It was a busy season for holiday-makers.
21. A) It was free of charge on weekends.
 B) It had a 15% discount on weekdays.
 C) It was offered to frequent guests only.
 D) It was 10% cheaper than in other hotels.
22. A) Demand compensation from the hotel.B) Ask for an additional discount
 C) Complain to the hotel manager.D) Find a cheaper room in another hotel.

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

23. A) An employee in the city council at Birmingham.
 B) Assistant Director of the Admissions Office.
 C) Head of the Overseas Students Office.
 D) Secretary of Birmingham Medical School.
24. A) Nearly fifty percent are foreigners.
 B) About fifteen percent are from Africa.
 C) A large majority are from Latin America.
 D) A small number are from the Far East.
25. A) She will have more contact with students.
 B) It will bring her capability into fuller play.
 C) She will be more involved in policy-making.
 D) It will be less demanding than her present job.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Her parents thrived in the urban environment.
 B) Her parents left Chicago to work on a farm.
 C) Her parents immigrated to America.
 D) Her parents set up an ice-cream store.

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27. A) He taught English in Chicago. B) He was crippled in a car accident.
C) He worked to become an executive. D) He was born with a limp.
28. A) She was fond of living an isolated life. B) She was fascinated by American culture.
C) She was very generous in offering help. D) She was highly devoted to her family.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) He suffered a nervous breakdown.
B) He was wrongly diagnosed.
C) He was seriously injured.
D) He developed a strange disease.
30. A) He was able to talk again.
B) He raced to the nursing home.
C) He could tell red and blue apart.
D) He could not recognize his wife.
31. A) Twenty-nine days.
B) Two and a half months.
C) Several minutes.
D) Fourteen hours.
32. A) They welcomed the publicity in the media.
B) They avoided appearing on television.
C) They released a video of his progress.
D) They declined to give details of his condition.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) For people to share ideas and show farm products.
B) For officials to educate the farming community.
C) For farmers to exchange their daily necessities.
D) For farmers to celebrate their harvests.
34. A) By bringing an animal rarely seen on nearby farms.
B) By bringing a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.

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- C) By offering to do volunteer work at the fair.
D) By performing a special skill at the entrance.
35. A) They contribute to the modernization of American farms.
B) They help to increase the state governments' revenue.
C) They provide a stage for people to give performances.
D) They remind Americans of the importance of agriculture.

Section C

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents. Most parents are well (36) _____, but some of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in (37) _____ to college, and a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children's difficulties.

For one thing, parents are often not (38) _____ of the kinds of problems their children face. They don't realize that the (39) _____ is keener, that the required (40) _____ of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change. (41) _____ to seeing A's and B's on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first (42) _____ college grades are below that level. At their kindest, they may gently (43) _____ why John or Mary isn't doing better, whether he or she is trying as hard as he or she should, and so on. (44) _____.

Sometimes parents regard their children as extensions of themselves and (45) _____. In their involvement and identification with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each person must develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, (46) _____.

Test 22

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A) She used to be in poor health.
B) She didn't do well at high school.
C) She was popular among boys.
D) She was somewhat overweight.
12. A) At the airport.
B) At the hotel reception.
C) In a restaurant.
D) In a booking office.
13. A) Having confidence in her son.
B) Telling her son not to worry.
C) Teaching her son by herself.
D) Asking the teacher for extra help.
14. A) Have a short break.
B) Take two weeks off.
C) Go on vacation with the man.
D) Continue her work outdoors.
15. A) He is taking care of his twin brother.
B) He is worried about Rod's health.
C) He has been in perfect condition.
D) He has been feeling ill all week.
16. A) She bought a new set of furniture from Italy last month.
B) She sold all her furniture before she moved house.
C) She plans to put all her old furniture in the basement.
D) She still keeps some old furniture in her new house.
17. A) The woman forgot lending the book to the man.
B) The woman doesn't find the book useful any more.
C) The woman doesn't seem to know what the book is about.
D) The woman wondered why the man didn't return the book.
18. A) Most of the man's friends are athletes.
B) The man doesn't look like a sportsman.

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- C) Few people share the woman's opinion.
- D) The woman doubts the man's athletic ability.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 19. A) She is afraid that she has lost it. B) She is going to get it at the airport.
C) She has packed it in one of her bags. D) She has probably left it in a taxi.
- 20. A) It will cost her a lot. B) It will last one week.
C) It ends in winter. D) It depends on the weather.
- 21. A) There is a lot of stuff to pack. B) There might be a traffic jam.
C) The plane is taking off soon. D) The taxi is waiting for them.
- 22. A) At home. B) In the man's car.
C) By the side of a taxi. D) At the airport.

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

- 23. A) She is thirsty for promotion.
B) She is tired of her present work.
C) She wants a much higher salary.
D) She wants to save travel expenses.
- 24. A) Language instructor.
B) Environmental engineer.
C) Translator.
D) Travel agent.
- 25. A) Devotion and work efficiency.
B) Lively personality and inquiring mind.
C) Communication skills and team spirit.
D) Education and experience.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A) They want children to keep them company.
B) They want to enrich their life experience.
C) They need looking after in their old age.
D) They care a lot about children.

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27. A) Their birth parents often try to conceal their birth information.
B) They are usually adopted from distant places.
C) Their birth information is usually kept secret.
D) Their adoptive parents don't want them to know their birth parents.
28. A) They do not want to hurt the feelings of their adoptive parents.
B) They have mixed feelings about finding their natural parents.
C) They generally hold bad feelings towards their birth parents.
D) They are fully aware of the expenses involved in the search.
29. A) Adoption has much to do with love.
B) Understanding is the key to successful adoption.
C) Most people prefer to adopt children from overseas.
D) Early adoption makes for closer parent-child relationship.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) He suffered from mental illness.
B) He bought The Washington Post.
C) He was once a reporter for a major newspaper.
D) He turned a failing newspaper into a success.
31. A) She committed suicide because of her mental disorder.
B) She got her first job as a teacher at the University of Chicago.
C) She was the first woman to lead a big U.S. publishing company.
D) She took over her father's position when he died.
32. A) Katharine had exerted an important influence on the world.
B) People came to see the role of women in the business world.
C) American media would be quite different without Katharine.
D) Katharine played a major part in reshaping Americans' mind.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) It'll allow them to receive free medical treatment.
B) It'll prevent the doctors from overcharging them.
C) It'll enable them to enjoy the best medical care.
D) It'll protect them from possible financial crises.

34. A) They may not be able to receive timely medical treatment.
B) They can only visit doctors who speak their native languages.
C) They have to go through very complicated application procedures.
D) They can't immediately get back the money paid for their medical cost.
35. A) They must send the receipts to the insurance company promptly.
B) They have to pay a much higher price to get an insurance policy.
C) They needn't pay the entire medical bill at once.
D) They don't have to pay for the medical services.

Section C

More and more of the world's population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is (36) _____. Between 1920 and 1960 big cities in developed countries (37) _____ two and a half times in size, but in other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size.

The (38) _____ size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very (39) _____ signs of trouble in the (40) _____ of percentages of people living in towns and percentages of people working in industry. During the nineteenth century cities grew as a result of the growth of industry. In Europe the (41) _____ of people living in cities was always smaller than that of the (42) _____ working in factories. Now, however, the (43) _____ is almost always true in the newly industrialised world: (44) _____

Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot pay for their growth; (45) _____. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies or other facilities. (46) _____, a growth in the number of hopeless and despairing parents and starving children.

第二部分 听力文本

Test 1

1. M: I would like two tickets for the 9 o'clock show this evening. W: I'm sorry. Sir. They are sold out. But we have a few left for tomorrow. Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

2. W: I'd love to see a different type of movie for a change. I'm tired of movies about romantic stories. M: I agree. Let's go and see a new movie at the Royal Theatre. I hear it's a real story of two prison breakers. Q: What kind of movie does the woman find boring?

3. M: What do you think of Professor Brown's lecture? W: The topic was interesting, but the lecture was much more difficult to follow than I had expected. Q: What does the woman say about the lecture?

4. M: I'd like to have a talk with your director sometime this week. Could you arrange it for me? W: He's rather busy these days. But I'll see what I can do. Q: What's the man asking the woman to do?

5. M: Why did Margaret call yesterday? W: She wanted to pick up some magazines she lent me. Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

6. W: You seem to have a lot of work to do at your office. You're always staying late and working overtime. M: That's true. But it's no bother to me. The work is interesting. I don't mind extra hours at all. Q: How does the man feel about his job?

7. M: Well, the holiday is well soon be here. W: Yes, isn't it exciting by this time next week, we'll be on the plane? Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8. M: What happened to you? You are so late. W: The bus I took broke down in front of the hospital and I had to walk from there. Q: Why was the woman so late?

9. M: It's such a beautiful day. Why not sit out in the back yard for a while and enjoy it? W: I'd love to. But there's a lot of laundry to do. Q: What will the woman probably do?

10. M: I believe you have a room to let. W: That's so. Yes, won't you come in? Q: What can we learn from the conversation?

Section B Compound Dictation

Very few people can get college degree before 11, but Michael was an exception. He started high school when he was 5, finish in just nine months. He became the (S1) _____ youngest college graduate when he was 10 years and 4 months old, earning an (S2) _____ degree. Now at 11 Michael's working on a master's degree in (S3) _____ intelligence.

But Michael's (S4) _____ hasn't always come easy. (S5) _____ his intelligence. He still lacks important life (S6) _____.

In one class, he had to struggle to understand (S7) _____ novels, because, he says, "I'm 11. I've never been in love before."

Another challenge was his size. (S8) _____. He likes computers so much (S9) _____

He wants to make robots do all the heavy tasks. (S10) _____

(S1) world's (S2) architecture (S3) artificial (S4) success (S5) Despite (S6) experiences (S7) romantic (S8) high school physical education was difficult, because all of the equipment was too big for the then five-year-old student. (S9) that in graduate school he's studying how to make them think like people. (S10) Michael is smart, but he is like every other kid.

Test2

Section A

1.

W: I often mistake Jim for Bob. Can you tell them apart?

M: No, they look so much alike that they even confused their mother sometimes when they were young.

Q: What is the most probable relationship between Jim and Bob?

2.

W: I'm thinking of going to Austin for a visit. Do you think it's worth seeing?

M: Well, I wish I had been there.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3.

M: It's so hot today. I simply can't work. I wish there were a fan in this room.

W: So do I. I'll fall asleep if I stay here any longer.

Q: What are they complaining about?

4.

M: Excuse me, I have a ticket for the 6 o'clock flight to New York. But I'm afraid I can't make it. Is there a seat available for tomorrow morning?

W: Let me see. I'm sorry. All the morning flights have been booked up. The earliest we can get for you is the two o'clock flight in the afternoon.

Q: What does the conversation tell us?

5.

W: Jack, I can't find Volumn Ten. Could you check for me who borrowed it?

M: Here it is, on the upper shelf, next to Volumn Two.

Q: Why can't the woman find the book?

6.

M: Have you a table for four?

W: Certainly, Sir. A corner table or would you rather be near the window?

Q: What is the man doing?

7.

W: It's been very cold in the past two days.

M: We haven't seen the worst of it yet. More snow is forecast next week accompanied by strong winds.

Q: What will the weather be like?

8.

W: I'd like to buy a copy of Professor Frankling's book on sea shells.

M: I'm sorry. Ms. That book has been out of print for some time now.

Q: What does the man say about the book?

9.

M: Did Henry paint the whole house himself?

W: He had it painted, because he doesn't like climbing ladders.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

10.

W: Look at that big field of cotton. And there's a farm with some beautiful houses.

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M: You really get to know the country when you go by train, don't you?

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

Section B

Passage One

Sam had worked 30 years for the same company and now he had to retire. As a sign of gratitude, the company held a dinner in his honor. "Sam" announced his boss, "It is my great honour to present this gift to you on behalf of the company." Sam walked down to the front of the table and accepted the gift with pride. It was a gold watch and on it was written "To faithful Sam for 30 years of service." Sam wept. "I am at a loss for words." At home, Sam's wife looked at the gold watch critically. "For this you worked 30 years? A cheap gold-plated watch?" "It's the thought dear," answered Sam. "The important thing is that I am not working any more." His wife held the gold watch to her ear and said: "Neither is your watch."

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

11. What did the company do to honor Sam?
12. How did Sam feel when he saw what was written on the watch?
13. What can we infer from the story?

Passage Two

Religious and private schools receive little or no support from public taxes in the United States. As a result, they are more expensive to attend. The religious schools in America are usually run by churches. Therefore they tend to be less expensive than private schools. When there is free education available to all children in the United States, why do people spend money on private schools? Americans offer a great variety of reasons for doing so. Some parents send their children to private schools because the classes there are usually smaller. In their opinion the public schools in their area are not of high enough quality to meet their needs. Private schools in the United States range widely in size and quality, and they offer all kinds of programmes to meet the needs of certain students.

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

14. Why is it usually expensive to attend religious and private schools?
15. What is one of the reasons for people to send their children to private schools?
16. Who usually runs religious schools in the United States?

Passage Three

An elderly woman yesterday made a legal claim against a department store because it had wrongly accused her of stealing a Christmas card. Ms. Doss white, 72 years old, is claiming \$ 3000 damages from the store for wrongful arrest and false imprisonment. Ms. White visited the store while doing Christmas shopping, but did not buy anything. She was followed through the town by a store manager. He had been told that a customer saw her take a card and put it in her shopping bag. He stopped her at a bookstore as she was reading a book. Ms. White said, "This man, a total stranger, suddenly grasped my bag and asked if he could look in it." She was taken back to the store and shut in a small room in full view of shoppers for 20 minutes until the police arrived. At the police station she was body-searched and nothing was found. Her lawyer said the department store sent an insincere apology and they insisted that she may have been stealing. The hearing continues today.

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

17. What does the story tell us about the old woman?

18. What was said to have been stolen?
19. What happened to Ms. White after she was taken back to the store?
20. What was now the attitude of the department store in this legal case?

Test 3

Section A

1.

W: Did you see last night's film on channel 4?

M: Well. I meant to see it, but a friend of mine came to see me. We had a nice long talk about our school days.

