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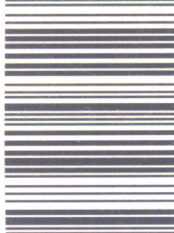
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英语

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GCT 考试标准预测测试卷

英语(一)

(共 50 题,每小题 2 分,满分 100 分,时间为 45 分钟)

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions:

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. Another word for "intimidate", as it is used in the sentence "He tried to intimidate me into doing what he wanted", is _____.
A. compare B. observe
C. recognize D. frighten
2. John decided that he had to do something to _____ his anger.
A. let off B. give vent to
C. give out D. send out
3. Anyone who has spent time with children is aware of the difference in the way boys and girls respond to _____ situations.
A. similar B. alike
C. same D. likely
4. In order to _____ your goals, you must work hard.
A. make B. achieve
C. require D. develop
5. You should take an umbrella with you _____ it might rain on the way.
A. in case B. so that
C. because of D. as if
6. Suppose you are in the position of _____ teacher. What would you do when _____ student breaks the rule in your class?
A. a; a B. the; the
C. a; / D. / ; the
7. Last year many well-known singers did everything _____ help the people in the tsunami-hit countries.
A. they could do B. they could to
C. that they could do D. that they could

8. We shall start at seven if it _____ by that time.
A. will stop raining B. stops to rain
C. has stopped raining D. will have stopped to rain
9. It was a matter of _____ would take the position.
A. who B. whoever
C. whom D. whomever
10. The dictionary as well as the books that _____ pictures in them _____ to her.
A. has; belongs B. have; belongs
C. has; belong D. have; belong

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions:

There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.
Questions 11 ~ 15 are based on the following passage:

Passage 1

At dawn on September 5th, 1972, a band of "Black September" Arab guerrillas broke into the Israeli building in the Olympic village near Munich where 10,000 athletes were staying. Over 250 plain clothes police had been brought into the village, following a tip-off of trouble ahead, but none of them saw the Arabs scale the fence. They burst into the Israeli building with submachine guns blazing at 5:10 am. Some Israeli athletes escaped through the windows and side doors. Nine were taken hostage. The guerrillas demanded the release of 200 Palestinians held in Israeli jails and a safe passage out of Germany. Within hours the Olympic village was surrounded by 13000 police. The Olympic Games were suspended. After some negotiations, the terrorists were told they would be flown with their hostages to an Arab country. They were taken by helicopter to the Furstenfeld military airport 25 miles from Munich. Just before midnight the guerrillas and their hostages began to walk across the tarna; waiting Boeing 727 aircraft, suddenly all the airport lights were turned out and German police sharpshooters opened fire. The rescue attempt failed tragically. In the gun battle all nine hostages were killed, as well as four Arabs and one policeman. Three Arabs were captured and one escaped into the nearby woods. On the 8th, Israeli planes bombed ten guerilla bases in revenge for Munich massacre.

11. The most possible reason for Israeli athletes being attacked and kidnapped is that _____.
A. they had a conflict with the Arab guerrillas
B. the Arab guerrillas wanted to save the Palestinians held in Israeli jails
C. the German Government hated Israel

- D. the Arab guerrillas hoped to get a large sum of money
12. When the trouble took place, the Olympic Games _____.
 A. were completed B. were going on
 C. were to be finished D. were to take place
13. The terrorists were told that they would be probably sent by air to _____.
 A. Italy B. India
 C. Syria D. Nigera
14. How many Arabs were there as terrorists?
 A. Seven. B. Eight.
 C. Nine. D. It wasn't mentioned.
15. What do you think Palestine and Israel would act next?
 A. They would begin another conflict.
 B. They would begin to negotiate.
 C. They would try to improve each other's relation.
 D. They would turn to UN.

Questions 16 ~ 20 are based on the following passage:

Passage 2

Follow the following tips to reduce your stress to manageable levels! Avoid "Must" think. Let go of the notion that you must do something in a certain way, for example, "I must get a great score on a test, or else." This thought pattern only adds to the stress you'll feel. Evaluate your situation coldly and analytically, and not as a "life-or-death" situation. Watch the Mess. Don't study in a messy or cramped area. Clear yourself a nice, open space that's free of distraction. Set Manageable Goals. Break large projects into smaller and doable parts and you'll feel a positive sense of accomplishment as you finish each part. Ocean Dumping. Visualize yourself walking on a beautiful beach, carrying a sand pail. Stop at a good spot and put your worries into the pail. Drop the pail and watch as it drifts away into the ocean. Think Good Thoughts. Create a set of positive but brief affirmations and mentally repeat them to yourself just before you fall asleep at night, and you will feel a lot more positive in the morning. Imagine Yourself Succeeding. Close your eyes and remember a real life situation in which you did well. Imagine facing your stressful situation with the same feelings of confidence. Use Your Bed for Sleeping, not Studying. Your mind may start to associate your bed with work, which will make it harder for you to fall asleep. Soothing Sounds. If you want to play music, keep it low in the background. Classical music especially can aid the learning process. Take a Hike, Pal. Need a study break? Take a short, brisk walk. Clear your mind.

16. If you meet a great difficulty, how can you reduce your stress?

- A. To retreat from it.
 B. To imagine that you are successful.
 C. To turn to others.

- D. To divide it into small parts and finish them one after another.
17. "Ocean Dumping" really means _____.
 A. putting things into the ocean B. forgetting one's worries
 C. swimming in the ocean D. sailing across the ocean
18. The passage might be taken from _____.
 A. a science fiction B. a report of a psychologist
 C. a popular magazine D. a text book
19. According to the passage, which kind of people are easy to come under pressure?
 A. Open-minded people. B. People with tidy habits.
 C. Self-confident people. D. Work addicts.
20. As for the following statements about how to reduce one's stress, which one hasn't been mentioned?
 A. To work in a nice and neat environment.
 B. To smile when one fails.
 C. To divide an object into small parts.
 D. To have a rest after a long time's work.

Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage:

Passage 3

More people than ever are drinking coffee these days—but in smaller quantities than they used to. Some manufacturers of coffee makers are trying to take advantage of this trend by developing diminutive machines that brew smaller amounts of coffee.

Two US appliance companies—Black & Decker, based in Towson, Maryland, and Toastmaster Inc. of Columbia, Missouri—have recently introduced "drip" coffee makers that brew one or two cup servings of coffee. Both of the products brew the coffee directly into a cup or mug, eliminating the need for a separate carafe. Since many people make a pot of coffee in the morning but drink only a single cup, the new coffee makers should reduce the wasted coffee. Black & Decker's Cup-at-a-Time costs \$27, while Toastmaster's Coffee Break Retails for \$20.

Black & Decker also makes a coffee maker that drips coffee directly into a carry-around thermal carafe. The carafe, a glass vacuum bottle, is supposed to keep the coffee fresh for hours. The product, called the Thermal Carafe Coffee-maker, comes with a built-in lid that opens during the brewing process and close when it is completed. There are several models, including one that first under the counter, ranging from \$60 to \$110 in price.

21. The main purpose of the text is to _____.

- A. introduce a new trend of drinking coffee
 B. introduce new coffee makers
 C. introduce two U. S. appliance companies
 D. introduce the new coffee industry

22. The advantage of "drip" coffee makers shown in the text is that _____.
A. they are much more economic
B. they can produce only one cup
C. they are more convenient and easier to operate
D. they are more economical

23. According to the passage, a thermal carafe is necessary when the coffee is _____.
A. preserved
C. manufactured
B. produced
D. brewed

24. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
A. People used to drink coffee in larger quantities.
B. It is essential to attach a separate carafe, while "drip" coffee makers are applied.
C. People used to make a pot of coffee in the morning and drink it up.
D. The new coffee makers usually cost less than before.

25. The word "it" in line 4, para 3, probably refers to _____.
A. the lid
C. the brewing process
B. coffee-maker
D. the model

Questions 26 ~ 30 are based on the following passage:

Passage 4

In science the meaning of the word "explain" suffers with civilization's every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first looked into the nature of the electrification of amber, a hard yellowish-brown gum. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces "really" are. "Electricity", Bertrand Russell says, "is not a thing, like St. Paul's Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all that is to tell." Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated western thought for two thousand years, believe that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that's where they belong, and smoke goes up because that's where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

26. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is _____.
A. to explain why things happen
B. to explain how things happen

- C. to describe self-evident principles
D. to support Aristotelian science
27. What principles most influenced scientific thought for two thousand years?
A. The speculations of thales.
B. The forces of electricity, magnetism, land gravity.
C. Aristotle's natural science.
D. Galileo's discoveries.

28. Bertrand Russell's notion about electricity is _____.
A. disapproved of by most modern scientists
B. in agreement with Aristotle's theory of self-evident principles
C. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "how" things happen
D. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "why" things happen

29. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea _____.
A. that there are mysterious forces in the universe
B. that man cannot discover what forces "really" are
C. that there are self-evident principles
D. that we can discover why things behave as they do

30. Modern science came into being _____.
A. when the method of controlled experiment was first introduced
B. when Galileo succeeded in explaining: how things happen
C. when Aristotelian scientists tried to explain why things happen
D. when scientists were able to acquire an understanding of reality by reasoning

Part Three Cloze

Directions:

There are ten blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

In just eight years, by 2010, there will be 58 million jobs in the United States, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The bureau 31 between now and 2010 some 22 million new jobs will be created. And 36 million more 32 will result from retirement and others who drop out of the workforce. Nearly all that job 33, incidentally, will come in the service sector. Manufacturing jobs will grow at only 34 of a percent annually. That's not because those are going overseas, by the way. Blame the slow growth in manufacturing 35 the fast growth in manufacturing productivity. Ed Potter, president of the Employment Policy Foundations in Washington, said the foundation's analysis of job growth and what's 36 happening in education show we could be as 37 as 3.5 million professionals at the end of this decade.

Despite the current recession and layoffs, a 38 of employers by the national Association of

Manufacturers found 80 percent of companies say a severe shortage of qualified job 39 already exists. And 60 percent of those companies said the lack of skilled workers is 40 their ability to produce goods and services they could sell.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 31. A. persists | B. predicts | C. interprets | D. distinguishes |
| 32. A. openings | B. people | C. employees | D. occupations |
| 33. A. seekers | B. interviews | C. growth | D. application |
| 34. A. three-tenths | B. third-ten | C. third-tenth | D. thirds-ten |
| 35. A. for | B. with | C. on | D. above |
| 36. A. reliably | B. currently | C. fortunately | D. definitely |
| 37. A. many | B. strong | C. confident | D. short |
| 38. A. survey | B. lot | C. show | D. group |
| 39. A. increase | B. candidates | C. decline | D. interviewers |
| 40. A. influencing | B. effecting | C. affecting | D. enhancing |

Part Four Dialogue Completion

Directions:

In this part, there are ten short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that most appropriately suits the conversational context and best completes the dialogue. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

41. Tom: Thanks a lot for helping me pack the suitcase.

John: _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. Don't say it | B. Don't talk it. |
| C. Don't mention it. | D. Don't speak it. |

42. Max: Oh, I feel so tired after the whole day's work! Would you give me an ice cream?

Bill: Sorry, we have no ice cream on hand. _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Do you care about green tea? | B. Do you care for green tea? |
| C. Do you take care of green tea? | D. Are you caring a drink? |

43. Tony: Will you be at home next Sunday?

Tom: _____.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A. Not at all. | B. I think over. |
| C. But I planned to. | D. Yes, but why? |

44. Johnny: Dear Tommy, why don't you come on holiday with us?

Tommy: _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. That's very kind of you, I'd love to. |
| B. How dare you invite me? I won't go. |
| C. Yeah, thanks anyway. |

D. Whether I'll go or not is not your business, OK?

45. David: How often do you check your E-mail?

Eva: _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| A. No, I don't. | B. For six months. |
| C. every morning. | D. Tow days ago. |

46. Son: Why do you always tell me what to do?

Mother: _____.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| A. Who knows? | B. Sure, you are right. |
| C. I need loving. | D. 'cause I just want the best for you. |

47. Alex: Where can we get the car repaired?

Lily: Why not ask Bill for a recommendation?

