



普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材

x p e r i e n c i n g



新世纪网络课程建设工程项目

# 大学体验英语<sup>®</sup>

(第二版)

## Experiencing English



*Practice File* 一周一练

总主编 芮燕萍

主 编 段 莉



高等教育出版社





普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材

x p e r i e n c i n g

新世纪网络课程建设工程项目

# 大学体验

江苏工业学院图书馆藏书章 (第二版)

## Experiencing English

### Practice File 一周一练

总主编 芮燕萍  
 主编 段 莉  
 副主编 刘陈艳 薛志红  
 编 委 (按单元编写为序)  
 白 瑞 段 莉 姜 浩  
 刘陈艳 薛志红



高等教育出版社



图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学体验英语一周一练. 3 / 芮燕萍主编;段莉分册主  
编. —北京:高等教育出版社,2007.12  
ISBN 978-7-04-022940-0

I. 大… II. ①芮…②段… 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 185348 号

策划编辑 贾巍 责任编辑 刘丽燕 封面设计 周末 版式设计 刘艳  
责任校对 刘丽燕 责任印制 宋克学

出版发行 高等教育出版社  
社址 北京市西城区德外大街4号  
邮政编码 100011  
总机 010-58581000

经销 蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司  
印刷 高等教育出版社印刷厂

开本 889×1194 1/16  
印张 10.5  
字数 480 000

购书热线 010-58581118  
免费咨询 800-810-0598  
网址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>  
<http://www.hep.com.cn>  
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>  
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>  
畅想教育 <http://www.widedu.com>

版次 2007年12月第1版  
印次 2007年12月第1次印刷  
定价 16.00元(含光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

物料号 22940-00

# 前 言

近年来,随着我国社会和经济的迅猛发展、国际交往的日益频繁,国家和社会迫切地对大学生的英语综合能力尤其是听说技能提出了更高的要求。大学英语教学又面临着新的挑战,这使得大学英语教学必须进一步深化。另一方面,我国的大学英语教学环境正在逐步改善,多媒体、网络等现代教育手段的发展使大英语教学多样化、个性化有了可能。许多教师已经开始利用多媒体和网络技术进行英语教学改革,以弥补传统教学的不足,并取得了一定的成绩。基于计算机/网络+课堂教学的教学模式日渐普遍。

教育部2007年颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》贯彻了分类指导、大力推广应用信息技术、共享优质教育资源的原则和方针。提出加强听说,同时也更重视培养阅读理解能力、翻译技巧和基本写作能力等英语综合应用能力的要求;注重以学生为主体、促进个性化学习和自主学习。因此,大学英语教学课时数在一定程度上进行了缩减,包括听力课课时。而全国四、六级英语考试听力部分分值和题型都在这一改革的背景下进行了很大程度的调整,增加了考查学生应用能力的题型,听力分值也由原来的20%提高到了35%。新的要求给大学英语教学带来了压力和挑战。

因此,我们必须致力于探索在学时减少、对听说能力要求提高的情况下,如何加强对学生学习策略能力的训练,培养学生自主学习的新模式。

《大学体验英语一周一练》为大学体验英语课外练习系列,共分四册,供普通院校非英语专业一、二年级学生及有相当水平的学习者使用。

实践性是外语教学的特征。如何使练习题具有较强的实践性,题型设计至关重要。本书提供了大学英语一至四级的试题练习,每册十个单元,分别供一至四学期使用。考虑到使用一册的学生听力相对较弱,因此练习题针对学生水平,遵照循序渐进的原则进行设计。二至四册则严格按照大学英语四级考试标准题型编写,经过反复审查、修改、提炼、测试最终得以完成。练习题还具有较强的实用性和一定的趣味性。教师可以根据教学进度和学生学习情况选择试题进行测试,或者指导学生进行自主学习。

