COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND ONE

总策划 俞洪亮 总主编 秦 旭

林国元

凤凰出版传媒集团 1 译林出版社

COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND ONE

综合训练一级

主 编 林国元 副主编 毛文静

译林出版社(南京市湖南路47号 210009)

电话 025-83322546

修 道 025-83242328

网 址 凤凰出版传媒网 http://www.ppm.cn

译林出版社http://www.yilin.com

印 刷 南京建迅印务有限公司

开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 12.25

版 次 2007年8月第1版 2007年8月第1次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5447-0352-9

定 价 22.00 元

本书若有印装错误可与出版社联系

(联系电话: 025-83242790)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语新题型综合训练. 1/秦旭等编. 一南京: 译林出版社, 2007. 8 ISBN 978-7-5447-0352-9

I. 大 ... II. 秦 ... III. 英语-高等学校-习题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 125945 号

书 名 大学英语新题型综合训练(一级)

主 编 林国元

副 主 编 毛文静

编 委 毛文静 乔晓燕 吴国华 杨晓春 林国元 梁丁强 (按姓氏笔画排列)

责任编辑 江 鸣 叶 榕

封面设计 顾晓军

出版发行 凤凰出版传媒集团

译林出版社(南京市湖南路 47号 210009)

电 话 025-83322546

传 直 025-83242328

网 址 凤凰出版传媒网 http://www.ppm.cn

译林出版社http://www.yilin.com

印 刷 南京捷迅印务有限公司

开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 12.25

版 次 2007年8月第1版 2007年8月第1次印刷

标准书号 ISBN 978-7-5447-0352-9

定 价 22.00 元

本书若有印装错误可与出版社联系

(联系电话: 025-83242790)

The state of the s

PREFACE

教育部于2004年2月在全国180所高校启动了大学英语教学改革,对学生成绩评价体系和方法的改革是其中重要的内容之一。作为全国首批改革试点高校和全国首批大学英语教学改革示范点,扬州大学对大学英语的考试内容、形式和方法进行了大胆而有效的改革,丛书就是此次改革的成果之一。

丛书以全国大学英语考试的新题型为框架,系对我校原使用的《大学英语分级综合训练》讲义改编而成,分1至4级。每册书由10套试题组成,每套包括写作、听力理解(含复合式听力)、阅读理解(含快速阅读)、完型填空以及翻译等内容。翻译部分结合了我校使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》和《大学体验英语》三套教材,旨在巩固课堂教学的内容。书后附有听力部分的录音光盘以及所有试题的参考答案。

丛书系教育部全国大学英语教学改革扩展项目(教高司函[2004]250号)的阶段成果。

全套丛书由俞洪亮策划,秦旭担任总主编。在编写排印过程中,承蒙扬州大学外国语学院、扬州大学教务处给予大力支持和协助,在此谨表示衷心的感谢。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,书中错误难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者 2008年7月 格这样的句子译成英语,不知要出多少花样。我所见过的景量的翻译是:"Like lowering clouds.

闽在旬中的作用异常重要。然而这种英一法的限制、1个存在汉语诗句中 发现这一点的,也是诗人庞德。他对中国古代汉语诗句中的 1、特点要为4个。甚至认为西方应该学习这种不会动

有一种朦胧的意境。如此意境,向为诗家所求。孔子说:"诗无达诗";司室图说:"超以象外,得其环

中。持之匪强,来之无穷";严羽说:"言有尽而意无穷"。他们都是在言喻这种自敛的诗意和逐朴归

《圣经·旧约》里有一则关于通天塔的故事。原本世界上只有一种语言,人们为了解天上世界 的奥秘,便决定在巴比伦建一座可以通往苍穹的巨塔。上帝知道后,惧怕大家团结一致,便下令让 所有参加建塔的人说各自不同的语言。语言不通,彼此无法交流,导致隔膜、猜想和纷争不断,人 们建塔的宏愿最终以一场混乱的争斗而结束。从此以后,世界上便有了各种不同的语言。