Alex: _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. What a good idea. |
| B. Sure, we know where to get the service. |
| C. I have to pay the bill. |
| D. This Monday before 10:00 p. m. |

48. Student: How long can I have these books?

Librarian: This one is on the three-hour-loan; you may have it for only three hours. _____.

- | |
|--|
| A. The others are due in 30 days, on February 3. |
| B. You may have it longer if you like. |
| C. Drop the books into the RETURN boxes by the library entrance. |
| D. The fine for overdue books is 5 dollars an hour. |

49. Waiter: _____.

Customer: Yes, I'll have the grilled fish and some chips.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Can you tell me what you like? | B. What have you decided? |
| C. How can I help you? | D. Can I help you order? |

50. Foreigner 1: Chinese is a difficult language to learn.

Foreigner 2: _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. I think the grammar is easy. | B. It's not very difficult to learn. |
| C. I've found it very easy. | D. True, but the grammar is quite easy. |

英语(二)

(共 50 题,每小题 2 分,满分 100 分,时间为 45 分钟)

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions:

In this part there are ten incomplete sentences, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one that you think is the best answer. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

1. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully _____.
A. admitted B. acknowledged
C. absorbed D. considered
2. Though he is _____ worker, he works very hard.
A. an uncommon B. an ordinary
C. a usual D. a general
3. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parents' _____.
A. command B. conviction
C. consent D. compromise
4. As they can't afford to let the situation get worse, they will take some necessary _____.
A. decisions B. sides
C. directions D. steps
5. High in the sky a _____ of birds was flying southward.
A. swarm B. flock
C. crowd D. herd
6. Not until midnight _____ him in the hotel.
A. we found B. we did find
C. found we D. did we find
7. I could just see a car in the distance, but I couldn't _____ what colour it was.
A. make out B. look to
C. look out D. take in
8. If only we _____ then that the disease was curable.
A. knew B. could know
C. had known D. would have known
9. If this university _____ such a good reputation, I would not have come here.
A. didn't have B. haven't had
C. doesn't have D. hasn't had

10. _____ nothing more to discuss, the secretary-general got to his feet, said goodbye and left the room.
A. There was B. Being
C. There being D. As there being

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions:

There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.
Questions 11 ~ 15 are based on the following passage:

Passage 1

It isn't often that an entire industry is symbolized in the figure of a single human being, and such is the case with Canadian aviation and the aircraft industry. The man is the Hon. John A. D. McCurdy, and the life story of this still vigorous, distinguished Canadian is at once and at the same time the thrilling history of aviation's progress in Canada.

It all began one cold February day in 1909 at Baddeck, Nova Scotia, when John McCurdy founded the critics by flying the Silver Dart, an aircraft designed by himself, for half a mile over the ice of Bras deur Lakes. This was the first powered flight in Canada and the first by a British subject in the Commonwealth. McCurdy gave proof of his flying ability and of the development and the use of the aileron by being the first man in the world to execute a figure eight in the air. He became the first to pilot a flying boat, taking off from Long Island Sound. He flew the first airplane to Mexico. In 1911 he had made the longest flight to date, and that over open sea 90 miles from Key West to Havana. He won the first cross-country race in Canada—40 miles from Hamilton to Toronto—and he transmitted the first radio message from aircraft.

When World War II came, McCurdy took on board supervisory authority for Canadian aircraft production by serving with the government in various senior positions.

Following World War II, McCurdy was honored by being made lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia where he made Canada's first historic flight. He now lives in Montreal with a summer home in Baddeck, site of his first flight.

11. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about McCurdy?

- A. He was a Canadian.
 - B. He is regarded as the symbol of Canadian aviation and aircraft industry.
 - C. He is the first man to finish a figure eight in the air.
 - D. He now lives in Baddeck.
12. The "Silver Dart" is _____.
A. the name of a weapon B. a plane bought by McCurdy
C. the nickname of a famous Canadian pilot D. a plane designed by McCurdy
 13. McCurdy is NOT the first one to _____.

- A. fly in Canada
C. fly from Key West to Toronto
14. Nowadays, McCurdy _____.
A. lives in Montreal in summer
C. is still very active and energetic
15. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. How McCurdy Became a Famous Canadian Pilot
B. McCurdy's Legendary Experience
C. McCurdy and the Canadian Aviation
D. McCurdy—the Symbol of American Aviation and the Aircraft Industry
- B. pilot a flying boat
D. fly to Mexico
B. is the lieutenant governor of Nova Scotia
D. is the government's counsellor

Questions 16 ~ 20 are based on the following passage:

Passage 2

The oldest and simplest method, then of describing differences in personality was to classify people according to types, and such a system is called a Typology.

A famous example of this method was set forth in Greece about the year 400 BC. A physician named Hippocrates theorized that there were four fluids, or humors, in the body. Corresponding to each humor, he believed, there existed a definite type of personality.

The four humors were blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm. A person in whom all four humors were in perfect balance had a harmonious personality. If a person had too much blood, he was called sanguine(血红色), or cheerful and optimistic. Someone with too much yellow bile was choleric, or irritable and easily angered. Too much black bile made a person melancholy, or depressed and pessimistic. An oversupply of phlegm caused a human being to be phlegmatic, or slow and unfeeling. Scientists have long since discarded Hippocrates' fluid theory. But the names of the humors, corresponding to these temperaments, have survived and are still useful, to some extent, in describing personality.

Other features of people, such as their faces and physics, have also been used to classify personality. Today, however, personality theories and classifications may also include factors such as heredity(遗传特征), the environment, intelligence, and emotional needs. Psychology, biology, and sociology are involved in these theories. Because of the complexity of human personality, present-day theories are often very different from one another. Psychologists vary in their ideas about what is most important in determining personality.

