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 星火英语
ENGLISH

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英语专业四级考试 全真试卷

上海外国语大学英语系 张亚东 主编

权威答案 详尽解析

正误选项 全解全析
主观题目 得分点评

考点归纳 举一反三
知识梳理 由点及面

2005年5月 ~ 1998年5月

4 级

兴图音像电子出版社

英语专业 四级考试全真试卷

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前 言

2004 年新版《高校英语专业四级考试大纲》规定,高校英语专业四级考试(TEM4)的目的是全面检查已完成英语专业基础阶段课程的学生是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项英语专业技能要求,考核学生综合运用各项基本技能的能力以及对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。由于考查的词汇量在 5,500~6,000 单词左右(略高于大学英语词汇量),整体难度高于大学英语六级考试,这项考试不仅是英语专业学子自我检测英语水平的权威杠杆和获许毕业必需参加的考试,同时也是其他非英语专业学习者证明自己能力的考试选择之一。

2004 年新版考试大纲指出,TEM4 要做较大程度的调整,主要是难度和题型的变化。这就要求考生在复习中清楚理解新的命题趋势,准确把握最新的题型变化,相对熟悉新的考查方向,才能在考试中取得优异成绩。但现在市面上大部分的专业练习材料普遍没有反映出大纲的变化,也不能给考生带来显著的练习效果。

为了帮助考生在复习中把握新的命题趋势,做好充分的考试准备,本书紧扣最新考试大纲,顺应广大读者的要求,整理了 1998~2005 年 8 套四级全真试题以飨读者。TEM4 作为一项全国性的标准参照类考试,难度有一定的延续性,全真考题的效度和信度是不言而喻的。平时的练习资料难以望其项背,所以可称为考生应试的必备工具。考生们之间流传着的“一套全真题赶得上三套模拟题”,“全真阅读可以作精读”都是这个道理。通过真题考生可以清晰地把握命题脉络,感知实战气氛,取得立竿见影的效果。

同时,我们邀请了一批知名高校英语专业的专家教授,在对答案作出权威精当的点评解析、详尽阐述各题型的命题特点、全面讲解涉及的考点难点的同时,对新的命题变化作了认真分析,对新的考试动态进行了合理预测,并总结应试做题规律。从而可以切实有效地帮助考生提高自己的综合水平。词汇与语法等部分一并给出题意译文,考生可以借此加深理解,增强对语句整体的把握。

希望这套我们精心编写的英语专业四级全真试卷,能帮助考生迅速强化实战能力,在考试中取得优异成绩。书中并附有最新 2004 年新版考试大纲总则。

内容虽经反复审读,仍不免有疏漏之处,望广大读者来信来电指正。

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高校英语专业四级考试大纲(2004 年新版)

SYLLABUS FOR TEM 4

总 则

2000 年出版的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》(以下简称《大纲》)规定,高等学校英语专业基础阶段的主要教学任务是“传授英语基础知识,对学生进行全面的、严格的基本技能训练,培养学生实际运用语言的能力、良好的学风和正确的学习方法,为进入高年级打下扎实的专业基础”。(《大纲》,2002:2)

同时,《大纲》指出,“为了帮助各校和有关部门了解执行本教学大纲的情况,教育部委托全国高校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组在第四学期和第八学期分别实施全国英语专业四级和八级统一考试。四级和八级考试着重检查学生的英语语言的综合运用能力。”(《大纲》,2000:14)

根据《大纲》中的上述规定,英语专业四级考试大纲特作如下规定:

一、考试目的

本考试的目的是全面检查已完成英语专业基础阶段课程的学生是否达到了《大纲》所规定的各项英语专业技能要求,考核学生综合运用各项基本技能的能力以及学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

二、考试性质与范围

本考试属于标准参照性教学检查类考试。考试范围包括《大纲》所规定的听、读、写技能以及语法、词汇知识。

三、考试时间、对象与命题

本考试在英语专业第四学期举行,每年一次。考试对象为高校英语专业二年级学生。本考试由教育部高等学校外语专业教学指导委员会英语组组织有关测试专家命题,外语专业教学指导委员会办公室负责考试的实施。

