

大学英语 四级考试

新题型演练

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前言

本书第一版自出版发行以来,深受广大学生的欢迎。根据大纲的要求和考试形势的变化,在准确把握应试目标并重新组织材料的基础上,我们对全书做了一些调整和修改,使其更有利于考生的考前复习与冲刺。

全书共有12套试题,包括10套模拟试题和2套全真试题。10套模拟试题严格按照四级考试真题的标准进行设计,考点分布均匀,难易程度适中。希望广大学生经过12套试题的强化训练,全面提高自己的英语语言素质和运用英语的综合能力,顺利通过四级考试,实现把所学到的知识应用于实际的最终目的。愿本书成为参加大学英语四级考试考生理想的复习材料。

编者

2006年1月

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第一部分 测试题

Test 1

2002 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 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.*

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like "serious illness of a family member" were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events, like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress — it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women's magazines ran headlines like "Stress causes illness!" If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many — like the death of a loved one — are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a *prescription* (处方) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The notion that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we're all *vulnerable* (脆弱的) and passive in the face of *adversity* (逆境). But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental vigor than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

1. The result of Holmes-Rahe's medical research tells us _____.
 A) the way you handle major events may cause stress
 B) what should be done to avoid stress
 C) what kind of event would cause stress
 D) how to cope with sudden changes in life
2. The studies on stress in the early 1970's led to _____.
 A) widespread concern over its harmful effects
 B) great panic over the mental disorder it could cause
 C) an intensive research into stress-related illnesses
 D) popular avoidance of stressful jobs
3. The score of the Holmes-Rahe test shows _____.
 A) how much pressure you are under
 B) how positive events can change your life
 C) how stressful a major event can be
 D) how you can deal with life-changing events
4. Why is "such simplistic advice" (Line 1, Para.3) impossible to follow?
 A) No one can stay on the same job for long.
 B) No prescription is effective in relieving stress.
 C) People have to get married someday.
 D) You could be missing opportunities as well.
5. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become _____.
 A) nervous when faced with difficulties
 B) physically and mentally strained
 C) more capable of coping with adversity
 D) indifferent toward what happens to them

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Most episodes of absent-mindedness — forgetting where you left something or wondering why you just entered a room — are caused by a simple lack of attention, says Schacter. "You're supposed to remember something, but you haven't encoded it deeply."

Encoding, Schacter explains, is a special way of paying attention to an event that has a major impact on recalling it later. Failure to encode properly can create annoying situations. If you put your mobile phone in a pocket, for example, and don't pay attention to what you did because you're involved in a conversation, you'll probably forget that the phone is in the jacket now hanging in your wardrobe (衣柜). "Your memory itself isn't failing you," says Schacter. "Rather, you didn't give your memory system the information it needed."

Lack of interest can also lead to absent-mindedness. "A man who can recite sports statistics from 30 years ago," says Zelinski, "may not remember to drop a letter in the mailbox." Women have slightly better memories than men, possibly because they pay more

attention to their environment, and memory relies on just that.

Visual cues can help prevent absent-mindedness, says Schacter. "But be sure the cue is clear and available," he cautions. If you want to remember to take a *medication* (药物) with lunch, put the pill bottle on the kitchen table — don't leave it in the medicine chest and write yourself a note that you keep in a pocket.

Another common episode of absent-mindedness: walking into a room and wondering why you're there. Most likely, you were thinking about something else. "Everyone does this from time to time," says Zelinski. The best thing to do is to return to where you were before entering the room, and you'll likely remember.

6. Why does the author think that encoding properly is very important?
 - A) It helps us understand our memory system better.
 - B) It enables us to recall something from our memory.
 - C) It expands our memory capacity considerably.
 - D) It slows down the process of losing our memory.
7. One possible reason why women have better memories than men is that _____.
 - A) they have a wider range of interests
 - B) they are more reliant on the environment
 - C) they have an unusual power of focusing their attention
 - D) they are more interested in what's happening around them
8. A note in the pocket can hardly serve as a reminder because _____.
 - A) it will easily get lost
 - B) it's not clear enough for you to read
 - C) it's out of your sight
 - D) it might get mixed up with other things
9. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
 - A) If we focus our attention on one thing, we might forget another.
 - B) Memory depends to a certain extent on the environment.
 - C) Repetition helps improve our memory.
 - D) If we keep forgetting things, we'd better return to where we were.
10. What is the passage mainly about?
 - A) The process of gradual memory loss.
 - B) The causes of absent-mindedness.
 - C) The impact of the environment on memory.
 - D) A way of encoding and recalling.