Q: What did the man do last night?

2.

W: Did you get my message about the meeting on Monday?

M: Yes, I did. But I'm still not quite sure what meeting is about. Not bad news, I hope.

Q: What does the man wish to know most?

3.

W: You have arranged to Mr. Johnson on Wednesday. So I don't have to write to him, do I?

M: There's no need to write to him.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

4.

W: Did Jack find the tape he borrowed from Paul? Do you know?

M: He looked everywhere for it, but in the end he had to go to the party without it.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5.

M: Hello, my name is Carlson. I believe you have a room booked for me.

W: Carlson? Oh, yes, Mr. Carlson. It's a single room with a bath, on the second floor. I hope it will suit you, sir.

Q: What does the conversation tell us?

6.

M: Do you have the paperback edition of this dictionary?

W: Yes, we do. But the hard cover is on sale for the same price as the paperback.

Q: What does the woman say about the dictionary?

7.

W: Are these TV sets the newest models?

M: Sure. They represent the latest technology. Actually, We sell nothing but the best.

Q: What does the man mean?

8.

W: Are you coming with me to the history museum, Godge?

M: I already have my hands full with this book report.

Q: What does the man mean?

9.

M: How are your piano lessons going?

W: Very well. My teacher thinks I'm making progress. And I find lessons well-worth the time and trouble.

Q: What does the woman think of her piano lessons?

10.

M: Is that nice-looking straw hat light and strong?

W: Yes, you can wear it rain or shine.

Q: What are they talking about?

Section B

Passage One

After retiring from 30 years of teaching, Ethbell Pepper could easily have decided to sit back and relax and enjoy a peaceful retirement. But that kind of life is not for Ethbell Pepper. "I just wanted to do something different. If you are going to participate in life, do it. Don't just sit down and look out the window." She says. At 68, she decided to become one of the pioneer participation in a program at the university of California. The program offers campus housing and classes to people over sixty. She enrolled in a class called Human Relationships and Diverse society. "I taught minority students in my English and drama classes in high school for 20 years. But in this course, I found out a lot about other cultures that I didn't know then. One of the more important lessons that I'm learning is to perceive, not to judge." Older adults can add to the educational resources of university by bringing with them a lot of valuable experience. Their presence on campus helps break some long believes about aging. Young students may have fears of growing older. But that kind of fear can be reduced as they see that older people can be active, healthy, and continue to contribute to society. The younger students can begin to see aging as a natural part of living.

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

11. What did Ethbell do when she was 68?

12. How long did Ethbell teach minority students?

13. What do elderly people do to the university?

14. What's the most important lesson Ethbell is learning?

Passage Two

Do you have a tough math test coming up? Then listen to some classical piano music just before the test. You might end up with a higher score. Researchers at a university in California conducted an experiment. They asked a group of college students to listen to some piano music by a famous 18th century composer before taking a math test. They were surprised to find that the students' scores jumped 8 to 9 points. The music seems to excite nerve activity in the brain; similar to the activity that occurs when a person is figuring out a math problem. However, the scientists warn that before you get too excited about applying this method to your math test. You should remember that brain exciting effects last only 10 or 15 minutes. Would rock music work as well as the piano music did? No, the scientists say. In fact, the less complex music might even interfere with the brains reasoning ability.

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

15. What is this passage mainly about?

16. Why can classical music play a positive role in problem solving?

17. What is one of the findings of the research?

Passage Three

When a sleepy driver has trouble in keeping his eyes on the road and gets too close to another car, an alarm sound will warn the driver. If nothing is done, the car will automatically come to a

stop and in this way prevent an accident. This is a new device which will soon be tested in an experimental car in Japan. The computer warning system keeps track of a driver's condition by monitoring his heart beat with signals transmitted from a band round his wrist. The wrist band records the driver's pulse which measures the heart beat. Each pulse in the wrist sends a signal to the computer. By analyzing the pulse rate, the computer can determine whether a driver is drunk, sleeping or ill. Devices in other parts of the car can also tell the computer if the car is too close to another vehicle or is moving dangerously. The computer will sound the alarm when a problem arises, and will automatically stop the car if the driver ignores the warning.

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

18. Why is a computer system installed in an experimental car?
19. What did the computer system do first when a problem arises?
20. What is special about the new computer system?

Test 4

Section A

1.

W: Excuse me, Sir. You are not supposed to be here. This area is for airport staff only.

M: I'm sorry, I didn't note the sign.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2.

W: If I buy some plants for the house, will you water them for me while I'm away?

M: Sure I will, if you water mine while I am on vacation.

Q: What will the man do for the woman?

3.

W: Excuse me, Professor Hill. May I ask you a few questions?

M: Yes, of course. But I'm sorry I have a class at ten. Why don't you come in my office hours.

That is 4 to 5 P.m. Monday, Thursday and Friday.

Q: Why can't professor Hill answer her question now?

4.

M: I don't feel like going out. Why don't we just stay home and watch TV instead?

W: Come on! You promised to take me out for dinner and to the theatre on my birthday.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5.

W: I'm thinking of taking five courses next semester.

M: Wouldn't four be wiser?

Q: What does the man mean?

6.

W: I want to ask the Johnsons to come to the party. Do you know their address?

M: No. But I like them to come. I think Tom can give you their address.

Q: What is the woman going to do?

7.

W: Is Jane looking forward to going home for the summer?

M: She is counting the days.

Q: What does the woman imply?

8.

W: I think I will take the half-day tour of the city.

M: Why not the whole day?

Q: What does the man suggest?

9.

M: This is a one-way street. Didn't you see the sign?

W: Sorry. I didn't.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

10.

W: I ought to call Joan, and tell her about the reception this evening.

M: Why bother? You will see her at lunch.

Q: What does the man mean?

Section B

Passage One

We use all sort of services without thinking how we get them. But such services cost money. We pay for them through taxes. What would happen if everyone in a city stopped paying taxes. The water supply would stop. The street might not be cleaned. There would be no police force to protect people and property.

The chief duty of every government is to protect persons and property. More than three-fourths of the money spent by our government is used for this purpose. The next largest amount of public money goes to teach and train our citizens. Billions of dollars each year are spent on schools and libraries. Public money is used to pay the teachers and other public officials.

Years ago the government made money from the sale of public lands. But most of the best public lands has now been sold. The money raised was used to help pay the cost of government. There are still some public lands that contain oil, coal, gas, and other natural products. They could be sold, but we want to save them for future years. So we all must pay our share for the services that make our lives comfortable.

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

11. What's the chief duty of every government?

12. How did the government raise money in the past?

13. What is the passage mainly about?

Passage Two

When I was at school, my ambition was to be a pilot in the Air Force. But my eyesight wasn't good enough. So I had to give up the idea. I went to university and studied physics. I wanted to stay on there and do research, but my father died at about that time. So I thought I'd better get a job and earn my living. I started working in an engineering firm.

I expected to stay in that job for a long time. But then, they appointed a new managing director. I didn't get on with him, so I resigned and applied for a job with another engineering company. I would certainly have accepted the job if they had offered it to me, but on my way to the interview I met a friend who was working for a travel agency. He offered me a job in Spain. And I've always liked Spain, so I took it.

I worked in the travel agency for two years and then they wanted to send me to South America. But I had just got married. So I decided to stay here. Then we had a baby and I wasn't earning enough to support the family. So I started giving English lessons at a school in the evenings.

I liked the English teaching more than working for the travel agency, and then the owner of the school offered me a full-time job as a teacher. So I resigned from the agency. Two years later, the owner of the school wanted to retire, so he asked me to take over as the director. And here I am.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. Why did the man give up studying physics?
15. Why did the man resign from the engineering firm?
16. Why did the man take the job at the travel agency?
17. Why did the man start to teach English part time?

Passage Three

Columbus sailed from Spain in September 1492, looking for gold. Native Americans greeted him, offering gifts of corn. Columbus found little gold on that trip, but he collected many plants, including corn, to bring back to Spain.

Columbus didn't know it. But the corn was much more valuable than gold. Farmers from Europe to Asia accepted it immediately. They grew it on cold mountain sides and in tropical forest. Today it feeds millions of people all over the world.

On his second trip, Columbus brought back a few chocolate beans to make chocolate. Europeans and Asians love this new drink, and soon they were paying a great deal of money for the beans. Chocolate beans became so valuable in Central America that they were used as cash for 200 years.

Tomatoes and potatoes took some time to become popular. Eventually, however, they became the basis of a lot of popular foods. It is hard to imagine life without fried potatoes or chocolate. Thanks to native American cultures, many people are able to enjoy lots of tasty food.

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

18. Why is corn feeding millions of people today?
19. What did Columbus bring back on his second trip?
20. What was the result of Columbus' two trips to America?

Test 5

1. M: Hi, Jane, do you have some changes? I have to make a call on the payphone.

W: Payphone? Why not use my mobile phone? Here you are.

Q: What will the man most probably do?

2. M: Can you tell me the title of this oil painting?

W: Sorry, I don't know for sure, but I guess it is an early 18 century work. Let me look it up in the catalog.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

3. M: I am worried about those classes I missed when I was sick.

W: I will try to bring you up today on what we've done.

Q: What does the woman mean?

4. W: Hey Dan. I hear you're meeting Susan's parents for the first time.

M: Yeah, next weekend. Fortunately, her father loves to fish, so we will have so many things to talk about.

Q: What can be inferred about Dan?

5. W: Professor White's presentation seemed to go on forever. I was barely able to stay awake.

M: How could you sleep through it? It is one of the best that I have ever heard on this topic.

Q: What does the man think of Professor White's presentation?

6. W: I am looking for quality paper to type my essay. I don't see any on the shelf.

M: I saw some in the stockroom this morning. I will go and check.

Q: What does the woman want to buy?

7. M: It seems that we'll have another fine day tomorrow. Let's go to the seaside.

W: OK. But we'll have to leave very early, or else we'll get caught in the traffic.

Q: What does the woman suggest?

8. M: Do you know James? He is in your class.

W: Certainly. In fact he was the first person I got to know in my class. I still remember the look on his face when he showed up late on the first day of school.

Q: Why did the woman remember James so well?

9. W: The man at the garage thinks that I take good care of my car.

M: So do I. I can't see any scratches on the outside, and the inside is clean, too.

Q: What does the man think of the woman's car?

10. M: Wonderful day, isn't it? Want to join me for a swim?

W: If you don't mind waiting while I get prepared.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Passage One

A friend of mine told me that when he was a young man, he went to work as a teacher in one of the states of India. One day, he received an invitation to dinner at the ruler's palace. Very pleased, he went to tell his colleagues. They laughed, and told him the meaning of the invitation. They had all been invited, and each person who was invited had to bring with him a certain number of silver and gold coins. The number of coins varied according to the person's position in the service of the government. My friend's income was not high, so he did not have much to pay. Each person bowed before the ruler, his gold went onto one hip, his silver went onto another hip. And in this way he paid his income tax for the year. This was a simple way of collecting income tax. The tax on property was also collected simply. The ruler gave a man the power to collect a tax from each owner of land or property in a certain area, if this man promised to pay the ruler a certain amount of money. Of course, the tax collector managed to collect more money than he paid to the ruler. The difference between the sum of money he collected and the sum of money he gave to the ruler was his profit.

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

11. What do we know about the speaker's friend?
12. What was the real purpose of the ruler's invitation?
13. What does the passage say about the tax collectors?

Passage Two

Around the year 1000.A.D, some people from northwest India began to travel westward. Nobody knows why. After leaving their homes, they did not settle down again, but spent their lives moving from one place to another, their later generations are called the Romany people, or Gypsies. There're Gypsies all over the world, and many of them are still travelling with no fix homes. There are about 8,000,000 of them, including 3,000,000 in Eastern Europe. Gypsies sometimes have a hard time in the countries where they travel, because they are different, people may be afraid of them, look down on them, or think that they are criminals. The Nazis treated the Gypsies cruelly, like the Jews, and nobody knows how many of them died in Hitler's deathcamps. Gypsies have their own language Romany. They liked music and

dancing. And they often work in fairs and travelling shows. Travelling is very important to them, and many Gypsies are unhappy if they have to stay in one place. Because of this, it is difficult for Gypsy children to go to school, and Gypsies are often unable to read and write. In some places, the education authorities tried to arrange special travelling schools for Gypsy children, so that they can get the same education as other children.

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

14. Why did the ancestors of Gypsies leave their home?

15. What is the attitude of some people toward Gypsies?

16. What measure has been taken to help Gypsy children?

Passage Three

As the car industry develops, traffic accidents have become as familiar as the common code. Yet, their cause and control remain a serious problem that is difficult to solve. Experts have long recognized that this discouraging problem has multiple causes. At the very least, it is a problem that involves three factors: the driver, the vehicle, and the roadway. If all drivers exercise good judgments at all times, there would be few accidents. But that is rather like saying that if all people were honest, there would be no crime. Improved design has helped make highways much safer. But the type of accidents continued to rise because of human failure and an enormous increase in the numbers of automobiles on the road. Attention is now turning increasingly to the third factor of the accident, the car itself. Since people assume that the accidents are bound to occur, they want to know how cars can be built better to protect the drivers.

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

17. What does the speaker think of the causes of automobile accidents?

18. What measure has been taken to reduce car accidents?

19. What remains an important factor for the rising number of road accidents?

20. What is the focus of people's attentions today according to the passage?

Test 6

Section A

1.

M: Would you like a copy of professor Smith's article?

W: Thanks, if it's not too much trouble.

Q: What does the woman imply?

2.

W: Did you visit the Television Tower when you had your vacation in Shanghai last summer?

M: I couldn't make it last June. But I finally visited it two months later. I plan to visit it again sometime next year.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

3.

M: Prof. Kennedy has been very busy this semester. As far as I know, he works until midnight every day.

W: I wouldn't have troubled him so much if I had know he was so busy.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

4.

W: If I were you, I would have accepted the job.

M: I turned down the offer because it would mean frequent business trips away from my family.

Q: Why didn't the man accept the job?

5.

M: How are you getting on with your essay, Mary? I'm having a real hard time with mine.

W: After two sleepless nights, I'm finally through with it.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

6.

W: Where did you say you found this bag?

