

# 大学英语

## 分级测试

2

总主编：刘 宇  
主 审：李民权

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总主编：刘宇

主审：李民权

主编：王怀德

副主编：王英

编者：王怀德

刘岚芳

王英

李卿慧

唐招棣

刘宇

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## 前言

根据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》规定的各项指标和要求,本着丰富学生语言知识,使他们在练习中巩固基础知识、加强语言技能、提高综合运用英语能力这一宗旨,我们归纳总结了大学英语1-4级的知识要点、难点,汇集了各种考试题型,编写整理出了《大学英语分级测试》这套综合测试丛书。

本套书分为1-4册,分别供大学本科一至四学期使用。每册书由15套模拟试题组成。一、二册模拟试题的内容包括:听力训练、阅读理解、词汇与结构练习、完形填空、英汉互译等。通过对这些模拟试题的练习,可以使学生对所学知识熟练掌握、灵活应用。三、四册模拟试题的内容包括:听力训练、阅读理解、词汇与结构练习、完形填空、翻译、写作等。通过对这些模拟试题的练习,可以帮助学生巩固基础知识、提高语言能力。

本套书的主要特色体现在以下几个方面:

实用性强。书中的听力材料贴近大众日常生活,主要从各种广播、会议、演讲、讲座等素材中筛选,真实感强、易于掌握。同时,听力部分配有听力原文,其他部分配有答案详解,具有较强的实用性。

覆盖面广。为了扩大本套书的使用范围,我们收集了现行教材中出现的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》词汇,将其分配到专项训练与模拟试题中,便于学生学习和掌握这些考点词汇,起到事半功倍的作用。

针对性强。参加本套书编写的都是教学一线的骨干教师,有多年丰富的教学经验,非常熟悉教材的内容、重点与难点以及学生的实际情况,从而有针对性地设计学生应掌握的基本知识和技能。

本套书既可作为与大学英语教学同步的测试用书,也可作为大学英语四六级考前强化训练的参考用书,同时也可供学生自学、自测使用。

我们真诚希望本套书对面临大学英语四六级考试的学生和广大英语爱好者有所帮助。

由于编写时间仓促,疏漏之处还望广大同仁批评指正。

编者

2006年4月

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# Test 1

## Listening Comprehension

### Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 sentences. The sentences will be spoken only once. After each sentence, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best option according to the sentence you've heard.

1. A) John had a haircut yesterday.  
B) John always gets his hair cut on Mondays.  
C) John rarely goes to the barber's.  
D) John hardly has his hair cut on Mondays.
2. A) The speaker doesn't have an appointment.  
B) The speaker wants to take the bus.  
C) The speaker has no money to take the bus.  
D) The speaker has no time to take the bus.

# Tests

Directions: In this section, you will hear a short conversation. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer.

1. A) New York always has a lot of snow.  
B) The big department store affects its weather.  
C) One can always expect to complain about New York.  
D) New York is always happy in the spring.
2. A) The speaker was 10 minutes late.  
B) The speaker was 5 minutes late.  
C) The speaker was 15 minutes late.  
D) The speaker was 20 minutes late.
3. A) She didn't take her raincoat.  
B) She took an umbrella with her.  
C) She forgot her raincoat.  
D) She forgot her umbrella.

### Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 30 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer.

4. A) She is too weak to say "I'm tired."  
B) She is very tired.  
C) She is very strong.  
D) She is very happy.
5. A) She is not familiar with the bus.  
B) She has never taken the bus.  
C) She is not familiar with the bus.  
D) She has never taken the bus.

# Test 1

## **Part I** Listening Comprehension

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 5 sentences. The sentences will be spoken only once. After each sentence, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best option according to the sentence you've heard.

