

大学英语四级考试系列辅导丛书

总主编 郭雪霞

下册

# 英语阅读

## 模拟训练

主 编 关敬英 焦玉琴

主 审 黄立进

PREPOTING



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Yingyu Yuedu Moni Xunlian

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# 前 言

大量研究表明,一门外国语的真正习得,必须以“听”领先,从“读”入手。考虑到目前在大学英语四级考试中“听”和“读”部分的比例已经占到了整个分值的 70%,而近年来各级各类大学逐年扩招,英语实施大班上课。大量训练学生的英语听力和阅读能力,符合学习外语的规律,也符合当前大学英语教学的实际情况。同时,为了配合教育部 2007 年 7 月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》的实施,切实提高大学生自主学习的能力和应试能力,全面提高大学生的四级通过率,我们组织部分一线英语教师编写了大学英语四级考试系列辅导丛书——《英语听力模拟训练》(上册、下册)和《英语阅读模拟训练》(上册、下册)。

本套丛书的编写遵循以下四个原则:

1. 严格按照教育部 2007 年 7 月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》以及历年真题的难度编写。素材的背景知识都在本科生的知识结构之内。

2. 丛书的材料参考国外的报纸、书籍、期刊等,有利于学生平时学习提高与应试的结合。

3. 注重选材的知识性、趣味性、实用性和前瞻性。

4. 丛书选材和章节编排注重自身的系统性和难易梯度。无论是听力还是阅读部分,都遵循从易到难、从浅到深、从简到繁的原则。

本套丛书与市场同类书籍相比较,具有以下特色:

- 听力配有外国一流专家录音的 MP3 光盘,方便大学生反复收听地道英语。
- 选材新颖,具有鲜明的时代感。
- 语言测试训练与能力培养相结合。许多学生在应试时总是抓不到有用的信息,尤其是对于阅读考试中出现的大量信息,更是抓不住要点,致使考试成绩不理想。为此,本书在选题时,非常注重试题的实战性和针对性,使学生在做题的过程中既能锻炼应试能力,又能发现自己语言知识上的漏洞,从而巩固语言知识,提高应试和应用能力。

本册为《英语阅读模拟训练》下册,本册共设有 24 套阅读测试练习,后附近年来的英语四级全真试题及答案,适合大学一年级非英语专业的学生学习、提高英语阅读水平使用。本书对参加四级考试的非英语专业学生具有较高的实用价值,对各类自学者测试和提高自己的英语水平同样具有一定的参考价值。

本书由郭雪霞任总主编,黄立进任主审,吴彩霞、何利民、关敬英、焦玉琴任主编。

焦玉琴、吴彩霞、关敬英和何利民编写快速阅读部分；吴彩霞编写篇章选词部分；关敬英和何利民编写篇章阅读部分。

由于时间仓促，水平有限，书中难免有疏漏和不足之处，恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见，以便日后对本套丛书做出修订，使之更加完善。

编者

2011年3月

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# 第一部分 模拟试题

## Model Test 1

### I. Reading Comprehension ( Skimming and Scanning ) ( 15 minutes )

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

#### Take it Easy to Learn Better

Spare-time learners are usually the best learners. Their rate of learning is helped, of course, by the fact that they want to learn and consequently try to learn. But they are also helped by circumstances—they are forced to take their learning by easy stages.

Edgar Burchell, the janitor(守门人) who became a leading medical scientist and teacher, is an example. He was one of nine children, and he had to leave school and go to work before finishing the grades. At twenty-two he was scrubbing floors twelve hours a day at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary(诊所).

But during his lunch hours he attended staff lectures, carefully pretending he was in the lecture hall for janitor work, but drinking in every word that was said. When his twelve-hour shift was over he remained at the infirmary, watching the internal in the laboratory. "Teach me how to do these things," he said to them, "and I will do them for you." Then, from his small savings, he bought a second-hand anatomy textbook which he studied in his other spare moments.