四、考试形式

为了有效地考核学生综合运用各项基本技能的能力,既兼顾考试的科学性、客观性,又考虑到考试的可行性以及基础阶段英语水平评估的特点,本考试采用多种试题形式,以保证考试的效度和信度。

五、考试内容

本考试共有六个部分:听写、听力理解、完型填空、语法与词汇、阅读理解、写作。整个考试需时 130 分钟。

I. 听写(Part I Dictation)

1. 测试要求:

- (a) 能在全面理解内容的基础上逐字逐句写出所听材料。
- (b) 拼写和标点符号正确无误,错误率不超过 8%。
- (c) 考试时间 15 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分为主观试题。所听材料共念四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读,录音语速为每分钟 120

个单词,让学生听懂材料大意。第二、三遍朗读时意群、分句和句子之间留出约 15 秒的空隙,让学生书写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读,让学生检查。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生听力理解能力、拼写熟练程度以及正确运用标点符号的能力。

4. 选材原则:

(a) 题材广泛,体裁多样。

(b) 听写材料难度以不超过《大纲》规定为准。

(c) 听写材料长度约 150 个单词。

II. 听力理解 (Part II Listening Comprehension)

1. 测试要求:

(a) 能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活和社会生活的谈话,以及中等难度(如 TOEFL 中的短文)的听力材料。能理解大意,领会说话者的态度、感情和真实意图。

(b) 能听懂相当于 VOA 正常速度和 BBC 新闻节目的主要内容。

(c) 能辨别各种英语变体(如美国英语、英国英语、澳大利亚英语等)。

(d) 考试时间约 15 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题,分三节:Section A, Section B 和 Section C,共 30 题。

Section A: Conversations

本部分含有若干组对话,每组的 200 个单词。每组对话后有若干道题。本部分共有 10 题。

Section B: Passages

本部分含有若干篇短文,每篇长度约为 200 个单词。每篇后有若干道题。本部分共有 10 题。

Section C: News Broadcast

本部分含有若干段 VOA 或 BBC 新闻,每段新闻后有若干道题。本部分共有 10 题。

本部分每道题后有约 5 秒的间隙,要求学生从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。录音语速为每分钟约 120 个单词,念一遍。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

4. 选材原则:

(a) 对话和短文部分的内容与日常生活和学习活动相关。

(b) VOA 和 BBC 新闻材料为学生所熟悉的一般新闻报道、短评或讲话等。

(c) 听力材料中所出现的词语原则上不超出《大纲》规定的范围。

III. 完型填空 (Part III Cloze)

1. 测试要求:

(a) 能在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上,选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构恢复完整。

(b) 考试时间 15 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题。在一篇约 250 个单词、题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留出 20 个空白。每个空白为一题,每题有四个选项。填空的词涉及语法和词汇。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生的综合语言知识和技能。

IV. 语法与词汇 (Part IV Grammar and Vocabulary)

1. 测试要求:

(a) 掌握并能正确运用《大纲》规定的一至四级语法内容。

(b) 掌握《大纲》规定的基础阶段认知词汇(5,500~6,000),并且能正确、熟练地运用其中的3,000~4,000个单词及其最基本的搭配。

(c) 考试时间15分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题,共30道题,每题有四个选择项。题目中约50%为词汇、词组和短语用法题,其余为语法结构题。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生掌握词汇、短语及基本语法概念的熟练程度。

V. 阅读理解 (Part V Reading Comprehension)

1. 测试要求:

(a) 能读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章和材料。

(b) 能读懂难度相当于美国 *Newsweek* 的国际新闻报道。

(c) 能读懂难度相当于 *Sons and Lovers* 的文学原著。

(d) 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意,了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节;既理解字面意义,又能根据所读材料进行判断和推理;既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

(e) 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。

(f) 考试时间25分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题,由数篇阅读材料组成。阅读材料共长1,800个单词左右。每篇材料后有若干道题。学生应根据所读材料内容,从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。共20题。