1. A) John had his hair cut yesterday.  
B) John always gets his hair cut on Mondays.  
C) John rarely goes to the barber's.  
D) John hardly has his hair cut on Mondays.
2. A) The speaker doesn't have any change.  
B) The speaker wants to take the bus.  
C) The speaker has no enough change for bus fare.  
D) The speaker has enough change for bus fare.
3. A) New York always has perfect weather.  
B) The big population in New York affects its weather.  
C) One can always find something to complain about in New York.  
D) New Yorkers are only happy in the spring.
4. A) The speaker was 15 minutes late.  
C) The speaker was 20 minutes late.
5. A) She brought her raincoat.  
C) She had to attend the concert.
- B) The speaker was 5 minutes late.  
D) The speaker was 10 minutes late.
- B) She didn't take her raincoat.  
D) She took an umbrella with her.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

6. A) She is too weak to say much.  
C) She is very afraid.
- B) She is not familiar with the area.  
D) She has never taken the bus.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 7. A) At a bookstore.                     | B) At a bank.                          |
| C) At a club.                             | D) At a grocery store.                 |
| 8. A) It was really very cold.            | B) It snowed in December.              |
| C) There was snow all winter.             | D) The temperature was below freezing. |
| 9. A) Concert.                            | B) Bank.                               |
| C) Hotel.                                 | D) Restaurant.                         |
| 10. A) The woman shouldn't be so anxious. | B) He's already an hour late.          |
| C) The woman would be interviewed.        | D) He's too nervous to calm down.      |
| 11. A) 1,000 km.                          | B) 2,000 km.                           |
| C) 250 km.                                | D) 500 km.                             |
| 12. A) 5 years.                           | B) 90 years.                           |
| C) 100 years.                             | D) 135 years.                          |
| 13. A) 200.                               | B) 300.                                |
| C) 400.                                   | D) 500.                                |
| 14. A) The woman has the list.            | B) The man has the list.               |
| C) It's in the waste paper basket.        | D) It's in a pocket.                   |
| 15. A) The woman is feeling much worse.   | B) The woman feels nothing at all.     |
| C) The woman felt improved.               | D) The woman is confused.              |

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this part, you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.*

**Questions 16 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 16. A) He had fallen into the river.                 | B) He had swum too far to get back.    |
| C) He caught his foot between two posts.             | D) He was too tired to swim farther.   |
| 17. A) He was swimming in the river.                 | B) He was riding a bike on the bridge. |
| C) He was taking off his clothes.                    | D) He was running down the river.      |
| 18. A) He put on his clothes and ran away.           |  |
| B) He thanked the young man without asking his name. |  |
| C) He asked the young man his name and thanked him.  |  |
| D) He disappeared without saying a word.             |  |
| 19. A) The boy hadn't given his name.                | B) Nobody asked his name.              |
| C) It was his business.                              | D) He didn't want to be praised.       |
| 20. A) He went to the boy's home.                    | B) He went to hospital.                |
| C) He got on his bike and rode away.                 | D) He stayed under the bridge.         |



## **Part II** Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide which is the best option.*

### **Passage 1**

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

The market is a concept. If you are growing tomatoes in your backyard for sale you are producing for the market. You might sell some to your neighbor and some to the manager of the local supermarket. But in either case, you are producing for the market. Your efforts are being directed by the market. If people stop buying tomatoes, you will stop producing them.

If you take care of a sick person to earn money, you are producing for the market. If your father is a steelworker or a truck driver or a doctor or a grocer, he is producing goods or service for the market.

When you spend your income, you are buying things from the market. You may spend money in stores, supermarkets, gas station, and restaurants. Still you are buying from the market. When the local grocer hires you to drive the delivery truck, he is buying your labor in the labor market.

The market may seem to be something abstract. But for each person or business that is making and selling something, it's very real. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do.

21. The best title for the passage would be "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A) Selling and Buying
  - B) What Is the Market?
  - C) Everything You Do Is Producing for the Market
  - D) What the Market Can Do for You?
22. All of the following acts are producing for the market EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) working in a bank
  - B) printing a book
  - C) attending a night school
  - D) growing beans of sale
23. You are buying from the market when you \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) borrow a book from the library
  - B) look after your children
  - C) drive to the seaside for a holiday
  - D) dine at a restaurant

24. The word "real" in the last paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) serious B) true  
C) important D) concrete
25. In what way is the market very real for each person or business that is making and selling something?  
A) It tells you what to produce. B) It tells you how to grow tomatoes.  
C) It provides you with everything you need. D) It helps you save money.

## Passage 2

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Under normal conditions the act of communication requires the presence of at least two persons: one who sends and the other who receives the information. In order to communicate thoughts and feelings, there must be a conventional system of signs and symbols that means the same to the sender and the receiver.

The means of sending information are too numerous and varied for systematic classification; therefore, the analysis must begin with the means of receiving information. Reception of information is achieved by our senses, of which sight, hearing and touch play the most important roles.