Picking up his education in this way, Burchell made himself one of the world's authorities on bacteriology and on the anatomy of the head. Surgeons from all over the country consulted this former janitor before performing puzzling head operations. He had never been a medical student, yet he was given one of those rare honorary degrees of Doctor of Science.

Such spare-time learning is especially efficient since there is time for it to soak in between learning periods. When learning complex things, there is an extra advantage in taking breathing spells. When beginning something new, it also speeds up learning to have breathers. Most eager beginners push themselves too long at a time. Such crowded study or practice produces fatigue or boredom which hinders learning.

You can't gain wisdom quickly, but you can gain wisdom steadily by easy stage.

Instead of practicing at the typewriter, a piano, or behind the steering wheel, for two solid hours,

practice only one hour. Then take a breath before doing the second hour of practice or study. You will be fresher when you start the second part. Such spaced practice or study is better for learning than continuous practice of the same total length.

Special practice not only eliminates fatigue and boredom, but also some maturation of the nerve connections which have been exercised seems to take place during the space between practice periods. Whatever the reason, however, distributed practice is better than continuous practice. Long practice periods can be safely used only after one has acquired considerable skill.

The most efficient distribution of practice or study sessions varies with the kind of material being learned. Each person has to find the best distribution of practice that fits him and his task. Follow these two guides in spacing your learning periods:

1. Each practice should be long enough to warm you up and to allow the peak of your present skill to be reached.

2. It should be halted when fatigue, boredom, error, or slowness appear.

Learning is more efficient when it is fun, less efficient when it is drudgery. Practice periods can safely be made longer if the learner is excited about learning. Learning is often more effective in a group, since individual progress then acquires some features of a game or contest. The clever teacher, or expert job trainer, has the knack (a special skill or ability to do something successfully) of arousing the learner's interest to the point of actual excitement. The ambitious individual often lets his ambition provide the excitement.

Keeping score on oneself gives some of this game spirit to the single learner. People usually master a sport such as golf or bowling quickly largely because they naturally keep tabs on how they are doing. Score keeping is easy for some kind of learning, such as typing speed. These scores can be charted week after week to show one's learning curve, or rate of progress in mastering the subject. As for language learning, it may seem more difficult to keep a record, but there are still ways to find an indication of your progress. The expanded vocabulary, as well as the improved reading speed and accuracy, will be a record that can encourage you to get over the boredom.

- |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A][B][C][D] | 2. [A][B][C][D] | 3. [A][B][C][D] | 4. [A][B][C][D] |
| 5. [A][B][C][D] | 6. [A][B][C][D] | 7. [A][B][C][D] |                 |

- One of the advantages that spare-time learners have is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they can better absorb what they are learning  
 B) they are adult learners  
 C) they have no stomach trouble caused by too much learning  
 D) they are prevented by other work from engaging themselves in learning
- Which of the following is NOT true?  
 A) Edgar Burchell had to leave school early to take up work.  
 B) Edgar Burchell never had any education at all.  
 C) Edgar Burchell stayed more than 12 hours a day in the hospital.  
 D) Edgar Burchell went to the lecture hall not to do cleaning.
- Which of the following would best describe Edgar Burchell?  
 A) Very intelligent.



- B) Humble.  
C) Hardworking.  
D) Both A and C.
4. Spare-time learners can learn efficiently because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they have to do their professional work  
B) they are soaked in learning  
C) they are not bored or fatigued  
D) they have intervals for rest
5. It may be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) one should not learn anything for more than two hours at a time  
B) it is generally good to learn for a long period at a time  
C) to practice longer doesn't necessarily interrupt practice  
D) continuous practice is better than interrupted practice
6. All of the following are ways to help create excitement in learning except \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) working in a group  
B) having continuous practice  
C) keeping scores  
D) having ambition
7. A language learner will be encouraged by a record of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) expanded vocabulary  
B) improved reading speed  
C) improvement of reading accuracy  
D) all of the above
8. Part-time learners' rate of learning is helped by their willing to learn and \_\_\_\_\_.  
9. When learning something new or complex it is advisable to \_\_\_\_\_.  
10. How efficient the distribution of practice or study sessions may differ from \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 11 to 20 are based on the following passage.