3. 测试目的:

本部分测试学生通过阅读获取有关信息的能力,考核学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度。既要求准确性,也要求一定的速度。阅读速度为每分钟120个单词。

4. 选材原则:

(a) 题材广泛,包括社会、科技、文化、经济、日常知识、人物传记等。

(b) 体裁多样,包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、广告、说明书、图表等。

(c) 阅读材料的语言难度中等,关键词汇基本上不超出《大纲》规定的范围。

VI. 写作 (Part VI Writing)

1. 测试要求:

(a) 作文

能根据所给的作文题目、提纲或图表、数据等,写一篇200个单词左右的作文。能做到内容切题、完整,条理清楚,结构严谨,语法正确,语言通顺,表达得体。考试时间35

分钟。

(b) 便条

能根据所给提示写 50 至 60 个单词的便条、通知、请帖等。能做到格式正确,语言得体。
考试时间 10 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分为主观试题,分两节:Section A 和 Section B。

Section A: Composition

本节是命题作文,文章体裁主要属于说明文、议论文或记叙文的范围。

Section B: Note-writing

本节是写便条。

3. 测试目的:

按照《大纲》的要求测试学生书面表达的能力。

答题和计分

作文和听写做在规定的主观题答题卷上。多项选择题的答案写在客观题答题卷上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效,予以作废。

作文及听写用钢笔或圆珠笔书写。答卷内容不要超过装订线,超越部分无效。多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选作废。请用 2B 铅笔。多项选择题只算答对的题数,答错不扣分。多项选择题由计算机读卷。

考试时不得使用词典及其他工具书。

试卷各部分采用记权方式,折算成百分制。以 60 分为及格标准。

试卷的题型、题数、计分、比重和时间列表如下:

| 序号 | 题号 | 各部分名称 | 题型 | 题数 | 计分 | 比重 | 考试时间(分钟) |
|-----|--------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|----------|
| I | | 听写 | 主观题 | 1 | 15 | 15% | 15 |
| II | 1-30 | 听力理解 | | | 30 | 15% | 15 |
| | | A 对话 | 客观题 | 10 | | | |
| | | B 短文 | 客观题 | 10 | | | |
| | | C 新闻 | 客观题 | 10 | | | |
| III | 31-50 | 完型填空 | 客观题 | 20 | 20 | 10% | 15 |
| IV | 51-80 | 语法与词汇 | 客观题 | 30 | 30 | 15% | 15 |
| V | 81-100 | 阅读理解 | 客观题 | 20 | 20 | 20% | 25 |
| VI | | 写作 | | | | | |
| | | A 作文 | 主观题 | 1 | 15 | 15% | 35 |
| | | B 便条 | 主观题 | 1 | 10 | 10% | 10 |
| 合计 | 100 | | | 103 | 140 | 100% | 130 |

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2005)

—GRADE FOUR—

TIME LIMIT: 130 MIN

PART I

DICTATION

(15 MIN)

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

(15 MIN)

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your ANSWER SHEET.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

1. According to the conversation, Mr Johnson is NOT very strong in
A. history. B. geography. C. mathematics. D. art.
2. Mr Johnson thinks that _____ can help him a lot in the job.
A. logic B. writing C. history D. mathematics
3. Mr Johnson would like to work as a(n) _____
A. adviser. B. computer programmer. C. product designer. D. school teacher.

Questions 4 to 7 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

4. What is the main purpose of the research?
A. To make preparations for a new publication.
B. To learn how couples spend their weekends.
C. To know how housework is shared.
D. To investigate what people do at the weekend.

5. What does the man do on Fridays?

A. He goes to exercise classes.

B. He goes sailing.

☒ C. He goes to the cinema.

D. He stays at home.

6. On which day does the couple always go out?

A. Friday.

☒ B. Saturday.

C. Sunday.

D. Any weekday.

7. Which personal detail does the man give?

☒ A. Surname.

B. First name.

C. Address.

D. Age.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the conversation.

8. Parcel Express needs the following details about the sender EXCEPT

A. name.

B. address.

☒ C. receipt.