本书全部听力内容由资深外籍专家朗读,并随书附MP3光盘以方便学生使用。

由于本书编写时间较为仓促,编写人员水平有限,书中不完善之处在所难免,恳请使用本书的广大师生提出宝贵意见和建议,以便我们今后的修订、提高和完善。

编者

2007年9月



# CONTENTS

## 言 前

<b>Model Test 1</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Model Test 2</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Model Test 3</b> .....	<b>34</b>
<b>Model Test 4</b> .....	<b>50</b>
<b>Model Test 5</b> .....	<b>66</b>
<b>Model Test 6</b> .....	<b>82</b>
<b>Model Test 7</b> .....	<b>99</b>
<b>Model Test 8</b> .....	<b>115</b>
<b>Model Test 9</b> .....	<b>131</b>
<b>Model Test 10</b> .....	<b>147</b>

香港

2005年9月

# Model Test

# 1



## Part I. Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic of On Lifelong Learning. You should write at least 120 words on the Answer Sheet 1 following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 随着社会的发展，终生学习越来越重要；
2. 终生学习有各种形式；
3. 我的观点和选择。



## Part II. Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on the Answer Sheet 2.

For questions 1–7, mark

Y (for YES)

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

N (for NO)

if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN)

if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

If it weren't for nicotine, people wouldn't smoke tobacco. Why? Because of the more than 4 000 chemicals in tobacco smoke, nicotine is the primary one that acts on the brain, altering people's moods, appetites and alertness in ways they find pleasant and beneficial.



Unfortunately, as it is widely known, nicotine has a dark side: it is highly addictive. Once smokers become hooked on it, they must get their fix of it regularly, sometimes several dozen times a day. Cigarette smoke contains 43 known carcinogens, which means that long-term smoking can amount to a death sentence. In the US alone, 420 000 Americans die every year from tobacco-related illnesses.

Breaking nicotine addiction is not easy. Each year, nearly 35 million people make a concerted effort to quit smoking. Sadly, less than 7 percent succeed in abstaining for more than a year; most start smoking again within days. So what is nicotine and how does it insinuate itself into the smoker's brain and very being?

The nicotine found in tobacco is a potent drug and smokers, and even some scientists say it offers certain benefits. One is enhance performance. One study found that non-smokers given doses of nicotine typed about 5 percent faster than they did without it. To greater or lesser degrees, users also say nicotine helps them to maintain concentration, reduce anxiety, relieve pain, and even dampen their appetites (thus helping in weight control). Unfortunately, nicotine can also produce deleterious effects beyond addiction. At high doses, as are achieved from tobacco products, it can cause high blood pressure, distress in the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems and an increase in susceptibility to seizures and hypothermia.

First isolated as a compound in 1828, in its pure form nicotine is a clear liquid that turns brown when burned and smells like tobacco when exposed to air. It is found in several species of plants, including tobacco and, perhaps surprisingly, in tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplant (though in extremely low quantities that are pharmacologically insignificant for humans).

As simple as it looks, the cigarette is highly engineered nicotine delivery device. For instance, when tobacco researchers found that much of the nicotine in a cigarette wasn't released when burned but rather remained chemically bound within the tobacco leaf, they began adding substances such as ammonia to cigarette tobacco to release more nicotine. Ammonia helps keep nicotine in its basic form, which is more readily vaporized by the intense heat of the burning cigarette than the acidic form. Most cigarettes for sale in the US today contain 10 milligrams or more of nicotine. By inhaling smoke from a lighted cigarette, the average smoker takes 1 or 2 milligrams of vaporized nicotine per cigarette. Today we know that only a miniscule amount of nicotine is needed to fuel addiction. Research shows that manufacturers would have to cut nicotine levels in a typical cigarette by 95% to forestall its power to addict. When a smoker puffs on a lighted cigarette, smoke, including vaporized nicotine, is drawn into the mouth. The skin and lining of the mouth immediately absorb some nicotine, but the remainder flows straight down into the lungs, where it easily diffuses into the blood vessels lining the lung walls. The blood vessels carry the nicotine to the heart, which then pumps it directly to the brain. While most of the effects a smoker seeks occur in the brain, the heart takes a hit as well. Studies have shown that a smoker's first cigarette of the day can increase his or her heart rate by 10 to 20 beats a minute. Scientists have found that a smoked substance reaches the brain more quickly than one swallowed, snorted (such as cocaine powder) or even injected. Indeed, a