16. According to Hippocrates' fluid theory, a man with too much phlegm will be _____.
A. optimistic
B. easily angered
C. unexcitable
D. pessimistic
17. The main idea of this passage is about _____.
A. the complicated factors in determining one's personality
B. Hippocrates' fluid theory and its development
C. the past and today of personality classifications and theories
D. different personalities and their details
18. At present, psychologists _____.

- A. have common opinion about personality theories and classifications
B. use biology, archaeology and sociology to study personality theories
C. have abandoned Hippocrates' fluid theory entirely
D. all agree that human beings are characterized with complex personalities
19. The third paragraph mainly talks about _____.
A. Hippocrates' fluid theory
B. scientists' points of view on Hippocrates' fluid theory
C. Hippocrates' fluid theory and its fate
D. defects in Hippocrates' fluid theory

20. According to this passage the factors which are still NOT used to classify personality are _____.

- A. one's born features and needs of love and success
B. one's height and weight
C. one's hobbies and ideals
D. the environment and intelligence

Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage:

Passage 3

If you want to stay young, sit down and have a good think. This is the research finding of a team of Japanese doctors, who say that most of our brains are not getting enough exercise and as a result, we are ageing unnecessarily soon. Professor Taiju Matsuzawa wanted to find out why otherwise healthy farmers in northern Japan appeared to be losing their ability to think and reason at a relatively early age, and how the process of ageing could be slowed down.

With a team of colleagues at Tokyo National University, he set about measuring brain volumes of a thousand people of different ages and varying occupations.

Computer technology enabled the researchers to obtain precise measurements of the volume of the front and side sections of the brain, which relate to intellect(智能) and emotion, and determine the human character. (The rear section of the brain, which controls functions like eating and breathing does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual on emotional faculties or functions).

Contraction of front and side parts—as cells die off—was observed in some subjects in their thirties, but it was still not evident in some sixty and seventy-year-olds. Matsuzawa concluded from his tests that there is a simple remedy to the contraction normally associated with age—using the head.

The findings show in general terms that contraction of the brain begins sooner in people in the country than in the towns. Those least at risk, says Matsuzawa, are lawyers, followed by university professors and doctors. White collar workers doing routine work in government offices are, however, as likely to have shrinking brains as the farm workers, bus drivers and shop assistants.

Matsuzawa's findings show that thinking can prevent the brain from shrinking. Blood must circulate properly in the head to supply the fresh oxygen the brain cells need. "The best way to maintain good blood circulation is through using the brain," he says. "Think hard and engage in conver-

- sation. Don't rely on pocket calculators."
21. The team of doctors wanted to find out _____.
A. why certain people are ageing sooner than others
B. how to make people live longer
C. the size of certain people's brains
D. which people are most intelligent
22. On what are their research findings based?
A. A survey of farmers in northern Japan.
B. Tests performed on a thousand old people.
C. Study of brain volumes of different people.
D. The latest development of computer technology.
23. The doctor's tests show that _____.
A. our brains shrink as we grow older
B. the front section of the brain does not shrink
C. sixty-year-olds have better brains than thirty-year-olds
D. some people's brains have contracted more than other people's
24. The word "subjects" in paragraph 5 means _____.
A. something to be considered
B. branches of knowledge studied
C. persons chosen to be studied in an experiment
D. any member of a state except the supreme ruler
25. According to the passage, which people seem to age slower than the others?
A. Lawyers.
C. Clerks.
B. Farmers.
D. Shop assistants.

Passage 4

Investment in the public sector, such as electricity, irrigation, public services and transport (excluding vehicles, ships and planes) increased by about 10%, although the emphasis moved to the transport and away from the other sectors mentioned. Trade and services recorded a 16% to 17% investment growth, including a 30% increase in investment in business premises. Industrial investment is estimated to have risen by 8%. Although the share of agriculture in total gross investment in the economy continued to decline, investment grew by 9% in absolute terms, largely spurred on by a 23% expansion of investment in agricultural equipment. Housing construction had 12% more invested in it in 1964, not so much owing to increased demand, as to fears of new taxes and limitation of building.

Total consumption in real terms rose by close on 11% during 1964, and per capital personal consumption by under 7%, as in 1963. The undesirable trend towards a rapid rise in consumption, evident in previous years, remained unaltered. Since at current prices consumption rose by 16% and disposable income by 13%, there was evidently a fall in the rate of saving in the private sector of the economy. Once again consumption patterns indicated a swift advance in the standard of liv-

ing. Expenditure on food declined in significance, although consumption of fruit increased. Spending on furniture and household equipment, health, education and recreation continued to increase. The greatest proof of altered living standards was the rapid expansion of expenditure on transport (including private cars) and personal services of all kinds, which occurred during 1964. The progressive wealth of large sectors of the public was demonstrated by the changing composition of durable goods purchased. Saturation(饱和) point was rapidly being approached for items such as the household radio, gas cookers, and electric refrigerators, whereas increasing purchases of automobiles and television sets were registered.

26. The author thinks that the trend towards a rapid rise in consumption was "undesirable" because _____.

- A. people saved less
B. people were wealthy
C. people consumed less
D. expenditures on luxuries increased

Part Three Cloze

Directions:

There are ten blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

How to be a good teacher? There are several suggestions as follows: To be a good teacher, you need some of the gifts of a good actor: you must be able to 31 the attention and interest of your students, you must be a 32 speaker, with a good, strong, 33 voice which is fully under your control; and you must be able to 34 what you are teaching, in order to make its meaning clear. 35 a good teacher, and you will see that he does not sit still 36 his class; he stands the whole time he is teaching; he walks about, using his 37, hands an fingers to help him in

his explanations, and his face to express feelings. Listen to him, and you will 38 the loudness, the quality and the musical note of his voice always 39 according to what he is 40 about.

