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总主编：史宝辉 訾纓

大学英语 二级

新题型 水平测试

主编 白雪莲 訾纓



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大学英语

新题型水平测试

(三级)

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前 言

《大学英语新题型水平测试》分为一至四级,旨在帮助学生进行系统的、有针对性的综合练习与考前强化训练,培养良好的学习习惯,提高英语应用能力。

本书每级分为 10 个训练单元,每单元分为两大部分:试卷 A 与试卷 B。试卷 A 以巩固、强化英语语言点和考点为主,分为六部分进行训练:第一部分是 15 个单词的汉译英练习,旨在帮助学生强化记忆重点词语;第二部分是 15 道填空题,用所给词的正确形式完成句子,考点为学生英语学习中的薄弱环节——词型转换;第三部分是 15 道词汇选择题;第四部分是 15 道选词填空题,与四级考试新题型贴近;第五部分是 10 个汉译英句子;第六部分是 10 个英译汉句子。学生在完成试卷 A 的全部练习之后,能对大学英语的学习内容有一系统的梳理,有助于知识点的强化记忆。

试卷 B 参照大学英语四、六级考试题型编写,涵盖考试中已出现和未出现的各种题型,包括写作、快速阅读、听力、仔细阅读、完形填空、翻译、改错和简答题等,目的是帮助学生熟悉考试题型、了解命题思路、掌握答题技巧,为顺利通过四、六级考试奠定基础。

本书所选篇目均是在实际教学中使用筛选而来,长度、难度适中。在保证科学性、知识性和系统性的前提下,又尊重学生的兴趣与爱好。练习形式多样,题型设计合理,具有较强的针对性、渐进性和实用性,在试用期间受到师生的广泛好评。

本书由北京林业大学外语学院院长史宝辉教授和大学英语教学部主任菅纓教授担任总主编,本册主编为白雪莲、菅纓,副主编为娄瑞娟、罗凌志,参加编写的人员有马力、由华、龙莺、朱丽轩、李然、李岩、周莉、梁艳春、龚锐、彭北萍。

编 者

2011 年 8 月

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Practice Test 1

Paper A

Part I Directions: Write down the following 15 words in English according to the Chinese definitions. (15%)

- | | | |
|--------------|------|-------|
| 1. 聊天, 交谈 | v. | _____ |
| 2. 消除 | v. | _____ |
| 3. 超重的 | adj. | _____ |
| 4. 鼓励 | n. | _____ |
| 5. 众多的 | adj. | _____ |
| 6. 合理的 | adj. | _____ |
| 7. 被动的 | adj. | _____ |
| 8. 自尊 | n. | _____ |
| 9. 自发地, 本能地 | adv. | _____ |
| 10. 胆怯的 | adj. | _____ |
| 11. 口音 | n. | _____ |
| 12. 概念 | n. | _____ |
| 13. 不利地, 有害地 | adv. | _____ |
| 14. 对比 | v. | _____ |
| 15. 批评 | n. | _____ |

Part II Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word derived from the one given in brackets. (15%)

16. Despite all your _____ (assure), I still don't believe that you will pay me back.
17. Billy was upset by his parents' constant _____. (criticize)
18. Do you think it's _____ (reason) to expect people to work more than 60 hours a week?
19. They developed a/an _____ (acquaint) over the Internet.
20. Blood _____ (circulation) in the body.
21. I could never have achieved this without the _____ (encourage) of my husband and family.
22. Unemployment can cause feelings of _____ (adequate) and low self-esteem.
23. Old Carter believed that women doctors were _____ (inferiority) to men.
24. If John doesn't improve his work, he may face _____ (dismiss).
25. The weather forecaster's _____ (predict) were generally accurate.
26. I _____ (acquire) a little Japanese while I was in Japan.
27. The sighs of the city never fail to _____ (impression) foreign tourists.
28. We _____ (investigate) various towns before we decided where to buy a house.
29. I'm _____ (inclination) to agree with what you were saying at the meeting.
30. I bought a new suit to wear to job _____ (interviewer).