M: It was lying under a big tree between the park and the apartment building.

Q: Where did the man find the bag?

7.

M: Wouldn't you get bored with the same routine year teaching the same things to children?

W: I don't think it would be as boring as working in an office. Teaching is most stimulating.

Q: What does the woman imply about office work?

8.

M: I was terribly embarrassed when some of the audience got up and left in the middle of the performance.

W: Well, some people just can't seem to appreciate real-life drama.

Q: What are they talking about?

9.

W: Oh, it's so cold. We haven't had such a severe winter for so long, have we?

M: Yes, the forecast says it's going to get worse before it warms up.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

10.

M: You were seen hanging about the store on the night when it was robbed, weren't you?

W: Me? You must have made a mistake. I was at home that night.

Q: What are they talking about?

Section B

Passage One

There are three groups of English learners: beginners, intermediate learners, and learners of special English. Beginners need to learn the basics of English. Students who have reached an intermediate level benefit from learning general English skills. But what about student who want to learn specialist English for their work or professional life? Most students, who fit into this third group have a clear idea about what they want to learn. A bank clerk, for example, wants to use this specialist vocabulary and technical terms of finance. But for teachers, deciding how to teach specialist English is not always so easy. For a start, the variety is enormous. Every field from airline pilots to secretaries has its own vocabulary and technical terms. Teachers also need to have an up-to-date knowledge of that specialist language, and not many teachers are exposed to working environments outside the classroom. These issues have influenced the way specialist English is taught in schools. This type of course is usually known as English for Specific Purposes, or ESP and there isn't ESP courses for almost every area of professional and working life. In Britain, for example, there are courses which teach English for doctors, lawyers, reporters travel agents and people working in the hotel industry. By far, the most popular ESP courses are for business English.

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

11. What is the characteristic of learners of special English?
12. Who needs ESP courses most?
13. What are the most popular ESP courses in Britain?
14. What is the speaker mainly talking about?

Passage Two

The first step to stop drug abuse is knowing why people start to use drugs. The reasons people abuse drugs are as different as people are from one to another. But there seems to be one common thread: people seem to take drugs to change the way they feel. They want to feel better or feel happy or to feel nothing. Sometimes, they want to forget or to remember. People often feel better about themselves when they are under the influence of drugs. But the effects don't last long. Drugs don't solve problems. They just postpone them. No matter how far drugs may take you, it's always around trip. After a while, people who miss drugs may feel worse about themselves, and then they may use more drugs. If someone you know is using or abusing drugs, you can help. The most important part you can play is to be there. You can let your friends know that you care. You can listen and try to solve the problem behind your friend's need to use drugs. Two people together can often solve a problem that seems too big for one person alone. Studies of heavy abusers in the United States show that they felt unloved and unwanted. They didn't have close friends to talk to. When you or your friends take the time to care for each other, you're all helping to stop drugs abuse. After all, what is a friend for?

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

15. Why do some people abuse drugs?
16. According to the passage, what is the best way to stop friends from abusing drugs?
17. What are the findings of the studies about heavy drug users?

Passage Three

Bows and arrows, are one of man's oldest weapons. They gave early man an effective weapon to kill his enemies. The ordinary bow or short bow was used by early all early people. This bow had limited power and short range. However, man overcame these faults by learning to track his targets at a close range. The long bow was most likely discovered when someone found out that a five-foot piece of wood made a better bow than a three-foot piece. Hundreds of thousands of these bows were made and used for three hundred years. However, not one is known to survive today. We believe that a force of about one hundred pounds was needed to pull the string all the way back on a long bow. For a long time the bow was just a bent stick and string. In fact, more changes have taken place in a bow in the past 25 years than in the last 7 centuries. Today, bow is forceful. It is as exact as a gun. In addition, it requires little strength to draw the string. Modern bows also have precise aiming devices. In indoor contests, perfect scores from 40 yard are common. The invention of the bows itself ranks with discovery of fire and the wheel. It was a great-step-forward for man.

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

18. Why did man have to track his target at a close range when using a short bow?
19. What does the passage tell us about the long bow?
20. What do we know about modern bows?

Test 7

1.M: Hi, Jane, do you have some changes? I have to make a call on the payphone.

W: Payphone? Why not use my mobile phone? Here you are.

Q: What will the man most probably do?

2.M: Can you tell me the title of this oil painting?

W: Sorry, I don't know for sure, but I guess it is an early 18 century work. Let me look it up in the catalog.

Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?

3.M: I am worried about those classes I missed when I was sick.

W: I will try to bring you up today on what we've done.

Q: What does the woman mean?

4.W: Hey Dan. I hear you're meeting Susan's parents for the first time.

M: Yeah, next weekend. Fortunately, her father loves to fish, so we will have so many things to talk about.

Q: What can be inferred about Dan?

5.W: Professor White's presentation seemed to go on forever. I was barely able to stay awake.

M: How could you sleep through it? It is one of the best that I have ever heard on this topic.

Q: What does the man think of Professor White's presentation?

6.W: I am looking for quality paper to type my essay. I don't see any on the shelf.

M: I saw some in the stockroom this morning. I will go and check.

Q: What does the woman want to buy?

7.M: It seems that we'll have another fine day tomorrow. Let's go to the seaside.

W: OK. But we'll have to leave very early, or else we'll get caught in the traffic.

Q: What does the woman suggest?

8.M: Do you know James? He is in your class.

W: Certainly. In fact he was the first person I got to know in my class. I still remember the look on his face when he showed up late on the first day of school.

Q: Why did the woman remember James so well?

9. W: The man at the garage thinks that I take good care of my car.

M: So do I. I can't see any scratches on the outside, and the inside is clean, too.

Q: What does the man think of the woman's car?

10. M: Wonderful day, isn't it? Want to join me for a swim?

W: If you don't mind waiting while I get prepared.

Q: What does the woman mean?

Passage One

A friend of mine told me that when he was a young man, he went to work as a teacher in one of the states of India. One day, he received an invitation to dinner at the ruler's palace. Very pleased, he went to tell his colleagues. They laughed, and told him the meaning of the invitation. They had all been invited, and each person who was invited had to bring with him a certain number of silver and gold coins. The number of coins varied according to the person's position in the service of the government. My friend's income was not high, so he did not have much to pay. Each person bowed before the ruler, his gold went onto one hip, his silver went onto another hip. And in this way he paid his income tax for the year. This was a simple way of collecting income tax. The tax on property was also collected simply. The ruler gave a man the power to collect a tax from each owner of land or property in a certain area, if this man promised to pay the ruler a certain amount of money. Of course, the tax collector managed to collect more money than he paid to the ruler. The difference between the sum of money he collected and the sum of money he gave to the ruler was his profit.

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

11. What do we know about the speaker's friend?

12. What was the real purpose of the ruler's invitation?

13. What does the passage say about the tax collectors?

Passage Two

Around the year 1000.A.D, some people from northwest India began to travel westward. Nobody knows why. After leaving their homes, they did not settle down again, but spent their lives moving from one place to another, their later generations are called the Romany people, or Gypsies. There're Gypsies all over the world, and many of them are still travelling with no fix homes. There are about 8,000,000 of them, including 3,000,000 in Eastern Europe. Gypsies sometimes have a hard time in the countries where they travel, because they are different, people may be afraid of them, look down on them, or think that they are criminals. The Nazis treated the Gypsies cruelly, like the Jews, and nobody knows how many of them died in Hitler's deathcamps. Gypsies have their own language Romany. They liked music and dancing. And they often work in fairs and travelling shows. Travelling is very important to them, and many Gypsies are unhappy if they have to stay in one place. Because of this, it is difficult for Gypsy children to go to school, and Gypsies are often unable to read and write. In some places, the education authorities tried to arrange special travelling schools for Gypsy children, so that they can get the same education as other children.

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

14. Why did the ancestors of Gypsies leave their home?

15. What is the attitude of some people toward Gypsies?
16. What measure has been taken to help Gypsy children?

Passage Three

As the car industry develops, traffic accidents have become as familiar as the common code. Yet, their cause and control remain a serious problem that is difficult to solve. Experts have long recognized that this discouraging problem has multiple causes. At the very least, it is a problem that involves three factors: the driver, the vehicle, and the roadway. If all drivers exercise good judgments at all times, there would be few accidents. But that is rather like saying that if all people were honest, there would be no crime. Improved design has helped make highways much safer. But the type of accidents continued to rise because of human failure and an enormous increase in the numbers of automobiles on the road. Attention is now turning increasingly to the third factor of the accident, the car itself. Since people assume that the accidents are bound to occur, they want to know how cars can be built better to protect the drivers.

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

17. What does the speaker think of the causes of automobile accidents?
18. What measure has been taken to reduce car accidents?
19. What remains an important factor for the rising number of road accidents?
20. What is the focus of people's attentions today according to the passage?

Test 8

Section A

1. W: I heard you got a full mark in math exams. Congratulations!

M: Thanks! I'm sure you also did a good job.

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

2. W: Hi, Tony. How did your experiment go yesterday?

M: Well, it wasn't as easy as I had thought. I have to continue doing it tonight.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. M: I hear you are moving into a new apartment soon?

W: Yes, but it is more expensive. My present neighbor plays the piano all night long.

Q: Why is the woman moving?

4. W: Mr. Jones, your student, Bill, shows great enthusiasm for music instruments.

M: I only wish he showed half as much for his English lessons.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about Bill?

5. W: Oh, dear! I'm starving, I can't walk any farther.

M: Let's go to the restaurant across the street and get something to eat.

Q: Where are the two people?

6. W: Why didn't you make an appointment to see the doctor last week when you first twisted your ankle?

M: The injury didn't seem serious then. I decided to go today, because my foot still hurt when I put my weight on it.

Q: Why didn't the man see the doctor earlier?

7. M: I wonder if Suzy will be here by 5 o'clock.

W: Her husband said she left home at 4:30. She should be here at 5:10, and 5:15 at the latest.

Q: what time did Suzy leave home?

8. W: When will you be through with your work, John?

M: who knows? My boss usually finds something for me to do at the last minute.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

9. W:I don't know what I'm going to wear to the party .All of my clothes look so old and I can't afford something new.

M: Why don't you wear your black silk dress?

10. M: How did you like yesterday's play?

W: Generally speaking, it was quite good. The part of secretary was played wonderfully, but I think the man who played the boss was too dramatic to be realistic.

Q: How does the woman feel about the man?

Section B

Compound Dictation

If you are a young college student, most of your concerns about your health and happiness in life are probably focused on the present. Basically, you want to feel good physically, mentally, and emotionally now. You probably don't spend much time worrying about the distant future, such as whether you will develop heart disease, or cancer, how you will take care of yourself in your retirement years, or how long you are going to live. Such thoughts may have crossed your mind once in a while however, if you are in your thirties, forties, fifties, or older, such health related thoughts are likely to become increasingly important to you . Regardless of your age, you can make a number of important changes in your current lifestyle. that will help you feel better physically and mentally. Recently researchers have found that , even in late adulthood, exercise, strength training with weights, and better food can help elderly individuals significantly improve their health and add happiness to their life. We know much more about preventive health today than our parents and grandparents did in the past. giving us the opportunity to avoid some of health problems that have troubled them. And this new knowledge can be transmitted to our children to help them become healthier than our generation.

Test 9

1.M: Jessica, could you this emails to all the club members?

W: Sorry, the computer broke down this morning. I will for you as soon as I have fixed.

Q: What does the woman imply?

2. W: Did you find the book for your reading assignment in the library?

M: It closed before I got there. I had no idea that it closes so early on weekends.

Q: What does the man mean?

3.M: Did you check the power plug and press the play button?

W: Yes, the power indicator was on, and it was running, but somehow the sound didn't come through.

Q: What was the woman probably trying to do?

4.M: Juana, I am awfully sorry. I didn't mean to hurt you. Shall we have a beer and forget the whole thing?

W: OK, we can drop it this time. But don't do it again.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5. W: Airports are sad places.

M: Sometimes, I guess. But we'll keep in touch. And I will fly over to see you with Christmas.

Q: What are the speakers doing?

6. M: Are you going to return to your present job after the vacation?

W: No, I plan to graduate next semester. That means I'll have to be a full-time student.

Q: What will the woman do?

7. W: John, are you doing research for Professor Williams this semester?

M: Actually, I am working as his teaching assistant.

Q: What does the man mean?

8. M: I heard there are a few seats left for the show tonight.

W: Really? I was under the impression that the tickets were sold out a long time ago.

Q: What do we know from the woman's reply?

9. W: Mrs. Long's briefing seems to go on forever. I was barely able to stay awake.

M: How could you sleep through that? It was very important for the mission we were going to carry out.

Q: What does the man imply?

10. W: You seem very confident about the job interview, don't you?

M: Yes, I feel ready for it. I bought a good suit and clothing store and I had my hair cut. I had studied almost everything about finance and economics.

Q: Where is the man probably going to work?

Passage One

There was once a man in South America who had a parrot, a pet bird that could imitate human speech. The parrot was unique. There was no bird like him in the whole world. He could learn to say any word except one. He could not say the name of his native town, Ketunnel. The man did everything he could to teach the parrot to say Ketunnel, but he never succeeded. At first he was very gentle with the bird. But gradually, he lost his temper. "You stupid bird. Why can't you learn to say that one word? Say Ketunnel or I will kill you." But the parrot would not say it. Many times the man screamed, "Say Ketunnel, or I'll kill you." But the bird would never repeat the name. Finally, the man gave up. He picked up the parrot and threw him into the chicken house. "You are even more stupid than the chickens." In the chicken house, there were four old chickens, waiting to be killed for Sunday's dinner. The next morning, when he went out of the chicken house, the man opened the door. He was shocked by what he saw. He could not believe his eyes and ears. On the floor lay three dead chickens. The parrot was screaming at the fourth, "Say Ketunnel, or I'll kill you."