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

It is hard to track the blue whale, the ocean's largest creature, which has almost been killed off by commercial whaling and is now listed as an endangered species. Attaching radio devices to it is difficult, and visual sightings are too unreliable to give real insight into its behavior.

So biologists were delighted early this year when, with the help of the Navy, they were able to track a particular blue whale for 43 days, monitoring its sounds. This was possible because of the Navy's formerly top-secret system of underwater listening devices spanning the oceans.

Tracking whales is but one example of an exciting new world just opening to civilian scientists after the cold war as the Navy starts to share and partly uncover its global network of underwater listening system built over the decades to track the ships of potential enemies.

Earth scientists announced at a news conference recently that they had used the system for closely monitoring a deep-sea volcanic *eruption* (爆发) for the first time and that they plan similar studies.

Other scientists have proposed to use the network for tracking ocean currents and measuring changes in ocean and global temperatures.

The speed of sound in water is roughly one mile a second — slower than through land but faster than through air. What is most important, different layers of ocean water can act as channels for sounds, focusing them in the same way a *stethoscope* (听诊器) does when it carries faint noises from a patient's chest to a doctor's ear. This focusing is the main reason that even relatively weak sounds in the ocean, especially low-frequency ones, can often travel thousands of miles.

11. The passage is chiefly about _____.
 - A) an effort to protect an endangered marine species
 - B) the civilian use of a military detection system
 - C) the exposure of a U.S. Navy top-secret weapon
 - D) a new way to look into the behavior of blue whales
12. The underwater listening system was originally designed _____.
 - A) to trace and locate enemy vessels
 - B) to monitor deep-sea volcanic eruptions
 - C) to study the movement of ocean currents
 - D) to replace the global radio communications network
13. The deep-sea listening system makes use of _____.
 - A) the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water
 - B) the capability of sound to travel at high speed
 - C) the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound
 - D) low-frequency sounds travelling across different layers of water
14. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A) new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales
 - B) blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system
 - C) opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology
 - D) military technology has great potential in civilian use
15. Which of the following is true about the U.S. Navy underwater listening network?

- A) It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.
- B) It has been replaced by a more advanced system.
- C) It became useless to the military after the cold war.
- D) It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

The fitness movement that began in the late 1960s and early 1970s centered around *aerobic exercise* (有氧操). Millions of individuals became engaged in a variety of aerobic activities, and literally thousands of health spas developed around the country to *capitalize* (获利) on this emerging interest in fitness, particularly aerobic dancing for females. A number of fitness spas existed prior to this aerobic fitness movement, even a national chain with spas in most major cities. However, their focus was not on aerobics, but rather on weight-training programs designed to develop muscular mass, strength, and endurance in their primarily male enthusiasts. These fitness spas did not seem to benefit financially from the aerobic fitness movement to better health, since medical opinion suggested that weight-training programs offered few, if any, health benefits. In recent years, however, weight training has again become increasingly popular for males and for females. Many current programs focus not only on developing muscular strength and endurance but on aerobic fitness as well.

Historically, most physical-fitness tests have usually included measures of muscular strength and endurance, not for health-related reasons, but primarily because such fitness components have been related to performance in athletics. However, in recent years, evidence has shown that training programs designed primarily to improve muscular strength and endurance might also offer some health benefits as well. The American College of Sports Medicine now recommends that weight training be part of a total fitness program for healthy Americans. Increased participation in such training is one of the specific physical activity and fitness objectives of Healthy People 2000: National Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Objectives.