Part III Directions: Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (15%)

31. Shy people are anxious and _____.
A) self-esteem B) self-worth C) self-acceptance D) self-conscious
32. Tom is a _____ and intelligent young man.
A) sense B) sensible C) sensitive D) senseless
33. His trip to China made a strong _____ on him
A) impress B) impressive C) impression D) impressiveness
34. All the shirts in this shop were _____ to 30 yuan.
A) deduced B) reduced C) seduced D) bargain
35. You should never let your enemies _____ your achievements.
A) oppose B) diminish C) eliminate D) reduce
36. She is an old _____.
A) acquaint B) acquaintance C) acquire D) acquisition
37. Don't _____ on the past—try and be more positive.
A) dwell B) talk C) remember D) say
38. I don't _____ my little brother with energetic sports.
A) talk B) speak C) associate D) mind
39. Unfortunately, this famous star's gambling and drinking habits make him a very _____ person.
A) self-confident B) self-destructive C) self-assurance D) self-conscious
40. She was quite slim in the past, but now she is _____.
A) overweight B) jealousy C) overcome D) slim
41. My boss is always very happy for he's got a very positive _____ on life.
A) outmatch B) outlook C) outdo D) outmode
42. He was _____ to hear the terrible earthquake yesterday.
A) satisfied B) startled C) dumb D) smart
43. After she went abroad, she felt very _____ living in the country.
A) cut down B) cut in C) cut off D) cut out
44. We can never view his conduct in a favorable _____.
A) sense B) way C) manner D) light
45. _____, he was found at last!
A) There B) Here C) Nowhere D) Where

Part IV Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate word in a word bank. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once. (15%)

A) set aside	B) live up to	C) temporary	D) of her choice	E) In general
F) self-esteem	G) cheered up	H) uncomfortable	I) came along	J) run for
K) overcome	L) keep track of	M) dwell on	N) hand in hand	O) is apt to

46. Tom has done very well during the last semester and let's not _____ his past mistakes.
47. Henry practiced his spoken English whenever the chance _____.
48. Try to _____ at least an hour each day for learning new words.
49. Selfishness and unhappiness often go _____.
50. He finally failed to _____ his parents' expectations.
51. He _____ lose his temper in difficult situations.
52. He did not want to _____ President in that year.

53. It's difficult to _____ all the new ideas and developments in education.
54. I _____ at the good news.
55. _____, children are healthier and better educated than ever before.
56. He succeeded in his efforts to _____ his fatal weakness.
57. I'm living with my parents, but it's only _____.
58. The program is designed to help children from broken families build their _____.
59. She finally bought the dress _____.
60. Bob was very _____ at the party yesterday.

Part V Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English (20%)*

61. 最终他也没能努力克服自己的致命弱点。

62. 别让他贬低你的成就。

63. 这种食物对你的健康有些好处。

64. 他每次回家总是情绪不佳。

65. 那位女孩心地善良,有广泛的交际圈。

66. 我实在不想就这一主题展开长篇大论。

67. 他的汉语说得不标准,有很重的口音。

68. 他的行为举止辜负了他们的期望。

69. 爱丽丝对自己的相貌很有自知之明。

70. 那场有关文明的讲座给学生们留下了深刻的印象。

Part VI Directions: *Translate the following sentences into Chinese. (20%)*

71. The thief was described as tall and dark, and aged about 20.

72. They, that is to say, your parents will come to our university this afternoon.

73. She gives the impression that she is always very busy.

74. The main character of this novel dwells in the remote mountainous area.

75. Your son is probably associating with some criminals.

76. Would you please describe your self-concept for us?

77. Please attach a recent photograph to your application form.

78. Students should confront different kinds of exams.

79. Try to be fair and don't let your emotion color your judgment

80. There! You've wakened my grandma!

Paper B

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **How to Improve My Personality**. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 描述我的性格
2. 如何克服性格中的缺陷完善自己

How to Improve My Personality

Part II 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 on Answer Sheet 1.

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.

According to psychologists (心理学家), an emotion is aroused when a man or animal views something as either bad or good. When a person feels like running away from something he thinks will hurt him, we call this emotion fear. If the person wants to remove the danger by attacking it, we call the emotion anger. The emotions of joy and love are aroused when we think something can help us. An emotion does not have to be created by something in the outside world. It can be created by a person's thoughts.

Everyone has emotions. Many psychologists believe that infants are born without emotions. They believe children learn emotions just as they learn to read and write. A growing child not only learns his emotions but learns how to act in certain situations because of an emotion.

Psychologists think that there are two types of emotion: positive and negative. Positive emotions include love, liking, joy, delight, and hope. They are aroused by something that appeals to a person. Negative emotions make a person unhappy or dissatisfied. They include anger, fear, despair, sadness, and disgust. In growing up, a person learns to cope with the negative emotions in order to be happy.

Emotions may be weak or strong. Some strong emotions are so unpleasant that a person will try any means to escape from them. In order to feel happy, the person may choose unusual ways to avoid the emotion.