D. phone number.

9. Parcels must be left open mainly for

A. customs' check.

☒ B. security check.

C. convenience's sake.

D. the company's sake

10. The woman's last inquiry is mainly concerned with

☒ A. the time needed for sending the parcel.

B. the flight time to New York.

C. the parcel destination.

D. parcel collection.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following announcement. At the end of the announcement, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the announcement.

11. Where is the train to Nanjing now standing?

A. At Platform 7.

☒ B. At Platform 8.

C. At Platform 9.

D. At Platform 13.

12. Which train will now leave at 11:35?

A. The train to Jinan.

☒ B. The train to Zhengzhou.

C. The train to Tianjin.

D. The train to Hangzhou.

13. Which train has now been cancelled?

A. The train to Jinan.

B. The train to Zhengzhou.

C. The train to Tianjin.

☒ D. The train to Hangzhou.

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

14. The museum was built in memory of those

A. who died in wars.

☒ B. who worked to help victims.

C. who lost their families in disasters.

D. who fought in wars.

15. Henry Durant put forward the idea because he

A. had once fought in a war in Italy.

☒ B. had been wounded in a war.

C. had assisted in treating the wounded.

D. had seen the casualties and cruelties of war.

16. Which of the following statements about the symbols is INCORRECT?

A. Both are used as the organization's official symbols.

- B. Both are used regardless of religious significance.
- C. The red cross was the organization's original symbol.
- D. The red crescent was later adopted for use in certain regions.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the passage.

17. How should cheerleading be viewed according to the passage?
 - A. It is just a lot of cheering.
 - B. It mainly involves yelling.
 - C. It mainly involves dancing.
 - D. It is competitive in nature.
18. How do the cheerleaders perform their jobs?
 - A. They set fireworks for their team.
 - B. They put on athletic shows.
 - C. They run around the spectators.
 - D. They yell for people to buy drinks.
19. Why do the cheerleaders sometimes suffer physical injuries?
 - A. Because they try dangerous acts to catch people's attention.
 - B. Because they shout and yell so their voice becomes hoarse.
 - C. Because they go to the pyramid and the hills to perform.
 - D. Because they dance too much every day for practice.
20. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
 - A. The first cheerleader was a man named John Campbell.
 - B. Cheerleaders' contests are only held at the state level.
 - C. Before 1930 there were no women cheerleaders.
 - D. The first cheerleading occurred in 1898.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

21. How many of the emigrants died after being thrown into the sea?
 - A. 15 of them.
 - B. 3 of them.
 - C. 100 of them.
 - D. Dozens of them.
22. The illegal emigrants came from
 - A. Italy.
 - B. Africa.
 - C. the Mediterranean region.
 - D. places unknown.

Question 23 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question.

Now, listen to the news.

23. What does the news item mainly report?
 - A. China will send three people into space in a week.
 - B. Three Chinese astronauts will spend a week in space.
 - C. The Shenzhou VI will be launched next year.
 - D. Shenzhou V circled the earth for two days.

Questions 24 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

24. Which of the following has NOT been affected by the wildfires?
A. Houses. B. Land. C. Skies. D. Cars.
25. The fires were thought to have been started
A. purposefully. B. accidentally. C. on the Mexican border. D. in southern California.

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

26. _____ ranks second among leading tourism nations.
A. France B. The United States C. Spain D. Italy
27. It is predicted that by 2020 China will receive _____ visitors.
A. 77 million B. 130 million C. 36.8 million D. 100 million
28. According to a Xinhua report, last year saw a _____ per cent increase in the number of Chinese travelling abroad.
A. 16.6 B. 30 C. 100 D. 37

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions.

Now, listen to the news.

29. What would happen to the Argentine officers?
A. They would be arrested by Spanish authorities. B. They would be tried in an Argentine court.
C. They would be sent to Spain for trial. D. They would be tortured or murdered.
30. What accusation would the Argentine officers face?
A. Violation of human rights. B. Involvement in illegal actions.
C. Planning anti-government activities. D. Being part of the military rule.