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

11. Why did the man lose his temper?

12. Who killed the three chickens?

13. Why was he shocked at the scene the next morning?

Passage Two

In Britain, if you are found guilty of a crime, you can be sent to prison or be fined or be ordered to do community work such as tidying public places and helping the old. You may also be sent to special centers when you learn special skills like cooking, writing and car maintenance. About 5 percent of the present population are women. Many prisons were built over one hundred years ago. But the government will have built 11 new prisons by next year. There are two sorts of prisons: the

open sort and the closed sort. In the closed sort, prisoners are given very little freedom. They spend three to ten hours outside their cells when they exercise, eat, study, learn skills, watch TV and talk to other prisoners. All prisoners are expected to work. Most of them are paid for what they do, whether it is doing maintenance or cooking and cleaning. Prisoners in open prisons are locked up at night, but for the rest of the time, they are free within the prison grounds. They can exercise, have visitors, or study. And some are allowed out of the ground to study or to do community work.

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

14. What do we know about women prisoners in Britain?
15. In what way are open prisons different from closed prisons?
16. What do we learn about prisoners in Britain?

Passage Three

London taxi drivers know the capital like the back of their hands. No matter how small or indistinct the street is, the driver will be able to get you there without any trouble. The reason London taxi drivers are so efficient is that they all have gone through a very tough training period to get special taxi driving license. During this period, which can take two to four years, the would-be taxi driver has to learn the most direct route to every single road and to every important building in London. To achieve this, most learners go around the city on small motorbikes practicing how to move to and from different points of the city. Learner taxi drivers are tested several times during the training period by government officers. The exams are terrible experience. The officers ask you "How do you get from Birmingham palace to the Tower of London?" and you have to take them there in the direct line. When you get to the tower, they won't say "well done". They will quickly move on to the next question. After five or six questions, they will just say "See you in two months' time." and then you know the exam is over. Learner drivers are not allowed to work and earn money as drivers. Therefore, many of them keep their previous jobs until they have obtained the license. The training can cost quite a lot, because learners have to pay for their own expenses on the tests and the medical exam.

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

17. Why are London taxi drivers very efficient?
18. How long does the training period last?
19. Why does the speaker think the driving test is a terrible experience?
20. Why do learner drivers have to keep their present jobs?

Test 10

1.W: I suppose you've bought some gifts for your family.

M: Well, I've bought a shirt for my father and two books for my sister. But I haven't decided what to buy for my mother probably some jewels.

Q: Who did the man buy the books for?

2.W: Look, it says they want a junior sales manager and it seems like it's a big company. That'll be good for you might have to travel a lot.

M: Do they say anything about the experience?

Q: What are they talking about?

3.W: I think we've covered everything. What about a cup of coffee before we move onto the next item?

M: Good idea. I really can't wait another minute.

Q: What does the woman suggest doing?

4.W: But what happens if it rains. What are we going to do then?

M: We'll have to count on good weather. But if it does rain the whole thing will have to be canceled.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5.W: You took an optional course this semester didn't you? How is it going?

M: Terrible. It seems like the more the professor talks the less I understand.

Q: How does the man feel about the course?

6.W: Mark is playing computer games.

M: Should he do that when the final exam is drawing near?

Q: What does the man think Mark should do?

7.M: Jack seems to think this year's basketball season will be disappointing.

W: That's his opinion. Most others think differently.

Q: What does the woman mean?

8.M: Is this the check-in counter for Flight 914 to Los Angeles?

M: Yes, but I'm sorry the flight is delayed because of a minor mechanical problem. Please wait for further notice.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

9.M: Excuse me. I'd like to place an advertisement for a used car in this Sunday edition of your paper.

W: Ok, but you have to run your advertisement all week. We can't quote rates for just Sunday.

Q: Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

10. M: I spend so much time polishing my letter application.

W: It's worthwhile to make the effort. You know just how important it is to give impression.

Q: What do we know about the man?

Passage One

Not everybody reads the daily newspaper. People who don't read newspaper are sometimes referred to as non-readers. Early research has shown that the non-readers are generally low in education low in income either very young or very old. In addition non-readers are more likely to live in rural areas and have less contact with neighbours and friends. Other studies show that non-readers tend to isolate themselves from the community and less likely to own a home and seldom belong to local voluntary organizations

Why don't these people read daily paper? They say they don't have the time they prefer radio or TV they have no interest in reading a tale and besides they think newspapers are too expensive. Recent surveys however, have indicated the portrait of the non-reader is more complicated than first thought. There appears to be a group of non-readers that do not fit the type mentioned above. They are high in income and fall into the age group of 26 to 65. They are far more likely to report that they don't have the time to read the papers and they have no interest in the content. Editors and publishers are attempting to win them back. First they are also adding news briefs and comprehensive indexes. This will help overcome the time problem. And they are also giving variety to newspaper content to help build the reader's interest.

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

11. What is typical of non-readers according to early research?
12. What are the finds of recent surveys?
13. What are editors and publishers doing to attract the non-readers?

Passage Two

Did you know that there's a kind of bird that can sew? This called the tailor bird uses its mouth as a needle. It sews leaves together in the shape of a cup then it adds a layer of straw to the inside of the cup and lays its eggs there. Each bird species builds its own special kind of nest. The most common materials used for nests are grasses branches and feathers. A bird must weave these materials into a nest. Just imagine building a house without cement or nails to hold together.

Another bird is called the weaver bird. The weaver bird builds a nest that looks like a basket the nest shaped like a pear with a hole in the middle. The hole is the door of the nest. A third bird is called the oven bird. The oven bird makes a nest that is very solid. The nest is made of mud. The oven bird forms the mud into the shape of an oven and then let it dry in the sun. The sun bakes the mud making it very hard. Not all birds make their homes in branches. Some birds build their nests on the ground while others bury their eggs under the ground. And some birds do not build nests at all. So when you look for nests and eggs in branches of the trees and bushes remember that some nests may be right your feet.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. What does the nest built by tailor bird look like?
15. Why is there a hole in the weaver bird's nest?
16. What is the oven bird's nest made of?
17. What might surprise us about birds' nests according to the speaker?

Passage Three

You can tell the age of a tree by counting its rings but these records of trees' life really say a lot more. Scientists are using tree rings to learn what's being happening on the sun's surface for the last ten thousand years. Each ring represents a year of growth. As the tree grows it adds a layer to its trunk taking up chemical elements from the air. By looking up the elements in the rings for a given year scientists can tell what elements were in the air that year. Doctors Stevenson is analysing one element—carbon-14 in ring from both living and dead trees. Some of the rings go back almost ten thousand years to the end of the Ice Age. When Stevenson followed the carbon-14 trail back in time he found carbon-4 levels change with the intensity of solar burning. You see the sun has cycles. Sometimes it burns fiercely and other times it's relatively calm. During the sun's violent periods it throws off charged particles in fast moving strings called solar winds. The particles interfere with the formation of carbon-14 on earth. When there's more solar wind activity less carbon-14 is produced. Ten thousand years of tree rings show that the carbon-14 level rises and falls about every 420 years. The scientists concluded that the solar wind activity must follow the same cycle.

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

18. What is the purpose of the scientists in studying tree rings?
19. What affects the amount of carbon-14 on earth?
20. What do we learn from the passage about the solar wind activity?

Test 11

1. M: Mary, would you join me for dinner tonight?

W: You treated me last weekend. Now, it's my turn. Shall we try something Italian?

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. W: Good afternoon, I'm calling to inquire about the four bedroom house you advertised in the newspaper.

M: I am sorry, but it's already sold.

Q: What do we learn about the house from the conversation?

3. W: John, what are you doing on your computer? Don't you remember your promise?

M: This is not a game. It's only a crossword puzzle that helps increase my vocabulary.

Q: What is the probable relationship between the speakers?

4. M: Do you still keep in touch with your parents regularly after all these years?

W: Yes, of course. I call them at weekends when the rates are down fifty percent.

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

5. M: Hurry, there is a bus coming.

W: Why run? There will be another one in two or three minutes.

Q: What does the woman mean?

6. M: Wow, that's a big assignment we got for the English class.

W: Well, it's not as bad as it looks. It isn't due until Thursday morning.

Q: What does the woman mean?

7. W: Hello, is that Steve? I'm stuck in a traffic jam. I'm afraid I can't make it before seven o'clock.

M: Never mind. I'll be here waiting for you.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8. M: You really seem to enjoy your literature class.

W: You're right. It has opened a new world for me. I'm exposed to the thoughts of some of the world's best writers. I've never read so much in my life.

Q: What does the woman mean?

9. W: Listen to me, Joe, the exam is already a thing of the past. Just forget about it.

M: That's easier said than done.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

10. M: I hear you drive a long way to work everyday.

W: Oh, yes. It's about sixty miles. But it doesn't seem that far, the road is not bad, and there's not much traffic.

Q: How does the woman feel about driving to work?

Section B Compound Dictation

It's difficult to imagine the sea ever running out of fish. It's so vast, so deep, so mysterious. Unfortunately, it's not bottomless. Over-fishing, coupled with destructive fishing practices, is killing off the fish and ruining their environment.

Destroy the fish, and you destroy the fishermen's means of living. At least 60 percent of the world's commercially important fish species are already over-fished, or fished to the limit. As a result, governments have had to close down some areas of sea to commercial fishing.

Big, high-tech fleets ensure that everything in their path is pulled out of water. Anything too small, or the wrong thing, is thrown back either dead or dying. That's an average of more than 20

million metric tons every year.

When you consider that equal a quarter of the world catch, you begin to see the sides of the problem.

In some parts of the world, for every kilogram of prawns (对虾) caught, up to 15 kilograms of unsuspecting fish and other marine wildlife die, simply for being in the wrong place at the wrong time.

True, some countries are beginning to deal with this problem, but it is vital we find rational ways of fishing, before every ocean becomes a dead sea.

It would make sense to give the fish enough time to recover, grow to full sizes and reproduce, then catch them in a way that doesn't kill other innocent sea life.

Test 12

1. W: Gorge, look at the long waiting line. I am glad you've made a reservation.

M: More and more people enjoy eating out now. Beside, this place is especially popular with the overseas students.

Q: Where did the conversation most probably take place?

2. M: I wonder if you can drop by tomorrow evening. The Stevensons are coming over to dinner. I'd like you to meet them.

W: Sure, I'd love to. I've heard they are very interesting people.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. W: The presentation made by Professor Jackson was complicated to understand.

M: Well, I think he didn't speak slowly enough for us to take the notes.

Q: What did the man complain?

4. W: You've got your apartment furnished, haven't you?

M: I've bought some used furniture from Sunday market. It was a real bargain.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. M: Mary doesn't want me to take the job. She says our child is too young. And the job requires much travelling.

W: You should talk to her again and see if you can find a way out. Think about the gains and losses before you make the decision.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

6. M: I haven't got my scores on the GRE test yet. Do you think I should call to make inquiries?

W: There is no hurry. The test scores are released at least eight weeks after the test.

Q: What does the woman advise the man to do?

7. M: Have you finished reading the book you bought last month?

W: Oh, I didn't read straight through the way you read a novel, I just covered a few chapters which interested me most.

Q: How did the woman read the book?

8. W: Hello, Joe, Haven't seen you for quite a while. Are you fine?

M: Oh, yes, but not a thing to go against me. I had a car accident, only some minor injuries though.

Q: What happened to Joe?

9. M: The taxi is waiting downstairs, let's hurry.

W: Wait a minute. I'll take some food with us. I don't like the meal served on the train.

Q: What are the speakers going to do?

10. W: Is that optional course as hard as everybody says?

M: It's actually even worse, believe it or not.

Q: What did the man say about the course?

Passage One

My father woke me up early one morning when I was fourteen and announced "Get up. You are going with me to cut grass." I felt proud and excited because my father thought I was responsible enough to help him in his business. Still, that first day was very hard. From sunrise to sunset, my father, my younger brother and I cut and t very large yards in well-to-do part of the city. By the end of the day I was exhausted, but I felt good. I put out a hard day's labor and earned six dollars. One day, my father spotted some weeds I have miss cutting and pulled me inside. "Cut that section again!" he said firmly "and don't make me have to tell you again." The message was very clear. Today I stress the importance of doing the job right the first time. Every job I have held from cutting lawns to wash dishes to working a machine on the construction site. I have learned something that help me in my next job. If you work hard enough, you can learn from any job you do.

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

11. How did the speaker feel when his father asked him to help cut grass?

12. What did his father do when the speaker missed cutting some leaves?

13. What did the speaker want to tell us in this passage?

Passage Two

I am living in a small village in the country. My wife and I run a village shop. We have a very peaceful live, boring some my say. But we love it. We know all the people in the village. They have plenty of time to stop and chat. I have plenty of time for my hobbies too--gardening, fishing, and walking in the country side. I love the outdoor life. It wasn't always like this though I used to have a really stressful job, working so late in the office every evening. I often bring work home at the weekends. The advertising world is very competitive. And when I look back, I can't imagine how I stood it. I have no private life at all. No time for the really important things in life. Because of the pressure of the job, I used to smoke and drink too much. The crisis came when my wife left me. She complaint that she never saw me and I had no time for family life. This made me realize what is really important to me. I talked things through with her and decided to get back together and started a new and better life together. I gave up tobacco and alcohol and searched for new hobbies. Now I am afraid of looking back since the past life seemed like a horrible dream.

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

14. What did the speaker do for a living?

15. What do we know about the speaker's life in the past?

16. What made the speaker change his life style?

Passage Three

"Where is the university?" is the question many visitors to Cambridge ask. But no one could point at any one direction because there is no campus. The university consists of 31 self-governing colleges. It has lecture halls, libraries, laboratories, museums and offices throughout the city. Individual colleges choose their own students who have to meet their minimum entrance requirements set by the university. And the graduates usually live and study in their colleges but

they are taught in very full groups. Lectures and laboratories and practical work are organized by the university and held in university buildings. There are over ten thousand undergraduates and three thousand five hundred post-graduates. About 40% of them are women and some 8% from overseas. As well as teaching, research is of major importance. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, more than sixty university members have won Nobel prizes. The university has a huge number of buildings for teaching and research. It has more than 60 specialist subject libraries as well as the university library, which as the copy-right libraries, is entitled to a copy of every book published in Britain. Examinations are held and degrees are awarded by the university. It allowed women to take the university exams in the 1881, but it was not until 1941 that they were awarded degrees.