Strong emotions can make it hard to think and to solve problems. They may prevent a person from learning or paying attention to what he is doing. For example, a student taking an examination may be so worried about failing that he cannot think properly. The worry drains

valuable mental energy he needs for the examination.

As we grow up, we should learn to cope with our emotions. For an adult, it is necessary for him to control his emotions. Controlling your emotions doesn't mean ignoring them. It means you recognize them and act on them when you deem it appropriate, not randomly and uncontrollably.

Following are some suggestions for you to control your emotions:

Know your emotions. There are a million different ways you can feel, but scientists have classified human emotions into a few basics that everyone can recognize: joy, acceptance, fear, surprise, sadness, disgust, anger, and anticipation. Jealousy, for example, is a manifestation of fear-fear that you're not "as good" as something else, fear of being abandoned because you're not "perfect" or "the best".

Recognize that emotions don't just appear mysteriously out of nowhere. Many times, we're at the mercy of our emotions on a subconscious level. By recognizing your emotions on a conscious level, you're better able to control them. It's also good to recognize an emotion from the moment it materializes, as opposed to letting it build up and intensify. The last thing you want to do is ignore or repress your feelings, because if you're reading this, you probably know that when you do that, they tend to get worse and erupt later. Ask yourself throughout the day: "How am I feeling right now?"

Notice what was going through your mind when the emotion appeared. Stop and analyze what you were thinking about, until you find what thought was causing that emotion. Your boss may not have made eye contact with you at lunch, for example; and without even being aware of it, the thought may have been in the back of your mind, "He's getting ready to fire me!"

Write down the evidence which supports the thought that produced the emotion. For example, you may have let slip something that you should not have said which angered him, but which it is too late to retract.

Write down the evidence that is against that thought. When you begin to think about it, you might realize that since *nobody* gets along well with this particular boss, he can't afford to actually fire *anyone*, because the department is too short-staffed.

Ask yourself, "What is another way to look at the situation that is more rational and more balanced than the way I was looking at it before?" Taking this new evidence into account, you may conclude that your job is safe, regardless of your boss's petty annoyances, and you're relieved of the emotion that was troubling you. If this doesn't work, however, continue to the next step.

Consider your options. Now that you know what emotion you're dealing with, think of at least two different ways you can respond. Your emotions control you when you assume there's only *one* way to react, but you always have a choice. For example, if someone insults you, and you experience anger, your immediate response might be to insult them back. But no matter what the emotion, there are always at least two alternatives, and you can probably think of more:

- Don't react. Do nothing.
- Do the opposite of what you would normally do. The "turn the other cheek" philosophy would fall under this category.

Make a choice. When deciding what to do, It's important to make sure it's a conscious choice, not a reaction to another, competing emotion. For example, if someone insults you and you do nothing, is it your decision, or is it a response to your fear of confrontation? Here are some good reasons to act upon:

- Principles—Who do you want to be? What are your moral principles? What do you want the outcome of this situation to be? Ultimately, which is the decision you'd be most proud of? This is where religious guidance comes into play for many people.
 - Logic—Which course of action is the most likely to result in the outcome you desire? For example, if you're being confronted with a street fight, and you want to take the pacifist route, you can walk away—but, there's a good chance that burly drunk will be insulted if you turn your back. Maybe it's better to apologize and keep him talking until he calms down. (1016 words)
1. We learn from the passage that an emotion is created by something _____.
A) one thinks bad or good B) one feels in danger
C) one faces in the outside world D) one tries to escape from real life
 2. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
A) Children learn emotions as they grow up.
B) Babies are born with emotions.
C) Emotions fall into two types in general.
D) People can cope with the negative emotions in life.
 3. According to the passage, what may appear in the employee's mind if his boss ignore him _____ at lunch ?
A) The boss is sick today
B) There will be an important meeting immediately.
C) He will be fired unfortunately.
D) The food is not very delicious.
 4. We can safely conclude that a student may fail in an exam if _____.
A) he can not think properly B) he can't pay attention to it
C) he can't pay attention to it D) he is not full of energy
 5. As used in the last sentence, the word drains means _____.
A) stops B) ties C) weakens D) flows gradually
 6. What is the purpose for us to control our emotion?
A) Not to let others understand us
B) To recognize them and act on them
C) To ignore them
D) To be a strong man
 7. Why should we recognize our emotions on a conscious level?
A) Because we should let others know our inner feelings
B) Because we should keep a diary
C) Because we can control it properly
D) Because we can classify them properly
 8. When a person feels _____, he wants to remove the danger by attacking it.
 9. In order to cope with our emotion effectively, we should recognize it _____ instead of letting it build up and intensify.
 10. You show _____ when you fear that you're not "as good" as somebody else