这只是《圣经》里的一则故事。人类使用不同的语言,当然不是什么上帝的意志。现实中,英语 这门国际通用语言,已成为不同民族互相交流、世界文明不断延续、人类对未来世界不断认知的 一种工具。国际上公开发表的一流科学论文几乎都使用英语,国际互联网内容中使用英语的占所 有语言总量的80%。英语水平甚至被用来作为衡量国民素质、发展水平和综合国力的重要指数。英 语语言构建了一个丰富多彩的人文与自然、科学与社会、个人与宇宙的大千世界。可以说,英语本 身已经成为一座通天之塔,她直指云宵,让我们每一个努力攀登的人借助它去实现人生的美好理 不高度重视,成立了领导小组,从教学大纲、改革方案和设备投入等都做了大量行之有效的工作款

攀登这座巨塔,自然要付出艰辛的努力。也只有在攀登的征途上留下深深足迹的人,才会体 会到英语作为一种语言的魅力。欣赏英语佳句、品读英语文本会使我们乐而思学,乐而探究,乐而 設置 未報度 从180到60. 再到31,这三个数字折射出扬大人在大学英语教学改革的道路上写。 疑 动

认真学好英语,并不意味着我们可以忽视母语。英语和汉语由于各自属于不同的语言系统, 差别甚大。美国意象派诗人庞德(Ezra Poud)(1885-1972)倾慕中华文化,曾试图将中国《诗经》里 的诗意涓细无遗地翻译成现代英语,然而,他的这种努力,由于英汉语言的巨大差异,最终没能成 功。让我们通过实例来感受英汉两种语言的各自特点和巧妙。

1981年底,《科学美国人》杂志的"数学游戏"专栏编辑马丁·加德纳退休,由D·郝夫斯达德接 替,郝夫同时把专栏改名为"算术魔力"。郝夫的第一篇文章写他首次拜访加德纳,看见一张写有 "There no verb in this sentence"("此句无动词")的字条时,一下子感到一种强力的吸引和挑战。他 把这类句子称为"自指示"句式,由此引伸和讨论了许多与"自指示"有关的语言、逻辑、艺术和哲 学上的命题。

当我们尝试翻译中文古典诗歌时,我们也会感到类似的挑战。一些在我们以中文为母语的人 们看来最易懂的诗句,却正是这样的无动词句。《诗经》开篇的《关雎》便是如此:"窈窕淑女,君子 好逑"。不难看出,这一诗句少了一个系动词。汉语,特别是古代汉语,常常是不带动词的。系动词 在汉语现代诗当中也比英语诗用得少得多。不用系动词,只用一个名词加一个形容词组成一个句 子,如"天冷"。如果运用到杜甫的诗中,便有意想不到的妙处。"波漂菰米沉云黑,露冷莲房坠粉 红。"(《秋兴八首》)这里的动词"沉"与"坠"是用来修饰后面的名词的,所以两句仍属于无动词句。将这样的句子译成英语,不知要出多少花样。我所见过的最好的翻译是:"Like lowering clouds, wave-tossed rice grains blackened/From dew-cooled lotus pods, flower pollens dropped red"。

英语一般是要有动词在句子里的,而且动词还有性、数、时态、语气等多种语法功能,使得动词在句中的作用异常重要。然而这种英语语法的限制,并不存在汉语诗句中。发现这一点的,也是诗人庞德。他对中国古代汉语诗句中的这个特点极为醉心,甚至认为西方应该学习这种不含动词、不合英语语法的写诗方法。我们的古人注重这种"自指示"或者说"自敛"的诗意,这使得诗句有一种朦胧的意境。如此意境,向为诗家所求。孔子说:"诗无达诂";司空图说:"超以象外,得其环中,持之匪强,来之无穷";严羽说:"言有尽而意无穷"。他们都是在言喻这种自敛的诗意和返朴归真的诗风。现代汉语多动词,特别是受西方语法分析的影响,已经很接近英语这一类语言的动词使用频率和覆盖范围了。由此看来,英汉两种语言又是相互影响的。也许只有在对语言的这种欣赏和陶醉之中,你才能领略到英汉两种语言各自的美。