31. A. pay B. hold C. give D. know
32. A. clear B. slow C. quick D. loud
33. A. frightening B. fearing C. exciting D. pleasing
34. A. act B. talk C. say D. repeat
35. A. Listen B. Look C. Watch D. Observe
36. A. for B. before C. behind D. with
37. A. tongue B. words C. legs D. arms
38. A. hear B. see C. think D. guess
39. A. making B. changing C. expressing D. giving
40. A. talking B. thinking C. hearing D. saying

Part Four Dialogue Completion

Directions:

In this part, there are ten short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that most appropriately suits the conversational context and best completes the dialogue. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

41. Black: Pass me the letter from the bank, please.

- White: _____
A. Here you are. B. All right. I'll be ready.
C. Okey. I won't be long. D. I'll give it to you.

42. Peter: Did you miss the beginning of the concert yesterday?

- Andrew: _____
A. Yes, of course. B. Yes, it begins.
C. No, it began after I got there. D. Yes, I've already done that.

43. Jane: Thank you so much for the gift, Barbara! I love it!

- Barbara: _____
A. Don't worry about it. B. No, no thanks.
C. I'm afraid not. D. I'm glad to hear it.

44. Doctor: _____

Patient: I've caught a bad cold and got a sour throat.

- A. Do you have anything to declare, Sir?
B. Good morning. May I help you?
C. How have you been getting along recently?
D. What seems to be the problem?

45. Speaker A: Excuse me, could you show me the way to the nearest subway station?

- Speaker B: _____
A. Anytime. It's next to the post office.

- B. All right. Do you want me to go with you?
C. Of course. Go down this street and turn right.
D. No problem. It's my pleasure to direct you.

46. Lily: What do you think of the apple pie? I made it myself.
Morton: _____

- A. When did you learn to make people pies?
B. Thank you, but I'm afraid I don't like apple pie.
C. Really? Can you show me how to make it?
D. Very delicious indeed. Even my mother's cannot match this.

47. John: Good morning. This is John Parker speaking, I'm just ringing to confirm my appointment with Mr. Smith for this afternoon.

- Secretary: _____
A. How are you? I'm sure Mr. Smith will be able to see you this afternoon.

B. Yes, Mr. Smith is expecting you at 3 o'clock.

C. Hello. I'm Mr. Smith's secretary. Do you mean you can come any time this afternoon.

D. Oh, John, when do you think you can come?

48. Nancy: If I were you, I would have accepted the job.

Zoe: _____

- A. I turned down the offer because it would mean frequent business trips away from my family.
B. Well, maybe I can recommend you to that company if you like.
C. You should have told me earlier it was a good job offer.
D. But I don't think I am qualified for that demanding job.

49. Wood: Would you like a copy of professor smith's article?

- Taylor: _____
A. Yes, I'd like to copy his article.
B. Professor Smith's article? Ok, that's a good idea.

C. Thanks. If it's not too much trouble.

D. Really? Can you make a copy for me?

50. Classmate A: I'm worried about those classes I missed when I was sick.
Classmate B: _____

- A. I am glad that you have got well.
B. Don't worry. Everything will be all right.
C. I'll try to bring you up to date on what we've done.
D. Maybe you should explain to our teacher why you were absent from class last week.

英语(三)

(共50题,每小题2分,满分100分,时间为45分钟)

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions:

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. In a typhoon, winds _____ a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.
A. assume B. accomplish
C. attain D. assemble
2. —Alice is very bright and studies very hard.
—It's no _____ she always gets the first place in any exam.
A. question B. doubt
C. problem D. wonder
3. SARS will _____ quickly if we don't pay much attention to it.
A. pass B. spread
C. stop D. grow
4. It is clear that there will be little chance that mankind would _____ a nuclear war.
A. retain B. maintain
C. endure D. survive
5. Fertilizers are used primarily to enrich the soil and _____ yield.
A. increasing B. increase
C. to increase D. have increased
6. _____ you may be right, I can't altogether agree.
A. As B. While
C. If D. Since
7. So forcefully _____ that we were all convinced.
A. he did speak B. he spoke
C. did he speak D. that he spoke
8. The medical record shows that it was the drug, not the disease, _____ killed him several years ago.
A. the effects of which B. the effects of it
C. finally D. that

9. _____ all behaviour is learned behaviour is a basic assumption of social scientists.
A. Nearly B. That nearly
C. It is nearly D. When nearly
10. _____ the letter, I ran out of the room to the post office.
A. After I had finished for B. No sooner that I had finished up
C. As soon as I finished writing D. Since I finished up to write

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions:

There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Questions 11 ~ 15 are based on the following passage:

Passage 1

It is simple enough to say that since books have classes—fiction, biography, poetry—we should separate them and take from each what it is right that each should give us. Yet few people ask from books what books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and divided minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry that it shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattering, of history that it shall enforce our own prejudices. If we could banish all such preconception when we read, that would be an admirable beginning. Do not dictate to your author; try to become him. Be his fellow-worker and accomplice(同谋).

If you hang back, and reserve and criticize at first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read. But if you open your mind as widely as possible, then signs and hints of almost imperceptible finess(委婉之处), from the twist and turn of the first sentences, will bring you into the presence of a human being unlike any other. Steep yourself in this, acquaint yourself with this, and soon you will find that your author is giving you, or attempting to give you, something far more definite. The thirty-two chapters of a novel—if we consider how to read a novel first—are an attempt to make something as formed and controlled as a building but words are more impalpable than bricks, reading is a longer and more complicated process than seeing. Perhaps the quickest way to understand the elements of what a novelist is doing is not to read, but to write; to make your own experiment with the dangers and difficulties of words. Recall, then, some event that has left a distinct impression on you—how at the corner of the street, perhaps, you passed two people talking. A tree shook; an electric light danced; the tone of the talk was comic, but also tragic; a whole vision, an entire conception, seemed contained in that moment.

11. What does the author mean by saying "Yet few people ask from books what books can give us."?
- A. The author means that lots of people read few books.