nicotine molecule inhaled in smoke will reach the brain within 10 seconds. The nicotine travels through blood vessels, which branch out into capillaries within the brain.

Capillaries normally carry nutrients but they readily accommodate nicotine molecules as well. Once inside the brain, nicotine, like most addictive drugs, triggers the release of chemicals associated with euphoria and pleasure.

Just as it moves rapidly from the lungs into the bloodstream, nicotine also easily diffuses through capillary walls. It then migrates to the spaces surrounding neurones – ganglion cells that transmit nerve impulses throughout the nervous system. These impulses are the basis for our thoughts, feelings, and moods. To transmit nerve impulses to its neighbor, a neurone releases chemical messengers known as neurotransmitters. Like nicotine molecules, the neurotransmitters drift into the so-called synaptic space between neurones, ready to latch onto the receiving neurone and thus deliver a chemical “message” that triggers an electrical impulse.

The neurotransmitters bind onto receptors on the surface of the recipient neurone. This opens channels in the cell surface through which enter ions, or charged atoms, of sodium. This generates a current across the membrane of the receiving cell, which completes delivery of the “message”. An accomplished mimic, nicotine competes with the neurotransmitters to bind to the receptors. It wins and, like the vanquished chemical, opens ion channels that let sodium ions into the cell. But there’s a lot more nicotine around than the original transmitter, so a much larger current spreads across the membrane. This bigger current causes increased electrical impulses to travel along certain neurones. With repeated smoking, the neurones adapt to this increased electrical activity, and the smoker becomes dependent on the nicotine.

### Questions:

1. In the tobacco smoke, nicotine is the primary chemical that acts on the brain in ways people find pleasant, but at the same time it is highly addictive.
2. According to the passage, more than 5 million people succeed in quitting smoking each year.
3. Nicotine is a potent drug, doing some good but no harm to people’s physical health.
4. People can find nicotine in several species of plants, including tobacco, tomatoes and potatoes.
5. Ammonia added to cigarettes helps to remain more nicotine.
6. When people smoke, nicotine can only be absorbed by the mouth little by little.
7. Injected substances reach the brain faster than smoked substances.
8. A nicotine molecule inhaled in smoke will reach the brain within \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Once inside the brain, nicotine, like most addictive drugs, triggers \_\_\_\_\_.
10. With repeated smoking, the neurons adapt to the increased electrical activity, and the smoker becomes \_\_\_\_\_.





## Part III. Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

### Section A Understanding Conversations

**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 conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2.

11. A. He will visit someone next week.

B. He is the last person to see Johnson.

C. He is eager to see Johnson.

D. He dislikes Johnson.

12. A. She will go with the man.

B. She hasn't any interest in the movie.

C. She wants to see the film alone.

D. She will not see the film this evening.

13. A. Husband and wife.

B. Friends.

C. Student and librarian.

D. Customer and waitress.

14. A. In the library.

B. In the shop.

C. In the lab.

D. In the restaurant.

15. A. It takes about two weeks to repair the car.

B. The man should have saved more money.

C. It is a good idea to keep the old car.

D. The car is no longer worth repairing.

16. A. To go to the snack bar with her.

B. To buy a paper for him.

C. To buy some food in the snack bar.

D. To bring a cup of coffee for him.

17. A. Anyone can do it.  
B. No one can do it.  
C. Alex can do it.  
D. Alex can't do it.

18. A. He is happy with it.  
B. He is angry about it.  
C. He doesn't think it matter.  
D. He wants the woman to buy a new one.