Examples of visual communication are gesture and mimicry (模仿). Although both frequently accompany speech, there are systems that rely solely on sight, such as those used by deaf and dumb persons. Another means of communicating visually is by signals of fire, smoke, flags, or flashing lights. Feelings may be simply communicated by touch, such as by handshaking, although a highly-developed system of handshaking has enabled blind, deaf and dumb persons to communicate intelligently. Whistling to someone, applauding in a theatre, and other forms of communication by sound rely upon the ear as a receiver. The most fully-developed form of communication by sound is, of course, the spoken language.

The means of communication mentioned so far have two features in common: they last only a short time, and the persons involved must be relatively close to each other. Therefore, all are restricted in time and space.

26. The author chooses to deal with reception of information first because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a person receives information first and then sends information  
B) there are more means of receiving than of sending information  
C) receiving information is easier than sending information  
D) it is difficult to organize by type the means of sending information
27. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
A) Deaf and dumb persons communicate only by sight.

- B) It is impossible to communicate intelligently by touch alone.  
C) It is best to communicate feelings by touch alone.  
D) Gestures, as a means of communication, are always accompanied by speech.
28. Whistling is specially mentioned as an example of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) communication by hearing  
B) communication by sound  
C) communication by a receiver  
D) a simple system of visual communication
29. Speech is thought of by the author as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a better form of communication than gesture  
B) the best form of communication  
C) the most developed form of communication based on hearing  
D) the only highly developed system of communication
30. The author in the passage intends to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) relate                      B) argue                      C) illustrate                      D) describe

### Passage 3

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

How men first learned to invent words is unknown: in other words, the origin of language is a mystery. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings and actions, so that they could communicate with each other; and that later they agreed upon certain signs, called letters, which could be combined to represent those sounds, and which could be written down. These sounds, whether spoken or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words then lies in their associations — the things they bring up before our minds. Words become filled with meaning for us by experience; and the longer we live, the more certain words recall to us the glad and sad events of our past; and the more we read and learn, the more the number of words that mean something to us increases.

Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express those thoughts in words that appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, a real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words that sing like music, and which by their position and association can move men to tears. We should, therefore, learn to choose our words carefully and use them accurately, or they will make our speech silly and vulgar.

31. The origin of language is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a matter hidden or secret                      B) a question difficult to answer

- C) a problem not yet solved                      D) a legend handed down from the past
32. Men invented certain sounds to express thoughts, actions and things so that they could \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) agree upon certain signs                      B) communicate with each other  
C) write them down                                  D) combine them
33. Which of the following is true?
- A) The real power of words exists in their peculiarity.  
B) The more we read and learn, the more confused we will be.  
C) Words are used to express feelings only.  
D) The more we read and learn, the more learned we are.
34. All of the following statements about a real poet are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) his style is always attractive  
B) he is no more than a master of words  
C) he can convey his ideas in words which sing like music  
D) his poems can move men to tears
35. According to the passage, great writers have the ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) move us to tears                                  B) confuse our feelings  
C) move us to action                                D) comfort us

### **Part III Vocabulary and Structure**

**Directions:** *There are 40 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence.*

36. We need a chairman \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) for whom everyone has confidence                      B) in whom everyone has confidence  
C) who everyone has confidence of                      D) whom everyone has confidence on
37. The manager spoke highly of such \_\_\_\_\_ as loyalty, courage and trustfulness.
- A) virtues                      B) features                      C) properties                      D) characteristics
38. The man in the corner confessed to \_\_\_\_\_ a lie to the manager of the company.
- A) have told                      B) be told                      C) being told                      D) having told
39. The newspaper did not mention the \_\_\_\_\_ of the damage caused by the fire.
- A) range                      B) level                      C) extent                      D) quantity
40. We were struck by the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which teachers' decisions served the interests of the school rather than those of the students.
- A) to                      B) for                      C) in                      D) with
41. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably \_\_\_\_\_ spring.
- A) later                      B) last                      C) latter                      D) late