For many environmentalists, the world seems to be getting worse. They have developed a list of our main fears: natural resources are 11 out; the population is ever growing, leaving less and less to eat; species are becoming 12 in vast numbers, and the planet's air and water are becoming ever more polluted.

But a quick look at the facts shows a different picture. First, energy and other natural resources have become more 13 not less so, since the book "The Limits to Growth" was published in 1972 by a group of scientists. Second, more food is now produced per 14 of the world's population than at

any time in history. Fewer people are 15 . Third, although species are indeed becoming extinct, only about 0.7% of them are expected to disappear in the next 50 years, not 25 ~ 50% , as has so often been 16 . And finally, most forms of environmental pollution either appear to have been 17 , or are transient—associated with the early stages of industrialization and therefore best cured not by restricting economic growth, but by 18 it. One form of pollution—the release of greenhouse gases that causes global warming—does appear to be a phenomenon that is going to extend well into our future, but its total impact is unlikely to 19 a devastating (令人心神不安的) problem. A bigger problem may well turn out to be an inappropriate response to it.

Yet opinion polls suggest that many people nurture the belief that environmental standards are declining and some factors seem to cause this disjunction between 20 and reality.

A) pose	B) exaggerated	C) accelerating	D) extinct
E) exist	F) perception	G) wealthy	H) magnified
I) starving	J) head	K) running	L) predicted
M) abundant	N) conception	O) reducing	

## Section B

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the right answer with a tick.

### Passage One

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologues (自言自语) as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature-and-energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has. You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract (对抗) your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If our energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam (鼓起干劲) and work better at your low point.

Get off to a slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.

21. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he is a lazy person  
B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle  
C) he is not sure when his energy is low  
D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening
22. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?  
A) Unawareness of energy cycles.  
B) Familiar monologues.  
C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.  
D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
23. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) change his energy cycle  
B) overcome his laziness  
C) get up earlier than usual  
D) go to bed earlier
24. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) help to keep your energy for the day's work  
B) help you to control your temper early in the day  
C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work  
D) keep your energy cycle under control all day
25. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A) Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.  
B) Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peaks at different hours of day.  
C) Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle.  
D) Children have energy cycles, too.

## Passage Two

If the salinity(咸度) of ocean waters is analyzed, it is found to vary only slightly from place to place. Nevertheless, some of these small changes are important. There are three basic processes that cause a change in oceanic salinity. One of these is the subtraction of water from the ocean by means of evaporation—conversion of liquid water to water vapor. In this manner, the salinity is increased, since the salts stay behind. If this is carried to the extreme, of course, white crystals of salt would be left behind.

The opposite of evaporation is precipitation(降水), such as rain, by which water is added to the ocean. Here the ocean is being diluted(冲淡) so that the salinity is decreased. This may occur in areas of high rainfall or in coastal regions where rivers flow into the ocean. Thus salinity may be increased by the subtraction of water by evaporation, or decreased by the addition of fresh water by precipitation or runoff.

Normally, in tropical regions where the sun is very strong, the ocean salinity is somewhat higher than it is in other parts of the world where there is not as much evaporation. Similarly, in coastal regions where rivers dilute the sea, salinity is somewhat lower than in other oceanic areas.

A third process by which salinity may be altered is associated with the formation and melting of sea

ice. When seawater is frozen, the dissolved materials are left behind. In this manner, seawater directly beneath freshly formed sea ice has a higher salinity than it did before the ice appeared. Of course, when this ice melts, it will tend to decrease the salinity of the surrounding water.