- B. The author thinks that readers have only absorbed part of knowledge in books.
C. The author holds that few people have a proper idea about what content some kind of books should include.
D. The author considers that readers can scarcely understand most of the books.
12. According to the passage, which of the following statement is right?
A. A reader should find some mistakes when he is reading.
B. The more difficult a book is, the more you can get from it.
C. To read something is easier than to watch something.
D. One should be in the same track with the writer when he is reading.
13. What is the possible meaning of "impalpable" (Paragraph 2) in the passage?
A. Clear.
C. Delicate.
B. Elusive.
D. Precise.
14. What's the main idea of this passage?
A. The importance of reading.
C. How to get most from one book.
B. The proper way to read.
D. The characters of a good book.
15. When a writer is writing he often get the whole conception _____.
A. after a long time's thinking
C. according to his own experience
B. through an instant inspiration
D. by way of watching the objects attentively

Questions 16 ~ 20 are based on the following passage:

Passage 2

According to the dictionary definition of "create", ordinary people are creative every day. To create means "to bring into being, to cause to exist"—something each of us does daily.

We are creative whenever we look at or think about something in a new way. First this involves an awareness of our surroundings. It means using all of our sense to become aware of our world. This may be as simple as being aware of color and texture, as well as taste, when we plan a meal. Above all, it is the ability to notice things that others might miss.

A second part of creativity is an ability to see relationships among things. If we believe the expression, "There is nothing new under the sun," the creativity is remaking or recombining the old in new ways. For example, we might do this by finding a more effective way to study or a better way to arrange our furniture, or we might make a new combination of camera lenses and filters to create an unusual photograph.

A third part of creativity is the courage and drive to make use of our new ideas, to apply them to achieve some new results. To think up a new concept is one thing; to put the idea to work is another.

These three parts of creativity are involved in all the great works of genius, but they are also involved in many of our day-to-day activities.

16. Which of the following activities is NOT a creative one according to the passage?

- A. To prepare a meal.
B. To arrange the furniture in a peculiar way.

- C. To buy some books from a bookstore.
D. To "write" a letter with the computer.
17. The author holds that _____.
A. creativity is of highly demand
B. creativity is connected with a deep insight to some extent
C. creativity is to create something new and concrete
D. to practise and practise is the only way to cultivate one's creativity
18. "There is nothing new under the sun." (Para. 3) really implies that _____.
A. we can seldom create new things
B. a new thing is only a tale
C. a new thing can only be created at the basis of original things
D. we can scarcely see really new things in the world
19. What does the author think about the relationship between a new thought and its being put into practice?
A. It's more difficult to create a new thought than to apply it in practice.
B. To find a new thought will definitely lead to the production of a new thing.
C. One may come up with a new thought, but can not put it into practice.
D. A man with an excellent ability of practice can easily become an inventor.
20. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. How to Cultivate One's Creativity
B. What is Creativity
C. The Importance of Creativity
D. Creativity—a Not Faraway Thing

Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage:

Passage 3

It is natural for young people to be critical of their parents at times and to blame them for most of the misunderstandings between them. They have always complained, more or less justly, that their parents are out of touch with modern ways; that they are possessive and dominant; that they do not trust their children to deal with crises; that they talk too much about certain problems and that they have no sense of humour, at least in parent-child relationships.

I think it is true that parents often underestimate their teenage children and also forget how they themselves felt when young.

Young people often irritate their parents with their choices in clothes and hairstyles, in entertainers and music. This is not their motive. They feel cut off from the adult world into which they have not yet been accepted. So they create a culture and society of their own. Then, if it turns out that their music or entertainers or vocabulary or clothes or hairstyles irritate their parents, this gives them additional enjoyment. They feel they are superior, at least in a small way, and that they are leaders in style and taste.

Sometimes you are resistant, and proud because you do not want your parents to approve of what you do. If they approve, it looks as if you are betraying your own age group. But in that case, you are assuming that you are the underdog; you cannot win but at least you keep your honour. This

is a passive way of looking at things. It is natural enough after long years of childhood, when you were completely under your parents' control. But it ignores the fact that you are now beginning to be responsible for yourself.

If you plan to control your life, cooperation can be part of that plan. You can charm others, especially your parents, into doing things the way you want. You can impress others with your sense of responsibility and initiative, so that they will give you the authority to do what you want to do.

21. The author is primarily addressing _____.

- A. parents of teenagers
- B. newspaper readers
- C. those who give advice to teenagers
- D. teenagers

22. The first paragraph is mainly about _____.

- A. the teenagers' criticism of their parents
- B. misunderstandings between teenagers and their parents
- C. the dominance of the parents over their children
- D. the teenagers' ability to deal with crises

23. Teenagers tend to have strange clothes and hairstyles mainly because they _____.

- A. want to show their existence by creating a culture of their own
- B. have a strong desire to be leaders in style and taste
- C. have no other way to enjoy themselves better
- D. want to irritate their parents

24. Teenagers do not want their parents to approve of whatever they do because they _____.

- A. have already been accepted into the adult world
- B. feel that they are superior in a small way to the adults
- C. are not likely to win over the adults
- D. have a desire to be independent

25. To improve parent-child relationships, teenagers are advised to be _____.

- A. obedient
- B. responsible
- C. cooperative
- D. independent

Questions 26 ~ 30 are based on the following passage:

Passage 4

He was a funny looking man with a cheerful face, good natured and a great talker. He was described by his student, the great philosopher Plato, as "the best and most just and wisest man". Yet this same man was condemned to death for his beliefs. The man was the Greek philosopher, Socrates, and he was condemned for not believing in the recognized gods and for corrupting young people. The second charge stemmed from his association with numerous young men who came to Athens from all over the civilized world to study under him.

Socrates method of teaching was to ask questions and, by pretending not to know the answers, to press his students into thinking for themselves. His teachings had unsurpassed influence on all the great Greek and Roman schools of philosophy. Yet, for all his fame and influence, Socrates himself

never wrote a word.

Socrates encouraged new ideas and free thinking in the young, and this was frightening to the conservative people. They wanted him silenced. Yet, many were probably surprised that he accepted death so readily.

