

2006年 最新“专转本”

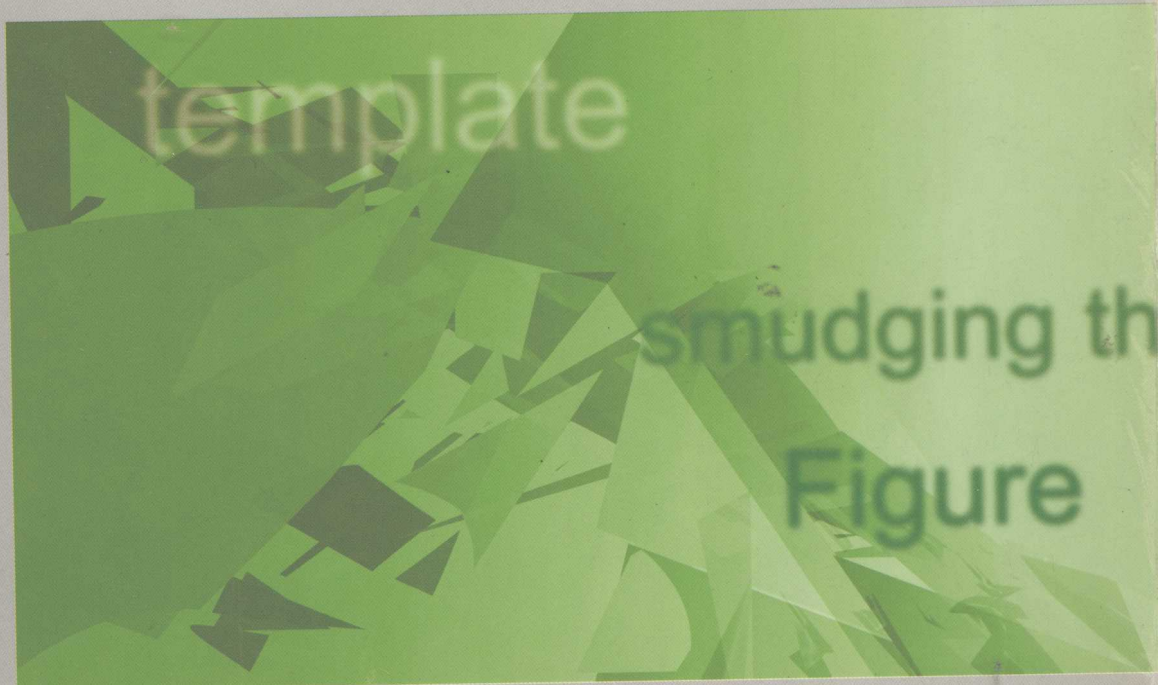
英 语

考前必读及全真 模拟试题精解

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- ★ 名校专家执笔编写
- ★ 重点难点应试技巧
- ★ 历年全真试题详解
- ★ 模拟试题精解精练

陕西师范大学出版社

2006年

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前 言

“专转本”考试是近年来我省为满足部分基础好、能力强、成绩优秀的专科学子得以继续求学深造的一项重要举措。考试实施以来,备受学校、老师和广大专科学子,特别是学生家长们的热情欢迎与高度的关注。为了帮助广大考生有针对性地、高效率地进行复习备考,我们几位多年从事“专转本”考试研究和辅导并颇有成效的老师,根据专科学子英语学习的特点及存在的问题,结合自己的教学经验,参照“专科英语教学基本要求”和本科大学英语教学的相关要求,精心编写了这本 2006 年最新“专转本”英语考试与全真试题精解。

本着“以人为本、学以致用”的精神,考虑到专科学子英语水平的差异,我们在本书的前半部分依照近年我省“专转本”考卷的项目顺序,编写了涵盖“阅读、词汇与语法、短文填空、构词知识及翻译与写作”等 5 个方面的学习教程和一定量的专项训练。旨在通过针对性强、实用性好的系统学习和训练,使同学们能巩固、强化、掌握并灵活运用考试所需的基本知识和技能,在考试中应付自如,考出信心、考出水平、考出自己满意的成绩。