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

19. A. Student and student.  
B. Student and Professor.  
C. Applicant and clerk.  
D. Colleagues.
20. A. Professor. Smith.  
B. To write a letter to the university.  
C. Internet.  
D. A, B and C.
21. A. To send her some catalogs.  
B. To go on line with her.  
C. To write to her.  
D. To write a letter of recommendation.

22. A. This afternoon.  
B. Tomorrow afternoon.  
C. Tomorrow morning.  
D. This morning.

**Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

23. A. Lawyer and client.  
B. Receptionist and patient.  
C. Doctor and patient.  
D. Doctor and nurse.
24. A. In this stomach.  
B. In his liver.  
C. In his chest.



- D. In his throat.
25. A. Go to see the doctor in the afternoon.  
 B. Go to see the doctor at 9:30 tomorrow morning.  
 C. Go to see the doctor at once.  
 D. Go to see the doctor after 10.

### Section B Understanding Passages

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A. French people.  
 B. British people.  
 C. German people.  
 D. Italian people.
27. A. It took Americans 10 years to complete the great statue.  
 B. The actual figure was made of copper.  
 C. The statue was 150 feet tall.  
 D. The statue had never been transported.
28. A. By 1884.  
 B. By 1885.  
 C. In 1886.  
 D. By the end of 1896.

#### Passage Two

**Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

29. A. Supply good food and housing to the students.  
 B. Provide computers for all the students.  
 C. Supply enough books to the students for studying.  
 D. Provide the students with huge libraries.
30. A. Eighty-nine percent.  
 B. Ninety-eight percent.  
 C. Thirty-five percent.  
 D. Eighty-five percent.
31. A. In their living areas.  
 B. In the school's huge library.  
 C. In their classrooms.  
 D. In large rooms.

## Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A. Visiting friends.

B. Taking pictures.

C. Buying presents.

D. All of the above.

33. A. A shirt.

B. An alarm clock.

C. A woolen blanket.

D. A suitcase.

34. A. Because he forgot one of his suitcases.

B. Because he was asked to get off.

C. Because he wanted to go out to smoke.

D. Because he had lost his passport.

35. A. Alarm clocks are not allowed on board a plane.

B. The man had a time bomb in his suitcase.

C. The ticking noise of the alarm clock caused him a little trouble.

D. The airline official and the police officer played a joke on him.

## Section C Compound Dictation

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Today, there are 20 megacities ( 百万人口的大城市 ) around the world — 36 of them in developing nations like India. By 2015, the United Nations says there will be at least 22 megacities, 37 five percent of the 38 population.

Employment and educational opportunities are the main 39 of urban centers. But hopes for a better life are often dashed as 40 puts a huge strain on cities' infrastructures ( 基础设施 ) and their ability to provide basic 41 —like clean water and a 42 place to live.

Many rural migrants who come to Bombay fail to find 43 work, 44 . The World Bank says 54 percent of Bombay's 15 million residents live in slums.



The problem of migration-creating-slums shared by India's other two megacities, Delhi and Calcutta, \_\_\_\_ 45 \_\_\_\_\_. The problem is pressing, \_\_\_\_ 46 \_\_\_\_\_.

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.



## Part IV. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**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 bank is identified by a letter. Please write the corresponding letter for each item on the Answer Sheet 2. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

There are two factors which \_\_\_\_ 47 \_\_\_\_ an individual's intelligence. The first is the sort of brain he is born with. Human brains differ \_\_\_\_ 48 \_\_\_\_\_, some being more capable than others. But no matter how good a brain he has to begin with, an individual will have a low order of intelligence unless he has opportunities to learn. So the second factor is what happens to the individual — the sort of environment in which he is brought up. If an individual is handicapped (受阻碍) \_\_\_\_ 49 \_\_\_\_\_, it is \_\_\_\_ 50 \_\_\_\_\_ that his brain will fail to develop and he will never \_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_\_ the level of intelligence which he is capable of.