时常听同学们抱怨:英语学得好坏关键在教师。此话未必完全没有道理。听一堂好课如品香茗,其中透出的味道,大有让人不忍卒听之感。然而,当下的教学已远离握椠怀铅的时代,多媒体、网络等现代教育技术对语言教学产生的作用可谓是革命性的,它带来了三个方面的转变:一是语言学习的实用化,英语实际应用能力,尤其是听说能力,已经成为现代人的一种必备技能;二是教学资源的扩展化,教师和学生可以利用电脑随时在网上各取所需;三是教学手段的多样化,由单一媒体拓展为多种媒体的有机结合。大学英语教学,作为提高学生英语水平、增强沟通交流本领的重要途径,理当顺应这一发展趋势,加快自身的变革。从2004年开始,教育部决定在全国实施大学英语教学改革试点工作,我校等180所高校被遴选作为首批试点高校。全校上下对这一工作无不高度重视,成立了领导小组,从教学大纲、改革方案和设备投入等都做了大量行之有效的工作。在此基础上,我校的教改实验报告通过了教育部的验收,又被遴选为全国60所大学英语教学改革示范点候选高校之一。2006年4月,教育部正式批准扬州大学等31所高校成为全国大学英语教学改革示范点。从180到60,再到31,这三个数字折射出扬大人在大学英语教学改革的道路上迈出的坚实步履。

英语是可以教的,更是学出来的。当前,对大学英语教学高度重视、齐抓共管、保障有力的氛围在我校已经形成,我们应当十分珍惜这得之不易的局面。与此同时,我们教学改革的内涵还有待进一步深化,我校大学英语教学的质量还有待进一步提高,我们的教学与社会实际需求之间还存在严重的脱节。一切从学生的实际出发,一切从社会的实际需要出发,将是我们今后教改工作的着眼点。加快改革和创新的步伐,是我们的唯一选择。让我们携起手来,共建这座通天之塔;让我们共同努力,教学相长,期待用英语自如地进行心灵的沟通和感情的交流。我坚信,当我们能用英语深入地了解世界的变化与进步,并借他山之石使自己个人进步并获得发展之后,我们在英语教与学上所洒下的汗水都是值得的。

财 秦贵们尝试翻译中文古典诗版时,我们也会感到类似的挑战。一些在我们以中交为智语的人具了47002 懂的读句,却正是这样的无动词句。《诗经》开篇的《关雎》便是如此:"窈窕淑女,君子好逑"。不难看出,这一诗句少了一个系动词。汉语,特别是古代汉语,常常是不带动词的。系动词

在汉语现代辞当中也比英语诗用得少得多。不用系动词,只用一个名词加一个形容词组成一个句子,如"天冷"。如果运用到杜甫的诗中,便有意想不到的妙处。"波漂藏米沉云黑,羁冷莲房坠粉

Allerance Communication of the Communication of the

(95)		and the second s
(52)	CONTENTS	Part I Listening Comprehension Part 2 Reading Comprehension
		Part 3 Cloze
(60)		Part 4 Translation
	Test One	Fair + franslation
	AR 124T	
Part 1 Listening Comprehension	•••••	(1)
Part 2 Reading Comprehension	•••••	(4)
Part 3 Cloze ·····		(10)
Part 4 Translation		(12)
		Part 4 Translation
	Test Two	Fait 4 Fransiadon
Part 1 Listening Comprehension ····	Test Seven	
Part 1 Listening Comprehension ····	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	(13)
Part 2 Reading Comprehension		(16)
Part 3 Cloze Part 4 Translation Part 4 Translation		
Part 4 Translation		(23)
(48)		Part 4 Translation
	Test Three	NODWIGHTE TIME
	Test Fight	
Part 1 Listening Comprehension ····		
Part 2 Reading Comprehension ·····		(28)
Part 3 Cloze	••••••	(34)
Part 4 Translation ·····		(35)
(90)		Part 4 Translation
	Test Four	
Part 1 Listening Comprehension ····	Test Nine	(37)
Part 2 Reading Comprehension ·····		10 H. () '2 (^^) [(^ ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
Part 3 Cloze		(40)
Part 4 Translation		Part 2 Reading Comprehension