本书后半部分则完全根据近年我省“专转本”试卷的题型、思路 and 风格,针对性地编写了 5 套模拟试卷并附有详解,供考生学习、训练用。最后,我们还提供了包括 2005 年最新考题在内的近 3 年来全省“专转本”考试的全真试卷与参考答案,供考生“实战演练”。

总之,本书指导思想明确、内容精粹、针对性强和实用性强,既可用于非英语专业的考生,也适用英语专业的考生。同时还可供欲参加“专转本”英语考试的人员自学、训练与辅导使用。

本书“阅读理解”由姚军老师编写,“词汇与语法”由张菁、董玉明老师编写,“完型填空”由杨援朝老师编写,构词法由张菁老师编写,“翻译与作文”由余华荣老师编写。

全书统稿、编排与初校由杨援朝、张菁负责。本书在编写过程中曾得到各方面的关注与支持,在此一并表示衷心感谢。

因水平有限加之时间仓促,疏漏之处,在所难免。恳请广大师生批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 12 月 1 日

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第一章 阅读理解

一、“阅读理解”综述

英语阅读能力的重要性在各种语言技能的排列上位居首位,在现行英语考试的试卷构成中,各部分的得分经过加权处理后,阅读部分的得分比重最大。在满分为 100 分的“专转本”试卷中,阅读部分的分值高达 40 分,因此本书在编写过程中,无论对阅读理解的选材还是题目的设计以及模拟试题中答案的详细分析与解答,都倾注了极大的心血。本书前半部分的阅读练习材料含 10 篇精选文章,较好地体现了“专转本”整个阅读理解部分的考试梯度。本书后半部安排了五套模拟试卷。每套试卷均严格按近年全省“专转本”考试的各项要求,选编了难度与试卷相对应的文章,并附有详细的试题解析。

阅读理解试题的目的是测试考生通过阅读获取所需信息的能力,既要求学生能够准确理解文章内容,也要求有一定的阅读速度。阅读理解题主要测试以下几方面的能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 把握与主旨和大意有关的事实和细节;
3. 对所读材料的内容进行一定的判断和推理;
4. 理解某些词和句子的意义及所在上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 领会作者的观点和判断作者的态度。

“专转本”阅读理解试题通常共设 20 题,每题 2 分。考试时间为 35 分钟。考生须在这一时间内阅读 4 篇短文。每篇短文的词汇量约 250—300 词不等。考生须在理解短文的基础上从每题所给的 4 个选项中找出最佳答案。

二、正确高效的阅读方法

1. 略读法

略读是指为获得大意或者总体印象而进行阅读,目的是为了通过浏览全文的标题,各段的首尾句等来了解文章的大意、主题思想和文章的脉络。浏览时必须集中注意力,着眼点放在对文章的整体把握上,不必过分留意一些细节,只要记住某些重要细节在文中的大致位置即可。浏览时,若遇到个别生词或难懂的词语,不要踌躇不前,均应略过。同时,浏览时要留心文章中某些反复出现的词语,名词往往表示概念,动词表示行为、判断等。反复出现的词语往往与文章主题有关。此外,浏览时,还应特别注意文章的首段与尾段以及各段中的首尾句,因为这些地方往往是文章主题句所在地。抓住了这些关键信息就等于抓住了文章的主题。

2. 意群阅读法

词是语句的基本组成单位,意群是语句的基本构成单元。单个词并无多大意义,只有组合起来,在上下文关系中形成特殊的意群,才能获得特殊的、确定的意义。根据这一点,整体阅读的关键就是要把握文章中每个语句的意群。当我们在阅读文章的时候,一定要把目光集中

在意群的中心。目光不应当在每个词上都做停留,而应当放在中心词上,从一个意群中心词到另一个意群中心词,这样的意群整体扫描才是提高阅读速度的关键。

3. 信号词辨认法

文章阅读中,信号词的作用很大,因为那些能够发出信号的词汇,预示着读者将要读到的内容与上下文存在什么样的关系或具有什么逻辑意思。文章的句子不是无序的排列,而是按照一定关系,有目的地组织起来的。注意信号词就能更清楚地理顺该句与上下文的逻辑关系及作者的思路,从而提高阅读理解的效率和准确率。

信号词归纳为以下几种:

(1) 表示递进的信号词,如:after all, also, again, and then, as well as, further more, in addition, in other words, more over, to repeat.