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

17. Why is it difficult to located Cambridge University?
18. What does the passage tell us about the colleges of the university?
19. What can be learnt from the passage about the libraries in Cambridge University?
20. What does we know from the passage tell us about the women students in Cambridge university?

Test 13

1. M: I like the color this shirt, do you have a larger size?

W: This is the largest in this color, other colors coming all sizes.

Q: What dose the woman imply?

2. M: Look, the view is fantastic. Could you take a picture for me with the lake in the background?

W: I am afraid I just ran out of film.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3. M: The food in this restaurant is horrible. If only we got to ray's school dining home.

W: But the food isn't everything. It isn't nice just to get away from old movie?

Q. What can we learn from the conversation?

4. W: Can I help you sir?

M: Yes, can you show me the way to gate nine for flight 910 to Hong Kong? I am quite confused here.

Q: What does the man mean?

5. W: My headache is killing me. I thought it was gong away. But now it is getting worse and worse

M: I told you yesterday to make an appointment.

Q: what does the man mean?

6. W: can you give a hand, Mike? I want to move a few heavy items to the car.

M: I'd like to but I am already five minutes late for my appointment with Mr. Jason, and the office is on the other side of the campus.

Q: what would the man most probably do?

7. M: I think you'd better find another partner. I love table tennis but I don't think I am improving.

W: I'm poor, it's still too early to quit, nobody is expected to be a superstar. Just keep going and you get the high of it.

Q: what does the woman mean?

8. M: would you like to try the banana pie? It's incredible.

W: well, to tell the truth I don't care much dessert.

Q: what does the woman say about the banana pie?

9. M: I exhausted I stayed up the whole night studying for my middle term matches exam.

W: But why do you always wait until the last minute?

Q: What does the woman imply?

10. M: I really can afford any more interruptions right now. I got to(设法) finish this assignment.

W: Sorry just one more thing, could you give a ride to school tomorrow?

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

Section B

Passage One

Do you remember the time when people were a little nicer and gentler with each other? I certainly do. And I feel that much of the world has somehow gotten away from that. Too often I see people rushing into elevators without giving those inside a chance to get out first, or never saying "Thank you" when others hold the door open for them. We get lazy. And in our laziness, we think that something, like a simple "Thank You" doesn't really matter. But it can matter very much. The fact that no matter how nicely we dress, or how beautifully we decorate our home, we can't be truly elegant without good manners because elegance and good manners always go hand in hand. In fact, I think of the good manners as a sort of hidden beauty secret. Haven't you noticed that the kindest, most generous people seem to keep getting prettier? It's funny how that happens. But it does. Take the long-lost art of saying "Thank you" like wearing a little makeup or making sure your hair is neat. Getting into the habit of saying "Thank you" can make you feel better about yourself. Good manners add to your image while an angry face makes the best dressed person look ugly.

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

Q11: What is the passage mainly about?

Q12: What does the speaker say about the people of the past?

Q13: According to the speaker, how could we best improve our image?

Passage Two

"Go to the playground and have fun." Parents will often say to their kids. But they should remember playgrounds can be dangerous. Each year about 200,000 children end up in hospital

emergency rooms with playground injuries. Many injuries involve falls from too-high equipment onto too-hard surfaces. Nearly 70% of the injuries happen on public playgrounds. Recent studies show they may be badly designed that protective services are inadequate and their equipments is poorly maintained. Parents should make sure that the equipment in playground is safe and that children are playing safely. Last year the national program for playground safety gave the nation's playground a grade of "C" for safety after visiting more than 3,000 playgrounds nationwide. Parents should watch closely. They should always be within shouting and running distance of their children. Young children don't understand cause-and-effect, so they may run in front of moving swings. They're also better at climbing up than getting down, so they may panic at the top of a ladder. It's important for children to know you're watching them. Once they feel that sense of security, that's when they can be creative.

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

Q14: What is the cause of playground injuries?

Q15: What should parents do to prevent playground injuries?

Q16: What does the speaker say about young children?

Passage Three

For 25 years I was a full-time thief, specializing in picking pockets. Where I come from in southeast London, that's an honorable profession. Anyone can break into a house and steal things. But picking somebody's pocket takes skill. My sister and I were among the most successful pickpocket teams in London. We worked hotel and theatre lobbies, airports, shopping centers, restaurants. Now we don't steal anymore, but this crime is worldwide. Here is how to protect yourself:

Professional pickpockets do not see victims, only handbags, jewels and money. Mothers with babies, the elderly, the disabled are all fair game. My preferred target was the lone female, handbag at her side, the right side to be exact. So if I'm next to her I can reach it cautiously with my right hand across my body. Only about one woman in a thousand carries her bag on the left, and I tended to steer clear of them. Women whose bags are hanging in front of them are tricky for the pickpocket, as there isn't a blind side. If you want to make it even harder, use a bag with handles rather than a strap. For men, one of the best places to keep a wallet is in the back pocket of tight trousers. You'll feel any attempts to move it. Another good place is in the buttoned-up inside pocket of a jacket. There's just no way in. Even better, keep wallets attached to a cord or chain that is fasten to a belt.

A pickpocket needs targets who are relaxed and off guard. The perfect setting is clothing store. When customs wander among the racks, they are completely absorbed in the items they hold up. The presence of a uniformed security guard is even better. A false sense of security makes a pickpocket's job much simpler.

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

Q17: Why does the speaker say that picking somebody's pocket is an honorable job in southeast London?

Q18: According to the speaker, who is most likely to become a victim of pickpockets?

Q19: In the speaker's opinion, what is the best place for a man to keep his wallets?

Q20: What is the perfect setting for picking pockets, according to the speaker?

Test 14

1.M: I ran into our friend Mark yesterday on the street, and he said he hadn't heard from you in two months.

W: Yes, I know. But I've been too busy to phone him.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

2.M: Mr. Brown asked me to tell you that he's sorry he can't come to meet you in person. He's really too busy to make the trip.

W: That's okay. I'm glad you've come in his place.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

3.M: So, when are the other guys going to get here? The train is leaving in 10 minutes. We can't wait here forever!

W: It's 10:30 already? They are supposed to be here by now! I told everybody to meet here by 10:15.

Q: When is the train leaving?

4.W: So you've finally listened to your wife's advice and given up smoking?

M: It was my doctor's advice. I'm suffering from high blood pressure.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5.W: Frank, I thought you were working in New York.

M: I was, but I've moved back. I just couldn't get used to living in a big city, so here I am back in school taking courses for a teacher's certificate.

Q: What is Frank planning to do?

6.M: Washing dishes at the restaurant every day is really boring.

W: Why don't you quit and deliver flowers for me?

Q: What does the woman advise the man to do?

7.M: Can I borrow your math textbook? I lost mine on the bus.

W: You've asked the right person. I happen to have an extra copy.

Q: What does the woman mean?

8.W: Hello, this is Dr. Gray's office. We're calling to remind you of your 4:15 appointment for your annual checkup tomorrow.

M: Oh, thanks. It's a good thing you called. I thought it was 4:15 today.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

9.W: I just can't believe this is our last year. College is going by fast.

M: Yeah. We'll have to face the real world soon. So, have you figured out what you're going to do after you graduate?

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

10. M: I had a hard time getting through this novel.

W: I share your feeling. Who can remember the names of 35 different characters?

Q: What does the woman imply?

Passage One

The Library of Congress is America's national library. It has millions of books and other objects. It has newspapers and popular publications, as well as letters of historical interest. It also has maps, photographs, art prints, movies, sound recordings, and musical instruments. All together, it has more than 100 million objects. The Library of Congress is open to the public Monday

through Saturday except for public holidays. Anyone may go there and read anything in the collection. But no one is permitted to take books out of the building. The Library of Congress was established in 1800. It started with 11 boxes of books in one room of the Capitol Building. By 1814, the collection had increased to about 3,000 books. They were all destroyed that year, when the Capitol was burned down during America's war with Britain. To help rebuild the library, Congress bought the books of President Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's collection included 7,000 books in seven languages. In 1897, the library moved into its own building across the street from the Capitol. Today, three buildings hold the library's collection. The library provides books and materials to the U. S. Congress and also lends books to other American libraries, government agencies, and foreign libraries. It buys some of its books and gets others as gifts. It also gets materials through its copyright office. Anyone who wants copyright protection for a publication in the U. S. must send two copies to the library. This means the Library of Congress receives almost everything that is published in the United States.

Test 15

1. W: You've sold your car. You don't need one?

M: Not really. I've never liked driving anyway. Now we've moved to a place near the subway entrance. We can get about quite conveniently.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2. M: I'm going to drop my Information Science class. It means too early in the morning.

W: Is that really the good reason to drop the class, Tony?

Q: What does the woman mean?

3. W: If you aren't doing anything particular, shall we see the new play at the Grand Theater tonight?

M: Sounds great. But I've got to go over my notes for tomorrow's midterm.

Q: What does the woman imply?

4. M: What do you think of the prospects for online education? Is it going to replace the traditional school?

W: I doubt it. Schools are here to stay, because there are much more than just book learning. Even though more and more kids are going online, I believe fewer of them will quit school altogether.

Q: What does the woman think of the conventional schools?

5. M: How do most students find a job after they graduate?

W: They usually look for a job by searching the Want Ads in the newspapers.

Q: What does the woman mean?

6. M: Allen is in the basement trying to repair the washing machine.

W: Shouldn't he be working on his term paper?

Q: What does woman think Allen should do?

7. W: Professor Newman, a few of us at the back didn't get a copy of your reading assignment.

M: Well, there're only 38 names on my class list. And I didn't bring any spare copies.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

8. M: Congratulations, Li Ming. You are the talk of the town, and the pride of our class now.

W: If you are referring to my winning the English Speech Contest, I don't think it's such a big deal. You know I've spent two summer vacations learning English in Canada.

Q: What do we learn about Li Ming from the conversation?

9.M: Would you pass me the Sports Section please?

W: Sure, if you give me the classified Ads and Local-News Section.

Q: What are the speakers doing?

10. W: If the weather is this hot tomorrow, we may as well give up the idea of playing tennis in the afternoon.

M: Oh, I don't think it'll last long. The weather forecast says it will cloud over by mid-afternoon

Q: What does the man mean?

Passage One

There are a lot of good cameras available at the moment—most of these are made in Japan but there are also good quality models from Germany and the USA. We have investigated a range of different models to see which is the best value for money. After a number of different tests and interviews with people who are familiar with the different cameras being assessed, our researchers recommend the Olympic BY model as the best auto-focus camera available at the moment. It costs \$200 although you may well want to spend more—perhaps as much as another \$200—on buying additional lenses and other equipment. It is a good Japanese camera, easy to use. Equivalent German models tend to be heavier and slightly less easy to use, whereas the American versions are considerably more expensive. The Olympic BY model weighs only 320 grams which is quite a bit less than other cameras of a similar type. Indeed one of the other models we looked at weighed almost twice as much. Similarly, it is smaller than most of its competitors, thus fitting easily into a pocket or a handbag. All the people we interviewed expressed almost total satisfaction with it. The only problem was the slight awkwardness in loading the film.

Test 16

1.W: Simon, oh, well, could you return the tools I lend you for building the bookshelf last month?

M: Oh, I hate to tell you this, but I can't seem to find them.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

2.W: I found an expensive diamond ring in the restroom this morning.

M: If I were you, I would turn it in to the security office. It is behind the administration building.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

3.W: I am going to Martha's house. I have a paper to complete. And I need to use her computer.

M: Why don't you buy one yourself? Think how much time you could save.

Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?

4.W: Daddy, I have decided to give up science and go to business school.

M: Well, it is your choice as long as pay your own way, but I should warn you that not everyone with a business degree will make a successful manager.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

5.W: I just read in the newspaper that Lord of the Rings is this year's greatest hit. Why don't we go and see it at the Grand Cinema?

M: Don't you think that cinema is a little out of the way?

Q: What does the man mean?

6.W: Bob said that Seattle is a great place for conferences.

M: He is certainly in the position to make that comment. HE has been there so often.

Q: What does the man say about?

7.W: Mr. Watson, I wonder whether it's possible for me to take a vacation early next month.

M: Did you fill out a request form?

Q: What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

8.M: Do you want to go to the lecture this weekend? I heard that the guy who is going to deliver the lecture spent a year living in the rainforest.

W: Great, I am doing a report on the rain forest. Maybe I can get some new information to add it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

9.W: Wow, I do like this campus. All the big trees, the green lawns, and the old buildings with tall columns. It's really beautiful.

M: It sure is. The architecture of these buildings is in the Greek style. It was popular in the 18th century here.

Q: What are the speakers talking about?

10. M: This article is nothing but advertising for housing developers. I don't think the houses for sale are half that good.

W: Come on, David. Why so negative? We are thinking of buying a home, aren't we? Just a trip to look at the place won't cost us much.

Q: What can be inferred from the conversation?

Passage One

In the next few decades, people are going to travel very differently from the way they do today. Everyone is going to drive electrically-powered cars, so in the few years, people won't worry about running out of gas. Some of the large automobile companies are really moving ahead with this new technology. F&C Motors, a major auto company, for example, is holding a press conference next week. After the press conference, the company will present its new electronically-operated models. Transportation in the future won't be limited to the ground; many people predict that traffic will quickly move to the sky. In the coming years, instead of radio reports about road conditions and highway traffic, news reports will talk about traffic jams in the sky. But the sky isn't the limit. In the future, you will probably even be able to take a trip to the moon. Instead of listening to regular airplane announcements, you will hear someone say: the spacecraft to the moon leaves in 10 minutes. Please check your equipment. And remember no more than 10 ounces of carry-on baggage are allowed.

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

11. What will be used to power cars in the next few decades?

12. What will future news reports focus on when talking about transportation?

13. What will passengers be asked to do when they travel to the moon?

Passage Two

County fairs are a tradition in New England towns. They offer great entertainment. One popular event is the pie-eating contest. If you want to take part in the contest, it is a good idea to remember these guidelines: first, make sure your stomach is nearly empty of food. Eating a whole pie can be hard if you have just finish a meal. Next, it is helpful to like the pie you are going to eat. The

cream types are a good choice. They slide down the throat more easily. Placing your hands in the right position adds to the chances of winning. There is a temptation to reach out and help the eating process. This will result in becoming disqualified. Don't just sit on your hands, if your hands are tied behind your back, you will not be tempted to make use of them.