Test Five

		(10)
Part 1 Listening Comprehension	CONTRACTS	(49)
Part 1 Listening Comprehension Part 2 Reading Comprehension	CEVILLINOS	(52)
Part 3 Cloze ·····		(58)
Part 4 Translation	Test One	(60)
(1)	Test Six	Part 1 Listening Comprehension
Part 1 Listening Comprehension Part 2 Reading Comprehension Part 3 Cloze		(16) Reading Comprehension
Part 2 Reading Comprehension		(65)
Part 3 Cloze		
Part 4 Translation		(71)
Fait 4 Halislation	Test Two	
	Test Seven	
(FD)		Part 1 Listening Comprehension
Part 1 Listening Comprehension Part 2 Reading Comprehension Part 3 Cloze		(73) Reading Comprehension
Part 2 Reading Comprehension		(77)
Part 3 Cloze		(83)
Part 4 Translation ·····		(84)
Turt + Translation	Test Three	
(25)	Test Eight	0
(25)		Part I Listening Comprehension ····
Part 1 Listening Comprehension ····		(85)
Part 1 Listening Comprehension Part 2 Reading Comprehension Part 3 Cloze		(88)
Part 3 Cloze		(95)
Part 4 Translation		(96)
	Test Four	
	Test Nine	Part 1 Listening Comprehension
(/c)		Part 2 Reading Comprehension
Part 1 Listening Comprehension ·····		(97)
Part 2 Reading Comprehension		(70) Reading Comprehension (97) (100)
Part 3 Cloze ·····		(106)
Part 4 Translation		(108)

Test Ten

Part 1 Listening Comprehension	(100)
Part 2 Reading Comprehension	(109)
Part 3 Cloze	(112)
Part 4 Translation ····	(117)
dat 4 Translation	(118)
给老女安	
参考答案 ····································	(120)
Tape Script	(137)



15. A) The laundry of the hotel was not efficient.

C) To return home.

13, A) To ask where the housekeeper had put her clothes

C) To ask why the laundry hadn't sent her clothes back

Test One

1. A) The Woman.

Part 1 Listening Comprehension 14. A) To go on with their journey. 19. To go on with their journey.



Section A Conversations

B) Bob.

D) Mrs. Bates was not careful enough

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

C) The man.

2. A) Jack's.	B) Hers.	C) Tom's.	D) The man's.
3. A) \$4.00.	B) \$5.00.	C) \$1.00.	D) \$9.00.
4. A) Red and Blue.	B) Green.	C) Blue.	D) Red and green.
5. A) At 9:00.	B) At 2:00.	C) At 12:00.	D) At 10:00. Lot of another
6. A) The chemistry class	repeat the gradez	B) The English cla	6. A) To go into the next grade.az
C) The chemistry and	English class.	D) The physics clas	C) To take another test.
7. A) Jim.	B) The woman.	C) Joe.	D) The man
8. A) Sue and Sharon.	B) Sharon in they want to g	C) Sue and Betty.	B) in both countries, all children. C) in both countries, children t
Questions 9 to 12 are ba	ased on the conversa	ation you have just h	D) In both countries, teaching
9. A) Renting a house.	can go on to college. n are boarding school	B) Lenting a house	 A) In America, if you get a hig B) There are private schools in
10. A) She wants to hear t	he man's opinion first	dents often do teamwo	C) In America and Britain, stu
B) She likes the house	very much.		ncip.
C) She is wondering w	hether the house is w	orth the price.	D) In Britain, children spend
D) She wants to see m	ore houses before she	can decide.	high school.
11. A) Friends.	and the state of t	B) Newly-married	couple.
C) Husband and wife.		D) Landlady and te	lacenna Tura
12. A) The location of the	house, beard seuod	B) The composition	n of the house.
C) The history of the h	iouse.	D) The price of the	EXPERIENCE A PERSON CAPTAGA A STREET A TE

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

D) Jog into a park.