The importance of environment in determining an individual's intelligence can be demonstrated by the case history of the \_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_\_ twins, Peter and John. When the twins were three months old, their parents died, and they were placed in \_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_\_ fostered (寄养的) homes. Peter was \_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_\_ by parents of low intelligence in an isolated community with poor educational opportunities. John, however, was educated in the home of well-to-do parents who had been to college. This environmental difference continued until the twins were in their late teens, when they were given tests to \_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_\_ their intelligence. John's IQ (智商) was 125, 25 points higher than the \_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_\_ and fully 40 points higher than his twin brother.

- |                 |                    |              |            |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| A. average      | B. define          | C. measure   | D. likely  |
| E. similar      | F. considerably    | G. identical | H. attain  |
| I. reared       | J. environmentally | K. separate  | L. maximum |
| M. occasionally | N. abandoned       | O. determine |            |

## Section B

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

## Passage One

**Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

In order to host the Olympics, a city must submit a proposal to the IOC. After all proposals have been submitted, the IOC votes. If no city is successful in gaining a majority in the first vote, the city with the fewest votes is eliminated, and voting continues, with successive rounds, until a majority winner is determined. Typically the Games are awarded several years in advance, allowing the winning city time to prepare for the Games. In selecting the site of the Olympic Games, the IOC considers a number of factors, chief among them which city has, or promises to build, the best facilities, and which organizing committee seems most likely to stage the Games effectively. The IOC also considers which parts of the world have not yet hosted the Games. For instance, Tokyo, the host of the 1964 Summer Games, and Mexico City, the host of the 1968 Summer Games, were chosen partly to popularize the Olympic movement in Asia and in Latin America. Because of the growing importance of television worldwide, the IOC in recent years has also taken into account the host city's time zone. Whenever the Games take place in the United States or Canada, for example, American television networks are willing to pay significantly higher amounts for television rights because they can broadcast popular events live, in prime viewing hours.

Once the Games have been awarded, it is the responsibility of the local organizing committee — not the IOC or the NOC of the host city's country — to finance them. This is often done with a portion of the Olympic television revenues and with corporate sponsorships, ticket sales, and other smaller revenue sources, such as commemorative postage stamps or proceeds from a national lottery. In many cases there is also direct government support. Although many cities have achieved a financial profit by hosting the Games, the Olympics can be financially risky. When the proceeds from the Games were less than expected, the city was left with large debts.

57. What does "eliminated" (Line 3, Para.1) mean in the sentence?

- A. included    B. excluded    C. promoted    D. encouraged

58. How will a city win the host of Olympics during voting?

- A. By gaining the majority of votes.  
B. By gaining a majority in the first vote.  
C. By getting the support of IOC.  
D. By getting the financial support of his country.



59. Which of the following factors is not considered by the IOC when selecting the host city?
- A. The facilities of the city.
  - B. The competence of NOC of the city's country.
  - C. The location of the city.
  - D. The climate of the city.

60. Once the Games have been awarded, who is responsible for financing them?
- A. The World Bank.
  - B. IOC.
  - C. The local organizing committee.
  - D. NOC of the city's country.

61. What can be implied in the passage?

- A. The Olympic Games are awarded a few years in advance.
- B. Normally the host cities will not get direct government support.
- C. Not all the host cities can achieve a financial profit.
- D. Ticket sales are the main financial source of the Olympics.

#### Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. "In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty-six courses each lasting for one semester." A typical course consists of three classes per week for weeks; while attending a university a student will probably attend four or five courses during each semester. Normally a student would expect to take four years attending two degrees over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded, and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating has to appear before a student court. With the enormous numbers of students, the operation of the system does not involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.