In the Weddell Sea, off Antarctica, the densest water in the oceans is formed as a result of this freezing process, which increases the salinity of cold water. This heavy water sinks and is found in the deeper portions of the oceans of the world.

26. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- A) The elements of salt.
  - B) The bodies of water of the world.
  - C) The many forms of ocean life.
  - D) The salinity of ocean water.
27. According to the passage, the ocean generally has more salt in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) coastal areas
  - B) tropical areas
  - C) rainy areas
  - D) turbulent areas
28. All of the following are processes that decrease salinity EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) evaporation
  - B) precipitation
  - C) runoff
  - D) melting
29. Why does the author mention the Weddell Sea?
- A) To show that this body of water has salinity variations.
  - B) To compare Antarctic waters with Arctic waters.
  - C) To give an example of increased salinity due to freezing.
  - D) To point out the location of deep waters.
30. What can be inferred about the water near the bottom of oceans?
- A) It is relatively warm.
  - B) Its salinity is relatively high.
  - C) It does not move.
  - D) It evaporates quickly.

# Model Test 2

## I. Reading Comprehension ( Skimming and Scanning ) ( 15 minutes )

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

### Honesty in Business

Some years ago, my husband and I were selling our old Volvo through newspaper ads. The car sat idle for months as we waited for a buyer. Finally, a struggling young couple purchased the car. Being good lawyers, we used a contract form with the words "AS IS" printed in large red letters just above the signature space for the young couple. Those words, a legal term of art, mean that if the transmission and wheels fall from the car as those young buyers drive away, the lack of wheels and functionality are their problems, not ours.

It was the morning after the purchase that the young couple, who had been on their way to work, called to tell us the Volvo was making a frightening noise each time they turned the steering wheel. My husband called me to discuss our rights and theirs. Under the law, we were fully protected. This was their problem, not ours. But it was the compassion born of having once been struggling young married that caused us to call the couple back and instruct them to take the car to our mechanic. We pledged to "make it right." Our legal obligation as sellers was limited because of the right the law affords sellers to enter into an arm's-length transaction and never again be plagued by the complaints of buyers. Yet is any transaction in business truly arm's-length? Aren't we all here together? Will we not all see one another again in the next life? And as we stand face-to-face in our celestial glory, won't it be embarrassing to greet our arm's-length buyers with these words, "I'm really sorry about selling you a car that broke down the next day. But, the law's the law." For what does it profit a man if he gains the world, or saves a few bucks on a Volvo sale, but loses his soul?

### Best Results

In our experience with our young arm's-length buyers, the best of all possible results came our way. The noise had been caused by some loose bolts on the steering column—a result of having the Volvo lie fallow for months. Our mechanic tightened the bolts free of charge, our young couple was delighted and relieved, and my husband and I avoided a sticky situation in the next life.

Those of us who study the qualities of capitalism, business ethics, breaches in business ethics, and the consequences of such breaches have only begun to understand the significance of an underlying system of values in a successful economy. The question on honesty remains a part of our worthiness screening because we have failed to catch the vision of gospel-based business success. "Nice guys finish last" was a phrase coined by bad guys in search of quick fixes. It is the very presence of honesty in business that affords success. Many in business have failed to exercise faith in that principle. Those who have failed to learn this will inevitably fall. The question for business people is not whether we are honest in our business dealings but whether we understand that honesty's presence is our key to

professional success. There are compelling examples in business ethics that point without equivocation to the conclusion that honesty rests at the heart of business success.

### Honesty and the Survivor Managers

Professor Frank Shipper, a management expert at Salisbury State University in Maryland, explored the questions of why some managers had survived the countless corporate down-sizings over the past decade. These were managers who had not suffered a corporate loss of employment while many like them were left unemployed for spans of up to a year.

Professor Shipper found two very important characteristics about these managers. First, this was a diverse group of people that included women and men of various ages, different races, and varying styles of management. Second, both the managers themselves and their employees used one common descriptive adjective: honest.