- 13. A) To ask where the housekeeper had put her clothes.
 - B) To ask if her clothes had been sent back to her.
 - C) To ask why the laundry hadn't sent her clothes back.
 - D) To ask if her clothes were ready.
- 14. A) To go on with their journey.
 - C) To return home.
- 15. A) The laundry of the hotel was not efficient.
 - C) People forget things when they go traveling.
- B) To leave the hotel.
- D) To attend a party.
- B) The clothes were expensive.
- D) Mrs. Bates was not careful enough.

est One



Section B Short Passages

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. After each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Orientions: In this section you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 lone conversations. At the

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) To go into the next grade.

C) To take another test.

- D) To stay at school all the time.
- 17. A) In both countries, school education is free.
 - B) In both countries, all children from five to sixteen go to school.
 - C) In both countries, children take college admission tests if they want to go on to college.
 - D) In both countries, teaching is usually quite informal.
- Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conv 18. A) In America, if you get a high school diploma, you can go on to college.
 - B) There are private schools in Britain and all of them are boarding schools.
 - C) In America and Britain, students often do teamwork and turn to the teacher only when they need help.
 - D) In Britain, children spend six years in elementary school and four or six years in secondary or high school.

Passage Two

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

- 19. A) Buy a coffee and a doughnut for his wife.
 - B) Take a ten-dollar bill with him.
 - C) Meet some friends in the Central Park.



20. A) Because he wanted to make friends	s with the other jogger	i a di
B) Because he thought the other jogge	r had stolen his five-dollar bill.	laying Wang Yuyan,
C) Because the other jogger had knocl	ked into him and he was very angry.	ave been drawn in
D) Because he thought the other jogge	r had run too fast.	
21. A) Because he was caught by the man	(A2 Total Charles the married SS)	e even bigger this year
B) Because he wanted to have a race v	il Wang Yuyan," said Yanam ad thiv	She is so beau
, and the was robbed.		
D) Because he had finished jogging.	S7) the TV series The R	Tigh School in Fujian
That a roomsh mistake that mo	11119	
B) He was robbed but fought with the	thief and got his money back	
D) He had a race with another jogger is	her success is only down to the term of the she did originally work as a requirement of the she did originally work as a requirement of the she did originally work as a requirement of the she did originally work as a requirement of the she did originally work as a she did orig	some people say that
note in TV arose	d on the street that her opportunity to w	mother at the age of 1
assage Tillee	700	
Questions 23 to 25 are based on the partial (23, A) Children and older people	does not last forever. S9) Area does not last forever. S9)	A pretty face
23. A) Children and older people.	B) Children.	
C) Older people.	D) People who are grown up.	S10)
24. A) The eighteenth.	B) The twenty-first.	easy at first.
C) The fourth.	D) The hundredth.	When I started
3. A) You will have a big birthday party.	ALCOHOL TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO	
B) You will receive many presents, birt	the challenges and finally won." Liu sa "	
- Jan 1000110 the Queen's congra	tulations.	
D) You will plant a hundred candles on	the birthday cakes.	Liu said inai sne
	idy 101 the camera.	And she is always rea



Section C Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. You are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1) to S8) with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered S9) to S11) you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words.

Part 2

"She was born for the camera," said a S1)	who shot Liu Yifei's picture	when she was
only eight passagain the information given in the passagaint the information given in the passagaint	if the statement	Y (for YES)
Over the past year, Liu, an 18-year-old Chinese	American, has shot to S2)_	(OV while



have been drawn in by her S3) smile and S4) her as one of the most charming young S5	
be even bigger this year.	D) Because he thought the other jogget ha
"She is so beautiful on TV. She has the special S	to give flesh and blood to the
fairy-like and beautiful Wang Yuyan," said Yang Mingw	rei, a Senior 2 boy and Liu's fan from Wuyi
High School in Fujian.	C) Because he thought he was robbed.
Currently Liu is S7) the TV series "The	Return of the Condor Heroes", another Jin
Yong novel. In the show to be S8) this year, Liu	plays the Little Dragon Girl.
Liu is currently a grade three student at the Beijing I	그렇게 그렇게 되었다면 그 얼마나 있어요! 그리고 있다면 하는 사람들이 얼마를 하는 것이 없어요? 그리고 있다면 하는 것이 없는데
some people say that her success is only down to her be	
mother at the age of 14, she did originally work as a mod	
an advertisement board on the street that her opportunity to	
	Passage Three closes and the contract
Liu said. Every day she spends hours practicing all the kun	gfu kicks and punches for the show.
B) Children. (012	
easy at first. D) People who are grown up.	C) Older people.
"When I started at school I went to the wrong classro	oom for 10 days in a row because my English
was so bad. I cried a lot when I saw all the textbooks to r	ead were in English But I tried my best and
eventually overcame the challenges and finally won," Liu	