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)



Section A Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question

there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. A) It's not as hard as expected.
B) It's too tough for some students.
C) It's much more difficult than people think.
D) It's believed to be the hardest optional course.
12. A) It's worse than 30 years ago.
B) It remains almost the same as before.
C) There are more extremes in the weather.
D) There has been a significant rise in temperature.
13. A) She read it selectively.
B) She went over it chapter by chapter.
C) She read it slowly.
D) She finished it at a stretch.
14. A) Help the company recruit graduate students.
B) Visit the electronics company next week.
C) Get apart-time job on campus before graduation.
D) Apply for a job in the electronics company.
15. A) The man.
C) Sam's sister.
- B) The woman.
D) Sam.
16. A) The man's.
C) Susan's.
- B) Sidney's.
D) The woman's.
17. A) Changed her professor.
C) Seen the professor.
- B) Changed her mind.
D) Left school.
18. A) The two speakers are at a loss what to do.
B) The man is worried about his future.
C) The two speakers are seniors at college.
D) The woman regrets spending her time idly.

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

19. A) In the classroom.
C) At the airport.
- B) In the playground.
D) In the woman's home.
20. A) Friends.
C) Boss and employee.
- B) Lovers.
D) Cousins.
21. A) Orange juice.
B) Cocktail.
- C) Fried chicken.
D) Apple pie.
22. A) They are soft.
C) They are hot.
- B) They are solid.
D) They are sweet.

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

23. A) History.
B) Geography.
C) Mathematics.
D) Art.
24. A) Logic.
B) Writing.
C) History.
D) Mathematics.
25. A) Adviser.
C) Product designer.
- B) Computer programmer.
D) School teacher.

Section B Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer*

Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

26. 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.
27. A) A book. B) MYM 3,000.
C) A handbag. D) A Christmas card.
28. A) She was questioned by the police.
B) She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
C) She was insulted by the shopper around her.
D) She was body searched by the store manager.
29. 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 MYM 3,000 damages.

Passage Two

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

30. A) The threat of poisonous desert animals and plants.
B) The exhaustion of energy resources.
C) The destruction of energy resources.
D) The spread of the black powder from the fires.
31. A) The underground oil resources have not been affected.
B) Most of the desert animals and plants have managed to survive.
C) The oil lakes soon dried up and stopped evaporating.
D) The underground water resources have not of oil wells.
32. A) To restore the normal production of the oil wells.
B) To estimate the losses caused by the fire.
C) To remove the oil left in the desert.
D) To use the oil left in the oil lakes.

Passage Three

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

33. A) She had sentenced minority rights activists to death.
B) The military had resumed control of the country.
C) Power had been handed over to an elected president.
D) She had negotiated with Commonwealth leaders.
34. A) 54. B) 29. C) 9. D) 95.
35. A) On May 3rd. B) On April 5th.
C) On May 29th. D) On September 21st.

Section C Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check

what you have written.

Ever seen a great champion boxer like Manny Pacquiao? With his speed, ability and power, he has (36) _____ lots of other great boxers of the twenty first century. In between fights, he keeps his training (37) _____ and intensifies it when another fight approaches. Just like a boxer, we, too come face to face with many (38) _____ in the arena of life—problems and difficulties. The bad news is, we don't really know when our (39) _____ with these opponents occur—no posters and promotional TV commercials; no pre-fight Press Conference and (40) _____ in to make sure that we measure up to our opponent; and there is no Pay Per View coverage. (41) _____ is good but training is even better. Back in college, one of my classmates in Political Science did not bring any textbook or notebook in our classes; he just listened and (42) _____ in discussions. What I didn't understand was how he became a magna cum laude! Apparently, he was gifted with a great (43) _____ and analytical skills. In short, he was talented. (44) _____

Malcolm Gladwell, in his book Outliers, said that artist, athletes and anyone who wants to be successful, need 10,000 hours of practice to become really great. With constant practice and training, you hone your body, your mind and your heart and gain the intuition and reflexes of a champion. Same thing is true in life. (45) _____

Even if you encounter some setbacks in your training regime, if you keep at it and persevere, you will soon see results in your life and when problems come, you will be like the champion boxer (46) _____ !

Part IV 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. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

There is evidence that a biological tendency towards shyness may be 47 from our parents; in other words, there may be a 48 component to shyness.

