



Test 1

Part I Use of English (20 points)

Directions: *In this part there are 10 incomplete dialogues. For each dialogue there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. –Hello, may I talk to the headmaster now?
-- _____.
A. Sorry, he is busy at the moment
B. No, you can't
C. Sorry, you can't
D. I don't know
2. – Do you think I could borrow your dictionary?
-- _____.
A. Yes, you may borrow
B. Yes, do on
C. Yes, help yourself
D. It doesn't matter
3. –Are you Mr. Robert Lee?
-- _____.
A. Yes, Lee speaking
B. Hello, what do you want
C. Sorry, speaking
D. I don't know
4. – Excuse me, sir. Where is Dr. Brown's office?
-- _____.
A. You can't ask me
B. Pardon? I have no idea
C. Please don't say so
D. Sorry I don't know, but you can ask the man over there.
5. – Mary, your dress is really beautiful. How is John?
-- _____.
A. Thank you very much
B. No, no, John is not bad
C. Thank you. He is fine
D. Don't say that. It's ugly. John is good
6. – What can I do for you, madam?
-- _____.
A. I want a kilo of apples
B. You can go your own way
C. Thanks
D. Excuse me, I'm busy
7. – I'd like to take you to the coffee house on the corner.
-- _____.
A. Thank you. You shouldn't do that
B. Thanks, I'd like to go with you
C. No, you can't say so
D. No, no. You can't do that
8. – Do you mind telling me where you're from?
-- _____.
A. Certainly. I'm from London
B. Sure. I was born in London.
C. Not really, you can do it
D. Certainly not. I'm from London
9. –May I see the menu, please? I've been waiting an hour already.
-- _____.
A. That is the menu, sir
B. Yes, please go on
C. Here you are, sir
D. Of course, sir
10. – I was worried about chemistry, but Mr. Brown gave me an A!

- _____.
- A. Don't worry about it
 - B. Congratulations! That's a difficult course
 - C. Mr. Brown is very good
 - D. Good luck to you!

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each questions there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

There are stories about two U.S. presidents, Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren, which attempt to explain the American English term OK. We don't know if either story is true, but they are both interesting.

The first explanation is based on the fact that President Jackson had very little education. In fact, he had difficulty reading and writing. When important papers came to Jackson, he tried to read them and then had his assistants explain what they said. If he approved of a paper, he would write "all correct" on it. The problem was that he didn't know how to spell, so what he really wrote was "all correct". After a while, he shortened that term to "OK".

The second explanation is based on the place where President Van Buren was born, Kinderhook, New York. Van Buren's friends organized a club to help him become President. They called the club the Old Kinderhook Club, and anyone who supported Van Buren was called "OK".

11. The author _____.
 - A. believes both of the stories
 - B. doesn't believe a word of the stories
 - C. is not sure whether the stories are true
 - D. is telling the stories just for fun
12. According to the passage, President Jackson _____
 - A. couldn't draw up any documents at all
 - B. didn't like to read important papers by himself
 - C. often had his assistants sign documents for him
 - D. wasn't good at reading, writing or spelling
13. According to the first story, the term "OK" _____
 - A. was approved of by President Jackson
 - B. was the title of some official documents
 - C. was first used by President Jackson
 - D. was an old way to spell "all correct"
14. According to the second story, the term "OK" _____
 - A. was the short way to say "Old Kinderhook Club"
 - B. meant the place where President Van Buren was born
 - C. was the name of Van Buren's club
 - D. was used to call Van Buren's supporters in the election
15. According to the second story, the term "OK" was first used _____.
 - A. by Van Buren
 - B. in a presidential election
 - C. to organize the Old Kinderhook Club
 - D. by the members of the "Old Kinderhook Club"

Passage 2

Although the United States covers so much land and the land produces far more food than the present population needs, its people are by now almost entirely an urban society. Less than a tenth of the people are engaged in the agriculture and forestry(林业), and most of the rest live in or around towns, small and large. Here the traditional picture is changing: every small town may still be very like other small towns, and the typical small town may represent a widely accepted view of the country, but most Americans do not live in small towns any more. Half the population now lives in some thirty metropolitan areas (large cities with their suburbs) of more than a million people each—a large proportion than in Germany or England, let alone France. The statistics(统计) of urban and rural population should be treated with caution because so many people who live in areas classified as rural travel by car to work in a nearby town each day. As the rush to live out of town continues, rural areas within reach of towns are gradually filled with houses, so that it is hard to say at what moment a piece of country becomes a suburb. But more and more the typical American lives in a metropolitan rather than a small town environment.

