

New Horizon College English
Synchronized Testing

新视野

大学英语 同步测试

1

◎丛书主编 田文杰 李 欣

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陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司

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本册主编 田文杰

副主编 吴佶征 陈彩霞

参编人员 张毓桐 李清霞 郭艳 刘宏利

裴国丽 成阿妮 张亚 任小红

张夏 王巍巍

陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司

内容提要

《新视野大学英语同步测试》(1)与《新视野大学英语》(第二版)第一册教材紧密配合,是课堂教学的延伸、补充和加强。该书由八套同步测试题构成,每套试题包括写作、听力理解、阅读理解(快速阅读和深度阅读)、选词填空、完形填空或简答题、句子翻译等组成。教师和学生可以根据单元教学需要,选择部分或整套试题作为测试内容,亦可供学生进行自我测试。试题紧扣《新视野大学英语》第一册教学内容,在题型构成和难度系数等方面与大学英语一级水平保持同步,因此也可以与大学英语一级水平相关教材配套使用。

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前言

Preface

《新视野大学英语》是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。《新视野大学英语同步测试》(1~4)系列丛书是根据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》的精神,针对《新视野大学英语读写教程》中每单元的题材和体裁、重点和难点、知识掌握和应用,进行总结性、启发性、巩固性、应用性、拓展性的语言实践,通过“以测促练,以练促学,学以致用”,使学生对教材的知识精髓吸收、内化,奠定扎实的语言基础,从而在更加丰富的语境中培养他们的英语语言应用能力。

每册书由四部分组成:单元测试题5套(每2个单元1套),期中考试题1套和期末考试题2套;参考答案简要解析和听力录音文本;书后附答题卡(独立活页装订);随书附赠听力录音光盘1张(MP3文件格式)。

本书的鲜明特点:

1. 符合《大学英语课程教学要求》精神,遵循四、六级考试规律;
2. 紧扣教材重点和难点,并对单元的核心内容进行提炼和梳理;
3. 充分挖掘和发挥教材的效能,确立正确的英语教学导向;
4. 教学与测试紧密结合,以测促练,以练促学,学以致用。

本系列丛书可供使用《新视野大学英语》教材的老师和学生作为课程同步测试的教材,也可以作为大学英语基础教学阶段同学们准备1~4级英语考试复习、自测和强化训练使用。

本套丛书由多位长期从事大学英语教学的骨干教师联合编写。由于时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,恳请各位同行和读者批评指正。

编者

2012年6月



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Test One

Part I Writing

Directions: In this section, you are required to choose one of the following topics and compose a short passage in at least 120 words on Answer Sheet 1 by following the given tips. Try to use as many as possible what you've learned from the textbook.

Topic One Learning sth./Experiencing sth.

Tips:

1. Writing Mode (Structure your composition on the following writing mode.):

Part I: Statement (Provide a general statement.)

Part II: Illustration (Use your personal experiences to illustrate your statement.)

Part III: Conclusion (Draw a conclusion.)

2. Productive Patterns:

1) 用于表述“对事物的辩证认识”。

Doing sth. is one of the most... yet most ... experiences in one's life.

2) 用于表述“事物的辩证关系”。

Doing sth. is a most trying experience, but one that sb. would not trade for anything.

3. Lexical Collocations:

1) to be well worth + noun/doing sth.

2) to be far from perfect

3) to keep up with

4) to reap the benefits of ...

5) to trade ... for ...

Topic Two An Unforgettable Conflict

Tips:

1. Writing Mode (Structure your composition on the following writing mode.):

Part I: Conflicts (Try to use dialogues in the narration of the conflicts.)

Part II: Analyses (Give your analyses of the conflicts.)

Part III: Resolution (Show your final resolution.)

2. Productive Patterns:

1) 用于“给人建议或提醒”。

Why don't you do sth.

2) 用于强调“事物的相互作用”。



It's probably sth. that do sth. else.