42. This popular sports car is now being \_\_\_\_\_ at the rate of a thousand a week.  
A) turned down      B) turned out      C) turned up      D) turned on
43. Although he had looked through all the reference material on the subject, he still found it hard to understand this point and her explanation only \_\_\_\_\_ to his confusion.  
A) extended      B) amounted      C) added      D) turned
44. They consider themselves the wisest men \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) on earth      B) in earth      C) on the earth      D) in the earth
45. There is always one teacher on \_\_\_\_\_ during study hours.  
A) business      B) duty      C) show      D) trial
46. The Italian boy was regarded as a hero \_\_\_\_\_ he gave his life for his country.  
A) according to      B) because of      C) on account of      D) because
47. Jim had no cash \_\_\_\_\_ hand to pay for the gas.  
A) by      B) at      C) in      D) on
48. He wanted us to go on foot, but I \_\_\_\_\_ to that.  
A) occurred      B) objected      C) led      D) referred
49. She arrived at the house \_\_\_\_\_ foot.  
A) on      B) by      C) with      D) at
50. On \_\_\_\_\_ we have a picnic in the country.  
A) sale      B) board      C) occasion      D) end
51. — Did he do it intentionally?  
— Yes, I think he did it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) at purpose      B) for purpose      C) in purpose      D) on purpose
52. He reached his conclusion on the \_\_\_\_\_ of experimental data.  
A) basis      B) basic      C) base      D) basement
53. On the \_\_\_\_\_ hand we could stay and help you, but on the \_\_\_\_\_ hand, it might be better if we went to help him instead.  
A) one... other      B) one... another      C) other... others      D) one... others
54. His name was on the \_\_\_\_\_ of my tongue, but I just couldn't remember it.  
A) side      B) point      C) tip      D) ground
55. To understand the situation completely requires more thought than \_\_\_\_\_ thus far.  
A) have given      B) has given      C) has been given      D) have been given
56. She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the Great Wall with me last Sunday.  
A) did go      B) has gone      C) went      D) could have gone
57. The fellow deserves \_\_\_\_\_ for having robbed the bank.  
A) punish      B) being punished      C) to punish      D) to be punished
58. \_\_\_\_\_ from space, our earth, with water \_\_\_\_\_ 70% of its surface, looks like a "blue planet".



- A) Seen... covered                      B) Seen... covering  
C) Seeing... covering                    D) Seeing... covered
59. It was our desire that the rain \_\_\_\_\_ soon.  
A) stopped                      B) had stopped                      C) would stop                      D) stop
60. \_\_\_\_\_ that we couldn't drive home.  
A) The storm was as severe                      B) Such severe the storm was  
C) So severe was the storm                      D) So severe the storm
61. Throughout history, the moon has inspired not only song and dance \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) but prose and poetry as well                      B) together with poetry and prose  
C) but prose also poetry                      D) and also prose and poetry
62. \_\_\_\_\_ as the most outstanding student on his campus made his classmates very happy.  
A) Dick was chosen                      B) Dick has been chosen  
C) What Dick was chosen                      D) Dick's being chosen
63. Regardless of his talent, he is not \_\_\_\_\_ an actor.  
A) quite to                      B) somewhat                      C) adequate                      D) much of
64. The terminal examination is drawing near, and it's high time \_\_\_\_\_ to review my lessons.  
A) I begin                      B) I'll begin                      C) I'd begin                      D) I began
65. Although his experiment was badly conducted, \_\_\_\_\_ of suggestions might discourage him.  
A) a too long list                      B) too long a list                      C) a list too long                      D) a list of too long
66. By the time \_\_\_\_\_, little Mary had decided to become an actress.  
A) was her early teens                      B) in her early teens  
C) her early teens were                      D) she was in her early teens
67. He has told me that he would travel together with me next week \_\_\_\_\_ he is fully occupied.  
A) order of important                      B) if only  
C) provided that                      D) but that
68. All the three broad types of error in writing will be discussed in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) order of important                      B) the order of the important  
C) order of importance                      D) the order of importance
69. If this book is not yours, \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) who else's can it be                      B) whose else's can it be  
C) whose else can it be                      D) who's else can it be
70. Ted \_\_\_\_\_ up in South Africa.  
A) went                      B) grew                      C) held                      D) got

71. The reason why he was absent from the meeting was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) for uninterested B) because of his lack of interest  
C) because he felt disinterested D) that he felt uninterested
72. Generally speaking, the simpler plants appeared on the Earth before those \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have a complicated structure B) are structurally complicated  
C) more complicated in structure D) structure more complicated
73. This table tennis team had hoped \_\_\_\_\_ the game, but some other teams played very well.  
A) that they would win B) they won  
C) themselves to win D) their winning
74. Many of us prefer football games \_\_\_\_\_, even though we know that public television deserves our support.  
A) to watching the programs on the educational TV station  
B) rather than watching the programs on the educational TV station  
C) than the programs on the educational TV station  
D) to programs on the educational TV station
75. Shall I help you hand \_\_\_\_\_ the writing materials to the children?  
A) out B) in C) over D) down

## Part IV Cloze

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and decide which of the choices given below would best fill in each of the blanks.