Now you are ready to show your talent at eating pies. The object of course, is to get the bottom of the pie plate before the other people. It is usually better to start at the outside and work toward the middle. This method gives you a goal to focus on. Try not to notice what the other people near you are doing. Let the cheers from the crowd spur you on. But don't look up. All you should think about is eating that pie.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. Where is pie-eating contest usually held?
15. What should a person do before entering into the pie-eating contest?
16. Where is person advised to put his hands during the contest?
17. What suggestion is offered for eating up the pie quickly?

Passage Three

The period of engagement is the time between the marriage proposal and the wedding ceremony. Two people agree to marry when they decided to spend their lives together. The man usually gives the woman a diamond engagement ring. That tradition is said to have started when an Austrian man gave a beauty. He placed it on the third finger of her left hand. He chose that finger because it was thought that the blood vessel in that finger went directly to the heart. Today we know that this is not true, yet the tradition continues.

Americans generally are engaged for a period of about one year, if they are planning a wedding ceremony and a party. During this time, friends of the bride may hold a party at which women friends and family members give the bride gifts that she will need as a wife. These could include cooking equipment or new clothing. Friends of the man who is getting married may have a bachelor party for him. This usually takes place the night before the wedding. Only man are invited to the bachelor party.

During the marriage ceremony, the bride and her would-be husband usually exchange gold rings that represent the idea that their union will continue forever. The wife often wears both the wedding ring and the engagement ring on the same finger. The husband wears his ring on the third finger on his left hand. Many people say the purpose of the engagement period is to permit enough time to plan the wedding. But the main purpose is to let enough time pass so the two people are sure that they want to marry each other. Either person may decide to break the engagement, if this happens, the woman usually returns the ring to the man. They also return any wedding gifts they have received.

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

18. What was the diamond ring said to represent?
19. Why did the Austrian man place the diamond ring on the third finger of the left hand of his would-be wife?
20. What is the chief advantage of having the engagement period?

Test 17

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's 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's your project going? Have you thought about going to graduate school? Perhaps you can get into Harvard.

W: Everything is coming along really well. I have been thinking about graduate school. But I'll talk to my tutor Dr. Garcia 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?

5.W: You've been doing weather reports for nearly 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 a 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 the 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 as I know, no such drugs are ever known to work.

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

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?

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 the 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 took 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.

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

11. What is the finding of the new study of aspirin?
12. In what way can aspirin help heart surgery patients according to the doctors?
13. 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 is 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 these ideas 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.

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

14. According to common belief, in what way are the first child and the only child alike?
15. What do people usually say about middle children?
16. 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 feelings and the emotions of a man beneath the sea will be much like those of a man beyond the atmosphere.

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

17. How did the speaker's friends respond to his change of interest?
18. What is one of the reasons for the speaker to switch his interest to underwater exploration?
19. In what way does the speaker think diving is similar to space travel?
20. What is the speaker's purpose in giving this talk?

Test 18

1.M: I think the hostess really went out of her way to make the party a success.

W: Yes, the food and drinks were great, but if only we had known a few of the other guests.

Q: What did the two speakers say about the party?

2.M: Can you stop by the post office and get me some envelopes and 39 cents' stamps?

W: Well, I am not going to stop by the post office, but I can buy you some at the bookstore after I see the dentist on

Market street

Q: Where will the woman go first?

3.M: How do you like the new physician who replaced Dr. Andrews?

W: He may not seem as agreeable or as thorough as Dr. Andrews, but at least he doesn't keep patients waiting for hours.

Q: What can we infer from the woman's answer?

4.W: Tom must be in a bad mood today. He hasn't said half a dozen words all afternoon.

M: Oh, really? That's not like the Tom we know.

Q: What does the man imply?

5.W: Do you have the seminar schedule with you? I'd like to find out the topic for Friday.

M: I gave it to my friend, but there should be copies available in the library. I can pick one up for you.

Q: What does the man promise to do?

6.W: I wonder if you could sell me the Psychology textbooks. You took the course last semester, didn't you?

M: As a matter of fact, I already sold them back to the school bookstore.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

7.W: Here is this week's schedule, Tony. On Monday, there is the board meeting. Your speech to the lion's club is on Tuesday afternoon. Then on Wednesday you have an appointment with your lawyer and...

M: Wait, you mean the business conference on Tuesday is cancelled?

Q: What will the man do this Tuesday?

8.M: Can you believe it? Jessie told her boss he was wrong to have fired his marketing director

W: Yeah, but you know Jessie. If she has something in mind, everyone will know about it.

Q: What does the woman mean?

9.M: We've got three women researchers in our group: Mary, Betty and Helen. Do you know them?

W: Sure. Mary is active and sociable. Betty is the most talkative woman I've ever met. But guess what? Helen's just the opposite.

Q: What do we learn from the woman's remark about Helen?

10. W: Jimmy said that he was going to marry a rich French businesswoman.

M: Don't be so sure. He once told me that he had bought a big house. Yet he's still sharing an apartment with Mark.

Q: What does the man imply?

Section B

Passage 1

Unless you have visited the southern United States, you probably have never heard of Kudzu. Kudzu, as any farmer in the south will sadly tell you, is a super-powered weed. It is a strong climbing plant. Once it gets started, Kudzu is almost impossible to stop. It climbs to the tops of the tallest trees. It can cover large buildings. Whole barns and farm houses have been known to disappear from view. Wherever it grows, its thick twisting stems are extremely hard to remove. Kudzu was once thought to be a helpful plant. Originally found in Asia, it was brought to America to help protect the land from being swallowed by the sea. It was planted where its tough roots which grow up to five feet long could help hold back the soil. But the plant soon spread to places where it wasn't wanted. Farmers now have to fight to keep it from killing other plants. In a way, Kudzu is a sign of labor shortage in the south. Where there is no one to work the fields, Kudzu soon takes over. The northern United States faces no threat from Kudzu. Harsh winters kill it off. The plant loves the warmth of the south, but the south surely doesn't love it. If someone could invent some use for Kudzu and remove it from southern farmland, his or her fortune would be assured.

11. What do we learn about "Kudzu" from the passage?

12. What will happen if the fields are neglected in the southern United States?

13. Why isn't Kudzu a threat to the northern United States?

Passage 2

The word "university" comes from the Latin word "universitas", meaning "the whole". Later, in Latin legal language, "universitas" meant a society or corporation. In the Middle Ages, the word meant "an association of teachers and scholars". The origins of universities can be traced back to the 12th to 14th centuries. In the early 12th century, long before universities were organized in the modern sense, students gathered together for higher studies at certain centers of learning. The earliest centers in Europe were at Bologna in Italy, founded in 1088. Other early centers were set up in France, the Czech Republic, Austria and Germany from 1150 to 1386. The first universities in Britain were Oxford and Cambridge. They were established in 1185 and 1209 respectively. The famous London University was founded in 1836. This was followed by the foundation of several universities such as Manchester and Birmingham, which developed from provincial colleges. It was in the 1960's that the largest expansion of higher education took place in Britain. This expansion took 3 basic forms: existing universities were enlarged, new universities were developed from existing colleges and completely new universities were set up. In Britain,

finance for universities comes from three source: the first, and the largest source, is grants from the government, the second source is fees paid by students and the third one is private donations. All the British universities except one receive some government funding. The exception is Buckingham, which is Britain's only independent university.

14. What did the word "Universitas" mean in the Middle Ages?
15. Why was the 1960s so significant for British Higher Education?
16. What is the main financial source for British universities?

Passage 3

One of the biggest problems in developing countries is hunger. An organization called Heifer International is working to improve the situation. The organization sends farm animals to families and communities around the world. An American farmer, Dan West, developed the idea for Heifer International in the 1930s. Mr. West was working in Spain where he discovered a need for cows. Many families were starving because of the civil war in that county. So Mr. West asked his friends in the United States to send some cows. The first Heifer animals were sent in 1944. Since that time, more than 4,000,000 people in 115 countries have had better lives because of Heifer animals. To receive a Heifer animal, families must first explain their needs and goals. They must also make a plan which will allow them to become self-supporting. Local experts usually provide training. The organization says that animals must have food, water, shelter, health care and the ability to reproduce. Without them, the animals will not remain healthy and productive. Heifer International also believes that families must pass on some of their success to others in need. This belief guarantees that each person who takes part in the program also becomes a giver. Every family that receives a Heifer animal must agree to give that animal's first female baby to other people in need. Families must also agree to pass on the skills and training they receive from Heifer International. This concept helps communities become self-supporting.

17. What does the speaker tell us about Mr. West?
18. What is the ultimate goal of Heifer International?
19. What are families required to do after they receive support from Heifer International?
20. What is the major achievement of Heifer International?

Test 19

11. M: What was it like working with those young stars?

W: It was a great group, I always got mad when people said that we didn't get along, just because we're girls, there was never a fight. We had a great time.

Q: What does the woman mean?

12. M: Are you telling me you don't have a housekeeper?

W: No, we don't. if you make a mess, you clean up yourself.

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

13. M: I hear that the Edwards are thinking of buying another house.

W: Should they be doing that with all the other expenses they have to pay? Anyhow, they are over 70 now, their present house is not too bad.

Q: What does the man imply?

14. W: You look like you are freezing to death. Why don't you put this on?

M: Thank you, it was so warm at noon, I didn't expect the weather to change so quickly.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

15. W: I'll have the steak, French fries, and let's see, chocolate ice cream for dessert.

M: Oh, oh, you know these things will ruin your health, too much fat and sugar, how about ordering some vegetables and fruit instead?

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

16. W: What was it like growing up in New York's Bronx District? Was it safe?

M: To me it was, it was all I knew. My mom would send me to the shop and I'd go and buy things when I was about 8 years old.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

17. W: Nice weather, isn't it? Oh, I've seen you around the office, but I don't think we've met, I am Henry Smith, I work in the Market Research Section.

M: Nice to meet you, Henry, I am Helen Grant, I am in the Advertising Section on the ninth floor.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

18. M: Ma'am, I hear you have an apartment for rent, can I take a look at it?

W: Sure, you're welcome any time by appointment, but I have to tell you the building is close to a railways. And if you can't put up with the noise you might as well save the trip.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Conversation 1

W: Please have a seat, Mr. Saunders. I received your job resume last week, and it was very impressed.

M: Thank you!

W: We are a small financial company trading mostly stocks and bonds may I ask why you are so interested in working for us?

M: Your company has an impressive reputation and I've always wanted to work for a smaller company.

W: That's good to hear. Would you mind telling me a little bit about your present job?

M: I'm currently working in a large international company in charge of a team of 8 brokers. We buy and sell stocks for major clients worldwide.

W: Why do you think you are the right candidate for this position?

M: As a head broker, I have a lot of experiences in the stock market, I deal with the clients on the daily bases, and I enjoy working with people.

W: Well, you might just be the person we've been looking for. Do you have any questions?

M: Aha, if I were hired, how many accounts would I be handling?

W: you will be working with two other head brokers, in another words, you will be handling about a third of our clients.

M: And who would I report to?

W: Directly to me.

M: I see. What kind of benefits package do you offer?

W: Two weeks of paid vacation in your first year employment, you are also been entitled to medical and dental insurance, but this is something you should discuss with our Personnel Department. Do you have any other questions?

M: No not at the moment.

W: Well, I have to discuss your application with my colleagues and we'll get back to you early next week.

M: OK, thanks, it's been nice meeting you!

W: Nice meeting you too! And thanks for coming in today.

19. What's the purpose of Mr. Saunders' visit?

20. What is Mr. Saunders' current job?

21. What can we conclude from the conversation?

Conversation 2

M: Hey, Karen, you are not really reading it, are you?

W: Pardon?

M: The book! You haven't turned the page in the last ten minutes.

W: No, Jim, I suppose I haven't. I need to get through it, though, but I keep drifting away.

M: So it doesn't really hold your interest?

W: No, not really. I wouldn't bother with it, to be honest, but I have to read it for a seminar. I'm at a university.

M: It's a labor of labor then rather than a labor of love.

W: I should say, I don't like Dickens at all really, the author, indeed, I am starting to like the whole course less and less.

M: It's not just the book,, it's the curse as well?

W: Yeah, in a way, although the curse itself isn't really that bad, a lot of it is pretty good, in fact, and the lecturer is fine, as to me, I suppose, you see, I want to do philosophy rather than English, but my parents took me out of it.

M: So the courses are OK as such, it's just that had it been left to you, you would choose a different one.

W: Oh, they had my best interest and heart of course, my parents, they always do, don't they? They believe that my job prospect would be pretty limited with the degree of philosophy. Plus, they give me a really generous allowance, but I am beginning to feel that I'm wasting my time and their money. They would be so disappointed though if I told them I was quitting.

22. Why can't Karen concentrate on the book?

23. Why is Karen starting to like the course less and less?

24. Who thinks Philosophy graduates have limited job opportunities?

25. What is Karen thinking of doing?

Section B

Passage One

In Greece, only rich people will rest in peace for ever when they die. Most of the population, however, will be undisturbed for only three years, then they will be dug up, washed, compressed into a small tin box, and placed in a bone room. If the body has only partially decayed, it is reburied in a smaller cheaper grave, but not for long, the body will be dug up again some time later when it has fully decayed. Buying a piece of land for a grave is the only way to avoid this process. The cost of the grave is so great that most people choose to rent the grave for three years and even after it has been dug up, lasting peace is still not guaranteed. If no one pays for renting space in the bone room, the skeleton is removed and stored in a building in a poor part of the town. Lack of space in Athens is the main reason why the dead are dug up after the three years. The city is so overcrowded that sometimes dead bodies are kept in the hospitals for over a week until a

grave is found. Athens' city council wants to introduce cremation, that is burning dead bodies as a means of dealing with the problems. But the Greek church resists this practice, they believe the only place where people burn is hell, so burning dead bodies is against the Greek concept of life after death. To save space, the church suggested burying the bodies standing up instead of lying down. Some people proposed building multi-storey underground grave yards.