PART III

CLOZE

(15 MIN)

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your ANSWER SHEET.

A person's home is as much a reflection of his personality as the clothes he wears, the food he eats and the friends with whom he spends his time. Depending on personality, most have in mind a (n) " (31) _____ home ". But in general,

and especially for the student or new wage earners, there are practical (32) _____ of cash and location on achieving that idea.

Cash (33) _____, in fact, often means that the only way of

31. A. ideal B. perfect
C. imaginary D. satisfactory
32. A. deficiencies B. weaknesses
C. insufficiencies D. limitations
33. A. cut B. shortage
C. lack D. drain

(34) _____ when you leave school is to stay at home for a while until things (35) _____ financially. There are obvious (36) _____ of living at home—personal laundry is usually done (37) _____ along with the family wash; meals are provided and there will be a well-established circle of friends to (38) _____. And there is (39) _____ the responsibility for paying bills, rates, etc.

On the other hand, (40) _____ depends on how a family gets on. Do your parents like your friends? You may love your family—(41) _____ do you like them? Are you prepared to be (42) _____ when your parents ask where you are going in the evening and what time you expect to be back? If you find that you cannot manage a(n) (43) _____, and that you finally have the money to leave, how do you (44) _____ finding somewhere else to live?

If you plan to stay in your home area, the possibilities are (45) _____ well-known to you already. Friends and the local paper are always (46) _____. If you are going to work in a (47) _____ area, again there are the papers—and the accommodation agencies, (48) _____ these should be approached with (49) _____. Agencies are allowed to charge a fee, usually the (50) _____ of the first week's rent, if you take accommodation they have found for you.

34. A. getting over ^{被寸} B. getting in
C. getting back D. getting along ^排
35. A. improve B. enhance
C. develop D. proceed
36. A. concerns B. issues
C. advantages D. problems
37. A. still B. always
C. habitually D. consequently
38. A. call in ^{释义} B. call over
C. call upon D. call out
39. A. always B. rarely ^{偶尔}
C. little D. sometimes
40. A. little B. enough
C. many D. much
41. A. and B. but
C. still D. or
42. A. tolerant B. hostile
C. indifferent D. good-tempered
43. A. agreement B. consensus
C. compromise D. deal
44. A. go about B. go over
C. go in for D. go through
45. A. seldom B. less
C. probably D. certainly
46. A. dependent
B. a good source of information
C. of great value D. reliable
47. A. familiar B. cold
C. humid D. new
48. A. though B. while
C. since D. as
49. A. enthusiasm B. hesitation
C. caution D. concern
50. A. same B. equivalent
C. equal D. similarity

PART IV

GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

(15 MIN)

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A,

B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

51. If you explained the situation to your solicitor, he _____ able to advise you much better than I can.
A. would be B. will have been C. was D. were
52. _____, Mr. Wells is scarcely in sympathy with the working class.
A. Although he is a socialist B. Even if he is a socialist
C. Being a socialist D. Since he is a socialist
53. His remarks were _____ annoy everybody at the meeting.
A. so as to B. such as to C. such to D. as much as to
54. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he _____ until yesterday.
A. will come B. was coming C. had been coming D. came
55. _____ conscious of my moral obligations as a citizen.
A. I was and always will be B. I have to be and always will be
C. Some types of a D. I have been and always will be
56. Because fuel supplies are finite and many people are wasteful, we will have to install _____ solar heating device in our home.
A. some type of B. some types of a
C. some types of a D. some types of
57. I went there in 1984, and that was the only occasion when I _____ the journey in exactly two days.
A. must make B. must have made C. was able to make D. could make
58. I know he failed his last test, but really he's _____ stupid.
A. something but B. anything but C. nothing but D. not but
59. Do you know Tim's brother? He is _____ than Tim.
A. much more sportsman B. more of a sportsman
C. more of sportsman D. more a sportsman
60. That was not the first time he _____ us. I think it's high time we _____ strong actions against him.
A. betrayed... take B. had betrayed... took
C. has betrayed... took D. has betrayed... take
61. What's the chance of _____ a general election this year?
A. there being B. there to be C. there be D. there going to be
62. The meeting was put off because we _____ a meeting without John.
A. objected having B. were objected to having
C. objected to have D. objected to having
63. _____ you _____ further problems with your printer, contact your dealer for advice.
A. If, had B. Have, had C. Should, have D. In case, had
64. He asked me to lend him some money, which I agreed to do, _____ that he paid me back the following week.
A. on occasion B. on purpose C. on condition D. only if
65. Children who stay away from school do _____ for different reasons.
A. them B. / C. it D. theirs
66. —Why are you staring?
—I've never seen _____ tree before.
A. kind of B. that kind of C. such kind D. such
67. There are still many problems ahead of us, but by this time next year we can see light at the end of the _____.
A. battle B. day C. road D. tunnel