(2) 预示有相同或类似内容的信号词,如:and, also, moreover, further, likewise, in addition, besides, similarly.

(3) 预示有不同或相反内容出现的信号词,如:but, however, on the contrary, to the opposite, otherwise.

(4) 表示因果关系的信号词,如:as, for, because, as a result, consequently, thus, so, therefore, for this reason, so that, thereby.

(5) 表示总结性内容的信号词,如:in short, in a word, in brief, briefly, in conclusion, as a result, to sum up, by and large, to conclude.

(6) 表示先后关系顺序的信号词,如:before, after, another, first, next, then, last, finally, afterwards, later on, since then, eventually.

(7) 表示解释、举例说明关系的信号词,如:for example, for instance, such as, to illustrate, in other words, that is to say, such as, the same as.

(8) 表示目的的信号词,如:in order to, in order that, so that, for the purpose that.

(9) 表示强调的信号词,如:most of all, doubtless, surely, certainly, above all.

4. 猜测词义法

在阅读文章的过程中,考生面临的最大问题是不认识的单词或短语,或者认识的单词在文章中有了新的意义。如果这些词或短语不影响对文章主要内容的理解,考生便可以将它们略过,继续阅读。如果了解这些词语的意思对正确理解文章很重要,考生就必须根据上下文的联系,对它们的意义进行猜测,使之不影响对整篇文章的阅读理解。

猜测词义常见的几种方法:

(1) 利用上下文进一步的叙述猜测词义

例如:He is successful as a businessman because of his dynamic personality. He seems to have unlimited energy. 后句中的 to have unlimited energy (有用不完的劲)是对前句中 dynamic 词义的解释,这样从上下文可猜出该词与另一个词 vigorous 是同义词。

(2) 根据同义或反义关系确定词义

阅读中,应特别注意表示反义的信号词:in contrast, on the other hand, rather than, however, yet, although, while, unlike, but, whereas 和 as opposed to 等。例如:My sister Marie is an optimist, while her boyfriend is one who is always gloomy and expects the

worst to happen. 从 while 可知 optimist 意思是“one who expects the best”,即乐观的。

(3) 利用标点符号

例如: A gorilla always makes me think of the word aloof—not friendly, of distance from others. 破折号后的内容是 aloof 一词“不友好, 冷漠”的释义。

(4) 利用构词法猜测词义

例如: They overestimate the interviewee's ability and asked him many difficult questions. over-在 overestimate 中是前缀, 意思是“过分……”。因此, overestimate 的词义可猜测为“过高估计”。

三、阅读理解测试题型

1. 主旨及大意题。考查考生对文章的中心思想, 作者的写作目的和意图以及对文章主题的理解。如:

The best title for the passage might be _____.

- A. Life in Year 2040
- B. Sensors and Computers
- C. The Development of Science and Technology
- D. Lights and Heaters in the Year 2040

Which of the following is the main idea of the passage?

- A. A modern city is better than an old city.
- B. Tokyo has developed rapidly but it is faced with new problems.
- C. People of all nations helped develop Tokyo.
- D. The government is worried about the problem.

2. 细节题。考查考生对某句或某段落部分细节性信息的理解。如:

_____ brought so many problems to Tokyo today.

- A. The severe earthquake
- B. The foreign occupation after the war
- C. The population explosion between 1945 and 1960
- D. The rapid development of the city after the war

3. 暗示推理题。考查考生根据给出的信息暗示进行综合分析、推理, 然后做出合乎逻辑的推断。如:

The author implies that China's retail enterprises _____.

- A. should continue their old business practices
- B. will have strong rivals
- C. should try to improve their management and scale
- D. should withdraw from this fierce competition

4. 判断题。考查考生理解文章内容细节的能力, 与判断原文所述事实具有直接或间接的关系。如:

Which of the following statements is true?