26. What must Greeks do to keep the dead resting in ever-lasting peace?
27. Why are most dead bodies in Athens dug up after three years?
28. What suggestions does the church give about the burying of dead bodies?
29. What practice does the Greek church object to?

Passage Two

If you visit a big city anywhere in the world, you will probably find a restaurant would serve the food of your own native country. Most large cities in the

United St

ates offer international sample of foods. Many people enjoy eating the food of other nations. This is probably one reason why there are so many different kinds of restaurants in the

United St

ates. A second reason is that many Americans come from other part of the world. They enjoy tasting the foods of their native lands. In the city of Detroit, for example, there are many people from western Europe, Greece, Latin America, and the Far East. There are many restaurants in Detroit which serve the foods of these areas. There are many other international restaurants too. Americans enjoy the foods in these restaurants as well as the opportunity to better understand the people and their way of life. One of the most common international restaurants to be found in the

United St

ates is the Italian restaurant. The restaurant may be a small business run by a single family. The mother of the family cooks all of the dishes, and the father and children serve the people who come to eat there. Or it may be a large restaurant owned by several different people who worked together in the business. Many Italian dishes that Americans enjoy are made with meats, tomatoes and cheese, they are very delicious and tasty.

30. Why are there so many international restaurants in the United States?
31. Why do Americans like to go to international restaurants apart from enjoying the foods there?
32. How is a typical Italian family restaurant run in the United States?

Passage Three

One winter day in 1891, a class at a training school in Massachusetts, U.S.A, went into the gym for their daily exercises. Since the football season had ended, most of the young man felt they were in for a boring time.

But their teacher, James Nasmyth had other ideas. He had been working for a long time on a new game that would have the excitement of the American football. Nasmyth showed the men a basket he had hung at the each end of the gym, and explained that they were going to sue a round European football, at first everybody tried to throw the ball into the basket no matter where he was standing. "Pass! Pass!" Nasmyth kept shouting, blowing his whistle to stop the excited players. Slowly, they began to understand what was wanted of them. The problem with the new game, which was soon called "basketball", was getting the ball out of the basket. They used ordinary food baskets with bottoms and the ball, of course, stayed inside. At first, someone had to climb up

every time a basket was scored. It was several years before someone came up with the idea of removing the bottom of the basket and letting the ball fall through. There have been many changes in the rules since then, and basketball has become one of the world's most popular sports.

- 33. What did Nasmith do to entertain his students one winter day?
- 34. According the speaker, what was the problem with the new game?
- 35. How was the problem with the new game solved?

Test 20

Section B

11. M: Christmas is around the corner. And I'm looking for a gift for my girlfriend. Any suggestions?

W: Well you have to tell me something about your girlfriend first. Also, what's your budget?

Q: What does the woman want the man to do?

12. M: What would you like for dessert? I think I'll have apple pie and ice cream.

W: The chocolate cake looks great, but I have to watch my weight. You go ahead and get yours.

Q: What would the woman most probably do?

13. W: Having visited so many countries, you must be able to speak several different languages.

M: I wish I could. But Japanese and, of course English are the only languages I can speak.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. M: Professor Smith asked me to go to his office after class. So it's impossible for me to make it to the bar at ten.

W: Then it seems that we'll have to meet an hour later at the library.

Q: What will the man do first after class?

15. M: It's already 11 now. Do you mean I ought to wait until Mr. Bloom comes back from the class?

W: Not really. You can just leave a note. I'll give it to her later.

Q: What does the woman mean?

16. M: How is John now? Is he feeling any better?

W: Not yet. It still seems impossible to make him smile. Talking to him is really difficult and he gets upset easily over little things.

Q: What do we learn about John from the conversation?

17. M: Do we have to get the opera tickets in advance?

W: Certainly. Tickets at the door are usually sold at a higher price.

Q: What does the woman imply?

18. M: The taxi driver must have been speeding.

W: Well, not really. He crashed into the tree because he was trying not to hit a box that had fallen off the truck ahead of him.

Q: What do we learn about the taxi driver?

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

W: Hey, Bob, guess what? I'm going to visit Quebec next summer. I'm invited to go to a friend's wedding.

But while I'm there I'd also like to do some sightseeing.

M: That's nice, Shelly. But do you mean the province of Quebec, or Quebec City?

W: I mean the province. My friend's wedding is in Montreal. I'm going there first. I'll stay for five days. Is Montreal the capital city of the province?

M: Well, Many people think so because it's the biggest city. But it's not the capital. Quebec City is. But Montreal is great. The Saint Royal River runs right through the middle of the city. It's beautiful in summer.

W: Wow, and do you think I can get by in English? My French is OK, but not that good. I know most people there speak French, but can I also use English?

M: Well, People speak both French and English there. But you'll hear French most of the time. And all the street signs are in French. In fact, Montreal is the third largest French speaking city in the world. So you'd better practice your French before you go.

W: Good advice. What about Quebec City? I'll visit a friend from college who lives there now. What's it like?

M: It's a beautiful city, very old. Many old buildings have been nicely restored. Some of them were built in the 17th or 18th centuries. You'll love there.

W: Fantastic. I can't wait to go.

19. What's the woman's main purpose of visiting Quebec?

20. What does the man advise the woman to do before the trip?

21. What does the man say about the Quebec City?

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

M: Hi, Miss Rowling, how old were you when you started to write? And what was your first book?

W: I wrote my first Finnish (finished) story when I was about six. It was about a small animal, a rabbit, I mean. And I've been writing ever since?

M: Why did you choose to be an author?

W: If someone asked me how to achieve happiness. Step One would be finding out what you love doing most. Step two would be finding someone to pay you to do this. I consider myself very lucky indeed to be able to support myself by writing

M: Do you have any plans to write books for adults?

W: My first two novels were for adults. I suppose I might write another one. But I never really imagine a target audience when I'm writing. The ideas come first. So it really depends on the ideas that grasp me next.

M: where did the ideas for the "Harry Potter" books come from?

W: I've no ideas where the ideas came from. And I hope I'll never find out. It would spoil my excitement if it turned out I just have a funny wrinkle on the surface of my brain, which makes me think about the invisible train platform.

M: How did you come up with the names of your characters?

W: I invented some of them. But I also collected strange names. I've got one from ancient saints, maps, dictionaries, plants, war memoirs and people I met.

M: Oh, you are really resourceful.

22. What do we learn from the conversation about Miss Rowling's first book?

23. Why does Miss Rowling consider her so very lucky?

24. What dictates Miss Rowling's writing?

25. According to Miss Rowling where did she get the ideas for the Harry Porter books?

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Reducing the amount of sleep students get at night has a direct impact on their performance at school during the day. According to classroom teachers, elementary and middle school students who stay up late exhibit more learning and attention problems. This has been shown by Brown Medical School and Bradley Hospital research. In the study, teachers were not told the amount of sleep students received when completing weekly performance reports, yet they rated the students who had received eight hours or less as having the most trouble recalling all the material, learning new lessons and completing high-quality work. Teachers also reported that these students had more difficulty paying attention. The experiment is the first to ask teachers to report on the effects of sleep deficiency in children. Just staying up late can cause increased academic difficulty and attention problems for otherwise healthy, well-functioning kids, said Garharn Forlone, the study's lead author. So the results provide professionals and parents with a clear message: when a child is having learning and attention problems, the issue of sleep has to be taken into consideration. "If we don't ask about sleep, and try to improve sleep patterns in kids' struggling academically, then we aren't doing our job", Forlone said. For parents, he said, the message is simple, "getting kids to bed on time is as important as getting them to school on time".

26. What were teachers told to do in the experiment?
27. According to the experiment, what problem can insufficient sleep cause in students?
28. What message did the researcher intend to convey to parents?

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Patricia Pania never wanted to be a public figure. All she wanted to be was a mother and home-maker. But her life was turned upside down when a motorist, distracted by his cell phone, ran a stop sign and crashed into the side of her car. The impact killed her 2-year-old daughter. Four months later, Pania reluctantly but courageously decided to try to educate the public and to fight for laws to ban drivers from using cell phones while a car is moving. She wanted to save other children from what happened to her daughter. In her first speech, Pania got off to a shaky start. She was visibly trembling and her voice was soft and uncertain. But as she got into her speech, a dramatic transformation took place. She stopped shaking and spoke with a strong voice. For the rest of her talk, she was a forceful and compelling speaker. She wanted everyone in the audience to know what she knew without having to learn it from a personal tragedy. Many in the audience were moved to tears and to action. In subsequent presentations, Pania gained reputation as a highly effective speaker. Her appearance on a talk show was broadcast three times, transmitting her message to over 40 million people. Her campaign increased public awareness of the problem, and prompted over 300 cities and several states to consider restrictions on cell phone use.

29. What was the significant change in Patricia Pania's life?
30. What had led to Pania's personal tragedy?
31. How did Pania feel when she began her first speech?
32. What could be expected as a result of Pania's efforts?

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

Many people catch a cold in the spring time or fall. It makes us wonder if scientists can send a man to the moon. Why can't they find a cure for the common cold? The answer is easy. There're actually hundreds of kinds of cold viruses out there. You never know which one you will get, so there isn't a cure for each one. When a virus attacks your body, your body works hard to get rid of it. Blood rushes to your nose and causes a blockade in it. You feel terrible because you can't breathe well, but your body is actually eating the virus. Your temperature rises and you get a fever, but the heat of your body is killing the virus. You also have a running nose to stop the virus from getting into your cells. You may feel miserable, but actually your wonderful body is doing everything it can to kill the cold. Different people have different remedies for colds. In the United States and some other countries, for example, people might eat chicken soup to feel better. Some people take hot bath and drink warm liquids. Other people take medicines to relieve various symptoms of colds. There was one interesting thing to note. Some scientists say taking medicines when you have a cold is actually bad for you. The virus stays in you longer, because your body doesn't develop a way to fight it and kill it.

33. According to the passage, why haven't scientists found a cure for the common cold?
34. What does the speaker say about the symptoms of the common cold?
35. What do some scientists say about taking medicines for the common cold, according to the passage?

Test 21

11.

W: Did you watch the 7 o'clock program on Channel 2 yesterday evening? I was about to watch it when someone came to see me.

M: Yeah. It reported some major breakthroughs in cancer research. People over 40 would find the program worth watching.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation about the TV program?

12.

W: I won the first prize in the national writing contest and I got this camera as an award.

M: It's a good camera. You can take it when you travel. I had no idea you were a marvelous writer.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

13.

M: I wish I hadn't thrown away that waiting list.

W: I thought you might regret it. That's why I picked it up from the waste paper basket and left it on the desk.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14.

W: Are you still teaching at the junior high school?

M: Not since June. My brother and I opened a restaurant as soon as he got out of the army.

Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?

15.

M: Hi, Susan. Have you finished reading the book Prof. Johnson recommended?

W: Oh, I haven't read it through the way I'd read a novel. I just read a few chapters which

interested me.

Q: What does the woman mean?

16.

M: Jane missed class again, didn't she? I wonder why.

W: Well, I knew she had been absent all week, so I called her this morning to see if she was sick. It turned out that her husband was badly injured in a car accident.

Q: What does the woman say about Jane?

17.

W: I'm sure that Smith's new house is somewhere on this street, but I don't know exactly where it is.

M: But I'm told it's two blocks from their old home.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

18.

W: I've been waiting here almost half an hour. How come it took it so long?

M: Sorry, honey. I had to drive two blocks before I spotted a place to park the car.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Long Conversation 1:

-Hello, I have a reservation for tonight.

-Your name, please?

-Nelson, Charles Nelson.

-Ok, Mr. Nelson, that's a room for 5 and ...

-Excuse me? You mean a room for 5 pounds? I didn't know the special was so good.

-No, no, no, according to our records, a room for 5 guests was booked under your name.

-No, no, hold on. You must have two guests under the name.

-OK, let me check this again. Oh, here we are.

-Yes?

-Charles Nelson, a room for one for the nineteen...

-Wait, wait, it was for tonight, not tomorrow night.

-Ehm, hmm, I don't think we have any rooms for tonight. There is a conference going on in town and, er, let's see, yeah, no rooms.

-Oh, come on, you must have something, anything!

-Well, let, let me check my computer here. Ah!

-What?

-There has been a cancelation for this evening. A honeymoon suite is now available.

-Great, I'll take it.

-But I'll have to charge you a hundred and fifty pounds for the night.

-What? I should get a discount for the inconvenience!

-Well, the best I can give you is a 10% discount, plus a ticket for a free continental breakfast.

-Hey, isn't the breakfast free anyway?

-Well, only on weekends.

-I want to talk to the manager.

-Wait, wait, wait, Mr. Nelson, I think I can give you an additional 15% discount!

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. What is the man's problem?

20. Why did the hotel clerk say they didn't have any rooms for that night?

21. What did the clerk say about the breakfast in the hotel?

22. What did the man imply he would do at the end of the conversation?

Long Conversation 2:

-Sarah, you work in the admission's office, don't you?

-Yes, I'm, I've been here 10 years as an assistance director.

-Really? What does that involve?

-Well, I'm in charge of all the admissions of post graduate students in the university.

-Only post graduates?

-Yes, post graduates only. I have nothing at all to do with undergraduates.

-Do you find that you get a particular...sort of different national groups? I mean you get larger numbers from Latin America or...

-Yes, well, of all the students enrolled last year, nearly half were from overseas. They were from the African countries, the far east, the middle east and Latin America.

-Ehm, but have you been doing just that for the last 10 years or have you done other things?

-Well, I've been doing the same job, ehm, before that I was a secretary of the medical school at Birmingham, and further back I worked in the local government.

-Oh, I see.

-So I've done different types of things.

-Yes, indeed. How do you imagine your job might develop in the future? Can you imagine shifting into a different kind of responsibility or doing something...?

-Oh, yeah, from October 1st I'll be doing an entirely different job. There is going to be more committee work. I mean, more policy work, and less dealing with students unfortunately. I'll miss my contact with students.