3) 用于表述“某人担忧的事情”。

What worries sb. is (that)

3. Lexical Collocations:

1) as well as

2) as usual

3) one's stomach is full of knots/have knots in one's stomach

4) to make one's blood boil

5) to get rid of

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

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 given choices. For questions 8 - 9, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother

This is a story about a mother, two daughters, and two dogs. It's also about Mozart and Mendelssohn, the piano and the violin, and how we made it to Carnegie Hall.

☆ This was supposed to be a story of how Chinese parents are better at raising kids than Western ones.

But instead, it's about a bitter clash of cultures, a fleeting taste of glory, and how I was humbled by a thirteen-year-old...

(From the opening of *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*)

Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother is bestselling author Amy Chua's witty, awe-inspiring (使人畏惧的), and provocative memoir (传记), revealing the rewards — and the costs — of raising her children the strict “Chinese” way. Published by The Penguin Press in January 2011, *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother* was a runaway New York Times bestseller, as well as a bestseller in the U. K., Germany, Israel, Korea, Poland, China, and Taiwan. The book was the subject of a Time magazine cover story and has been translated into 30 languages.

An article published under the headline “Why Chinese Mothers Are Superior” in the Wall Street Journal on January 8, 2011, contained excerpts from her book, in which Chua describes her efforts to give her children what she describes as a traditional, strict “Chinese” upbringing. This piece was controversial. Many readers missed the irony and self-deprecating (自贬的) humor in the title and the piece itself. Instead, they believed that Chua was advocating the “superiority” of a particular, very strict, ethnically defined approach to parenting. In fact, Chua has stated that the book was not a “how-to” manual but a self-mocking



(自嘲的) memoir. In any case, Chua defines “Chinese mother” loosely to include parents of other ethnicities who practice traditional, strict child-rearing. She also acknowledges that “Western parents come in all varieties” and not all ethnically Chinese parents practice strict child-rearing.

Chua also reported that in one study of 48 Chinese immigrant mothers, the vast majority said that they believe their children can be “the best” students, that “academic achievement reflects successful parenting”, and that if children did not excel at school then there was “a problem” and parents “were not doing their job”. Chua contrasts them with the view she labels “Western”—that a child’s self-esteem is paramount (极为重要的).

The *Wall Street Journal* article generated a huge response, both positive and negative.

Charles Murray of the American Enterprise Institute, for instance, argued that “large numbers of talented children everywhere would profit from Chua’s approach, and instead are frittering away (浪费) their gifts — they’re nice kids, but they are also self-indulgent and inclined to make excuses for themselves.” In a poll on the *Wall Street Journal* website regarding Chua’s response to readers, two-thirds of respondents said the “Demanding Eastern” parenting model is better than the “Permissive Western” model. Allison Pearson wondered the following in *The Daily Telegraph*: “Amy Chua’s philosophy of child-rearing may be harsh and not for the fainthearted, but ask yourself this: is it really more cruel than the laissez-faire (放任主义的) indifference and babysitting-by-TV which too often passes for parenting these days?”

Hara Estroff Marano, editor-at-large of *Psychology Today* magazine, assembles evidence supporting Chua’s approach. “Research demonstrates that children who are protected from dealing with difficult tasks don’t develop what psychologists call ‘mastery experiences’,” Marano explains. “Kids who have this well-earned sense of mastery are more optimistic and decisive; they’ve learned that they’re capable of overcoming adversity and achieving goals.” Ann Hulbert of Slate remarks on Chua’s “shocking honesty about tactics”: Chua is a tiger who roars rather than purrs. That’s because no child, she points out, naturally demands for the constant practice, practice, practice that mastery demands.

In the *Financial Times*, Isabel Berwick called the “tiger mother” approach to parenting “the exact opposite of everything that the western liberal holds dear.” David Brooks of the *New York Times*, in an op-ed (特写稿) piece entitled “Amy Chua is a ‘wimp’,” wrote that he believed Chua was “coddling her children” because “negotiating group dynamics, understanding social norms, navigating the distinction between self and group — these and other social tests impose cognitive demands that blow away any intense tutoring session or a class at Yale.” *The Washington Post*, while not as critical, did suggest that “ending a parenting story when one child is only 15 seems premature.”