68. We realized that he was under great _____, so we took no notice of his bad temper.
 A. excitement B. stress C. crisis D. nervousness
69. The director tried to get the actors to _____ to the next scene by hand signals.
 A. move on B. move off C. move out D. move along
70. His ideas are invariably condemned as _____ by his colleagues.
 A. imaginative B. ingenious C. impractical D. theoretical
71. Thousands of people turned out into the streets to _____ against the local authorities' decision to build a highway across the field.
 A. contradict B. reform C. counter D. protest
72. The majority of nurses are women, but in the higher ranks of the medical profession women are in a _____.
 A. minority B. scarcity C. rarity D. minimum
73. Professor Johnson's retirement _____ from next January.
 A. carries into effect B. takes effect C. has effect D. puts into effect
74. The president explained that the purpose of taxation was to _____ government spending.
 A. finance B. expand C. enlarge D. budget
75. The heat in summer is no less _____ here in this mountain region.
 A. concentrated B. extensive C. intense D. intensive
76. Taking photographs is strictly _____ here, as it may damage the precious cave paintings.
 A. forbidden B. rejected C. excluded D. denied
77. Mr. Brown's condition looks very serious and it is doubtful if he will _____.
 A. pull back B. pull up C. pull through D. pull out
78. Since the early nineties, the trend in most businesses has been toward on-demand, always-available products and services that suit the customer's _____ rather than the company's.
 A. benefit B. availability C. suitability D. convenience
79. The priest made the _____ of the cross when he entered the church.
 A. mark B. signal C. sign D. gesture
80. This spacious room is _____ furnished with just a few articles in it.
 A. lightly B. sparsely C. hardly D. rarely

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

(25 MIN)

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET.

TEXT A

It was 1961 and I was in the fifth grade. My marks in school were miserable and, the thing was, I didn't know enough to really care. My older brother and I lived with Mom in a dingy multi-family house in Detroit. We watched TV every night. The background noise of our lives was gunfire and horses' hoofs from "Wagon Train" or "Cheyenne", and laughter from "I Love Lucy" or "Mister Ed". After supper, we'd sprawl on Mom's bed and stare for hours at the tube.

But one day Mom changed our world forever. She turned off the TV. Our mother had only been able to get through third grade. But she was much brighter and smarter than we boys knew at the time. She had noticed something in the suburban houses she cleaned—books. So she came home one day, snapped off the TV, sat us down and explained that her sons were going to make something of themselves. "You boys are going to read two books every week," she said.

"And you're going to write me a report on what you read."

We moaned and complained about how unfair it was. Besides, we didn't have any books in the house other than Mom's Bible. But she explained that we would go where the books were: "I'll drive you to the library."

So pretty soon there were these two peevish boys sitting in her white 1959 Oldsmobile on their way to Detroit Public Library. I wandered reluctantly among the children's books. I loved animals, so when I saw some books that seemed to be about animals, I started leafing through them.

The first book I read clear through was *Chip the Dam Builder*. It was about beavers. For the first time in my life I was lost in another world. No television program had ever taken me so far away from my surroundings as did this verbal visit to a cold stream in a forest and these animals building a home.