These managers were honest in all aspects of their work. They gave credit to their employees for ideas taken forward to senior executives and explained to them new rules, new strategies, and policy or procedural changes with candor. The business urban legends of politicking, networking, and climbing the ladder of succession on the backs of others were foreign to these managers. These managers understood not just being honest, but also the gospel principles of kindness and fairness are important. They were successful because of these qualities, not despite them. Their employment security resulted from a simple devotion to basic commandments of honesty.

### Honesty and Reputation

A Japanese proverb offers wisdom for those who would consider cheating another: the reputation of a thousand years is determined by the conduct of one hour. In business, the treatment we extend to others, whether customers, suppliers, or shareholders, comes back to help us or to haunt us.

Nestlé, an international food production firm, made the decision in 1970 to market infant formula in Third-World nations. Nestlé was the first and only infant formula manufacturer to enter these markets. While there was nothing illegal about marketing infant formula in African nations, there was an issue of honesty. In these countries, even in situations where mothers are malnourished, mother's milk remains pediatricians' preferred method of nutrition for several reasons:

- (1) the lack of refrigeration for unused, canned formula;
- (2) the lack of pure water for mixing powdered infant formula;
- (3) the lack of knowledge about the risks of diluting the richer-looking formula to the consistency of mother's milk; and
- (4) the lack of funds for the purchase of formula once the free samples run out and the mother's milk is no longer flowing.

Nonetheless, Nestlé, without the disclosure of these drawbacks, entered Third-World nations and enjoyed great success in marketing formula. However, the presence of the four factors caused infant mortality rates to skyrocket in those countries where the formula was marketed.

- |                 |                 |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A][B][C][D] | 2. [A][B][C][D] | 3. [A][B][C][D] | 4. [A][B][C][D] |
| 5. [A][B][C][D] | 6. [A][B][C][D] | 7. [A][B][C][D] |                 |

1. Why did the author and her husband decide to call the young couple to take the car to the mechanic?  
A) Because the young couple did not know how to drive the car.

- 
- B) Because they felt a little guilty about the transaction.  
C) Because they had the legal responsibility for the car.  
D) Because the young couple asked them to repair the car.
2. What does "struggling" ( Para. 1 ) mean?  
A) experiencing difficulty in career  
B) fighting against enemies  
C) asking for trouble by doing something  
D) getting in trouble
3. What was the cause of the bolt coming loose on the steering column?  
A) Because the car remained idle for too long.  
B) Because the young couple were not good at driving.  
C) Because a wrong bolt was used.  
D) Because a second hand car goes wrong easily.
4. What does "gospel-based business" ( Para. 4 ) mean?  
A) Success achieved by cheating.  
B) Success achieved in business without breaking the Bible's teaching.  
C) Success achieved by following specific rules given in the Bible.  
D) Success achieved in business by studying the qualities of capitalism
5. The phrase "Nice guys finish last" ( Para. 4 ) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) suggests that honest businessmen may achieve success in the end  
B) implies that the one who finishes the last will win the biggest success  
C) was used by some people to persuade themselves when defeated  
D) seemed to be invented by bad guys to seek quick profit
6. Why did some managers survive the down-sizings?  
A) Because they always tried to be honest in their work.  
B) Because they knew how to please their employers.  
C) Because they were good at profit-making strategies.  
D) Because they had developed a good personnel networking.
7. What is the author's attitude toward the Nestlé's case in marketing their product in the 70s' third world?  
A) Critical.  
B) Supportive  
C) Admiring.  
D) Indifferent.
8. The Japanese proverb ( Para. 8 ) suggests that any bad behavior at any time may lead to \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Nestlé's entry into the African market in 1970 was actually a \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The most serious consequence of the misleading advertising of Nestlé about its Infant Formula was \_\_\_\_\_ in these countries.