16. If now America has 250 million people, how many of them are engaged in agriculture and forestry?
 - A. About 25 million.
 - B. More than 25 million

- C. Less than 25 million
 - D. Less than 225 million
17. Which of the following four countries has the smallest proportion of people living in metropolitan areas?
- A. United States
 - B. Germany
 - C. France
 - D. England
18. What's the meaning of the word "metropolitan" in the middle of the passage?
- A. Of a large city with its suburbs
 - B. Of small and large towns
 - C. Of urban areas
 - D. Of rural areas
19. According to the passage, what can we learn about small towns in the United States?
- A. Most small towns become gradually crowded
 - B. Small towns are still similar to each other
 - C. As the traditional picture is changing, towns are different
 - D. Small towns are turning into large cities
20. Why is it hard to say when a piece of country becomes a suburb?
- A. Because they are the same
 - B. Because the rush takes place too quickly
 - C. Because the process is gradual
 - D. Because more and more Americans live in metropolitan areas

Passage 3

If we were asked exactly what we were doing a year ago, we should probably have to say that we could not remember. But if we had kept a book and had written in it an account of what we did each day, we should be able to give an answer to the question.

It is the same in history. Many things have been forgotten because we don't have any written account of them. Sometimes men did keep a record of the most important happenings in their country, but often it was destroyed by fire or in a war. Sometimes there was never any written record at all because the people of that time and place did not know how to write. For example, we know a good deal about the people who lived in China 4,000 years ago, because they could write and leave written records for those who lived after them. But we know almost nothing about the people who lived even 200 years ago in central Africa, because they had not learned to write.

Sometimes, of course, even if the people cannot write, they may know something of the past. They have heard about it from older people, and often songs and dances and stories have been made about the most important happenings, and these have been sung and acted and told for many generations. For most people are proud to tell what their fathers did in the past. This we may call 'remembered history'. Some of it has now been written down. It is not so exact or so valuable to us as written history is, because words are much more easily changed when used again and again in speech than when copied in writing. But where there are no written records, such spoken stories are often very helpful.

21. Which of the following ideas is not suggested in the passage?
- A. "Remembered history", compared with written history, is less reliable.
 - B. Written records of the past play the most important role in our learning of the human history.
 - C. A written account of our daily activities helps us to be able to answer many questions.
 - D. Where there are no written records, there is no history.
22. We know very little about the central Africa 200 years ago because ____
- A. there was nothing worth being written down at that time
 - B. the people there ignored the importance of keeping a record
 - C. the written records were perhaps destroyed by a fire
 - D. the people there did not know how to write
23. "Remembered history" refers to ____.
- A. history based on a person's imagination
 - B. stories of important happenings passed down from mouth to mouth
 - C. songs and dances about the most important events
 - D. both B and C
24. "Remembered history" is regarded as valuable only when ____.
- A. it is written down
 - B. no written account is available
 - C. it proves to be true
 - D. people are interested in it
25. The passage suggests that we could have learned much more about our past than we do now if the ancient people had ____.
- A. kept a written record of every past event

- B. not burnt their written records in wars
- C. told exact stories of the most important happenings
- D. made more songs and dances

Part III Vocabulary and Structures (25 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are 15 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

31. Jean did not have time to go to concert last night because she was busy ____ for her examination.
 - A. to prepare
 - B. to be prepared
 - C. preparing
 - D. being prepared
32. The computer doesn't work well, so something _____ wrong.
 - A. can have gone
 - B. should have gone
 - C. must have gone
 - D. ought to have gone
33. Although Mary is satisfied with her success, she wonders ____ will happen to her private life.
 - A. how
 - B. who
 - C. what
 - D. that
34. The concert usually takes place at the People's Square, with the audience ____ on the ground.
 - A. seating
 - B. seated
 - C. be seating
 - D. to seat
35. If the whole program ____ beforehand, a great deal of time and money would have been lost.
 - A. was not planned
 - B. were not planned
 - C. would not be planned
 - D. had not been planned
36. Isn't it about the time you ____ to do morning exercises?
 - A. began
 - B. begin
 - C. should begin
 - D. have begun
37. I am very grateful to you for what you've given me and ____ you have done for me.
 - A. which
 - B. that
 - C. all what
 - D. all that
38. It was not until she had arrived home ____ remembered her appointment with the doctor.
 - A. when she
 - B. that she
 - C. and she
 - D. she
39. Determined to ____ as if everything were normal, he responded with a kind of indifference.
 - A. carry on
 - B. account for
 - C. bring up
 - D. get through
40. He ____ to arrange a loan through a finance company.
 - A. tried
 - B. succeeded
 - C. managed
 - D. endeavored
41. Jack is good, kind, hard working and intelligent. ____, I can't speak too highly of him.
 - A. As a result
 - B. In a word
 - C. By the way
 - D. On the contrary
42. I ____ going to the doctor, but I wish I hadn't.
 - A. pick out
 - B. make out
 - C. give off
 - D. put off
43. Young children often can't ____ between TV programs and commercials.
 - A. separate
 - B. distinguish
 - C. compare
 - D. contrast
44. The morning paper ____ a story about demonstrations in New York and Washington D.C.
 - A. carried
 - B. extended
 - C. brought
 - D. took
45. And what we got to ____ is a disgrace.
 - A. come up with
 - B. catch up with
 - C. put up with
 - D. keep up with

Section B

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE answer that best completes the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

You will find that college classes are very different from high school classes. You will have more work and responsibilities without being pushed as much. 46, you will have more freedom—freedom to choose what to study, when to study, or 47 to study. You will need to exercise maximum self-discipline. This is the hardest kind of discipline because it is self-imposed(志愿的), and you have only yourself to 48. The decisions you make 49 your study habits will be a 50 factor in your success, or lack of success in college.