- A. China will reduce control on its wholesale and retail sectors immediately.
- B. China's retail markets are favored not only by foreign investors but also by

domestic business.

C. Foreign investors couldn't enter China's retail market right now.

D. At present, foreign capital flows to manufacturing industries.

5. 语义或词义题。考查考生推测某个词或短语在句中的特定含义。如:

The word “temptations” in the first paragraph is closest in meaning with _____.

A. interests B. attractions C. benefits D. profits

6. 确定作者的观点、态度和语气题。考查考生对作者在对某一事物进行描述或介绍时,自觉或不自觉地流露出的观点、态度和语气。如:

It seems that the writer _____.

A. is interested in the imaginary life forms.

B. is eager to find a different form of life.

C. is certain of the existence of a new life form.

D. is critical of the imaginative people.

四、解题方法及步骤

在做阅读理解题时,考生可根据以上命题的方式注意以下几点:

1. 把握阅读与做题的速度

速度是很重要的。答题前应先快速阅读短文,了解全文大意、主题及内容的排列顺序。答题时,应找出问题与选择中的几个关键词作为参照,在短文中找出与此题相对应的句子查读,搞清上下文之间的联系,尤其要注意表示转折、结果、递进等关系的引导词在短文中的作用。这样可以提高答题的速度。如果时间有限,可以选择一种较为省时的方式:直接阅读分析问题,再根据问题中的关键词在文章中找出相对应的句子进行对照,判断答案。

例如,解答 When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will _____ 时,可以根据 Lloyd Nickson 在文章中扫描含有这个名字的句子,再将此句对比四种选择,正确答案就比较容易判断出来了。

2. 确定文章的主题句和结论句,抓住与主题相关的细节

做阅读理解题时,应首先分析问题是属于大意题还是细节题。做大意题时要找出文章的主题句和总结句。根据篇章结构模式,文章的主题句和总结句一般在文章的开头或结尾处。所以,在回答大意题时只需参照文章的开头和结尾,一般来说内容过于具体的选择不会是正确答案。而做细节题时,可利用题或选择中的关键提示词在文章中找出相对应的细节性句子与四个选项相对照,之后确定正确答案。

3. 推理题要把握好作者的观点和意图

这类题要求考生体会作者文章中未直接表达的意思,进行推理猜测。有时还需运用自己的知识和某些常识。如果是推理题,则文章中直接正面涉及的内容一般作为干扰项。同时过于绝对的选择项(例如用了 all, any, every 等词)一般也不太可能是正确答案。

According to the author, in 2040, new technologies _____.

A. will turn everything into sensors

B. will free us from the keys we use today

C. will make the locks out of date

D. will eliminate crimes

在该题中,可以首先排除 A 项。因为 everything 这一词显得有些绝对了。现实生活中不可能是真实的。

4. 排除法通常涉及对常识的运用

做题时,可以先运用常识排除太绝对或不可能的选择。但最重要的一点仍然是要在文章中找出与正确选项对应的句子。在此方面,可利用选择中的一些关键词作参照,在文章中找到相对应的内容。如:

Efforts to save the endangered pandas _____.

A. have failed completely

B. have proven highly successful

C. have met with setbacks but brought hope

D. have received no response from the scientists

这篇短文是关于保护中国大熊猫的。本题的问题是“拯救受到危险的大熊猫的努力_____”。根据我们的常识,首先可以排除 A 项(完全失败了)和 D 项(科学家没有反响)。通读全文便可断定 B 是答案。

5. 语义题的重点在于对上下文的理解

对于已学过但其词义并不符合文章的含意或一时记忆不起来的词,可通过上下文来判断此词在文中的“特定含义”。对不认识的词,可以根据前后句的内容或者运用已有的知识和经验来猜测词义,或者根据构词法规则分析词根、前缀或后缀来猜测词义。如:

The word “slump” in the last sentence means _____.