B) You will receive many presents, birthday cards and balloons.bias ahe ", brand brave," bias and balloons. Liu said that she believes the saying that S11) anothelutergnos ansend she ovisoer liw no Y (O

And she is always ready for the camera.

Reading Comprehension



Section A Skimming and Scanning and Management and Property

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on the Answer Sheet.

For questions 26 to 32, mark I toda odw

Y (for YES)

if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; gie vino

N (for NO)

(22 of total if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;



NG (for NOT GIVEN) we let if the information is not given in the passage. Let you be a solution of the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 33 to 35, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

presidential races. Before TV, presidenti noisivalaTelo staff aske personal appearances and speeches

and what and how they learn. TV also affects politics, the other media, and sports. Some authorities believe TV has a greater influence on young people than on adults.

amouncements are political messages that last 10 to 90 seconds. News programmia arusial no stability

A typical adult spends more time watching TV than doing anything else except sleeping and working. Watching television ranks as the most time-consuming leisure activity among adults. It takes time away from other activities, such as reading, conversation, social gatherings, and exercise.

on TV also draws criticism. Critics say spot announcements are too short to allow gninrael no streets

Television contributes greatly to what home viewers learn. It benefits people by widening their experience. On the other hand, TV also may contribute to harmful impressions of the world.

Enriched experience. No communication system has ever provided so many people with as wide a range of new experiences as television has. Without leaving their homes, TV viewers can watch government officials perform important functions, and see how people in far-off lands look and live. Television takes viewers to deserts, jungles, and the ocean floor. A TV viewer can see how a famous actor performs the role of Hamlet, and how top comedians draw laughter. Television gives its viewers a glimpse of real-life tragedy, as when it covers the victims of war, natural disasters, and poverty. It also captures moments of great triumph, such as when astronauts first set foot on the moon. However, some authorities question how much specific information viewers remember from watching television.

Harmful impressions. Many social scientists believe that people are likely to form two negative impressions from watching a lot of television. One of these impressions is that many people are better off than they are. The other is that the world is an unfriendly place, filled with untrustworthy people and risky circumstances.

Television programs often show people who lead more glamorous lives and have more material possessions than most viewers. In addition, TV commercials constantly urge viewers to buy various goods. Many sociologists believe that as a result, the material expectations of TV viewers are raised, sometimes to an unrealistic level. One harmful effect results when people fail to achieve the success they see on TV and become dissatisfied or bitter. Note that the material expectations of TV viewers are raised, sometimes to an unrealistic level. One harmful effect results when people fail to achieve the success they see on TV and become dissatisfied or bitter.

Studies indicate that people who watch a great deal of television are more likely to hold fearful or negative views of the world than those who watch less TV. However, some researchers argue that people who watch a lot of television already hold such views.

Effects on society

Television has brought about major changes in several parts of American society, including politics, motion pictures and radio, and sports. If VT anidates and brought about major changes in several parts of American society, including politics, motion pictures and radio, and sports.



Politics. Every election year, thousands of political candidates use television in their campaigns. They buy commercial time to urge voters to support them. They also appear in debates with other candidates and answer interviewers' questions about their views. Television plays its greatest role in presidential races. Before TV, presidential candidates tried to make personal appearances and speeches in as many cities and states as possible. Today, many candidates reach more voters through a single television appearance than through all the in-person campaigning they do med vort work but had been said to be a support them.

The most widely used form of political advertising in television is the spot announcement. Spot announcements are political messages that last 10 to 90 seconds. News programs often televise only a sentence or two, called a sound bite, from a candidate's remarks. These contrast sharply with the long political speeches that are typical of traditional in-person campaigning.