16. The word "spas" (Line 3, Para.1) most probably refers to _____.
 - A) sports activities
 - B) places for physical exercise
 - C) recreation centers
 - D) athletic training programs
17. Early fitness spas were intended mainly for _____.
 - A) the promotion of aerobic exercise
 - B) endurance and muscular development
 - C) the improvement of women's figures
 - D) better performance in aerobic dancing
18. What was the attitude of doctors towards weight training in health improvement?
 - A) Positive.
 - B) Indifferent.
 - C) Negative.
 - D) Cautious.
19. People were given physical fitness tests in order to find out _____.
 - A) how well they could do in athletics

- B) what their health condition was like
 - C) what kind of fitness center was suitable for them
 - D) whether they were fit for aerobic exercise
20. Recent studies have suggested that weight training _____.
 A) has become an essential part of people's life
 B) may well affect the health of the trainees
 C) will attract more people in the days to come
 D) contributes to health improvement as well

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. You would be _____ a risk to let your child go to school by himself.
 A) omitting B) attaching C) affording D) running
22. He is always here; it's _____ you've never met him.
 A) unique B) strange C) rare D) peculiar
23. There has been a great increase in retail sales, _____?
 A) does there B) isn't there C) hasn't there D) isn't it
24. We'd like to _____ a table for five for dinner this evening.
 A) preserve B) reserve C) retain D) sustain
25. Although a teenager, Fred could resist _____ what to do and what not to do.
 A) being told B) telling C) to be told D) to tell
26. The European Union countries were once worried that they would not have _____ supplies of petroleum.
 A) proficient B) efficient C) potential D) sufficient
27. In fact, Peter would rather have left for San Francisco than _____ in New York.
 A) to stay B) stayed C) staying D) having stayed
28. He soon received promotion, for his superiors realized that he was a man of considerable _____.
 A) ability B) future C) possibility D) opportunity
29. Britain has the highest _____ of road traffic in the world — over 60 cars for every mile of road.
 A) popularity B) density C) intensity D) prosperity
30. How is it _____ your roommate's request and yours are identical?
 A) if B) so C) what D) that
31. In my opinion, he's _____ the most imaginative of all the contemporary poets.
 A) in all B) at best C) for all D) by far
32. He didn't have time to read the report word for word; he just _____ it.
 A) skimmed B) observed C) overlooked D) glanced

33. The leader of the expedition _____ everyone to follow his example.
 A) promoted B) reinforced C) sparked D) inspired
34. What a lovely party! It's worth _____ all my life.
 A) remembering B) to remember
 C) to be remembered D) being remembered
35. Who would you rather _____ with you, George or me?
 A) going B) to go C) have gone D) went
36. The _____ goal of the book is to help bridge the gap between research and teaching, particularly between researchers and teachers.
 A) intensive B) concise C) joint D) overall
37. The owner and editor of the newspaper _____ the conference.
 A) were attending B) were to attend C) is to attend D) are to attend
38. We left the meeting, there obviously _____ no point in staying.
 A) were B) being C) to be D) having
39. Their products are frequently overpriced and _____ in quality.
 A) influential B) inferior C) superior D) subordinate
40. The neighborhood boys like to play basketball on that _____ lot.
 A) valid B) vain C) vacant D) vague
41. These people once had fame and fortune; now _____ is left to them is utter poverty.
 A) all that B) all what C) all which D) that all
42. To our _____, Geoffrey's illness proved not to be as serious as we had feared.
 A) anxiety B) relief C) view D) judgment
43. Many people like white color as it is a _____ of purity.
 A) symbol B) sign C) signal D) symptom
44. The residents, _____ had been damaged by the fire, were given help by the Red Cross.
 A) all of their homes B) all their homes
 C) whose all homes D) all of whose homes
45. This research has attracted wide _____ coverage and has featured on BBC television's *Tomorrow's World*.
 A) message B) information C) media D) data
46. I would never have _____ a court of law if I hadn't been so desperate.
 A) sought for B) accounted for C) turned up D) resorted to
47. Investigators agreed that passengers on the airliner _____ at the very moment of the crash.
 A) should have died B) must be dying C) must have died D) ought to die
48. The energy _____ by the chain reaction is transformed into heat.
 A) transferred B) released C) delivered D) conveyed
49. _____ their work will give us a much better feel for the wide differences between the two schools of thought.
 A) To have reviewed B) Having reviewed C) Reviewing D) Being reviewed
50. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the _____ silk from damage.
 A) sensitive B) tender C) delicate D) sensible

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words).

As researchers learn more about how children's intelligence develops, they are increasingly surprised by the power of parents. The power of the school has been replaced by the home. To begin with, all the factors which are part of intelligence — the child's understanding of language, learning patterns, curiosity — are established well before the child enters school at the age of six. Study after study has shown that even after school begins, children's achievements have been far more influenced by parents than by teachers. This is particularly true about learning that is language-related. The school rather than the home is given credit for variations in achievement in subjects such as science.