A. depression

B. growth

C. success

D. increase

文章中可作为依据的句子: The wealth of the top 50 on this year's China list jumped 40 per cent, to US \$14 billion, from US \$10 billion last year despite a global economic slump. 本句中前面的动词是 jump,中间的过渡词是 despite,因为 despite 这一过渡词表示前后关系的对比或转折,前后的意思一般正好相反,所以 slump 的意思就是 jump 的反义词,答案为 A。此外也可以考虑排除 B 和 D 项选择,因为他们是同义词。

6. 确定作者的观点、态度和语气主要通过词汇线索

动词、形容词和副词最能表达出作者的情感。此外,某些习惯用语也能传达作者的语气和态度。如: little more than, only 等词语气往往表示作者对某一事物或人物的轻蔑、不重视、随意的态度。

五、阅读理解常见问题

1. 阅读速度慢

如果考生没有掌握意群阅读的方法,一遇到生词便停顿下来。这样一来,阅读速度就慢了下来,也不容易在通篇理解的基础上理解整句、整段或整篇的意思了。还有的考生一看到生词

或不熟悉的短语时,就返回句首甚至段首重读;另外,有的考生喜欢逐词逐句地将文章在大脑中翻译,通过译成母语来帮助自己理解,这些都是阅读速度慢的原因,考生应注意快速阅读文章的要领,文章无须句句必读。

2. 抓不住文章的主要内容

有的考生怕自己在规定时间内不能读完文章,便只采纳查阅法,仅靠查找与做题有关的个别句子来解题,这就无从谈起对文章的全面理解。文章的主旨句通常出现在段首,阅读时要仔细阅读而且一定要读懂。主要内容看懂了,后面的细节题也就迎刃而解了。

3. 不会审题

一些考生审题时角度不对,不理解题的性质,因此答题不得要领。考生应该牢记阅读题有下列五种类型:主旨大意题、细节题、词汇题、推论引申题、作者态度判断题。

所有的问题都经过命题人员的仔细设计,如果审题不当,正确解题就失去了基础;所以确定题型是提高做题正确率的重要环节。

4. 基本语法知识掌握不牢

阅读过程中,大多数考生多对复杂句、长难句的理解能力较差。一看到长一些、结构复杂一些的句子就把握不住句子的句干结构,搞不清句子的含义,见到这样的句子就犯愁,看到一篇章中多几个这样的句子就手忙脚乱,不知道该怎么读文章了。考生如果想真正提高阅读水平,理解复杂、长难句这一难关必须越过。对句子的理解能力不足,阅读效率就无法提高。

5. 过度恐惧生词

考生最害怕在阅读中碰到生词,但在阅读时遇到生僻的单词是不可避免的。如果一见到生词就不知所措,必然会影响到对文章的理解。如果遇到这种情况,可以根据情况用不同的方法来解决。比如,不认识的生词对理解文章的关系不大,就可以跳过去不管它;如果该生词关系到对文章的理解,就要试着从句子中认识的单词中去猜测生词的意思,尽可能地用相关的词义和句子推出该词在句中的作用和词义。

六、阅读理解专项练习

Directions: In this part there are 10 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1 Questions 1—5 are based on the following passage

The fact that blind people can see things using other parts of their eyes may help us to understand our feeling about color. If they can sense color differences, then perhaps, we, too, are affected by color without knowing it.

Salesmen have discovered by experience over a long period of time that sugar sells badly in green wrappings, that blue foods seem not agreeable to the taste and that cosmetics(化妆品) should never be packed in brown. These discoveries have grown into a

whole subject of color psychology. Some of our preferences for color are clearly psychological. Dark blue is the color of night sky and therefore it is connected with calm, while yellow is a day color, connected with energy and encouragement. Experiments have shown that colors, partly because they are connected with psychology, also a direct effect on people's mind. People in bright red surroundings show an increase in breathing speed, heartbeat and blood pressure, red is exciting. Pure blue has exactly the opposite effect, it is a calming color. Being exciting, red was chosen as the signal for danger, but a closer study shows that a bright yellow can produce a more basic state of alarm. So fire engines in some advanced areas are now rushing around in yellow colors.

- The passage tells that salesmen have _____.
 - found out that colors affect sales
 - discovered the relationship between color and psychology
 - trials on blind people
 - developed a special subject of color psychology
- It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - foods sell well in green wrappings
 - blind people cannot sense color differences
 - what color we prefer depends on our state of mind
 - a bright yellow has exactly the opposite effect to red
- If people are surrounded by pure blue, _____.
 - their blood pressure rises
 - they won't easily feel nervous
 - they want to taste blue food
 - they will feel like buying things
- The most effective color in the passage for warning people is _____.
 - red
 - bright yellow
 - dark blue
 - green
- Which of the following do you think is the best title for the passage?
 - Color and Food
 - Color and Sales
 - The Blind and Colors
 - Preferences for Colors

Passage 2 Questions 6—10 are based on the following passage

Imagine going to your doctor with frequent headaches. Your doctor takes a prescription (处方) and writes a word on it, The word is not "aspirin"; it's "Mozart".

The idea isn't far-fetched. Many kinds of music can stir the imagination and produce strong feeling. Scientists have found Mozart's music to be good in its ability to calm listeners.

Many amazing cases have been known using Mozart to help patients. For example, a tiny newly-born baby named Krissy weighed just 15 pounds at birth. Doctors thought she had little chance of survival. Her mother insisted on playing Mozart for Krissy. Krissy survived, but she was very small for her age and slower than the average child. At the age of four she showed an interest in music and her parents gave her violin lessons. To their

astonishment, Krissy was able to play musical pieces from memory that was far beyond the ability of an average four-year-old. Playing music helped her improve in all area of her life.

And there are other stories, officials in Washington State report that new Arrivals from Asia learn English more quickly when they listen to Mozart. Even animals like Mozart. In France, cows listening to Mozart give more milk.

Why Mozart, rather than Bach or the Beatles? Any kind of music can have an effect on some people. But Morart has more balance. It isn't too fast or too slow; it's just right. Don Campbell who wrote a book called "The Mozart Effect", says, "It's like food. A hot spicy meal will affect you differently than a sweet dessert. And though you might love these foods, they aren't good for you to eat every day. You need simple, nutritious food on a steady basis. That's the way Mozart is. It's like nutritionally balanced meal that does good to your body."

6. Scientists find Mozart's music has a special effect on _____.
 - A. stirring people's imagination
 - B. curing certain illnesses
 - C. increasing the growth of a newly-born baby
 - D. calming down its listeners
7. From the third paragraph, we can see that Krissy _____ if she had not listened to Mozart.
 - A. would have died
 - B. would not have been so talented in music
 - C. would have stayed in hospital longer
 - D. would have stopped growth
8. Which of the following is NOT true about the effect of Mozart's music?
 - A. It can help people learn foreign languages more easily.
 - B. It can help people sleep more peacefully.
 - C. It can make cows give more milk.
 - D. It can be used as medicine.
9. The author mentioned Don Campbell and his book _____.
 - A. as a good support to his own idea
 - B. to show the relationship between food and music
 - C. to gibe(嘲笑)some new explanations about Mozart's music
 - D. to ask people to listen to Mozart more
10. Which of the following is correct according to Don Campbell?
 - A. Hot spicy food is not good for you to eat every day.
 - B. A sweet dessert is as good as a hot spicy meal.
 - C. Mozart's music is simple and nutritious.
 - D. You'd better listen to Mozart's music every day.

14. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.
- A. have already been accepted into the adult world
 - B. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
 - C. are not likely to win over the adults
 - D. have a desire to be independent
15. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be
- A. obedient
 - B. responsible
 - C. co-operative
 - D. independent

Passage 4 Questions 16—20 are based on the following passage

How to protect children Web fans from unsuitable materials on line while encouraging them to use the Internet has long been discussed in the U. S. A.

For some parents, the Internet can seem like a jungle, filled with danger for their children. But jungles contain wonders as well as danger and with good guides, some education, and a few precautions (预防措施), the wilds of the Internet can be safely navigated (航行). “Kids have to be on-line. If we tell our kids they can’t have chance to the Internet, we’re cutting them off from their future.” said an expert.

Most kids have started to use search engines. Many of them are great for finding tons of interesting Internet sites, and they can also locate places where you might not want your kids to go. There are search engines designed just for kids. A certain software contains only sites that have been selected as safe. The most popular way to limit chance would be to use what is known as a “content screener (过滤器).” But this can’t be wholly reliable, and the best thing parents can do is to talk to their kids and let them know what is OK or not OK to see or do on the Internet. Another way is that mum or dad is nearby when the child is surfing the Internet.

Four other tips:

—Don’t put the PC in a child’s room but keep it in an area where mum or dad can keep an eye on things. That also makes the Internet more of a family activity.

—Ask your child what he or she has been doing and about any friends they make on-line.

—Tell your child not to give on-line strangers personal information, especially like address and phone number.

—And tell your children never to talk to anyone they meet on-line over the phone, send them anything, accept anything from them or agree to meet with them unless you go along.

16. The passage is mainly about the subject of _____.
- A American children going on-line
 - B. Internet in America
 - C appreciating Internet
 - D. opposing children’s on-line

17. The best way to protect children from improper materials is _____.
A. to install a content screener on the computer
B. to buy some search engines for the children
C. to be nearby when they are surfing the Internet
D. to educate the children and persuade them to tell right from wrong
18. Which of the following is right according to the passage?
A. Surfing the Internet is the best method of educating children.
B. Children's not having chance to the Internet may have effect on their progress.
C. Using a content screener is most reliable for keeping children having chance to the Internet.
D. Searching engines can help children to select materials fit for them.
19. According to the passage, we can infer that _____.
A. softwares fit for children want programming
B. a child who is on-line is in danger
C. Internet is a jungle full of danger
D. Internet contains a lot of harmful sites
20. What does the underlined word "that" probably refer to?
A. The first tip.
B. The PC in the kid's room.
C. Placing the PC within parents' view.
D. Kids' surfing the Internet with their parents nearby.

Passage 5 Questions 21—25 are based on the following passage

Without proper training, dogs will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to train it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "Come here; sit", it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the dog pack by using extreme measures. You can teach your dog its subordinate(从属的) role by teaching it to show obedience to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

21. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to _____.

- A. get worse in modern society B. occur only they go wild
C. be just part of their nature D. present a threat to society
22. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
A. enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
B. make the dog aware of its owner's authority
C. teach the dog to perform tricks
D. teach the dog to serve its owner
23. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
A. an extreme measure in obedience training
B. a good way to teach the dog new tricks
C. the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
D. essential to solve the dog's behavior problems
24. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
A. To show their willingness to obey. B. To show their affection for their masters.
C. To avoid being punished. D. To win leadership of the dog pack.
25. When a dog has received effective obedience training, which of the following is true?
A. Its owner will enjoy a family life.
B. Its owner can give the dog more freedom.
C. Its owner can give the dog more rewards.
D. Its owner will have more confidence in himself.

Passage 6 Questions 26—30 are based on the following passage

We know that many animals do not stay in one place. Birds, fish and other animals move from one place to another at a certain time. They move for different reasons: most of them move to find food more easily, but others move to get away from places that are too crowded.

When cold weather comes, many birds move to warmer places to find food. Some fishes give birth in warm water and move to cold water to feed. The most famous migration is probably the migration of fish, which is called “salmon”. This fish is born in fresh water but it travels many miles to salt water. There it spends its life. When it is old, it returns to its birthplace in fresh water. Then it gives birth and dies there. In northern Europe, there is a kind of mouse. They leave their mountain homes when they become too crowded. They move down to the low land. Sometimes they move all the way to the seaside, and many of them are killed when they fall into the sea.

Recently, scientists have studied the migration of a kind of lobster (龙虾). Every year, when the season of bad weather arrives, the lobsters get into a long line and start to walk across the floor of the ocean. Nobody knows why they do this, and nobody knows where they go.

So, sometimes we know why humans and animals move from one place to another, but at other times we don't. Maybe living things just like to travel.