Television does much to promote interest in politics and political issues. But political advertising on TV also draws criticism. Critics say spot announcements are too short to allow candidates to discuss issues. Instead, candidates use the time to present oversimplified statements. Critics also claim that, because television time is so expensive, TV campaigning gives unfair advantage to the candidates with the most money, and present oversimplified statements. On the candidates with the most money, and provide the candidates with the most money, and provide the candidates are too short to allow candidates to discuss issues. Instead, candidates use the time to present oversimplified statements. Critics also claim that, because television time is so expensive, TV campaigning gives unfair advantage to the candidates with

Motion pictures and radio. From the 1920's through the 1940's, films and radio were the chief forms of entertainment for millions of Americans. Many people went to the movies at least once a week. They listened to comedies, dramas, and other entertainment programs on the radio almost every night. The rise of TV in the 1950's caused a sharp drop in movie attendance. Ever since, the movie industry has faced economic problems, radio entertainment changed completely after TV became a part of American life. Almost every radio entertainment show went off the air. Recorded music became the chief kind of radio programming.

Sports. Professional sports have long attracted millions of spectators yearly. But many more millions now watch the events on television. Television networks and stations pay team owners huge amounts of money for the right to televise games. These funds, in turn, help owners pay the huge salaries of today's professional athletes. Television also helps increase the popularity of sports. For example, the popularity of professional football has soared largely because of television. On the other hand, minor league baseball lost much of its audience after television brought major league games into the home.

There is little agreement about how television affects young people. Parents have long been concerned about the amount of time young people spend watching TV. Studies have linked watching a lot of television with poor performance in school. However, these studies do not prove that TV viewing actually causes students to perform poorly. Watching television may simply be an activity preferred by young people who do poorly in school. Other studies suggest that televised violence encourages aggressive behavior.

- 26. School teachers believe television has a greater influence on young people than on adults.
- 27. Generally, adults spend more time watching TV than doing anything else such as sleeping and



D speed

local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical ceragnishrow high

- 28. Television has provided people with a wider range of new experiences than any other communication system.
- 29. An impression of an evil world of the TV viewers may be attributable to the violent, crime-filled world shown on TV.
- 30. Television has produced major changes to American education.
- 31. Some critics believe that television time is so expensive that TV campaigning gives unfair disadvantage to the candidates with the most money.
- 32. People have reached the agreement about how television affects young people.
- 33. _____ is the most widely used form of political advertising in television.
- 34. Before the rise of TV in the 1950's, the chief forms of entertainment for many Americans were

35.	Minor league baseball lost	after television brought league games i	nto
	the home.		and the

Section B Reading in Depth (1)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Last summer, Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Dole announced a new seatbelt-use rule: all the drivers and front passengers will be fined if they don't wear seat belts after April 1989.

The <u>36</u> wouldn't have been necessary but for one simple fact. Even though seat belts could <u>37</u> nearly half of the deaths in fatal car accidents, 85 percent of the population simply won't wear them.

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or <u>38</u> injured each year. A <u>39</u> of only 30 miles per hour is the same as falling from a third-floor window. Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it <u>40</u> your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

- 41 , drivers or front seat passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to \$50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not 42 in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.
 - 43 , you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing your vehicle; or you are making a



local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make 44 m these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt.

to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

34. Before the rise of TV in the 1950's, the chief forms of entertainment for many Americans were

A) However	B) sure ovienesive arus (B)	C) ride television and	D) court 201110	31. Some
E) Therefore	F) environment .vanour	G) reduce w astabil	H) complex	disadya
I) speed .slqooq	J) only offer noision w	K) seriously	L) decide	32. People
M) prevent a garantee	N) dangerously	O) rule month at		33.



Section B Reading in Depth (2)

Directions: There are 2 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her life time she earned her country's most highly acclaimed literary award, the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific output, which consisted of some eighty-five published works, including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children, and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty-five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were set in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and the West. As the product of those two cultures she became, as she described herself, "mentally bifocal". Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer, and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honored in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer Prizes, Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author, is a captivating subject of study.