In view of their power, it's sad to see so many parents not making the most of their child's intelligence. Until recently parents had been warned by educators who asked them not to educate their children. Many teachers now realize that children cannot be educated only at school and parents are being asked to contribute both before and after the child enters school.

Parents have been particularly afraid to teach reading at home. Of course, children shouldn't be pushed to read by their parents, but educators have discovered that reading is best taught individually — and the easiest place to do this is at home. Many four and five-year-olds who have been shown a few letters and taught their sounds will compose single words of their own with them even before they have been taught to read.

Questions: (注意:答题尽量简短,超过10个词要扣分。每条横线限写一个英语单词,标点符号不占格。)

S1. What have researchers found out about the influence of parents and the school on children's intelligence?

S2. What do researchers conclude about children's learning patterns?

S3. In which area may school play a more important role?

S4. Why did many parents fail to make the most of their children's intelligence?

S5. The author suggests in the last paragraph that parents should be encouraged to

Test 2

2003 年 6 月大学英语四级考试试题

Part I

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 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.*

Passage One

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage.

On average, American kids aged 3 to 12 spent 29 hours a week in school, eight hours more than they did in 1981. They also did more household work and participated in more of such organized activities as soccer and *ballet* (芭蕾舞). Involvement in sports, in particular, rose almost 50% from 1981 to 1997: boys now spend an average of four hours a week playing sports; girls log half that time. All in all, however, children's leisure time dropped from 40% of the day in 1981 to 25%.

"Children are affected by the same time *crunch* (危机) that affects their parents," says Sandra Hofferth, who headed the recent study of children's timetable. A chief reason, she says, is that more mothers are working outside the home. (Nevertheless, children in both double-income and "male breadwinner" households spent comparable amounts of time interacting with their parents, 19 hours and 22 hours respectively. In contrast, children spent only 9 hours with their single mothers.)

All work and no play could make for some very messed-up kids. "Play is the most powerful way a child explores the world and learns about himself," says T. Berry Brazelton, professor at Harvard Medical School. Unstructured play encourages independent thinking and allows the young to negotiate their relationships with their peers, but kids aged 3 to 12 spent only 12 hours a week engaged in it.

The children sampled spent a quarter of their rapidly decreasing "free time" watching television. But that, believe it or not, was one of the findings parents might regard as good news. If they're spending less time in front of the TV set, however, kids aren't replacing it with reading. Despite efforts to get kids more interested in books, the children spent just over an hour a week reading. Let's face it, who's got the time?

1. By mentioning "the same time crunch" (Line 1, Para. 2) Sandra Hofferth means _____.

A) children have little time to play with their parents

- B) children are not taken good care of by their working parents
 - C) both parents and children suffer from lack of leisure time
 - D) both parents and children have trouble managing their time
2. According to the author, the reason given by Sandra Hofferth for the time crunch is _____.
- A) quite convincing
 - B) partially true
 - C) totally groundless
 - D) rather confusing
3. According to the author a child develops better if _____.
- A) he has plenty of time reading and studying
 - B) he is left to play with his peers in his own way
 - C) he has more time participating in school activities
 - D) he is free to interact with his working parents
4. The author is concerned about the fact that American kids _____.
- A) are engaged in more and more structured activities
 - B) are increasingly neglected by their working mothers
 - C) are spending more and more time watching TV
 - D) are involved less and less in household work
5. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- A) extracurricular activities promote children's intelligence
 - B) most children will turn to reading with TV sets switched off
 - C) efforts to get kids interested in reading have been fruitful
 - D) most parents believe reading to be beneficial to children

Passage Two

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Henry Ford, the famous U. S. inventor and car manufacturer, once said, "The business of America is business." By this he meant that the U. S. way of life is based on the values of the business world.

Few would argue with Ford's statement. A brief glimpse at a daily newspaper vividly shows how much people in the United States think about business. For example, nearly every newspaper has a business section, in which the deals and projects, finances and management, stock prices and labor problems of corporations are reported daily. In addition, business news can appear in every other section. Most national news has an important financial aspect to it. Welfare, foreign aid, the federal budget, and the policies of the Federal Reserve Bank are all heavily affected by business. Moreover, business news appears in some of the unlikeliest places. The world of arts and entertainment is often referred to as "the entertainment industry" or "show business".