It didn't dawn on me at the time, but the experience was quite different from watching TV. There were images forming in my mind instead of before my eyes. And I could return to them again and again with the flip of a page.

Soon I began to look forward to visiting this hushed sanctuary from my other world. I moved from animals to plants, and then to rocks. Between the covers of all those books were whole worlds, and I was free to go anywhere in them. Along the way a funny thing happened; I started to know things. Teachers started to notice it too. I got to the point where I couldn't wait to get home to my books.

Now my older brother is an engineer and I am chief of pediatric neurosurgery at John Hopkins Children's Center in Baltimore. Sometimes I still can't believe my life's journey, from a failing and indifferent student in a Detroit public school to this position, which takes me all over the world to teach and perform critical surgery.

But I know when the journey began—the day Mom snapped off the TV set and put us in her Oldsmobile for that drive to the library.

81. We can learn from the beginning of the passage that

- A. the author and his brother had done poorly in school.
- B. the author had been very concerned about his school work.
- C. the author had spent much time watching TV after school.
- D. the author had realized how important schooling was.

82. Which of the following is NOT true about the author's family?

- A. He came from a middle-class family.
- B. He came from a single-parent family.
- C. His mother worked as a cleaner.
- D. His mother had received little education.

83. The mother was _____ to make her two sons switch to reading books.

- A. hesitant
- B. unprepared
- C. reluctant
- D. determined

84. How did the two boys feel about going to the library at first?

- A. They were afraid.
- B. They were reluctant.
- C. They were indifferent.
- D. They were eager to go.

85. The author began to love books for the following reasons EXCEPT that

- A. he began to see something in his mind.
- B. he could visualize what he read in his mind.
- C. he could go back to read the books again.
- D. he realized that books offered him new experience.

TEXT B

Predicting the future is always risky. But it's probably safe to say that at least a few historians will one day speak of the 20th century as America's "Disney era". Today, it's certainly difficult to think of any other single thing that represents modern America as powerfully as the company that created Mickey Mouse. Globally, brands like Coca-Cola and McDonald's may be more widely known, but neither concludes 20th-century America in quite the same way as Disney.

The reasons for Disney's success are quite a lot, but ultimately the credit belongs to one person—the man who created the cartoon and built the company from nothing, Walt Disney. Ironically, he could not draw particularly well. But he was a genius in other aspects. In business, his greatest skills were his insight and his management ability. After setting himself up in Hollywood, he single-handedly pioneered the concepts of branding and merchandising—something his company still does brilliantly today.

But what really distinguished Disney was his ability to identify with his audiences. Disney always made sure that his films portrayed the “little boy”. He achieved this by creating characters that reflected the hopes and fears of ordinary people.

Disney's other great virtue was the fact that his company—unlike other big corporations—had a human face. His Hollywood studio—the public heard—operated just like a democracy, where everyone was on first-name terms and had a say in how things should be run. He was also regarded as a great patriot because not only did his cartoons praise America, but, during World War II, his studios made training films for American soldiers.

The reality, of course, was not so perfect. As the public would later learn, Disney's patriotism had an unpleasant side. After a strike by cartoonists in 1941, he agreed to work for the FBI secretly, identifying and spying on colleagues who he suspected were anti-government.

But, apart from his affiliations with the FBI, Disney was more or less the genuine article. A new book, *The Magic Kingdom: Walt Disney and the American Way of Life*, confirms that he was very definitely on the side of ordinary people. In the 30s and 40s he voted for Franklin Roosevelt, believing he was a leader of the workers. Also, Disney was not an apologist for the FBI, as some have suggested. In fact, he was suspicious of large, bureaucratic organizations, as is evidenced in films like *That Darned Cat*.

By the time he died in 1966, Walt Disney was as famous as Thomas Edison and the Wright Brothers. To business people and filmmakers, he was a role model; to the public, he was “Uncle Walt”—the man who had entertained them all their lives, the man who represented all that was good about America.

86. Walt Disney is believed to possess the following abilities EXCEPT

- A. painting. B. creativity. C. management. D. merchandising.