__51__, you will discover that your instructors __52__ the ones you have had previously. They will expect you to __53__ more __53__ in your study habits and time management. Remember that much of your learning takes place outside the classroom. Your instructor will give you additional help outside of class if there is evidence that you are putting maximum effort into the course.

__54__ your abilities and skill mastery, you will need to manage your time effectively in order to succeed in college. A schedule __55__ efficient use of time will enable you to include both work and play. When you get a job, you will soon discover that you do not work only when you wish and as you wish. (221 words)

46. A. On the other hand B. On the one hand
 C. Nevertheless D. Therefore
47. A. if B. whether C. why D. who
48. A. turn to B. answer to C. respond to D. act as
49. A. of B. to C. towards D. concerning
50. A. determining B. demanding C. deciding D. depending
51. A. However B. Nevertheless C. In addition D. Except that
52. A. differ from B. are similar to C. differ in D. are alike
53. A. take...part B. throw... yourself
 C. plunge...yourself D. take... initiative
54. A. In spite of B. Concerning
 C. Regardless of D. On the condition of
55. A. related to B. carried on C. relied on D. based on

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an E-mail to one of your former classmates. You should write at least 80 words, and base your E-mail on the Chinese outline below:

1. 了解对方毕业后的情况。
2. 你的近况。
3. 邀请对方方便时来访。

Keys:

- 1-10 A C A D C A B D C B
 11-25 C D C D B C C A B C D D D B A
 31-45 C C C B D A D B A C B D B A C
 46-55 A B B C A C A D C D

Test 2

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear ten 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 twice. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, you should read the four choice marked A, B, C and D, and decide on the best answers. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. Cooler and drier B. Cooler and rainier
 B. Warmer and drier D. Warmer and rainier
2. A. 8 am to 9 pm B. 5 am to 9 am C. 9 am to 5 pm D. closed
3. A. She received her passport last week.
 B. She plans to stay in South America for a month.
 C. She still hasn't received her passport yet.
 D. She will leave for South America in a week.
4. A. The man has it. B. The woman has it.
 C. It's in the waste paper basket. D. It's in a book.
5. A. \$ 6.00 B. \$ 4.00 C. \$ 3.00 D. \$ 3.50
6. A. Tickets will probably be difficult to buy.
 B. All the available tickets were sold last week.
 C. The tickets will not go on sale until tomorrow.
 D. There are probably many tickets still on sale.
7. A. The weather man is usually accurate in his forecast.
 B. The weather man is usually inaccurate in his forecast.

- C. It will be sunny all day.
 D. It will be raining all day.
8. A. A complaint B. A letter C. A present D. A receipt.
 9. A. At the rail way station B. At the bank
 C. At the check-in counter D. At the hotel
 10. A. Miss black. B. George.
 C. Mr. Thompson. D. Mrs. Thompson.

Section B

Directions: *In this section you will hear a conversation. The conversation will be spoken twice. There are five questions about the conversation. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

11. A. In fourteen days. B. In two week's time.
 C. On June 4th D. On June 14th
12. A. Because she has never been to the beach.
 B. Because she wants to save some money on lodging.
 C. Because it is cooler there in June.
 D. Because she wants to relax there.
13. A. In a hotel by the seaside. B. In a small hotel near the beach.
 C. With her friends. D. In a hotel near the seaside.
14. A. At the beach, too. B. At home.
 C. He has not thought about it yet. D. He is not going to have it.
15. A. Because Mary is going to have a long vacation.
 B. Because Mary has chosen a nice place for the long vacation.
 C. Because the weather in the beach area is good for vacation.
 D. Because Mary is able to find a place to stay at the beach during her vacation.

Section C

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage. The passage will be read twice.*

There are five questions about the passage. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

16. 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.
17. A. A customer B. Two customers
 C. a store manager D. a cashier
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 shoppers 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.

Part II Use of English (10 points)

Directions: *In this part there are 10 incomplete dialogues. For each dialogue there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

21. – Would you like to have dinner with us this evening?

--

- A. OK, but I have to go to a meeting now
 B. No, I can't
 C. Sorry, but this evening I have to go to the airport to meet my parents
 D. I don't know

22. – Hi, is Mary there, please?