## II. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 11 to 20 are based on the following passage.

A coeducational(男女合校的) school offers children nothing less than a true version of society in miniature(缩影). Boys and girls are given the 11 to get to know each other, to learn to live together from their earliest years. They are put in a position where they can compare themselves with each other in terms of 12 ability, athletic achievement and many of the extracurricular activities which are part of school life. What a practical 13 it is (to give just a small example) to be able to put on a school play in which the male parts will be taken by boys and the female parts by girls! What nonsense coeducation makes of the argument that boys are cleverer than girls or vice versa. When 14, boys and girls are made to feel that they are a race apart. In a coeducational school, everything falls into its 15 place.

The greatest contribution of coeducation is 16 the healthy attitude to life it encourages. Boys don't grow up believing that women are 17 creatures. Girls don't grow up imagining that men are romantic heroes. Years of living together at school remove illusions of this kind. The awkward stage of adolescence brings into sharp focus some of the physical and 18 problems involved in growing up. These can better be 19 in a coeducational environment. When the time comes for the pupils to leave school, they are fully prepared to 20 society as well-adjusted adults. They have already had years of experience in coping with many of the problems that face men and women.

- |                |               |               |               |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| A) advantage   | B) proper     | C) rewarded   | D) emotional  |
| E) opportunity | F) activity   | G) overcome   | H) academic   |
| I) enter       | J) mysterious | K) eventually | L) segregated |
| M) undoubtedly | N) principle  | O) advocate   |               |

### Section B

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the right answer with a tick.

#### Passage One

Marianne Moore (1887-1972) once said that her writing could be called poetry only because there was no other name for it. Indeed her poems appear to be extremely compressed essays that happen to be printed in jagged lines(锯齿状线条) on the page. Her subjects were varied: animals, laborers, artists, and the craft of poetry. From her general reading came quotations that she found striking or insightful.



She included these in her poems, scrupulously (小心翼翼地) enclosed in quotation marks, and sometimes identified in footnotes. Of this practice, she wrote, "Why so many quotation marks?" I am asked. . . when a thing has been said so well that it could not be said better, why paraphrase it? Hence my writing is, if not a cabinet of fossils, a kind of collection of flies in amber. Close observation and concentration on detail are the methods of her poetry.

Marianne Moore grew up in Kirkwood, Missouri, near St. Louis. After graduation from Bryn Mawr College in 1909, she taught commercial subjects at the Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Later she became a librarian in New York City. During the 1920s she was editor of the *Dial*, an important literary magazine of the period. She lived quietly all her life, mostly in Brooklyn, New York. She spent a lot of time at the Bronx Zoo, fascinated by animals. Her admiration of the Brooklyn Dodgers—before the team moved to Los Angeles—was widely known.

Her first book of poems was published in London in 1921 by a group of friends associated with the Imagist movement. From that time on her poetry has been read with interest by succeeding generations of poets and readers. In 1952 she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for her *Collected Poems*. She wrote that she did not write poetry "for money or fame. To earn a living is needful, but it can be done in routine ways. One writes because one has a burning desire to objectify what it is indispensable to one's happiness to express. . ."

21. What is the passage mainly about?
  - A) The influence of the Imagists on Marianne Moore.
  - B) Essayists and poets of the 1920s.
  - C) The use of quotations in poetry.
  - D) Marianne Moore's life and work.
22. Which of the following can be inferred about Moore's poems?
  - A) They are better known in Europe than the United States.
  - B) They do not use traditional verse forms.
  - C) They were all published in the *Dial*.
  - D) They tend to be abstract.
23. The author mentions all of the following as jobs held by Moore EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) commercial artist
  - B) teacher
  - C) magazine editor
  - D) librarian
24. Where did Moore spend most of her adult life?
  - A) In Kirkwood.
  - B) In Brooklyn.
  - C) In Los Angeles.
  - D) In Carlisle.
25. It can be inferred from the passage that Moore wrote because she \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) wanted to win awards
  - B) was dissatisfied with what others wrote
  - C) felt a need to express herself