All over the earth's surface is a layer of air, which extends upwards for many miles. This air 76 the oxygen without which neither plants nor animals 77 live. Its movements, temperature and pressure 78 the weather, and it is a vehicle 79 the clouds of water vapour 80 condense and fall as rain. It forms a blanket which 81 us from the extreme heat of the sun during the day and 82 the extreme cold when the sun has 83.

It is chiefly 84 air that sound travels, so that if there were no air, we should 85 practically nothing.

The atmosphere is held 86 the earth's surface by the gravitational pull of the earth—that is, it has weight. High up it is thin, 87 near the surface it is compressed by the 88 of air above, and is denser. The weight of air pressing 89 each square inch of surface at sea-level is nearly fifteen 90, which means that the total force 91 the skin of an average man is about 30,000 pounds. He is not 92 this because the pressure is equal in all directions and the pressure inside him is equal 93 that without, but should he go up in a balloon to a height at which the outside pressure is 94 he would suffer acutely. It is 95 this reason that the cabins of airplanes are “pressurized”.

- |                     |                |              |                    |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 76. A) forms        | B) contains    | C) consists  | D) fills           |
| 77. A) would        | B) should      | C) could     | D) needed          |
| 78. A) determine    | B) choose      | C) make      | D) create          |
| 79. A) into         | B) near        | C) for       | D) above           |
| 80. A) what         | B) and         | C) but       | D) which           |
| 81. A) protects     | B) proves      | C) controls  | D) helps           |
| 82. A) about        | B) out         | C) off       | D) from            |
| 83. A) sit          | B) set         | C) sat       | D) settled         |
| 84. A) into         | B) up          | C) through   | D) along           |
| 85. A) know         | B) hear        | C) get       | D) observe         |
| 86. A) to           | B) before      | C) near      | D) across          |
| 87. A) for          | B) since       | C) because   | D) but             |
| 88. A) pressure     | B) space       | C) weight    | D) movement        |
| 89. A) in           | B) on          | C) for       | D) around          |
| 90. A) kilometers   | B) ponds       | C) miles     | D) pounds          |
| 91. A) inside       | B) into        | C) of        | D) on              |
| 92. A) aware of     | B) sure of     | C) afraid of | D) delighted about |
| 93. A) at           | B) to          | C) against   | D) after           |
| 94. A) more or less | B) much little | C) much less | D) more than       |
| 95. A) for          | B) to          | C) from      | D) by              |

## **Part V** Translation

### **Section A**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences taken from the above three passages into Chinese.

96. If nobody buys your tomatoes, it won't be long before you get the message. The market is telling you something. It's telling you that you are using energies and resources in doing something the market doesn't want you to do. (*Paragraph 4, Passage 1*)
97. Reception of information is achieved by our senses, of which sight, hearing and touch play the most important roles. (*Paragraph 2, Passage 2*)
98. Although both frequently accompany speech, there are systems that rely solely on sight, such as those used by deaf and dumb persons. (*Paragraph 3, Passage 2*)
99. All we really know is that men, unlike animals, somehow invented certain sounds to express thoughts and feelings and actions, so that they could communicate with each other. (*Paragraph 1, Passage 3*)

100. Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts but also express those thoughts in words that appeal powerfully to our minds and emotions. (*Paragraph 3, Passage 3*)

## Section B

**Directions:** *Translate the following sentences into English.*

101. 要不是我们坐出租车去车站，我们可能就赶不上火车了。
102. 所有积蓄都用完了，他们就开始找工作。
103. 在西湖等风景胜地游览期间，这批游客玩得很开心。
104. 既然没有人自告奋勇，我就指定以下几个人负责这件事情。
105. 如果别人不告诉我，我就不知道这东西是干什么的了。