Others have noted that the *Wall Street Journal* article took excerpts only from the beginning of the book, and not from any of the later chapters in which Chua describes her retreat from what she calls “Chinese” parenting. Author Amy Gutman felt many have missed the point of



Chua's book, which she described as "coming of age", and states the controversial examples shown in the book "reflect where Chua started, not who she is today, and passing judgment on her based on them strikes me as a bit similar to passing judgment on Jane Austen's *Emma* for her impolite behavior to Miss Bates. Like *Emma*'s, Chua's narrative has an arc. It's a coming-of-age story — where the one to come of age is the parent."

Jon Carroll of the *San Francisco Chronicle* felt the excerpts in the *Wall Street Journal* article failed to represent the content in Chua's book and states that "the excerpt was chosen by the editors of the Journal and the publishers. The editors wanted to make a sensation; the publishers want to sell books" but "it does not tell the whole story." A spokeswoman for the *Wall Street Journal* told the *Columbia Journalism Review* that "we worked extensively with Amy's publisher, as we always do with book excerpts, and they signed off on the chosen extract in advance." Chua maintains that "the Journal basically strung together the most controversial sections of the book. And I had no idea they'd put that kind of a title on it."

On March 29, 2011, the *Wall Street Journal* organized an event under the title "The Return of Tiger Mom" in the New York Public Library. This event has discussed different aspects of child-raising, in a more subtle and non-sensational manner, compared to controversy which the book had previously evoked. Amy Chua's husband, Jed Rubenfeld, and their two daughters have also attended the event. Rubenfeld, who has become known as "Tiger Dad", has said that he doesn't see the Tiger Mom education method as a representative of Chinese education, but rather a more traditional old-fashioned style. He and Chua expressed a more liberal attitude compared with the *Wall Street Journal*'s article, while still stressing the importance of discipline in a child's early years.



Questions

1. *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother* was a bestseller in _____.
 A. the U. K. , Germany, South Korea and Taiwan
 B. the U. K. , Germany, Iran, Korea, Poland and China
 C. the U. K. , Germany, Poland, France and Taiwan
 D. the U. K. , Israel, Poland, Germany, Korea, China, and Taiwan
2. What does "excerpt" (Line 2 in Paragraph 2) mean in the sentence?
 A. expert B. extract C. exposure D. exercise
3. Amy Chua has stated that her book was _____.
 A. a hymn B. an autobiography with slight irony
 C. a satire D. a how-to guide
4. In Chua's eyes, what is of chief importance in Western parenting?
 A. a child's self-knowledge
 B. a child's academic achievement
 C. a child's self-respect
 D. parents' sense of responsibility

5. In a poll on the Wall Street Journal website, what is the respondents' feedback on the "Demanding Eastern" parenting model?
- A. A few respondents believe it is better than the "Permissive Western" model.
 B. Not a few respondents are in favor of the "Demanding Eastern" parenting model.
 C. Many respondents don't support the "Demanding Eastern" parenting model.
 D. Most respondents believe it is as good as the "Permissive Western" model.
6. Which of the following is the Hara Estroff Marano's evidence to support Chua's approach?
- A. Children who are protected from coping with difficult tasks can develop sense of mastery.
 B. Children naturally demand for the constant practice, practice, practice that mastery demands.
 C. Ending a parenting story when one child is only 15 seems premature
 D. Children who have well-earned sense of mastery are more optimistic and decisive.
7. In this article, who doesn't applaud Amy Chua's style of parenting?
- A. Annie Paul B. Jon Carroll C. David Brooks D. Charles Murray
8. Jon Carroll felt the selection in the Wall Street Journal article didn't _____ and said it was chosen by the editors of the Journal and the publishers.
9. Amy Chua asserts that "the Journal basically strung together _____ of the book."
10. Rubinfeld, who has become known as "Tiger Dad", has said that he doesn't see the Tiger Mom education method as a representative of Chinese education, but rather _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations 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.

场景词汇

上课: registration 注册, 报到 enrolment 登记, 入学 optional/elective course 选修课
 required/compulsory course 必修课 seminar 研讨会 extra curriculum 课外课程
 absence 缺席 presence 出席 skip the class 逃课 tuition 学费 fee 学杂费 credit 学分
 reference book 参考书 due 到期 deadline 最后期限

考试: make up 补考 cheating 作弊 go over/review 复习 stay up 熬夜

学校中的人: supervisor 导师 dean 系主任 master 硕士 bachelor 学士 freshman
 大一新生 sophomore 大二学生 junior 大三学生 senior 大四学生 graduate 毕业生



undergraduate 在校生,本科生 postgraduate 研究生 graduate school 研究生院

图书馆: journal 学术类刊物 renew 续借 fine 罚金 volume 卷 current/back issue
现/过刊 periodical 期刊 librarian 图书管理员

11. A. Attending every lecture.
B. Doing lots of homework.
C. Reading very extensively.
D. Using test-taking strategies.
12. A. No. He has to finish his homework.
B. No. He doesn't like going to the club.
C. Yes. He'll go after he finishes his homework.
D. Yes. He'll write his paper after he returns.
13. A. Detective stories.
B. Historian stories.
C. Magic stories.
D. Romantic stories.
14. A. He had no idea of the lecture since he fell into sleep.
B. The lecture was so boring that he fell into sleep.
C. The lecture was interesting but he couldn't follow it.
D. The lecture was neither good nor bad.
15. A. He didn't get the book he needed.
B. He had no idea where the book was.
C. The library is closed on weekends.
D. He was not allowed to check out the book.
16. A. Move the washing machine to the basement.
B. Turn the basement into a workshop.
C. Repair the washing machine.
D. Finish the assignment.
17. A. Put her report on his desk.
B. Read some papers he recommended.
C. Improve some parts of her paper.
D. Mail her report to the publisher.
18. A. She has been longing to attend Harvard University.
B. She'll consider the man's suggestion carefully.
C. She has finished her project with Dr. Garcia's help.
D. She'll consult Dr. Garcia about entering graduate school.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, 3 questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations 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 center.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A. To purchase her plane ticket.
B. To change her plane ticket.
C. To pick up a passport application form.
D. To arrange for her accommodations in Europe.
20. A. He has spoken to him on the phone.
B. He stayed in his apartment one summer.
C. He went on a summer trip with him.
D. He used to work with him.
21. A. Leave it vacant.
B. Rent it to the man she's talking with.
C. Sublet it to Jim Thomas.
D. Ask her landlady to sublet it.

Questions 22 to 24 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A. Around midday.
B. In the afternoon.
C. In the early morning.
D. In the early evening.
23. A. Documentaries.
B. Local service programmes.
C. Travel programmes.
D. Health programmes.
24. A. They should spend more money on drama.
B. They should train their broadcasters to higher standards.
C. They should talk more to customers.
D. They should broadcast interviews with famous people.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages 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 center.



Passage One

Questions 25 to 27 are based on the passage you have just heard.

25. A. Those who are home-bound.
B. Those who live long distances from the campus.



- C. Those who are traditional ones.
- D. All of them.
- 26. A. Attitude, skills and commitment.
- B. Attitude, experience and skills.
- C. Maturity, open-mindedness and self-motivation.
- D. Good written communication skills and a minimum level of technological experience.
- 27. A. 4 hours.
- B. 6 hours.
- C. 4 to 6 hours per week.
- D. 4 to 6 hours per day.



Passage Two

Questions 28 to 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 28. A. The generation gap is built into every part of our society.
- B. The history of the generation gap.
- C. One important cause of the generation gap.
- D. How to deal with the generation gap.
- 29. A. Travel great distances for their education.
- B. Marry or live with people whom their parents have never met.
- C. Choose jobs different from those of their parents.
- D. Live in the same area as their parents.
- 30. A. When they are 18 years old.
- B. At an early age.
- C. When they get married.
- D. Not mentioned.

Section D

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 31 to 38 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 39 to 41 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. All answers should be written on Answer Sheet 2.

Learning a foreign language has been a most 31 experience for me, but one that I wouldn't 32 for anything. Not only did 33 another language teach me the value of hard work, but it also gave me 34 into another culture, and my mind was 35 to new ways of seeing things. The most wonderful 36 of having learned a foreign language was that I could 37 with many more people than before. Talking with people is one of my 38 activities, so being able to speak a new language lets me meet new people, 39.

Now that I speak a foreign language, instead of staring into space 40, I can participate and make friends. I am able to reach out to others and 41.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

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.

Economic and geographic limitations exclude millions of people from higher education. With the aid of L42 ^{设备} developments and the help of volunteers ^{志愿者}, however, a tuition-free online education is within reach, thanks to the University of the People (UoPeople).

UoPeople is based on the belief that education at a 43C cost is a basic right for all suitable applicants. ^{申请人} It opens the gates of higher education to 44N students anywhere in the world by offering its programs through distance learning and by making this 45K ^{范围} affordable.

UoPeople provides a high-quality online learning experience, suitable in its scope and depth to the 46 ^{范围} of the 21st century. It draws on the principle of collaborative (合作的) and open-source e-learning. Within the online study communities, students share resources, 47A ideas, discuss weekly topics, submit 48D and take exams.

A community of educators made up of active and retired professors, librarians, master-level students and other professionals 49D ^B in the educational activity and oversee the 50K process of this tuition-free online education model.

UoPeople is open to accept applications from applicants who submit a certificate of graduation from secondary ^{中学} school, demonstrate proficiency (精通) in English and have 51A to a computer and to an Internet connection.

A. exchange

F. active

K. assessment ^{评估}

B. participate ^{参与}

G. opportunity

L. technological

C. minimum

H. reflect

M. medium ^{媒体}

D. assignments

I. qualified ^{合格的}

N. challenges

E. specialize ^{专业}

J. access ^{使用, 访问, 进入}

O. commitment ^{承诺}

Section B

Direction: 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

How men first learned to invent words is unknown; in other words, ^{the} 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, actions and things, 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. Those sounds, whether spoken, or written in letters, we call words.

The power of words, then, lies in their combinations — the things they bring up in 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.

^{the} Great writers are those who not only have great thoughts, but also express these thoughts in words which appeal powerfully to our minds and feelings. This charming and telling use of words is what we call literary style. Above all, the real poet is a master of words. He can convey his meaning in words which 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 rude.

52. The origin of language _____.
A. is reflected in sounds and letters
B. is handed down from generation to generation
C. dates back to the prehistoric period
D. is a problem not yet solved
53. According to the passage, words are _____.
A. visual letters
B. represented by sounds
C. represented either by sounds or letters
D. signs called letters
54. The power of words lies in their _____.
A. beauty B. accuracy C. combinations D. charm
55. The secret of a writer's success is the use of words that _____.
A. recall to us the glad and sad events of our past
B. are arranged in a creative way
C. are as beautiful as music
D. agree with certain literary style
56. The author of the passage advises us _____.
A. to use words carefully and accurately
B. not to use silly and rude words
C. to become a slave of words



D. to use emotional words



Passage Two

Parents and kids today dress alike, listen to the same music, and are friends. Is this a good thing? Sometimes, when Mr. Ballmer and his 16-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, listen to rock music together and talk about interests both enjoy, such as pop culture, he remembers his more distant relationship with his parents when he was a teenager.

"I would never have said to my mom, 'Hey, the new Weezer album is really great. How do you like it?' " says Ballmer, "There was just a complete gap in taste."

Music was not the only gulf. From clothing and hairstyles to activities and expectations, earlier generations of parents and children often appeared to move in separate orbits.

Today, the generation gap has not disappeared, but it is getting narrow in many families. Conversations on subjects such as sex and drugs would not have taken place a generation ago. Now they are comfortable and common. And parent-child activities, from shopping to sports, involve a feeling of trust and friendship that can continue into adulthood.

No wonder greeting cards today carry the message, "To my mother, my best friend."

But family experts warn that the new equality can also result in less respect for parents. "There's still a lot of strictness and authority on the part of parents out there, but there is a change happening," says Kerrie, a psychology professor at Lebanon Valley College, "In the middle of that change, there is a lot of confusion among parents."

Family researchers offer a variety of reasons for these evolving roles and attitudes. They see the 1960s as a turning point. Great cultural changes led to more open communication and a more democratic process that encourages everyone to have a say.

"My parents were on the 'before' side of that change, but today's parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the 'after' side," explains Mr. Ballmer, "It's not something easily accomplished by parents these days, because life is more difficult to understand or deal with, but sharing interests does make it more fun to be a parent now."

57. The underlined word "gulf" in Para. 3 most probably means _____.

- A. interest B. distance C. difference D. separation

58. Which of the following shows that the generation gap is disappearing?

- A. Parents help their children develop interests in more activities.
B. Parents put more trust in their children's abilities.
C. Parents and children talk more about sex and drugs.
D. Parents share more interests with their children.

59. The change in today's parent-child relationship is _____.

- A. more confusion among parents
B. new equality between parents and children
C. less respect for parents from children
D. more strictness and authority on the part of parents



60. By saying "today's parents, the 40-year-olds, were on the 'after' side," the author means that today's parents _____.
 A. follow the trend of the change
 B. can set a limit to the change
 C. fail to take the change seriously
 D. have little difficulty adjusting to the change
61. The purpose of the passage is to _____.
 A. describe the difficulties today's parents have met with
 B. discuss the development of the parent-child relationship
 C. suggest the ways to handle the parent-child relationship
 D. compare today's parent-child relationship with that in the past

Part V Cloze

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.

The term "netiquette", or manners online, _____ 62 _____ to an understood agreement of rules for Internet communications. When we _____ 63 _____ through the Internet, it is necessary to _____ 64 _____ the rules in order to keep good relationships with other netizens (网民). _____ 65 _____ the rules of netiquette are not the rules of law, it is important to learn and _____ 66 _____ them in order to _____ 67 _____ better understandings. With the _____ 68 _____ number of people who _____ 69 _____ on Internet communications to do business and keep up _____ 70 _____ relations, netiquette is more important than ever.

Many rules of netiquette are _____ 71 _____ on good manners. When you are _____ 72 _____, communicate with others in a respectful way just _____ 73 _____ you would while communicating in _____ 74 _____. The _____ 75 _____ to see or hear your fellow netizens does not mean you do not _____ 76 _____ personal responsibility.

As the Internet develops and _____ 77 _____, there will be _____ 78 _____ rules of netiquette. They are simple to follow, so _____ 79 _____ the time to learn them. If you _____ 80 _____, you will find your Internet experiences to be _____ 81 _____, fun and interesting.

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| 62. A. reminds | B. refers | C. relates | D. reflects |
| 63. A. communicate | B. speak | C. provide | D. commit |
| 64. A. follow | B. facilitate | C. reinforce | D. remove |
| 65. A. Until | B. Only | C. When | D. While |
| 66. A. hinder | B. expand | C. obey | D. arise |
| 67. A. comment | B. reach | C. challenge | D. evaluate |
| 68. A. growing | B. offensive | C. embarrassing | D. appealing |
| 69. A. reap | B. depend | C. participate | D. upset |
| 70. A. human | B. individual | C. personal | D. thorough |