Socrates had the right to ask for a lesser penalty, and he probably could have won over enough of the people who had previously condemned him. But Socrates, as a firm believer in law, reasoned that it was proper to submit to the death sentence. So, he calmly accepted his fate and drank a cup of poison hemlock in the presence of his grief-stricken friends and students.

26. In the first paragraph, the word "yet" is used to introduce _____.

- A. contrast
- B. a sequence
- C. emphasis
- D. an example

27. Socrates was condemned to death because he _____.

- A. believed in law
- B. was a philosopher
- C. published radical philosophical articles
- D. advocated original opinions

28. The word "unsurpassed" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. untold
- B. unequalled
- C. unnoticed
- D. unexpected

29. By mentioning that Socrates himself never wrote anything, the writer implies that _____.

- A. it was surprising that Socrates was so famous
- B. Socrates was not so learned as he is reputed to have been
- C. Socrates used the work of his students in teaching
- D. the authorities refused to publish Socrates' works

30. Socrates accepted the death penalty to show _____.

- A. his belief in his students
- B. his contempt for conservatives
- C. his recognition of the legal system
- D. that he was not afraid of death

Part Three Cloze

Directions:

There are ten blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the centre.

The fact that a good teacher has some of the gifts of a good actor doesn't 31 that he will indeed be able to act 32 on the stage, for there are very important 33 between the teacher's work and the actor's. The actor has to speak words which he has learnt by heart; he has to repeat exactly the 34 words each time he plays a certain part. 35 his movements and the ways in which he uses his voice are usually 36 beforehand. What he has to do is to make all these carefully learnt words and actions seem 37 on the stage.

A good teacher 38 in quite a different way. His students take an active part in his 39 :

they ask and answer questions, they obey orders, and if they don't obey something, they will say no. The teacher therefore has to suit his act to the needs of his students, which is in his class. He can not learn his part by heart, but must 40 it as he goes along.

- 31. A. tell B. express C. show D. mean
- 32. A. good B. badly C. well D. actively
- 33. A. things B. differences C. points D. jobs
- 34. A. different B. same C. above D. following
- 35. A. Just B. Never C. Ever D. Even
- 36. A. read B. known C. fixed D. written
- 37. A. natural B. real C. false D. clear
- 38. A. is B. works C. has D. teaches
- 39. A. group B. party C. class D. play
- 40. A. invent B. discover C. teach D. continue

Part Four Dialogue Completion

Directions:

In this part, there are ten short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that most appropriately suits the conversational context and best completes the dialogue. Mark your answer on the the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

- 41. Mary: Today is my birthday.
Colin: _____
A. Many happy returns. B. Sorry, I didn't know.
C. How many years are you? D. The pleasure is mine.
- 42. Tim: It's too hot here. Shall I open the window for you?
Bob: _____
A. OK. I look forward to it. B. I am pleased.
C. That's very kind of you. D. Thanks. It was a total surprise.
- 43. Frank: Did you watch the football game on TV last night?
Charles: No, But _____
A. some other time, may be. B. it was quite good.
C. what a pity! D. I wanted to.
- 44. Wilson: Hello. May I speak to Peter?
Peter: _____
A. Sorry, the number is engaged. Will you hold?
B. Yes, speaking.
C. Who're you, please?
D. Hello. Thank you for calling.

45. Steven: It seems that we'll have another fine day tomorrow. Let's go to the seaside.

- David: _____
- A. How far is the seaside away from here?
 - B. Ok, but we'll have to leave very early, or else we'll get caught in the traffic.
 - C. But what if it rains tomorrow?
 - D. Have you ever been to the seaside?
46. Margaret: Did she really use to be very thin?
- Robin: _____
- A. How do you know that?
 - B. Yes, she did, but she isn't any more.
 - C. I can't believe what you've said.
 - D. I'm afraid that you are totally wrong.
47. Wife: Let's turn to Channel Six, shall we? There's a new TV series.

- Husband: _____
- A. What channel are you going to watch?
 - B. You'd better look up the program to find it out.
 - C. Why do you think that TV series is very interesting?
 - D. That's a good idea.
48. Brown: I can't help thinking that, compared with other cities, Beijing is a very quiet city to live in.

- Green: _____
- A. Well, I'm not sure I quite agree.
 - B. Beijing is really a quite modern city, isn't it?
 - C. Excuse me, which city are you comparing Beijing with?
 - D. May I have your attention, please. Beijing is a big city, too.
49. Black: Do you think the weather next winter will be better than this winter?

- White: _____
- A. Yes. I think you are right.
 - B. No, I have no idea what the rest of this winter will be like.
 - C. Yes, it's bound to be better next winter.
 - D. How can you be so sure that the next winter will be better?
50. Grey: Hi, sally! You are talking to the proud father of a new baby girl!
- Sally: _____
- A. I'm glad to know that you have got a new baby.
 - B. Congratulations! That's great. What's her name?
 - C. No wonder you look so proud today. I thought you got a promotion.
 - D. Really? Where is your baby girl now?

GCT 考试标准预测试卷

英语(四)

(共 50 题,每小题 2 分,满分 100 分,时间为 45 分钟)

Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions:

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

- The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to _____ the investment plan within a week.
A. work out
B. put out
C. make out
D. set out
- Richard doesn't think he could ever _____ what is called "free-style" poetry.
A. take on
B. take over
C. take to
D. take after
- Californians and New Englanders speak the same language and _____ by the same federal laws.
A. stand
B. conform
C. abide
D. sustain
- It's _____ that they would spend four hours weeding the garden.
A. estimated
B. exceeded
C. escaped
D. excluded
- Jane's close _____ to her sister made people mistake them for one another.
A. accuracy
B. membership
C. probability
D. resemblance
- _____ the 1500's _____ the first European explored the coast of California.
A. It was not until...then
B. It is not until...when
C. It is until...that
D. It was not until...that
- Look at these clouds. _____.
A. It will rain
B. It's going to rain
C. It will be raining
D. It is to rain
- Jim's father, together with his two uncles, _____ in California one more day.
A. demand that he stay
B. demands that he stays
C. demands that he stay
D. demand that he stays
- It's no use waiting for her any longer. We _____ go there without her.