62. Normally a student would take      courses in order to graduate.
- A. 36
  - B. 20
  - C. 15
  - D. 12

63. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Students expect to take four years attending two degrees.
  - B. Students are allowed to take a particular course in a different university.
  - C. In fact, many students like to take a particular course in a different university.
  - D. Some students are heavily involved in student affairs.

64. What does "prospective" (Line 2, Para. 2) mean?

- A. Wealthy.
- B. Strict.
- C. Greedy.
- D. Future.

65. If a student breaks the rules, what will happen?

- A. He will be criticized by teachers.
- B. He will be criticized by himself.
- C. He will be criticized by his parents.
- D. He will have to appear before a student court.

66. According to the passage, what will be of great benefit to students in their future career?

- A. Having a good academic record.
- B. Holding a position in student organizations.
- C. Having a good family background.
- D. A and B.



## Part V. Cloze (15 minutes)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet 2.

The horse and carriage is a thing of the past, 67 love and marriage are still 68 us and still closely interrelated. Most American marriages, particularly first marriages 69 young couples, are the result of mutual attraction and 70 rather than practical consideration.

In the United States, parents do not arrange marriages for their children. Teenagers begin dating in high school and usually find mates through their academic and social contacts.

71 young people feel 72 to choose

- |                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 67. A. and         | B. but        |
| C. or              | D. for        |
| 68. A. from        | B. about      |
| C. with            | D. against    |
| 69. A. involving   | B. referring  |
| C. concerned       | D. related    |
| 70. A. alternative | B. assignment |
| C. affection       | D. assumption |
| 71. A. Though      | B. Still      |
| C. Now that        | D. Because    |
| 72. A. better      | B. free       |
| C. like            | D. good       |



their friends from 73 groups, most choose mates of similar background. This is due 74 part to parental guidance. Parents cannot select mates for their children, but they can usually 75 choices by voicing 76 of someone they consider unsuitable.

However, marriages between members of different groups (interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are increasing, probably because of the greater 77 of today's youth and the fact that they are restricted by less prejudice than their parents. Many young people leave their hometown to attend colleges, serve in the armed forces, or 78 careers in bigger cities. 79 away from home and family, they are more likely to date and marry 80 their own social groups.

In mobile American society, interclass marriages are 81 rare nor shocking. Interfaith marriages are 82 the rise particularly between Protestants and Catholics. On the other hand, interracial marriages are still very 83. It can be difficult for interracial couples to find a place to live, 84 friendships, and 85 a family. Marriages between people of different national origin (but the same race and religion) 86 commonplace here since colonial times.

- |                       |                   |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 73. A. diverse        | B. familiar       |
| C. various            | D. definite       |
| 74. A. on             | B. by             |
| C. in                 | D. at             |
| 75. A. investigate    | B. inflict        |
| C. infect             | D. influence      |
| 76. A. disapproval    | B. disagreement   |
| C. dissatisfaction    | D. discouragement |
| 77. A. minority       | B. mobility       |
| C. multitude          | D. flexibility    |
| 78. A. preserve       | B. pursue         |
| C. perform            | D. possess        |
| 79. A. Unless         | B. Until          |
| C. Once               | D. However        |
| 80. A. inside         | B. outside        |
| C. without            | D. within         |
| 81. A. all            | B. both           |
| C. either             | D. neither        |
| 82. A. under          | B. above          |
| C. on                 | D. beyond         |
| 83. A. uncommon       | B. extraordinary  |
| C. ordinary           | D. normal         |
| 84. A. maintain       | B. ensure         |
| C. assure             | D. guarantee      |
| 85. A. restore        | B. reject         |
| C. retire             | D. raise          |
| 86. A. will have been | B. had been       |
| C. has been           | D. have been      |



## Part VI. Translation (5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the following sentences on the Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets.

87. There's a lot we can do. We must \_\_\_\_\_ (减少来自工业的污染, 并且停止乱砍乱伐).