A great many people in the world, no matter what kind of people they are, consider themselves as 49. It is a kind of lacking 50 that can affect people's behavior. Can this shyness be completely 51 or at least 52 a little? The answer is yes if you can be more confident or if you can believe in yourself more. Although shyness has a biological basis, this doesn't mean that we can not change it. It is 53 that even those without an inborn tendency toward extroversion can learn to become more extroverted, just as someone without an inborn skill at art can learn to draw or paint well if he or she possesses the drive and puts forth the effort required to do so.

Biology is not the same as fate. The shy person is not destined to suffer a lifetime of shyness. The shy person must not blame herself for her shyness. Nor will he blame the whole thing on one's upbringing or parents. Instead, he should build his 54 little by little. The shy person didn't choose to be shy, nor is her shyness necessarily a result of something she did or did not do during childhood or while growing up. Shyness is simply a 55 and

somewhat 56 reaction to unfamiliar situations. (224 words)

- | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) reasonable | B) hobby | C) self-esteem | D) genetic | E) dwell |
| F) worrisome | G) inherited | H) converse | I) confidence | J) detrimental |
| K) shy | L) reduced | M) eliminated | N) contrast | O) spontaneous |

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 corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

If women are mercilessly *exploited* (剥削) year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a *wardrobe* (衣柜) packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and *durability* (耐用). They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide. (336 words)

57. Designers and big stores always make money _____.

- A) by mercilessly exploiting women workers in the clothing industry
- B) because they are capable of predicting new fashions
- C) by constantly changing the fashions in women's clothing
- D) because they attach great importance to quality in women's clothing

58. To the writer, the fact that women alter their old-fashioned dresses is seen as _____.

- A) a waste of money
- B) a waste of time
- C) an expression of taste
- D) an expression of creativity

59. The writer would be less critical if fashion designers placed more stress on the _____ of clothing.
- A) cost
 - B) appearance
 - C) comfort
 - D) suitability
60. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE? _____.
- A) New fashions in clothing are created for the commercial exploitation of women
 - B) The constant changes in women's clothing reflect their strength of character
 - C) The fashion industry makes an important contribution to society
 - D) Fashion designs should not be encouraged since they are only welcomed by women
61. By saying "the conclusion to be drawn are obvious" (Para. 4, Line 1—2), the writer means that _____.
- A) women's inconstancy in their choice of clothing is often laughed at
 - B) women are better able to put up with discomfort
 - C) men are also exploited greatly by fashion designers
 - D) men are more reasonable in the matter of fashion

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do—especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert notices this in the job applications that come across his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

Resume (简历) arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate, Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to detail? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward, "To keep from losing the forest for the trees", says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "We must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else".

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time." Says Garfield, "But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary." Knowing where we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky *break* (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow. (271 words)

62. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected _____.
- A) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
 - B) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
 - C) because they failed to give detailed description of their background in their applications
 - D) because they eliminated their names from the applicants' list themselves

63. The word “perfectionists” (Para. 3, Line) refers to those who _____.
 A) demand others to get everything absolutely right
 B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
 C) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
 D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
64. Which of the following is the author’s device to the reader?
 A) Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.
 B) Don’t forget details when drawing pictures.
 C) Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
 D) Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
65. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.
 A) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
 B) failure is the mother of success
 C) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
 D) keeping one’s goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
66. The best title for this passage would be _____.
 A) Don’t Be a Perfectionist
 B) Importance of Adjustments
 C) Details and Major Objectives
 D) Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Broadly speaking people can be 67 as being generally optimistic or 68. Pessimism and optimism are two kinds of 69 which determine the way we interpret the past, the way we experience and view the present, and the way we 70 the future. Optimistic people are noted for their ability to see the good in everything, viewing the world as place full of adventure and opportunity. Pessimistic people, 71, meet life with a sense of futility, viewing the world with a certain level of cynicism and 72. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes miserable.

Optimistic individuals are more likely to 73 the positives from every experience compared to their pessimistic 74. Even in the face of adversity the optimist is able to focus on the grains of 75 that can be taken from nearly every situation.

Optimists are noted to achieve more than the pessimists. This is because optimists tend to 76 in the face of difficulties, while pessimists are more likely to throw in the towel at the first sign of trouble.

In terms of 77 health, optimists experience less stress than pessimists and are less likely to fall into a severe depression even when faced with a 78 event such as the death of a loved one or failure of a marriage. Training clinically depressed patients to think optimistically has been shown to 79 depression better than the application of antidepressant drugs.

In addition to that, optimists are healthier and live longer. A study reported by LiveScience.com showed that the cardio-vascular system of optimists is significantly 80 likely to stay healthier longer when compared with the pessimist’s system. Pessimism in early