The positive side of Henry Ford's statement can be seen in the prosperity that business has brought to U. S. life. One of the most important reasons so many people from all over the world come to live in the United States is the dream of a better job. Jobs are produced in *abundance* (大量地) because the U. S. economic system is driven by competition. People believe that this system creates more wealth, more jobs, and a materially better way of life.

The negative side of Henry Ford's statement, however, can be seen when the word business is taken to mean big business. And the term big business—referring to the biggest

companies, is seen in opposition to labor. Throughout U. S. history working people have had to fight hard for higher wages, better working conditions, and the fight to form unions. Today, many of the old labor disputes are over, but there is still some employee anxiety. Downsizing—the laying off of thousands of workers to keep expenses low and profits high—creates feelings of insecurity for many.

6. The United States is a typical country _____.
A) which encourages free trade at home and abroad
B) where people's chief concern is how to make money
C) where all businesses are managed scientifically
D) which normally works according to the federal budget
7. The influence of business in the U.S. is evidenced by the fact that _____.
A) most newspapers are run by big businesses
B) even public organizations concentrate on working for profits
C) Americans of all professions know how to do business
D) even arts and entertainment are regarded as business
8. According to the passage, immigrants choose to settle in the U. S., dreaming that _____.
A) they can start profitable businesses there
B) they can be more competitive in business
C) they will make a fortune overnight there
D) they will find better chances of employment
9. Henry Ford's statement can be taken negatively because _____.
A) working people are discouraged to fight for their fights
B) there are many industries controlled by a few big capitalists
C) there is a conflicting relationship between big corporations and labor
D) public services are not run by the federal government
10. A company's efforts to keep expenses low and profits high may result in _____.
A) reduction in the number of employees
B) improvement of working conditions
C) fewer disputes between labor and management
D) a rise in workers' wages

Passage Three

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

Professor Smith recently persuaded 35 people, 23 of them women, to keep a diary of all their absentminded actions for a fortnight. When he came to analyze their embarrassing lapses (差错) in a scientific report, he was surprised to find that nearly all of them fell into a few groupings, nor did the lapses appear to be entirely *random* (随机的).

One of the women, for instance, on leaving her house for work one morning threw her dog her earrings and tried to fix a dog biscuit on her ear. "The explanation for this is that the brain is like a computer," explains the professor. "People programmed themselves to do certain activities regularly. It was the woman's custom every morning to throw her dog two

biscuits and then put on her earrings. But somehow the action got reversed in the program." About one in twenty of the incidents the volunteers reported were these "program assembly failures".

Altogether the volunteers logged 433 unintentional actions that they found themselves doing—an average of twelve each. There appear to be peak periods in the day when we are at our *zaniest* (荒谬可笑的). There are two hours some time between 8:00 a.m. and noon, between 4:00 and 6:00 p.m. with a smaller peak between 8:00 and 10:00 p.m. "Among men the peak seems to be when a changeover in brain 'programmers' occurs, as for instance between going to and from work." Women on average reported slightly more lapses—12.5 compared with 10.9 for men and probably because they were more reliable reporters.

A startling finding of the research is that the absent-minded activity is a hazard of doing things in which we are skilled. Normally, you would expect that skill reduces the number of errors we make. But trying to avoid silly slips by concentrating more could make things a lot worse and even dangerous.

11. In his study Professor Smith asked the subjects _____.
 - A) to keep track of people who tend to forget things
 - B) to report their embarrassing lapses at random
 - C) to analyze their awkward experiences scientifically
 - D) to keep a record of what they did unintentionally
12. Professor Smith discovered that _____.
 - A) certain patterns can be identified in the recorded incidents
 - B) many people were too embarrassed to admit their absent-mindedness
 - C) men tend to be more absent-minded than women
 - D) absent-mindedness is an excusable human weakness
13. "Program assembly failures" (Line 6, Para. 2) refers to the phenomenon that people _____.
 - A) often fail to program their routines beforehand
 - B) tend to make mistakes when they are in a hurry
 - C) unconsciously change the sequence of doing things
 - D) are likely to mess things up if they are too tired
14. We learn from the third paragraph that _____.
 - A) absent-mindedness tends to occur during certain hours of the day
 - B) women are very careful to perform actions during peak periods
 - C) women experience more peak periods of absent-mindedness
 - D) men's absent-mindedness often results in funny situations
15. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
 - A) people should avoid doing important things during peak periods of lapses
 - B) hazards can be avoided when people do things they are good at
 - C) people should be careful when programming their actions
 - D) lapses cannot always be attributed to lack of concentration

Passage Four

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

It's no secret that many children would be healthier and happier with adoptive parents than with the parents that nature dealt them. That's especially true of children who remain in abusive homes because the law blindly favors biological parents. It's also true of children who suffer for years in *foster homes* (收养孩子的家庭) because of parents who can't or won't care for them but refuse to give up *custody* (监护) rights.