--

- A. Hold on. I'll get her B. No, she isn't here
 C. Yes, she lives here D. Yes, what do you want

23. – Please help yourself to the fish.
-- _____
A. Thanks, but I don't like fish B. Sorry, I can't help
C. Well, fish don't suit me D. No, I can't
24. –Hurry up please, or I'll late.
-- _____
A. Sorry sir, but the traffic is thick now B. Well, it's alright, sir
C. How can you say that, sir? D. Oh, we are going the right way
25. –Excuse me, but can you tell me the way to the airport?
-- _____
A. Don't ask that B. Sorry, I'm a stranger here
C. No, I can't say that D. No, you're driving too fast
26. –How about a date to the movies tonight, Jane?
-- _____
A. I don't think so
B. I'm sorry. I have to drive my mother home tonight
C. Never mind
D. Take it easy
27. –Are you ready to order desert, please?
-- _____
A. Yes, please
B. Please don't order it
C. No, don't mention it
D. Yes, I'd like to have some chocolate cake
28. –Did Tom tell you to water the flowers?
-- _____
A. No. And so did I B. No. And neither did I
C. He did. And so I did D. He did. And so do I
29. –Shall we sit up here on the grass or down there near the water?
-- _____
A. I'd rather stay here if you don't mind B. Sorry, I don't like neither
C. Certainly, why not? D. Yes, we like these two places
30. –Would you mind changing seats with me?
-- _____
A. Yes, you can B. Of course, I like to
C. No, I don't mind D. Certainly, please do

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each question there are four choices mark A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

When Mrs. Joseph Groeger died recently in Vienna, Austria, people asked the obvious, "Why did she live to be 107?" Answers were provided by a survey conducted among 148 Viennese men and women who had reached the age of 100. Somewhat surprising was fact that the majority had lived most of their lives in cities. In spite of the city's image as an unhealthy place, city living often provides benefits that country living can lack. One factor seems to be important to be important to the longevity (长寿) of those interviewed.

This factor is exercise. In the cities it is often faster to walk short distances than to wait for a bus. Even taking public transportation often requires some walking. Smaller apartment houses have no elevators (电梯), and so people must climb stairs. City people can usually walk to local supermarkets. Since parking spaces are hard to find, there is often no alternative to walking.

On the other hand, those who live in the country and suburbs do not have to walk every day. In fact, the opposite is often true. To go to school. Work, or almost anywhere else, they must ride in cars.

31. The Vienna survey may help to explain _____.
A. the complaints of people in apartment houses
B. the cause of Mrs. Groeger's death
C. the longevity of people like Mrs. Groeger
D. the image of cities in general
32. The purpose of the second paragraph is to list some _____ .
A. benefits of walking
B. occasions for walking in city life
C. comments made by city people

- D. problems of city living
33. To reach the third floor of a building, it would probably be most healthful _____.
 A. to take the elevator B. to walk up the stairs
 C. to ride in a car D. to find an alternative to walking
34. People who live in the country probably do more driving than walking because _____.
 A. they don't live near business areas
 B. they don't need the exercise
 C. they never have parking problems
 D. they can't afford to take the bus
35. A conclusion that can be drawn from this passage is that _____.
 A. air pollution is not serious
 B. anyone can live to be 107
 C. country people should move to the city
 D. walking is a healthful exercise

Passage 2

For any Englishman, there can never be any discussion as to who is the world's greatest dramatist (剧作家). Only one name can possibly suggest itself to him: that of William Shakespeare. Every Englishman has some knowledge, however slight, of the work of our greatest writer. All of us use words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings that have become part of the common property of the English-speaking people. Most of the time we are probably unaware of the source of the words we used, rather like the old lady who was taken to see a performance of hamlet and complained that it was full of well-known proverbs and quotations.

Shakespeare, more perhaps than any other writer, makes full use of the great resources of the English language. Most of us use about five thousand words in our normal use of English; Shakespeare in his works used about twenty-five thousand.

There is probably no better way for a foreigner to appreciate the richness and variety of the English language than by studying the various ways in which Shakespeare used it. Such a study is well worth the effort (it is not, of course, recommended to beginners) even though some aspects of English usage, and the meaning of many words, have changed since Shakespeare's day.

36. English people _____.
 A. have never discussed who is the world's greatest dramatist
 B. never discuss any issue concerning the world's greatest dramatist
 C. are sure who is the world's greatest dramatist
 D. do not care who is the world's greatest dramatist
37. Every Englishman knows _____.
 A. more or less about Shakespeare
 B. Shakespeare, but only slightly
 C. all Shakespeare's writings
 D. only the name of the greatest English writer
38. Which of the following is true?
 A. We use all the words, phrases and quotations from Shakespeare's writings.
 B. Shakespeare's writings have become the property of those who are learning to speak English.
 C. It is likely to be true that people often do not know the origins of the words they use.
 D. All the words people use are taken from the writings of Shakespeare.
39. What does the word "proverb" mean?
 A. Familiar sayings. B. Shakespeare's plays.
 C. Complaints. D. Actors and actresses.
40. Why is it worthwhile to study the various ways in which Shakespeare used English?
 A. English words have changed a lot since Shakespeare's time.
 B. By doing so one can be fully aware of the richness of the English language.
 C. English words are now being used in the same way as in Shakespeare's time.
 D. Beginners may have difficulty learning some aspects of English usage.