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

23. What is the woman's present position?

24. What do we learn about the post graduates enrolled last year in the woman's university?

25. What will the woman's new job be like?

Section A Compound Dictation

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents. Most parents are well-meaning, but some of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in adjusting to college. And a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children's difficulties. For one thing, parents are often not aware of the kinds of problems their children face. They don't realize that the competition is keener, that the required standards of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change. Accustomed to seeing As and Bs on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first semester college grades are below that level. At their kindest, they may gently enquire why John or Mary isn't doing better, whether he or she is trying as hard as he or she should, and so on. At their worst, they may threaten to take their children out of college or cut off funds. Sometimes parents regard their children as extensions of themselves and think it only right and natural that they determine what their children do with their lives. In their involvement and identification with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each person must develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, who are now young adults, must be the ones responsible for what they do and what they are.

Short Passages

Passage 1

My mother was born in a small town in northern Italy. She was three when her parents immigrated to America in 1926. They lived in Chicago, where my grandfather worked making ice-cream. Mama thrived in the urban environment. At 16, she graduated first in her high school class, went on to secretarial school and finally worked as an executive secretary for a rare wood company. She was beautiful too. When a local photographer used her pictures in his monthly window display, she felt pleased. Her favorite portrait showed her sitting by Lake Michigan, her hair wind-blown, her gaze reaching towards the horizon.

My parents were married in 1944. Dad was a quiet and intelligent man. He was 17 when he left Italy. Soon after, a hit-and-run accident left him with a permanent limp. Dad worked hard selling candy to Chicago office workers on their break. He had little formal schooling. His English was self-taught. Yet he eventually built a small successful whole-sale candy business. Dad was generous and handsome. Mama was devoted to him. After she married, my mother quit her job and gave herself to her family.

In 1950, with three small children, Dad moved the family to a farm 40 miles from Chicago. He worked the land and commuted to the city to run his business. Mama said good-bye to her parents and friends and traded her busy city neighborhood for a more isolated life. But she never complained.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard:

26: What does the speaker tell us about his mother's early childhood?

27: What do we learn about the speaker's father?

28: What does the speaker say about his mother?

Passage 2

During a 1995 roof collapse, a fire fighter named Donald Herbert was left brain damaged. For 10 years he was unable to speak. Then one Saturday morning, he did something that shocked his family and doctors – he started speaking. “I want to talk to my wife,” Donald Herbert said out of the blue. Staff members of the nursing home where he has lived for more than 7 years rose to get Linda Herbert on the telephone. “It was the first of many conversations the 44-year-old patient had with his family and friends during the 14 hour stretch.” Herbert's uncle Simon Manka said. “How long have I been away?” Herbert asked. “We told him almost 10 years.” The uncle said. He thought it was only three months.

Herbert was fighting a house fire Dec. 29, 1995, when the roof collapsed burying him underneath. After going without air for several minutes, Herbert was unconscious for two and a half months and has undergone therapy ever since.

News accounts in the days and years after his injury, described Herbert as blind and with little, if any, memory. A video shows him receiving physical therapy, but apparently unable to communicate and with little awareness of his surroundings. Manka declined to discuss his nephew's current condition or whether the apparent progress was continuing. “The family was seeking privacy while doctors evaluated Herbert,” he said. As word of Herbert's progress spread, visitors streamed into the nursing home. “He is resting comfortably,” the uncle told them.

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29: What happened to Herbert 10 years ago?

30: What surprised Donald Herbert's family and doctors one Saturday?

31: How long did Herbert remain unconscious?

32: How did Herbert's family react to the public attention?

Passage 3

Almost all states in America have a state fair. They last for one, two or three weeks. The Indiana state fair is one of the largest and oldest state fairs in the United States. It is held every summer.

It started in 1852. Its goals were to educate, share ideas and present Indiana's best products. The cost of a single ticket to enter the fair was 20 cents. During the early 1930's, officials of the fair ruled that people could attend by paying something other than money. For example, farmers brought a bag of grain in exchange for a ticket.

With the passage of time, the fair has grown and changed a lot. But it is still one of the Indiana's celebrated events. People from all over Indiana and from many other states attend the fair.

They can do many things at the fair. They can watch the judging of the priced cows, pigs and other animals. They can see sheep getting their wool cut and they can learn how that wool is made into clothing. They can watch cows giving birth. In fact, people can learn about animals they would never see except other fair. The fair provides the chance for the farming community to show its skills and fun products. For example, visitors might see the world's largest apple or the tallest sun flower plant.

Today, children and adults at the fair can play new computer games or attempt more traditional games of skill. They can watch performances put on by famous entertainers. Experts say such fairs are important because people need to remember that they are connected to the earth and its products and they depend on animals for many things.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard:

33: What were the main goals of the Indiana state fair when it started?

34: How did some farmers give entrance to the fair in the early 1930's?

35: Why are state fairs important events in the America?

Students' pressure sometimes comes from their parents. Most parents are well-meaning, but some of them aren't very helpful with the problems their sons and daughters have in adjusting to college. And a few of them seem to go out of their way to add to their children's difficulties. For one thing, parents are often not aware of the kinds of problems their children face. They don't realize that the competition is keener, that the required standards of work are higher, and that their children may not be prepared for the change. Accustomed to seeing As and Bs on high school report cards, they may be upset when their children's first semester college grades are below that level. At their kindest, they may gently enquire why John or Mary isn't doing better, whether he or she is trying as hard as he or she should, and so on. At their worst, they may threaten to take their children out of college or cut off funds. Sometimes parents regard their children as extensions of themselves and think it only right and natural that they determine what their children do with their lives. In their involvement and identification with their children, they forget that everyone is different and that each person must develop in his or her own way. They forget that their children, who are now young adults, must be the ones responsible for what they do and what they are.

Test 22

Section A Conversations

Short Conversations

11. W: I ran into Sally the other day. I could hardly recognize her. Do you remember her from high school?

M: Yeah, she was a little out of shape back then. Well, has she lost a lot of weight?

Q: What does the man remember of Sally?

12. W: We don't seem to have a reservation for you, sir. I'm sorry.

M: But my secretary said that she had reserved a room for me here. I phoned her from the airport this morning just before I got on board the plane.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

13. W: What would you do if you were in my place?

M: If Paul were my son, I'd just not worry. Now that his teacher is giving him extra help and he's working hard himself, he's sure to do well in the next exam.

Q: What's the man's suggestion to the woman?

14. M: You've had your hands full and have been overworked during the last two weeks. I think you really need to go out and get some fresh air and sunshine.

W: You are right. That's just what I'm thinking about.

Q: What is the woman most probably going to do?

15. W: Hello, John. How are you feeling now? I hear you've been ill.

M: They must have confused me with my twin brother Rods. He's been sick all week, but I've never felt better in my life.

Q: What do we learn about the man?

16. M: Did you really give away all your furniture when you moved into the new house last month?

W: Just the useless pieces, as I'm planning to purchase a new set from Italy for the sitting room only.

Q: What does the woman mean?

17. M: I've brought back your Oxford Companion to English Literature. I thought you might use it for your paper. Sorry not to have returned it earlier.

W: I was wondering where that book was.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation?

18. W: To tell the truth, Tony, it never occurs to me that you are an athlete.

M: Oh, really? Most people who meet me, including some friends of mine, don't think so either.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

Long Conversations

Conversation 1

M: Mary, I hope you're packed and ready to leave.

W: Yes, I'm packed, but not quite ready. I can't find my passport.

M: Your passport? That's the one thing you mustn't leave behind.

W: I know. I haven't lost it. I've packed it, but I can't remember which bag it's in.

M: Well, you have to find it at the airport. Come on, the taxi is waiting.

W: Did you say taxi? I thought we were going in your car.

M: Yes, well, I have planned to, but I' ll explain later. You' ve got to be there in an hour.

W: The plane doesn' t leave for two hours. Anyway, I' m ready to go now.

M: Now, you're taking just one case, is that right?

W: No, there is one in the hall as well.

M: Gosh, what a lot of stuff! You're taking enough for a month instead of a week.

W: Well, you can' t depend on the weather. It might be cold.

M: It' s never cold in Rome. Certainly not in May. Come on, we really must go.

W: Right, we're ready. We' ve got the bags, I' m sure there's no need to rush.

M: There is. I asked the taxi driver to wait two minutes, not twenty.

W: Look, I' m supposed to be going away to relax. You're making me nervous.

M: Well, I want you to relax on holiday, but you can' t relax yet.

W: OK, I promise not to relax, at least not until we get to the airport and I find my passport.

Questions 19-22 are based on the conversatoin you have just heard.

Q19: What does the woman say about her passport?

Q20: What do we know about the woman' s trip?

Q21: Why does the man urge the woman to hurry?

Q22: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

Conversation 2

W: Oh, I' m fed up with my job.

M: Hey, there's a perfect job for you in the paper today. You might be interested.

W: Oh, what is it? What do they want?

M: Wait a minute. Uh, here it is. The European Space Agency is recruiting translators.

W: The European Space Agency?

M: Well, that' s what it says. They need an English translator to work from French or German.

W: So they need a degree in French or German, I suppose. Well, I' ve got that. What' s more, I have plenty of experience. What else are they asking for?

M: Just that. A university degree and three or four years of experience as a translator in a professional environment. They also say the person should have a lively and inquiring mind, effective communication skills and the ability to work individually or as a part of the team.

W: Well, if I stay at my present job much longer, I won' t have any mind or skills left. By the way, what about salary? I just hope it isn' t lower than what I get now.

M: It' s said to be negotiable. It depends on the applicant' s education and experience. In addition to basic salary, there's a list of extra benefits. Have a look yourself.

W: Hm, travel and social security plus relocation expenses are paid. Hey, this isn' t bad. I really want the job.

Questions 23-25 are based on the conversatoin you have just heard.

Q23: Why is the woman trying to find a new job?

Q24: What position is being advertised in the paper?

Q25: What are the key factors that determine the salary of the new position?

Section B Short Passages

Passage 1

When couples get married, they usually plan to have children. Sometimes, however, a

couple can not have a child of their own. In this case, they may decide to adopt a child. In fact, adoption is very common today. There are about 60 thousand adoptions each year in the United States alone. Some people prefer to adopt infants, others adopt older children, some couples adopt children from their own countries, others adopt children from foreign countries. In any case, they all adopt children for the same reason ---- they care about children and want to give their adopted child a happy life.

Most adopted children know that they are adopted. Psychologists and child-care experts generally think this is a good idea. However, many adopted children or adoptees have very little information about their biological parents. As a matter of fact, it is often very difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents because the birth records of most adoptees are usually sealed. The information is secret so no one can see it. Naturally, adopted children have different feelings about their birth parents. Many adoptees want to search for them, but others do not. The decision to search for birth parents is a difficult one to make. Most adoptees have mixed feelings about finding their biological parents. Even though adoptees do not know about their natural parents, they do know that their adopted parents want them, love them and will care for them.

Questions 26-29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. According to the speaker, why do some couples adopt children?
27. Why is it difficult for adoptees to find out about their birth parents?
28. Why do many adoptees find it hard to make the decision to search for their birth parents?
29. What can we infer from the passage?

Passage 2

Katherine Gram graduated from University of Chicago in 1938 and got a job as a news reporter in San Francisco. Katherine's father used to be a successful investment banker. In 1933, he bought a failing newspaper, the Washington Post.

Then Katherine returned to Washington and got a job, editing letters in her father's newspaper. She married Philip Gram, who took over his father-in-law's position shortly after and became publisher of the Washington Post. But for many years, her husband suffered from mental illness and he killed himself in 1963. After her husband's death, Katherine operated the newspaper. In the 1970s, the newspaper became famous around the world and Katherine was also recognized as an important leader in newspaper publishing. She was the first woman to head a major American publishing company, the Washington Post company. In a few years, she successfully expanded the company to include newspaper, magazine, broadcast and cable companies.

She died of head injuries after a fall when she was 84. More than 3 thousand people attended her funeral including many government and business leaders. Her friends said she would be remembered as a woman who had an important influence on events in the United States and the world. Katherine once wrote, "The world without newspapers would not be the same kind of world". After her death, the employees of the Washington Post wrote, "The world without Katherine would not be the same at all."

Questions 30-32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. What do we learn from the passage about Katherine's father?
31. What does the speaker tell us about Katherine Gram?
32. What does the comment by employees of the Washington Post suggest?

Passage 3

Obtaining good health insurance is a real necessity while you are studying overseas. It protects you from minor and major medical expenses that can wipe out not only your savings but your dreams of an education abroad. There are often two different types of health insurance you can consider buying, international travel insurance and student insurance in the country where you will be going.

An international travel insurance policy is usually purchased in your home country before you go abroad. It generally covers a wide variety of medical services and you are often given a list of doctors in the area where you will travel who may even speak your native language. The drawback might be that you may not get your money back immediately, in other words, you may have to pay all your medical expenses and then later submit your receipts to the insurance company.

On the other hand, getting student health insurance in the country where you will study might allow you to only pay a certain percentage of the medical cost at the time of service and thus you don't have to have sufficient cash to pay the entire bill at once. Whatever you decide, obtaining some form of health insurance is something you should consider before you go overseas. You shouldn't wait until you are sick with major medical bills to pay off.

Questions 33-35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. Why does the speaker advise overseas students to buy health insurance?
34. What is the drawback of students buying international travel insurance?
35. What does the speaker say about students getting health insurance in the country where they will study?

Section C Compound Dictation

More and more of the world's population are living in towns or cities. The speed at which cities are growing in the less developed countries is alarming. Between 1920 and 1960, big cities in developed countries increased two and a half times in size, but in other parts of the world the growth was eight times their size. The sheer size of growth is bad enough, but there are now also very disturbing signs of trouble in the comparison of percentages of people living in towns and percentages of people working in industry. During the 19th century, cities grew as a result of the growth of industry. In Europe, the proportion of people living in cities was always smaller than that of the work force working in factories. Now, however, the reverse is almost always true in the newly industrialized world. The percentage of people living in cities is much higher than the percentage working in industry. Without a base of people working in industry, these cities cannot pay for their growth. There is not enough money to build adequate houses for the people that live there, let alone the new arrivals. There has been little opportunity to build water supplies or other facilities. So the figures for the growth of towns and cities represent proportional growth of unemployment and underemployment, a growth in the number of hopeless and despairing parents and starving children.