Fourteen-year-old Kimberly Mays fits neither description, but her recent court victory could eventually help children who do. Kimberly has been the object of an angry custody battle between the man who raised her and her biological parents, with whom she has never lived. A Florida judge ruled that the teenager can remain with the only father she's ever known and that her biological parents have "no legal claim" on her.

The ruling, though it may yet be reversed, sets aside the principle that biology is the primary determinant of parentage. That's an important development, one that's long overdue.

Shortly after birth in December 1978, Kimberly Mays and another infant were mistakenly switched and sent home with the wrong parents. Kimberly's biological parents, Ernest and Regina Twigg, received a child who died of a heart disease in 1988. Medical tests showed that the child wasn't the Twiggs' own daughter, but Kimt only was, thus sparking a custody battle with Robert Mays. In 1989, the two families agreed that Mr. Mays would maintain custody with the Twiggs getting visiting rights. Those rights were ended when Mr. Mays decided that Kimberly was being harmed.

The decision to leave Kimberly with Mr. Mays rendered her suit debated. But the judge made clear that Kimberly did have standing to *sue* (起诉) on her own behalf. Thus he made clear that she was more than just property to be handled as adults saw it.

Certainly, the biological link between parent and child is fundamental. But biological parents aren't always preferable to adoptive ones, and biological parentage does not convey an absolute ownership that cancels all the rights of children.

16. What was the primary consideration in the Florida judge's ruling?
- A) The biological link. B) The child's benefits.
C) The traditional practice. D) The parents' feelings.
17. We can learn from the Kimberly case that _____.
A) children are more than just personal possessions of their parents
B) the biological link between parent and child should be emphasized
C) foster homes bring children more pain and suffering than care
D) biological parents shouldn't claim custody rights after their child is adopted
18. The Twiggs claimed custody rights to Kimberly because _____.
A) they found her unhappy in Mr. Mays' custody
B) they regarded her as their property
C) they were her biological parents
D) they felt guilty about their past mistake

19. Kimberly had been given to Mr. Mays _____.
 A) by sheer accident B) out of charity C) at his request D) for better care
20. The author's attitude towards the judge's ruling could be described as _____.
 A) doubtful B) critical C) cautious D) supportive

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentences. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

21. She _____ her trip to New York because she was ill.
 A) called off B) closed down C) put up D) went off
22. _____ the storm, the ship would have reached its destination on time.
 A) But for B) In case of C) In spite of D) Because of
23. We should concentrate on sharply reducing interest rates to pull the economy out of _____.
 A) rejection B) restriction C) retreat D) recession
24. The _____ of finding gold in California attracted a lot of people to settle down there.
 A) prospects B) speculations C) stakes D) provisions
25. I suffered from mental _____ because of stress from my job.
 A) damage B) release C) relief D) fatigue
26. The rest of the day was entirely at his _____ for reading or recreation.
 A) dismissal B) survival C) disposal D) arrival
27. You will not be _____ about your food in time of great hunger.
 A) special B) particular C) peculiar D) specific
28. Crime is increasing worldwide, and there is every reason to believe the _____ will continue into the next decade.
 A) emergency B) trend C) pace D) schedule
29. You shouldn't have written in the _____ since the book belongs to the library.
 A) interval B) border C) margin D) edge
30. The _____ of airplane engines announced a coming air raid.
 A) roar B) exclamation C) whistle D) scream
31. This ticket _____ you to a free boat tour on the lake.
 A) entitles B) appoints C) grants D) credits
32. This is the nurse who _____ to me when I was ill in hospital.
 A) accompanied B) attended C) entertained D) shielded
33. I was about to _____ a match when I remembered Tom's warning.
 A) rub B) hit C) scrape D) strike
34. The advertisement says this material doesn't _____ in the wash, but it has.
 A) contract B) shrink C) slim D) dissolve
35. He was proud of being chosen to participate in the game and he _____ us that he