- A. as well
C. may as well

10. Good writing can frequently be identified by its clarity, its ability to appeal to readers, and also _____ grammatical errors.

- A. it is free of
C. its quality of being free from
- B. as well as
D. well off
- B. its from
D. its freedom of

Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions:

There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.
Questions 11 ~ 15 are based on the following passage:

Passage 1

When I was studying at Yale, some phenomena puzzled me greatly. I found that Chinese students or Asian students were very polite in class while American students often interrupted the professor, asking questions and dominating the discussion. The Chinese students were not as aggressive as American students.

I was impressed by the role of the professor in the seminar(讨论会). The professor didn't act as an authority, giving final conclusions, but as a researcher looking for answers to questions together with the students. One linguistic(语言的) feature of his interacting with his students was that he used many modal(情态的) verbs—far more than I did in Beiwai. When answering questions, he usually said, "This is my personal opinion and it could be wrong." or "You could be right, but you might find this point of view also interesting."

In China, authorities are always supposed to give wise decisions and correct directions. Therefore, students always expect the professor to give an answer to the question. I still remember how frustrated they were when foreign teachers did not provide such an answer. Their expectations from authorities are much higher than that of American students. Once the Chinese students got the answer, they were sure about it.

Education in China is valued for united thinking. I remember American teachers who taught in our university complaining about the fact that Chinese students uniformly expressed the same idea in their English composition. The examinations in America usually do not test a student's ability to memorize the material but his ability to analyze and solve problems. Education in America is valued not only as a means to obtain employment but as a process of enhancing critical thinking.

11. In the USA, when the students are in class, _____.

- A. a Chinese student tends to be very active
B. an American student likes to make trouble
C. a Chinese student likes to puzzle the teacher

- D. an American student tends to be vigorous
12. A teacher in the USA prefers to _____ when he answers questions.
A. be very sincere B. be very direct
C. be very self-confident D. be very indifferent
13. What is the opinion of the author concerning the difference of teaching methods between China and the USA?
A. He thinks that Chinese teaching methods can make students learn more.
B. He holds that the major purpose of Chinese teaching methods is to improve students' remembrance.
C. He thinks that American teaching is ability-oriented.
D. He holds that American teachers hate to give a test.
14. The author thinks that the relationship between the student and the teacher is _____.
A. more intimate in China B. closer in China
C. looser in USA D. more harmonious in USA
15. The education in USA may produce some _____ graduates.
A. talkative B. conventional
C. creative D. imaginative
- Questions 16 ~ 20 are based on the following passage:

Passage 2

On-line courses (also called distance learning) are a hot new trend in American education. According to the non-profit Distance Education and Training Council, about 400 US colleges and schools offer some portion of their programs on the Web. At the university level, they cost the same as traditional classes and require similar weekly assignments and textbook reading, the difference is in class participation.

Generally speaking, students congregate (使聚集) on-line throughout each week to explore topics with the professor, but these discussions occur "asynchronously (不同时发生地)" rather than in real time. (You read others' comments and post our own whenever you get a chance.) Written assignments are posted, you e-mail in your work periodically, and you're required to take a proctored exam in order to receive degree credit. Career boosting business administration and information technology programs are the most popular, but you'll also find a variety of liberal arts offerings, from film theory to medieval history and foreign language study. While you still can't get an Ivy League degree on-line, a growing number of elite (卓越的) institutions, including Stanford and New York University are beginning to offer on-line courses.

The benefits for busy people are obvious. "I always get a front-row seat," says one student studying at the State University of New York Learning Network, "I can get up in the middle of class, grab a cup of coffee. The class is waiting for me when I get back, and I haven't missed a thing." On the other hand, some students miss the face-to-face interaction that of ten sparks interest and involvement.

16. Generally speaking, on-line education costs _____.

- A. more than the traditional one B. less than the traditional one
C. as much as the traditional one D. the author hasn't mentioned
17. The major way to hand out assignments of on-line students is _____.
A. to hand out them in person
B. to post them
C. to e-mail in them
D. to let the teacher enter into their personal main pages
18. Which kind of program is probably NOT welcomed by most of the students?
A. Software development. B. Decoration and design.
C. International trade. D. Company management.
19. The closest meaning of "Ivy League" (Para. 2) _____.
A. famous universities in USA B. famous business colleges in USA
C. famous companies in USA D. universities with a long history
20. It is implied that in USA _____.
A. on-line education will take the place of the traditional one soon
B. there are only a few on-line programs until now
C. one need not take part in the exam in order to receive a diploma by way of on line education
D. one can not receive a degree certificate of New York University through distant learning
- Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage:

Passage 3

To be "historically minded" is to see things in relation and in perspective, and to judge tolerantly. We must remember how differently men have thought and acted in different times. We must always keep an open mind, ready to receive and weigh new evidence. If we grasp this idea, we will never think that a historian is someone who can remember dates. That childish idea is like calling a man a statesman because he can remember the names of voters in his district. A waiter could remember more names and a telephone operator more numbers than the greatest historian.

The true historian is not content to take all his facts from other historians. Today he makes sure that his statements are based on sound "documents" or "sources" which go back to the time of the facts themselves. But the historian needs always to be in his guard not to be misled by his sources. A document may not be a real one. Its author may be lying on purpose for some reasons. He may be so greatly influenced by national, religious, party or personal backgrounds as to be totally unfair to the other side. If honest, he may be misinformed as to the facts and mistaken in his inferences.

Anyone who reads the accounts published in the different countries concerning the causes and results of wars will realize that the historian needs caution and training in handling these sources. The trained historian asks first: "Did this writer mean to tell the truth?" and second: "Was he in a position or frame of mind to tell the truth even if he wants to?" Every statement must be patiently weighed and tested and combined with all other available information in order to get at the truth.

21. A "historically minded" researcher _____.

- A. always keeps an open mind to history