Passage 3

Trees are useful to man in three very important ways: they provide him wood and other products; they give him shade; and they help to prevent drought (干旱) and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, man has not realized that the third of these services is the most important. In his eagerness to draw quick profit from the trees, he has cut them down in large numbers.

Two thousand years ago, a rich and powerful country cut down its trees to build warships, with which to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire but, without its trees, its soil became bare and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the country found itself faced by floods and starvation.

Even where a government realizes the importance of a plentiful supply of trees, it is difficult sometimes to make the people realize this. They cut down the trees but are too careless to plant and look after new trees. So, unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, the forests slowly disappear.

This does not only mean that there will be fewer trees. The results are even more serious: for where there are trees, their roots break the soil up, allowing the rain to sink in, and also bind the soil. This prevents the soil from being washed away. But where there are no trees, the rain carries away the rich topsoil in which crops grow. When all the topsoil is gone, nothing remains but worthless desert.

41. Trees are useful to man mainly in three ways, the most important of which is that they can _____ .
- A. keep him from the hot sunshine
 - B. enable him to build warships
 - C. make him draw quick profit from them
 - D. protect him from droughts and floods
42. It's a great pity that _____ .
- A. man is only interested in building empires
 - B. man is eager to profit from trees
 - C. man hasn't realized the importance of them
 - D. man hasn't found out that he has lost all trees
43. Sooner or later the forests will disappear _____ .
- A. unless a country has a plenty supply of trees
 - B. unless people stop cutting down their trees
 - C. unless all people are taught the importance of planting trees
 - D. unless the government punishes those who cut trees instead of planting them
44. The word "bind" in Paragraph 5 means "_____".
- A. to wash away
 - B. to make wet
 - C. to make stay together
 - D. to improve
45. When there is a heavy rain, trees can help to prevent floods, as they can _____ .
- A. keep rain from falling down to soft ground
 - B. cause the soil to allow rainwater to sink in
 - C. prevent the soil from being washed away
 - D. make the topsoil stick together

Part IV Vocabulary and Structure (25 points)

Section A

Direction: In this section there are 15 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

46. TOEFL is a test for students _____ native language is not English.
- A. that
 - B. of whom
 - C. whose
 - D. which
47. He told me how he had given me shelter and protection without which I _____ of everyone.
- A. would be died
 - B. would die
 - C. would have died
 - D. will die
48. This article deals with the natural phenomenon which _____ most interesting to everyone.
- A. are
 - B. is
 - C. they are
 - D. it is
49. He studied hard in his youth, _____ contributed to his great success in later life.
- A. that
 - B. it
 - C. what
 - D. which
50. The population of many Alaskan cities has _____ doubled in the past three years.
- A. larger than
 - B. as great as
 - C. more than
 - D. as many as
51. He's determined to finish the job _____ long it takes.
- A. no matter
 - B. however
 - C. wherever
 - D. whatever
52. Hardly ever _____ get a good job these days without a good education.
- A. people might
 - B. people can
 - C. do people
 - D. have people
53. Nowhere else in the world _____ more attractive scenery than in Switzerland.
- A. you can find
 - B. is found
 - C. can you find
 - D. has been found
54. Children learn best by studying at their own _____ .
- A. rate
 - B. speed
 - C. pace
 - D. growth
55. The committee is due to _____ its report by the end of this year.
- A. release
 - B. relieve
 - C. relate
 - D. retain
56. She's an only child, but they didn't really _____ her.
- A. hurt
 - B. damage
 - C. spoil
 - D. harm
57. His parents _____ him the opportunity to go to university.
- A. ignored
 - B. neglected
 - C. refused
 - D. denied
58. _____ all our efforts to save the school, the authorities decided to close it.
- A. As for
 - B. Besides
 - C. Except
 - D. Despite
59. For a successful business, friendly and _____ staff are essential.
- A. sufficient
 - B. effective
 - C. efficient
 - D. respective
60. To _____ their new shampoo, they are selling it at half price for a month.

- A. progress B. proceed C. promote D. propose

Section B

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE answer that best completes the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

He has been proclaimed “the finest mind alive”, “the greatest genius of the late 20th century”, and “Einstein’s heir(继承人)”. Known to millions, 61, for his book A brief History of Time(《时间简史》), Stephen Hawking is a star scientist in more ways than one. His gift 62 revealing the mysteries of the universe in a style that non-scientists can enjoy 63

Hawking an instant celebrity (名人) and his book a bestseller in both Britain and America. It has 64 in the Guinness Book of Records for spending 184 weeks in The Sunday Times “top-ten” lists, and has sold more than five million copies worldwide –virtually unheard-of success for a science book.

How did all this happen? How has a man 65 is almost completely paralysed (瘫痪) and unable to speak 66 through a computer overcome these 67 obstacles and achieved far more than most people never dream of?