87. According to the passage, what was the pleasant side of Disney's patriotism?

- A. He sided with ordinary Americans in his films.
B. He supported America's war efforts in his own way.
C. He had doubts about large, bureaucratic organizations.
D. He voted for Franklin Roosevelt in the 30s and 40s.

88. In the sixth paragraph the sentence “Disney was more or less the genuine article” means that

- A. Disney was a creative and capable person.
B. Disney once agreed to work for the FBI.
C. Disney ran his company in a democratic way.
D. Disney was sympathetic with ordinary people.

The writer's attitude toward Walt Disney can best be described as

- A. sympathetic. B. objective. C. critical. D. skeptical.

TEXT C

Why do you listen to music? If you should put this question to a number of people, you might receive answers like these: “I like the beat of music,” “I look for attractive tunefulness,” “I am moved by the sound of choral singing,” “I listen to music for many reasons but I could not begin to describe them to you clearly.” Answers to this question would be many and diverse, yet almost no one would reply, “Music means nothing to me.” To most of us, music means something; it evokes some response. We obtain some satisfaction in listening to music.

For many, the enjoyment of music does not remain at a standstill. We feel that we can get more satisfaction from the musical experience. We want to make closer contact with music in order to learn more of its nature; thus we can range more broadly and freely in the areas of musical style, form, and expression. This book explores ways of achieving these objectives. It deals, of course, with the techniques of music, but only in order to show how technique is directed toward expressive aims in music and toward the listener's musical experience. In this way, we may get an idea of the composer's intentions, for indeed, the composer uses every musical device for its power to communicate and for its contribution to the musical experience.

Although everyone hears music differently, there is a common ground from which all musical experiences grow. That source is sound itself. Sound is the raw material of music. It makes up the body and substance of all musical activity. It is the point of departure in the musical experience.

The kinds of sound that can be used for musical purposes are amazingly varied. Throughout the cultures of the world, East and West, a virtually limitless array of sounds has been employed in the service of musical expression. Listen to Oriental theatre music, then to an excerpt from a Wagner work; these two are worlds apart in their qualities of sound as well as in almost every other feature, yet each says something of importance to some listeners. Each can stir a listener and evoke a response in him. All music, whether it is the pulsation of primitive tribal drums or the complex coordination of voices and instruments in an opera, has this feature: *it is based upon the power of sound to stir our senses and feelings.*

Yet sound alone is not music. Something has to happen to the sound. It must move forward in time. Everything that takes place musically involves the movement of sound. If we hear a series of drumbeats, we receive an impression of movement from one stroke to the next. When sounds follow each other in a pattern of melody, we receive an impression of movement from one tone to the next. All music moves; and because it moves, it is associated with a fundamental truth of existence and experience. We are stirred by impressions of movement because our very lives are constantly in movement. Breathing, the action of the pulse, growth, decay, the change of day and night, as well as the constant flow of physical action—these all testify to the fundamental role that movement plays in our lives. Music appeals to our desire and our need for movement.

90. The author indicates at the beginning of the passage that

- A. people listen to music for similar reasons.
- B. reasons for listening to music are varied.
- C. some people don't understand music at all.
- D. purposes for listening to music can be specified.

91. We can infer from the second paragraph that the book from which this excerpt is taken is mainly meant for

- A. listeners.
- B. composers.
- C. musicians.
- D. directors.

92. According to the passage, enjoying music is not an end in itself because people hope to _____ through listening.

- A. learn more musical devices
- B. know more about composers
- C. communicate more effectively
- D. understand music better

93. What is the common ground for musical experience to develop?

- A. Material.
- B. Listening.
- C. Sound.
- D. Activity.

94. The importance of movement in music is explained by comparing it to

- A. a pattern of melody.
- B. a series of drumbeats.
- C. physical movement.
- D. existence and experience.

TEXT D

Psychologists agree that I. Q. contributes only about 20 percent of the factors that determine success. A full 80 percent comes from other factors, including what I call *emotional intelligence*. Following are two of the major qualities that make up emotional intelligence, and how they can be developed: