

硕士学位进修生

英语课程全国统考

模 拟 题 集

徐 星 编

English
College English
Postgraduates

石油大学出版社

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硕士学位进修生英语课程 全国统考模拟题集

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内 容 提 要

硕士进修生英语学位课程全国统考是为了测试学位申请人的英语水平,保证学位授予质量于1995年设置的,每年举行一次。目前有关的辅助教材较少。为了帮助应试者熟悉考试类型,提高应试能力,特编写此书。

本书严格按照《非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲》、《在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程水平考试大纲》及《研究生英语教学大纲增添词汇表》编写而成,试题选材大多出自最近几年书报杂志。本书适用于应试者考前的强化训练亦适用于一般英语学习者平时的专题测试。

硕士学位进修生英语课程 全国统考模拟题集

徐 星 编

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石油大学出版社出版发行

(山东省东营市)

新华书店经销

山东省泰安师范专科学校印刷厂印刷

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开本 787×1092 1/16 10%印张 275千字

1997年4月第1版 1997年4月第1次印刷

印数1—3000册

ISBN 7-5636-0959-8/H·80

定价:13.80元

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在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位 英语课程水平统一考试大纲

为了贯彻国务院学位委员会办公室[1994]67号《关于在职人员以同等学力申请硕士学位外国语课程水平统一考试的通知》精神,测试硕士学位申请人的英语水平,保证学位授予质量,根据国家教育委员会研究生工作办公室1992年颁发的《非英语专业研究生英语(第一外语)教学大纲(试行稿)》(Non-English Major Graduate Student English Qualifying Test,简称GET)的要求,结合在职人员学习外语的特点,特制订《在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位英语课程水平统一考试大纲》。

本大纲规定了在职人员以研究生毕业同等学力申请硕士学位英语学位课程水平考试的内容、形式、时间和计分,适用于经过自学或进修,已有比较熟练的外语阅读能力,一定的写作能力和基本的听说能力的硕士学位申请人。

本考试目的是测试考生是否达到非英语专业硕士研究生同等的外国语水平。本考试以基础英语为主要内容,共有听力理解、词汇、阅读理解、完形填空、辨错与改错、翻译(汉译英)和写作七个部分。各部分试题采取计权方法计分。满分为100分,以60分为及格。试题册分试卷一和试卷二,在考试时,试卷一和试卷二分别计时。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

试卷一(Paper 1)包括听力理解、词汇、阅读理解和完形填空四个部分,共85题,占总分的65%,考试时间为95分钟。

第一部分是听力理解(Paper I Listening Comprehension)。听力理解部分主要测试考生掌握听力材料中心思想和主要内容的能力,判断对话情景、场合、人物关系、身份和说话人的意图及话语含义的能力。共15题,每题1分,考试时间为20分钟。听力材料念一遍,录音语速为每分钟120~140个词。本部分有两节:

A节(Section A)共9题,每题为一段对话,问句后有13~17秒间隙,要求考生从所给的四个选择项目中选出一个最佳答案。

B节(Section B)共6题,题目为问句或未成句子,分别安排在2篇听力材料之后,内容为一般交际会话,讲演、叙事、论述等,每篇长度为120~150英语词,要求考生在13~17秒的间隙中从所给四个选择项目中选出一个最佳答案。

第二部分是词汇(Part II Vocabulary)。词汇部分主要测试考生运用词汇和短语的能力,其范围为非英语专业研究生英语教学大纲词汇表所规定的5000词汇。共20题,每题0.5分,考试时间为10分钟。

第三部分是阅读理解(Part III Reading Comprthension)。阅读理解部分主要测

试考生通过阅读获取信息能力,共 30 题,每题 1 分,考试时间为 50 分钟。每篇短文之后附有 5 个问题,要求考生在理解短文基础上从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

第四部分是完形填空(Part IV Cloze Test)。完形填空部分主要测试考生在语篇水平上的理解能力和实际运用语言的能力。测试内容可以是句型、结构、词汇、词组和习惯用语。共 20 题,每题 0.5 分,考试时间为 15 分钟。测试形式是在一篇难度适中的短文(约 200~250 英语词)中留有 20 个空白,每个空白为一题,要求考生从所给出的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选择项可以是一个单词,也可以是短语。

试卷二(Paper 2)包括辨错与改错、翻译(汉译英)和写作三部分,共 12 题,占总分的 35%,考试时间为 55 分钟。

第五部分是辨错与改错(Part V Error Detection and Correction)。辨错与改错部分主要测试考生掌握英语基础语法的能力。共 10 题,每题 1 分,其中辨错与改错各 0.5 分,考试时间为 10 分钟。每题划出四个词或词组,要求考生认出错误,然后改正错误。

第六部分是翻译(汉译英)(Part VI Translation)。汉译英共 1 题,10 分,考试时间为 15 分钟。本部分为一篇长度约为 80~100 汉字,内容为一般性或科学常识性的短文。要求译文忠实原文,表达基本正确。

第七部分是写作(Part VII Writing)。写作部分主要测试考生用英语书面表达思想的一般能力。写作要求切题,能正确表达思想,意义连贯,无重大语言错误。摘要要求概括内容准确。共 1 题,15 分,考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生在规定时间内,按照本题说明中的要求,写出一篇约 100~120 英语词的短文,形式可以是按所给的提纲写短文,也可以描述图表,写内容提要或概述。

上海市学位委员会办公室

一九九五年四月

在职人员以研究生同等学力申请硕士学位 英语课程全国统一考试试卷

(Time limit: 150 minutes)

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension	(20 minutes, 15 points)
Part II Vocabulary	(10 minutes, 10 points)
Part III Reading Comprehension	(50 minutes, 30 points)
Part IV Cloze Test	(15 minutes, 10 points)

Paper Two

Part I Error Detection and Correction	(10 minutes, 10 points)
Part II Translation	(15 minutes, 10 points)
Part III Guided Writing	(30 minutes, 15 points)

注意事项

- 一、本考试的考卷和听力录音磁带一律在考场当堂启封。
- 二、将本人的姓名、准考证号(学生代号)分别填在答题卡和答题纸上。
- 三、答案一律写在答题纸上,凡做在试题册上的答案一律无效。
- 四、所选的选择答案一律在所选的字母中间划线:如[A][B][C][D]。
- 五、本试卷全部考试时间为 150 分钟,其中试卷一为 95 分钟,试卷二为 55 分钟。
- 六、考试从 9:00 正式开始;10:35 收试卷一和标准化考试答题卡,并发试卷二和答题纸(2),考生继续做试卷二;11:35 收试卷二和答题纸(2)。
- 七、宣布考试结束后,考生一律停笔,将考卷留在桌上,才能离开考场。

September 24, 1995

Paper One

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes, 15 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section you will hear 9 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, there will be a question. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

- A. At the office.
- B. In the waiting room.
- C. At the airport.
- D. In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening, This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A. 'At the office.', is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the ANSWER SHEET and mark it with single line through the centre.

- 1. A. USD 214.
- B. USD 240.
- C. USD 213.
- D. USD 230.
- 2. A. In 1984.
- B. In 1985.
- C. In 1986.
- D. In 1987.
- 3. A. Leaving it alone.
- B. Asking the teacher.
- C. Sitting down.
- D. Trying to find an answer.
- 4. A. He wants to leave.
- B. He wants to have a break.
- C. He wants to continue.
- D. He wants to kill time.
- 5. A. The new teacher is sick.
- B. She doesn't feel well.
- C. She hasn't met Prof. Bright yet.
- D. She didn't want to meet the new teacher.
- 6. A. She doesn't want him to smoke.
- B. She has no objection.
- C. She doesn't have any cigarettes with her.
- D. She doesn't smoke.
- 7. A. The man is a strange.
- B. The woman is a stranger.
- C. Both of them are strangers.
- D. Neither of them is a stranger.
- 8. A. In the restaurant.
- B. In the library.
- C. In the dormitory.
- D. In the classroom.
- 9. A. A local call.
- B. A long distance call.
- C. An emergency call.
- D. A service call.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear one question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single one through the centre.

Questions 10 to 12 are based on the following passage.

- 10. A. They have stopped carrying out any activities.
- B. They have gone to the swimming pool.
- C. They have kept quiet.
- D. They went to sleep early.
- 11. A. 5,000 metres.
- B. 40,000 metres.
- C. 10,000 metres.
- D. 15,000 metres.

12. A. They want to sleep well at night.
- B. They fall far behind the others.
- C. Their parents want them to do so.
- D. They know that training is very important.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the following passage.

13. A. Saving food for the next meal.
- B. Keeping food from spoiling.
- C. Avoiding being stuffed or starved.
- D. Eating food at any time.
14. A. Leaving food in the sun.
- B. Keeping food in a refrigerator.
- C. Leaving food by fire.
- D. Preserving food with salt.
15. A. To dry food.
- B. To cook food.
- C. To use salt.
- D. Not mentioned.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In each question, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Mark out your choice on the ANSWER SHEET.

16. At a press conference after the award ceremony, the 18-year-old girl spoke in a barely _____ voice.
 - A. audible
 - B. optional
 - C. legible
 - D. identical
17. A near letter improves your chances of a favorable _____.
 - A. circumstance
 - B. request
 - C. reception
 - D. response
18. Our readers are comfortable with our clear, _____ words that inform and entertain them.
 - A. conventional
 - B. concise
 - C. creative
 - D. crucial
19. The concerns with the origins of the earth _____ their study.
 - A. motivated
 - B. advised
 - C. excited
 - D. impulsed
20. The cashier was asked to _____ every penny of the money that he took care of.
 - A. account to
 - B. use up
 - C. amount to
 - D. account for
21. By the end of 1994, 558 kinds of products had been _____ green food.
 - A. named
 - B. restricted
 - C. classified
 - D. labeled
22. He pointed out the living standard of urban and _____ people continued to improve.
 - A. remote
 - B. municipal
 - C. rural
 - D. provincial
23. Why does a vegetarian restaurant make its dishes resemble meat in every way except _____?
 - A. ingredients
 - B. elements
 - C. components
 - D. compounds
24. _____ the impact of the ideas introduced to Europe by soldiers returning from the East, the West was greatly changed.
 - A. Because of
 - B. By means of
 - C. In addition to
 - D. In spite of
25. For the past two years, Audi cars have _____ Germany's Touring Car Championship.
 - A. dominated
 - B. conquered
 - C. determined
 - D. contested
26. China Daily never loses sight of the fact that each day all of us _____ a tough, challenging

world.

A. encounter B. acquaint C. preside D. confront

27. While shopping in a department store, I _____ left my purse lying on a counter of handbags.

A. initially B. fortunately C. frustratedly D. accidentally

28. Rejecting the urging of his physician father to study medicine, Hawking chose to _____ on math and theoretical physics.

A. impose B. center C. overwork D. concentrate

29. If you push in the world, the world will push back on you; if you touch the world gently, the world will touch you gently _____

A. in return B. in the long run C. in turn D. in place

30. Have you a funny _____ or unusual experience that you would like to share?

A. amusement B. incident C. accident D. section

31. As a salesman, he works on a(n) _____ basis, taking 10% of everything he sells.

A. income B. commission C. salary D. pension

32. Cut off by storm, they were forced to _____ food for several days.

A. go in for B. go over C. go without D. go out

33. He was _____ enough to understand my question from the gestures I made.

A. intelligent B. efficient C. proficient D. diligent

34. Does it _____ to let little children play with fireworks?

A. make clear B. make sure C. make out D. make sense

35. All parts of this sewing machine are _____ so that it is very simple to get replacements for them.

A. mechanized B. minimized C. modernized D. standardized

Part III Reading Comprehension (50 minutes, 30 points)

Directions: There are 6 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

IN THE BEDROOM

1. Don't smoke in bed, it causes about 1,000 fires a year, many with fatal results.
2. Don't overload your electrical points; the ideal is 'one appliance, one socket.'
3. Don't use an electric underblanket over you or an overblanket under you. An underblanket, unless of the low-voltage type, MUST be switched off before you get into bed.
4. Never let furniture or clothing get close to a lighted fire. Make sure that there is a suitable guard for the room heater.
5. Keep aerosol-type containers(喷雾器) away from heat and NEVER burn or puncture(刺穿) them.
6. Don't dim a table lamp by covering it; buy a low-wattage bulb.

7. Pyjamas and nightdresses, especially for children and elderly people, should be made from flame-resistant material.

IF CUT OFF BY FIRE

8. Close the door of the room, and any fanlight or other opening and block up any cracks with bedding, etc.
9. Go to the windows and try attract attention.
10. If the room fills with smoke, lean out of the window unless prevented by smoke and flame coming from a room below or nearby. If you cannot lean out of the window, lie close to the floor where the air is clearer until you hear the fire brigade.
11. If you have to escape before the fire brigade arrives, make a rope by knotting together sheets or similar materials and tie it to a bed or another heavy piece of furniture.
12. If you cannot make a rope and the situation becomes intolerable, drop cushions or bedding from the window to break your fall, get through the window feet first, lower yourself to the full extent of your arms and drop.
13. If possible drop from a position above soft earth. If above the first floor, drop only as a last resort.
36. According to the instructions, fires in the bedroom can be caused by _____.
A. one appliance, onr socket
B. smoking in bed
C. underblankets of the low-voltage type
D. all of the above-mentioned points
37. In the bedroom, you are told _____.
A. not to use an electric underblanket or an electric overblanket
B. to use an underblanket of the low-voltage type
C. to switch off an underblanket of the low-voltage type
D. not to use an electric underblanket over you
38. You should keep furniture or clothes away from a lighted fire becaues _____.
A. the fire is too low
B. furniture or clothes block light
C. there is no guard in the room
D. furniture or clothes catch fire easily
39. If you are cut off by fire, you should first _____.
A. try to stop smoke from coming into the room
B. lie down and wait for the fire brigade
C. escape by jumping immediately out of the window
D. close the windows and call for help
40. You can escape a fire by _____.
A. tying a rope to sheets and throwing it out of the window
B. tying a sheet to a heavy piece of furniture and throwing it out of the window
C. tying a rope to a bed and throwing it out of the window
D. dropping with cushions and bedding from the window

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.

'High tech' and 'state of the art' are two expressions that describe very modern technology. High tech is just a shorter way of saying high technology. And high technology describes any invention, system or device that uses the newest ideas or discoveries of science and engineering.

What is high tech? A computer is high tech. So is a communications satellite. A modern manufacturing system is surely high tech.

High tech became a popular expression in the United States during the early 1980's. Because of improvements in technology, people could buy any new kinds of products in American stores, such as home computers, microwave ovens, etc.

'State of the art' is something that is as modern as possible. It is a product that is based on the very latest methods and technology. Something that is 'state of the art' is the newest possible design or product of a business or industry. A state of the art television set, for example, uses the most modern electronic design and parts. It is the best that one can buy.

'State of the art' is not a new expression. Engineers have used it for years, to describe the best and most modern way of doing something.

Millions of Americans began to use the expression in the late 1970's. The reason was the computer revolution.

Every computer company claimed that its computers were 'state of the art'.

Computer technology changed so fast that a state of the art computer today might be old tomorrow. The expression 'state of the art' became as common and popular as computers themselves. Now all kinds of products are said to be 'state of the art.'

41. What is the purpose of the passage?

- A. To tell how 'high tech' and 'state of the art' have developed.
- B. To give examples of high tech.
- C. To tell what 'high tech' and 'state of the art'.
- D. To describe very modern technology.

42. What can we infer from the passage?

- A. American stores could provide new kinds of products to the people.
- B. High tech describes a technology that is not traditional.
- C. 'State of the art' is not as popular as 'high tech'.
- D. A wooden plough pulled by oxen is 'state of the art'.

43. All the following examples are high tech EXCEPT _____.

- A. a microwave oven
- B. a home computer
- C. a hand pump
- D. a satellite

44. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Since the computer revolution, the expression 'state of the art' has become popular.
- B. 'State of the art' means something that is the best one can buy.
- C. With the rapid development of computer technology, a state of the art computer may easily become out of date.

D. All kinds of products are 'state of the art' nowadays.

45. The best title for the passage is _____.

A. Computer Technology

B. High Tech and State of the Art

C. Most Advanced Technology

D. Two New Expressions

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

In the Arctic Circle, it is not that Eskimos lack ability or industry, but the surroundings restrict constructive effort to the barest necessities of existence. This effectually retards progress to higher development.

Agriculture is impossible all along the thousands of miles of the north shore. The only available building materials are snow, ice stone, and bones of animals. All of these have been used for habitations and storage places, differing in various tribes according to the requirements and skill of the workers.

The lack of necessary timbers to build walls and span wide spaces is probably one reason why these tribes construct their houses at least partly beneath the surface of the ground. This device also makes the houses more impervious(不能渗透的) to the cold.

Most of us are inclined to think that the Eskimo lives always in an igloo or snow house. This is not entirely true. After the long cold winter, the family is very likely to move, when the weather permits, into a tent of sealskin. The actual construction of such a tent is similar to that used by other, more southerly tribes and will be described later.

The snow house, however, is an interesting and unique habitation. Our summer campers will not build with snow, but the delicate art is worth recording and some of our winter campers in the mountains might try to make snow houses.

46. Eskimos' efforts to build houses _____.

A. result in various buildings

B. are limited by a hostile environment

C. are restricted by their ability

D. retard progress to higher development

47. Which of the following about the construction houses is true?

A. Building materials differ from tribe to tribe.

B. Building materials are the same for all the house.

C. Building materials are selected according to weather.

D. Building materials are decided by skilled workers.

48. Why do Eskimos build their houses partly under the ground?

A. They like to live under the ground.

B. They are short of essential materials for walls and roofs.

C. They want their houses less affected by the cold.

D. Both B and C.

49. In the long winter, Eskimos commonly live in _____.

A. a snow house

B. a stone house

C. a storage place

D. a tent of sealskin

50. What does the author think of snow houses?

A. Interesting.

B. Artistic.

C. Unique.

D. All of the above.

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

A person may have an idea about himself that will prevent him from doing good work. He may have the idea that he is not capable of it. A child may think he is stupid because he does not understand how to make the most of his mental faculties, or he may accept another person's mistaken estimate of his ability. Older people may be handicapped by the mistaken belief that they are incapable of learning anything new because of their age.

A person who believes that he is incapable will not make a real effort, because he feels that it would be useless. He won't go at a job with the confidence necessary for success. He is therefore likely to fail, and the failure will strengthen his belief in his incompetence.

Alfred Adler, a famous doctor, had an experience which illustrates this. When he was a small boy he got off a poor start in arithmetic. His teacher got the idea that he had no ability in arithmetic, and told his parents what she thought in order that they would not expect too much of him. In this way, they too developed the idea, 'Isn't it too bad that Alfred can't do arithmetic?' He accepted their mistaken estimate of his ability, felt that it was useless to try, and was very poor at arithmetic, just as they expected.

One day Adler succeeded in solving a problem which none of the other students had been able to solve. This gave him confidence. He rejected the idea that he couldn't do arithmetic and was determined to show them that he could. His new found confidence stimulated him to go at arithmetic problems with a new spirit. He now worked with interest, determination, and purpose, and he soon became extraordinarily good at arithmetic.

This experience made him realize that many people have more ability than they think they have, and that lack of success is as often the result of lack of knowledge of how to apply one's ability, lack of confidence, and lack of determination as it is the result of lack of ability.

51. According to the passage, which statement is NOT true?
- A. A child may accept another person's underestimate of his ability.
 - B. He may think that he is too young to make the most of his mental faculties.
 - C. A person may have the idea that he is incapable of doing good work.
 - D. Some old people don't believe that they are capable of learning anything new.
52. A person who believes in his incompetence will ____.
- A. make no real efforts
 - B. fail to go at a job
 - C. show a complete lack of confidence
 - D. all of the above
53. As a boy, Alfred Adler was poor at arithmetic because ____.
- A. he lost his self-confidence
 - B. he was mentally retarded
 - C. his teacher had no confidence in herself
 - D. his parents expected too much of him
54. Which of the following is the most important factor to Adler's success?
- A. Spirit and experience.
 - B. Interest.
 - C. Confidence and determination.
 - D. Purpose and knowledge.
55. Adler's experience made him realize that ____.
- A. people are not as capable as they think

- B. people can be more capable than they think
- C. lack of knowledge leads to failure
- D. lack of ability results in lack of determination

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

In some ways the employment interview is like a persuasive speech because the applicant (interviewee) seeks to persuade the employer (interviewer) to employ him or her. Several suggestions might prove helpful to the applicant as preparation is made for the actual interview.

A job applicant has the responsibility for ascertaining certain types of information prior to the interview. First, the applicant should know what kind of job he wants and how that job relates to his career objective. It is important that the applicant be able to state his reasons for wishing to work for a particular company. Second, the applicant should seek as much information as possible concerning the company. Relevant information for the applicant to locate includes such items as the location of the home and regional offices, the financial status of the company, plans for expansion, and company philosophy. Information about most major corporations is available in reference books and periodicals.

After gathering information concerning the company, the applicant is ready for the interview. The interviewer's first impression comes from the interviewee's appearance. For most interviews, appropriate dress for man is a conservative (保守的) dark colored suit with a long sleeve white or light blue shirt and conservative tie. For women a conservative, tailored suit or dress is appropriate. Both men and women should have neat, conservative length hair.

Although hairstyle and dress are matters of personal taste, many personnel directors form initial impressions from these characteristics. For example, one recent college graduate, who felt himself qualified, interviewed for a public relations job. However, the personnel manager considered this young man's long hair, sloppy dress, and overly casual manner unsuited for this particular position.

56. For whom is the passage most likely written?

- A. An employee.
- B. An employer.
- C. An interviewee.
- D. An interviewer.

57. As the author suggests, what the applicant should know before the interview is _____.

- A. the type of work and his career expectation
- B. his career objective a particular company will decide
- C. the reasons a particular company has to employ him
- D. all of the above

58. Before the interview, the applicant should obtain some information about _____.

- A. most major corporations
- B. the company he wants to work for
- C. reference books and periodicals
- D. business and philosophy

59. What the applicant wears, as the author suggests, can make him look _____.

- A. personal
- B. persuasive
- C. informative
- D. conservative

60. What is the author trying to tell us through the example in the last paragraph?

- A. The importance of personal taste. B. The importance of public relations.
- C. The importance of self confidence. D. The importance of first impression.

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

If Europeans thought a drought was something that happened only in Africa, they know better now. After four years of below-normal rainfall (in some cases only 10 percent of the annual average), vast areas of France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Britain and Ireland are dry and barren. Water is so low in the canals of northern France that waterway traffic is forbidden except on weekends. Oyster growers in Britain report a 30 percent drop in production because of the loss of fresh water in local rivers necessary for oyster breeding. In southeastern England, the rolling green hills of Kent have turned so brown that officials have been weighing plans to pipe in water from Wales. In Portugal, farmers in the southern Alentejo region have held prayer meetings for rain—so far, in vain.

Government in drought-plagued countries are talking drastic measures. Authorities in hard-hit areas of France have banned washing cars and watering lawns. In Britain, water will soon be metered, like gas and electricity. 'The English have always taken water for granted', says Graham Warren, a spokesman of Britain's National Rivers Authority. 'Now they're putting a price on it.' Even a sudden end to the drought would not end the misery in some areas. It will take several years of unusually heavy winter rain, the experts say, just to bring existing water reserves up to their normal levels.

61. What does the author mean by saying 'they know better now'?
 - A. They know more about the causes of the drought.
 - B. They have a better understanding of the drought in Africa.
 - C. They have realized that the drought in Europe is the most serious one.
 - D. They have realized that droughts hit only Africa but also Europe.
62. The drought in Europe has brought about all the following problems EXCEPT _____.
 - A. below-normal rainfall B. difficult navigation.
 - C. a sharp drop in oyster harvest D. bone-dry hills
63. The British government intends to _____.
 - A. forbid the car-washing service B. increase the price of the water used
 - C. end the misery by the drought D. charge fees for the use of water
64. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. Germany is the only country free from the drought.
 - B. Water reserves are at their lowest level in years due to the drought.
 - C. The drought is more serious in Britain than in France.
 - D. Europe will not have heavy rain until several years later.
65. Which of the following is the appropriate title for the passage?
 - A. Europe in Misery B. Drought Attacks Europe
 - C. Be Economical with Water D. Europe, a Would-be Africa

Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 points)

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

We know the kiss as a form of expressing affection. But long before it became 66, it was the custom in many parts of the world to use the kiss as a(n) 67 of respect.

In many African tribes the natives 68 the ground over which a chief has walked. Kissing the hand and foot has been a mark of respect from the 69 times. The early Romans kissed the mouths or eyes 70 a form of dignified greeting. One Roman emperor allowed his important noble to kiss his lips, but the 71 important ones had to kiss his hands, and the 72 important ones were 73 allowed to kiss his feet!

It is quite probable that the kiss as a form of affection can be traced back to primitive times when a mother 74 fondle(爱抚) her child, just as a mother 75 today. It only remained for society to 76 this as a custom for expressing affection between adults.

We have evidence that this was already the 77 by the time of the sixth century, but we can only assume it was 78 long before that. The first 79 where the kiss became accepted in courtship and love was in France. When dancing became popular, almost every dance figure ended 80 a kiss.

From France the kiss spread rapidly all over Europe. Russia, which loved to 81 the customs of France, adopted the kiss and it spread there through all the upper 82. A kiss from the Tsar became 83 of the highest forms of recognition from the Crown. In time the kiss became a part of the wedding ceremony. Today, of course, we regard the kiss as an expression for love and tenderness. But there are still many places in the world where the kiss is 85 of formal ceremonies and is intended to convey respect.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 66. A. this | B. one | C. it | D. itself |
| 67. A. custom | B. tradition | C. expression | D. affection |
| 68. A. watch | B. touch | C. kiss | D. greet |
| 69. A. earliest | B. latest | C. longest | D. eldest |
| 70. A. of | B. as | C. for | D. in |
| 71. A. not | B. little | C. less | D. least |
| 72. A. last | B. less | C. most | D. least |
| 73. A. too | B. also | C. only | D. ever |
| 74. A. would | B. could | C. should | D. will |
| 75. A. would | B. has | C. doing | D. does |
| 76. A. express | B. allow | C. kiss | D. accept |
| 77. A. case | B. event | C. history | D. evidence |
| 78. A. expressed | B. practised | C. kissed | D. discovered |
| 79. A. city | B. tribe | C. society | D. country |