Hawking says: “I soon realized that the rest of the world won’t want to know you if you’re bitter or angry. You have to be 68 if you’re to get much sympathy or help.” He goes on: “Nowadays, muscle power is obsolete(无用). What we need 69 mind power – and disabled people are 70 good at that 70 anyone else.” (205 words)

61. A. far and wide B. by far C. far and away D. so far
 62. A. of B. to C. for D. at
 63. A. is made B. has been made C. was made D. made
 64. A. earned a place B. achieved a fame
 C. made a name D. gained reputation
 65. A. whose B. who C. where D. which
 66. A. besides B. despite C. except D. aside from
 67. A. difficult B. incredible C. very D. surprising
 68. A. negative B. positive C. sensitive D. aggressive
 69. A. is B. is to C. are D. are to
 70. A. not so...as B. as...as C. the same...as D. so...than

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an E-mail to one of your former classmates. You should write at least 80 words, and base your E-mail on the Chinese outline below:

1. 告诉对方你最近将出去旅游。
2. 了解对方所在地的旅游景点。
3. 请对方给予帮忙安排。

Keys:

- 1—20 A C A B D A B B C D C D C C D D C D B C
 21—30 C A A A B B D C A C
 31—45 C B B A D C A C A B D C C C B
 46—60 C C B D C B C C A A C D D C C
 61—70 A C D A B C B B A B

Test 3

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear ten 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 twice. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, you should read the four choice marked A, B, C and D, and decide on the best answers. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. Hang on tightly to the telephone.
- B. Find out for himself about the library hours.
- C. Wait while she looks for the books he wants.
- D. Wait while she gets the information.

- 2.A. At the bank. B. At the market.
 C. At the nursery. D. At the hardware store.
- 3.A. Tuesday. B. Last Tuesday.
 C. This Tuesday. D. Next week's Tuesday.
- 4.A. Because she didn't like the color. B. Because it was too small.
 C. Because it was too big. D. Because it was too expensive.
- 5.A. To school. B. Back home.
 C. To the grocery store. D. To her friend's house.
- 6.A. The ride will take all day. B. The warm weather is constant.
 C. She knows her way around the harbor. D. She would like to come along.
- 7.A. The weather is pleasant. B. The weather is constant.
 C. The weather is unhealthy. D. The weather is changeable.
- 8.A. He works three days every two weeks.
 B. He has two free days for every three days he works.
 C. He has three free days for every two days he works.
 D. He works three days and two nights every weeks.
- 9.A. She doesn't have a job. B. She doesn't get enough sleep now.
 C. She is already very busy. D. She doesn't have enough money.
- 10.A. China B. Hong Kong C. American D. Canada

Section B

Directions: *In this section you will hear a conversation. The conversation will be spoken twice. There are five questions about the conversation. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Decide on the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

- 11.A. A modern hotel. B. An expensive hotel.
 C. A comfortable hotel. D. A motel.
- 12.A. A passenger. B. A police. C. A waitress D. A driver.
- 13.A. About five minutes. B. About six minutes.
 C. About five or six minutes. D. About ten minutes.
- 14.A. In the afternoon. B. At night C. In the evening D. In the morning.
- 15.A. In a street. B. In a restaurant. C. Near a hotel. D. In a meeting room.

Section C

Directions: *In this section you will hear a passage. The passage will be read twice. There are five questions about the passage. For each question there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the best answer and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

- 16.A. Two or three pens. B. Two pencils.
 C. Two or three pencils D. Two or three ball pens.
- 17.A. There will be only multiple-choice questions.
 B. The exam will have an oral and a written section.
 C. The exam will be both multiple-choice and essay questions.
 D. There will be only essay questions.
- 18.A. It will be easy to understand.
 B. Students will be tested on all the materials discussed in class.
 C. It will cover topics from wide variety discussed in class.
 D. Students must complete all parts of it.
- 19.A. Your textbook and your class notes.
 B. Your midterms as well as the textbook.
 C. Your textbook and your class notes.
 D. Your midterms as well as the textbook and your class notes.
- 20.A. 30% B. 40% C. 50% D. 20%

Part II Use of English (10 points)

Directions: *In this part there are 10 incomplete dialogues. For each dialogue there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the dialogue. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

21. –Oh, sorry to bother you.

--

- A. That's okay B. No, you can't C. That's good D. Oh, I don't know
22. –Good morning, Dr Johnson's office. Can I help you?

- A. Speaking, please
B. I'd like to make an appointment, please
C. Yes, go on.
D. No, you can't.
23. -We are going to have a dancing party tonight. Would you like to join us?
--
A. I'm afraid not. Because I have an appointment with my dentist tonight
B. Of course not. I have no idea
C. No, I can't
D. That's all set
24. -Excuse me. I don't want to interrupt you but...
--
A. Can I help you?
B. Certainly, how dare you
C. It's quite all right
D. Yes, you did
25. -You have lovely children.
--
A. No, no, no. They are not.
B. Oh, no, no.
C. You're talking too much
D. Thanks
26. -Can I help you with your suitcase?
--
A. I have no idea
B. No, no. I can carry it myself
C. That's a good idea
D. Thank you. I can manage myself
27. -Can you come over for dinner with us?
--
A. I'd like to but I have a meeting tonight
B. It doesn't matter
C. No, I don't like
D. Oh, that sounds well
28. -Good night and thanks again.
--
A. You can't say that
B. No, no. It's what I can do.
C. How can you say that
D. Good night
29. -Oh, I'm sorry. But I promise I'll be careful next time.
--
A. It's nothing at all
B. Oh, never mind. It doesn't matter
C. Thank you
D. There are no questions
30. -Could I use your dictionary for a moment?
--
A. It's well
B. It doesn't matter
C. By all means
D. I have no idea

Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions. For each questions there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Dr. Harvey Gates, the noted scientist, might never have discovered the Kamron lizard (蜥蜴) in Blovia, if it had not been for a childhood accident. As a boy, he was determined to become a baseball player, but when he broke his arm in practice at

the age of fourteen and was forced to stay off the playing field for a while, he took notice of the natural world around him and liked what he saw.

After he had recovered from his injury, he caught a squirrel (松鼠) and raised it as a pet. Soon he was bringing home snakes and other creatures from the woods near his school.

In 1962, he entered Blakeford College and majored in biology. By 1966 he had received his Bachelor (学士) of Science degree and two years later at Drysdale University, he received his Doctor of Science degree. It was while he was doing field research for his doctoral studies in South American in 1967 that he discovered and named the Kamron lizard. This animal was different from others of its kind in that it had only four toes on its front feet. In other respects, it was similar to others of the same family. It could change its color and go for long periods without food.

31. Of the four statements, which one best indicates the author's idea?
 - A. Dr. Gates is a scientist who can always attract the public attention to his research.
 - B. Dr. Gates is a very famous scientist, though he wanted to be a sportsman at first.
 - C. Dr. Gates is a scientist who always carries a notebook with him wherever he goes.
 - D. Dr. Gates is very popular for his determination to become a baseball player.
32. In the first paragraph of the passage, the phrase "in practice" means "_____".
 - A. while doing some practical work
 - B. while studying animals
 - C. while making up his mind to become a baseball player
 - D. while playing baseball
33. In the second paragraph, the word "creatures" can best be replaced by "_____".
 - A. people
 - B. things
 - C. animals
 - D. living things
34. It was _____ that Dr. Gates discovered the Kamon lizard.
 - A. after he had graduated from Drydale University
 - B. right after he had finished his study for the doctor's degree
 - C. after he had received his highest degree
 - D. during the time when he was studying for the doctor's degree
35. Which of the following is not mentioned as a feature of the Kamron lizard?
 - A. It possesses four toes on its front feet.
 - B. It can live a long while without eating.
 - C. It may go for weeks without drinking.
 - D. It is capable of changing colors.

Passage 2

I was due to take my driving test at 11:30 am. It was a rainy morning with low clouds and as I approached the driving school at 9:50 am, my heart sank. My driving instructor, Stan, said something, try to drive away my fears, but I was not impressed.

We set off for the test centre with an hour to go. I wanted a run round the test circuit (圈), but we got stuck in a traffic jam, and could only drive no faster than walking.

We arrived at the test centre at 11 am. Stan made me watch a group of six learners emerging from the building with their respective (各自的) examiners. Their instructors were looking out from two windows. We watched them drive off. They must have been feeling very nervous.

Stan took me round the probable test track, pointing out the traps. The weather became even worse. It seemed to make me feel worse too. I had developed a couldn't-care-less mood, and was almost calm. We returned to the test centre in time to see the six unfortunates returning. Their nerves must have been in a terrible state.

I sat in the waiting room until six examiners came in to call out our respective names. Mine showed no emotion as he asked me to go to my car. I showed none either, but the tension began mounting again.

36. On their way to the test center, Stan tried to comfort the author _____.
 - A. but it made the author's heart sink deeper
 - B. but the words produced no effect
 - C. so that the author could drive to the center with no fears
 - D. so that they could prepare for all the traps
37. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 - A. Six learners would be tested at the same time.
 - B. The learners were tested in the presence of their instructors.
 - C. None of the six learners passed the test in the end.
 - D. The instructors were as nervous as the learners.
38. When the author was sitting in the waiting room, he was quite _____.
 - A. upset
 - B. nervous
 - C. frightened
 - D. relaxed
39. When it was his turn to take the test, the author went to his car with _____.
 - A. firm confidence
 - B. mixed emotions
 - C. increased nervousness
 - D. perfect calmness

40. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. the influence of bad weather upon a test taker
B. the feeling of a learner before his driving test
C. the preparations before a driving test
D. an unforgettable day

Passage 3

The resources of the library can be helpful even when we are doing something w\very informal, such as trying to devise a better way to measure attitudes toward music or looking for a better way to teach mathematics. The library can be equally helpful when we are doing something very formal, such as writing a dissertation(学位论文) or preparing an article for publication in a professional journal. In either case, our goal should be to use the library as a useful tool to help us understand and solve our problem.

