

大学英语分级训练

(三级)

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GRADED COLLEGE ENGLISH PRACTICES

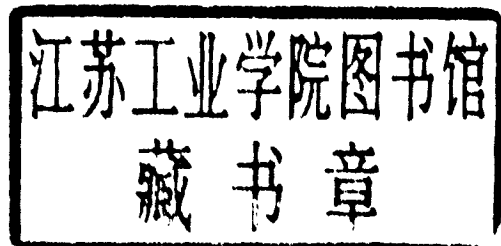


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前 言

一、《大学英语分级训练》的使用对象

本书的对象是使用复旦大学主持编写的《大学英语》的师生。

二、《大学英语分级训练》的编写目的

复旦大学主持编写的《大学英语》每级分精读、泛读、语法、听力和快速阅读五个分册。现在，许多院校只使用精读、听力，而不使用或仅仅部分使用其他三个分册。原因是：(1) 有的分册难度大；(2) 全套书量太大，在计划时数内讲不完；(3) 各分册配合不够，没构成有机整体。但是，只讲精读、听力两本教材也有弊病，主要是学生阅读量过少。没有大量阅读，很难培养出大纲要求的阅读能力。我们编写《大学英语分级训练》正是为了弥补只讲《大学英语》精读和听力两本教材的不足。配合精读教材讲授《大学英语分级训练》，即使不讲《大学英语》泛读、语法和快速阅读，也可完成大纲规定的英语教学任务。

另外，尽管《大学英语》精读教材编写得比较成功，但其各单元的阅读训练和综合填空偏难，做了这两部分练习之后，留给翻译练习和写作练习的时间就不多了，不利于提高学生的翻译和写作能力。为此，《大学英语分级训练》特意降低了阅读练习和综合填空的难度。

三、《大学英语分级训练》的结构

本书分一到四级，每级一册。每册有十八个练习，这十八个练习分三种类型：A型练习十个，分别与同级《大学英语》精读教材的十个单元相对应；B型练习五个，每个分别对应同级精读教材的两个单元；C型练习三个，对应同级精读教材全书。

本书第一册到第三册中每一个练习结构模式如下：

1. 阅读理解，含四篇短文，每篇后有五个四选题，共二十题。A型练习和B型练习中，一般有一篇阅读理解短文的内容与该练习所对应的精读课文相关。阅读理解短文多选相应级别文章中的较易者。

2. 词汇练习，共十五题，分两部分，第一部分十题是选适当词填空完成句子，第二部分五题要求找同义词。

3. 结构练习，共十五题，也分两部分，第一部分十题是填空完成句子，第二部分五题是指出句中错误。

词汇练习和结构练习与精读教材结合最为密切。编写时，不管是A型练习、B型练习还是C型练习，都尽可能使用同级精读教材与其对应的课文中出现的词、词组和语法现象。

词汇练习和结构练习都是四选题。

4. 综合填空，有短文一篇，二十个空白，四选题。

5. 翻译，汉译英五个与相应课文有关的句子。

6. 写作，一篇。各册难度不同，由易到难，由遣词组句到短文写作。

本书第四册中各练习的结构模式与大学英语四级统考试题的结构模式相同。

本书每册书后都附有练习答案。

四、《大学英语分级训练》的优点

上面实际上已经谈到了，这里只概括几句：

1. 与《大学英语》精读教材紧密结合，为精读教材服务，与精读教材构成整体，有利于学生复习、巩固、加深、拓宽和多方面实际运用从《大学英语》精读教材所学的知识。

2. 词汇和语法结构题多依据精读教材编写，翻译的句子与所学课文有关，阅读理解短文选用同一级别短文中的较易者，综合填空为多选题，比较容易，便于学生自学，便于学生在单位时间内进行较多的练习，包括翻译和写作练习。

3. 有利于培养学生的英语测试能力。《大学英语分级训练》的练习都是以试题形式出现，从一级开始就逐级进行测试训练，免得四级统考前临时突击，影响正常教学秩序。

4. 本书实用性强，篇幅适中。

五、《大学英语分级训练》的使用方法

1. A型练习，即每册的练习1、2、4、5、7、8、10、11、13、14，都与同级精读教材某一单元对应，可与精读教材同步在课堂上做。

2. B型练习，即每册的练习3、6、9、12、15，分别对应同级精读教材的两个单元，可要求学生课后做。

3. C型练习，即每册的练习16、17、18，与同级精读教材全书对应，是同级水平试题，课上课后使用均可。

使用本书时，每学期开学初向学生讲清：不管课上做的还是课后做的练习，都和精读课文一样，在期末考试题中占一定比例。根据我们的经验，提出这一要求并付诸实施，能督促学生完成课后练习，从而增大学生阅读量。