The following sections of this chapter will describe specific resources available in many libraries. In some cases you may already be aware if a resource and may use it frequently and successfully. In other cases you may be completely unfamiliar with a resource. Your goal should be to become aware of what is available and to know how to use each of these resources to help you solve the problem they are designed to solve.

When educators have a piece of information that they want to share with their colleagues, they often make this information available in professional journals or at professional meetings. It would often be useful to have s\access to such information, and this chapter will describe the special services that enable us to locate such information.

41. The library resources can be helpful when we _____.
A. want to find a better way to measure attitudes toward music
B. are preparing a paper for a professional journal
C. are writing a dissertation
D. all of the above
42. The familiarity of readers with different resources _____.
A. is more or less the same
B. varies slightly
C. differs greatly
D. should not be different
43. The author believes that _____.
A. library resources should be used frequently and completely
B. library resources cannot be made good use of if they are not available to us
C. one is supposed to be aware of the library resources that are usually not available
D. one is supposed to have good knowledge and make good use of resources
44. When educators wish to share some information with their colleagues, they often _____.
A. publish it in a professional journal
B. attend professional meetings
C. get access to it in the library
D. make use of some library services
45. The chapter in question _____.
A. mainly deals with the ways of dissertation writing
B. presents information on publishing papers in professional journals
C. introduces some library services
D. describes some professional meetings

Part IV Vocabulary and Structures (25 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are 15 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

46. Air pollution _____, this city is still a good place to live in.
A. being greatly reduced B. greatly being reduced
C. to greatly reduce D. greatly to reduce
47. Many Americans worry about leisure and hurry from one activity to the next, _____ little time to stop and think.
A. leave B. leaving C. left D. to leave
48. I won't be able to attend the meeting tonight because _____.
A. I must teach a class B. I teach a class
C. I will be teaching a class D. I will have been teaching a class
49. Great changes _____ in our institute in the last few years.

- A. have taken place B. has taken place
C. took place D. had taken place
50. If the building project _____ by the end of this month is delayed, the construction company will be fined.
A. being completed B. is completed
C. to be completed D. completed
51. _____ a teacher in a university, it is necessary to have at least a master's degree.
A. To become B. Become C. One becomes D. On becoming
52. I don't know why she avoids _____ her opinion on the subject.
A. to give B. to be given C. giving D. being given
53. If I had remembered _____ the window, the thief would not have got in.
A. to close B. closing C. to have closed D. having closed
54. Cambridge has announced plans to _____ established a business school _____ the master's degree in business administration.
A. representing B. offering C. presenting D. supplying
55. James plans to _____ offers from other companies before making a decision.
A. explode B. expand C. expose D. explore
56. It would make _____ for the parents to be involved in this discussion.
A. sense B. idea C. meaning D. significance
57. The licence must be clearly _____ in the car windscreen.
A. spread B. displayed C. exposed D. located
58. The donated liver came from the UK, but the hospital is giving no further _____.
A. instance B. character C. items D. details
59. Police are _____ the disappearance of two children.
A. looking out B. looking after C. looking into D. looking on
60. I do not intend to follow that, because we shall have an opportunity to do so on another _____.
A. occasion B. situation C. condition D. environment

Section B

Directions: *There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE answer that best completes the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

When I visited the Netherlands last year, my first impression was that it was all too good to be true: a country where everyone is satisfied! So, 61 that young people everywhere are gifted social critics, I sought out some university students and 62 what issues young people were 63. I was stunned to learn that the main problem students there see is with employment. In a country that's made good work conditions a(n) 64, this came as a real surprise. Even more stunning was the fact that it wasn't unemployment 65 these students were worried about – it was a shortage of highly paid management positions 66 to fresh university graduates. As the students expressed their resentment toward the older generation for “67 all the good jobs” and their bitterness over the thought of struggling to 68 on an entry-level salary, I couldn't help 69 my own early employment experiences. I had graduated with honors from a good school, but my first job was doing door-to-door market research for a salary that just barely allowed me to get by. For some reason I never doubted that I'd ultimately 70 a better job. I simply accepted that a young person who was just starting out would have to struggle a bit at first. (216 words)

61. A. thinking B. to see C. knowing D. found
62. A. inquired after B. inquired of C. inquired into D. inquired
63. A. worrying B. concerned about C. concerned with D. cared about
64. A. priority B. choice C. must D. importance
65. A. which B. whom C. the D. that
66. A. preferred B. limited C. supplied D. available
67. A. taking on B. taking up C. taking over D. taking to
68. A. earn B. make ends meet C. survive with D. live with
69. A. calling back B. memorizing C. looking back on D. recalling on
70. A. end up with B. end with C. end in D. end on

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an E-mail to one of your former classmates. You should write at least 80 words, and base your E-mail on the Chinese outline below:*

1. 了解对方近来的情况。
2. 通知对方同学将在元旦举行聚会。
3. 请对方参加。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/025204232033011222>