在配合精读教材使用本书的情况下，精读教材本身的各项练习中以理解课文和发展口语能力为目的的问题还是要做的，其他练习可有选择地做。

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Practice One

(for Unit 1 of Book Three, *College English, Intensive Reading*)

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: In this part there are four passages followed by 20 questions, each with four suggested answers. Choose the ONE that you think is the best answer.

Passage 1

You can deposit money in a building society (房屋互助协会) and obtain annual interest at a certain rate. You can also borrow money from a building society. What, then, is the difference between a bank and a building society? In practice, a building society does not seem to be very different from a savings bank. Many people regularly save money by depositing small amounts monthly in a building society, just as other people regularly save money by depositing small amounts monthly in a savings bank. Some people deposit large amounts in a building society as an investment. They receive higher interest than they would receive from a savings bank; their money can be invested either in building society shares or in loans to the society.

These societies are controlled by law, but they are not government organizations. They were originally started to enable people to buy houses. One of their main purposes is to provide loans for buying or building houses. Many people prefer buying a house to paying rent, but some of them cannot afford to buy a house. To cover the cost (or part of the cost) they borrow money from a building society. The loan plus the interest is paid back in monthly amounts over an agreed number of years. Probably the payments made in this way are no more than the rent of a rented house. But at the end of the stated period, when the debt is paid, the borrower becomes the owner of the house. To protect the building society from "bad debts" he must sign a statement to

say that the house belongs to the society until the debt is repaid.

A building society invests the savings of its shareholders (股东) in houses and property. Unlike a bank, it does not serve as a general clearing house for every kind of exchange or business operation. Its activities are limited in comparison with the activities of a bank.

1. If you put money in a building society, _____.
 - A. you will get less interest in the deposit
 - B. you will be sure to get some additional money every year
 - C. there will be an increase in your savings account every month
 - D. it's nothing different from depositing money in a bank
2. Some people put large amounts of money in the building society because _____.
 - A. it's more profitable than depositing money in a bank
 - B. they may choose between the form of building society shares and the form of loans for their investment
 - C. they may enjoy shares and loans at the same time
 - D. they like the society
3. People deposit money in a building society _____.
 - A. to buy houses
 - B. to build houses
 - C. to get interest
 - D. for any of the above-mentioned purposes
4. If you borrow money from the society to buy a house, _____.
 - A. you have to return the money to the society the moment it is needed
 - B. you have to sign an agreement to repay

the loan after a number of years

- C. what you pay back monthly for the loan would be less than the rent
 - D. the house doesn't belong to you unless you have repaid all the debt
5. A building society is different from a bank in that ____.
- A. the former is limited in its activities
 - B. the latter is limited in function in comparison with the former
 - C. a bank doesn't serve as a general clearing house
 - D. a building society can protect itself from "bad debts"

Passage 2

America has long been considered the land of opportunity by those from other countries. Americans, too, believe that the United States provides almost limitless opportunity for those who want to open businesses on their own.

Today, Americans are still fond of trying their hand at becoming small business people, even though only one out of two survives the first two years. Many of these people start their businesses for the wrong reasons: to get away from the paper work of their present jobs or to exchange the responsibility of their present jobs for free life styles. But more, not less, paper work and responsibility come with ownership of a small business. John Shuttleworth, owner of the recently successful life-ecology news magazine *Mother Earth*, reports having had to work sixty hours straight in order to bring out the first issue.

John Shuttleworth waited years after conceiving the idea for *Mother Earth* before he attempted to put out the first issue. During that time, he collected as much information as he could about his proposed venture. He borrowed books about business from the library; he talked to people already established in the field; and he began planning in detail the amount of money and the kinds and numbers of supplies he would need. When he finally opened with a capital of \$ 1500, he set up his office in the kitchen of his

home and his printing press in the garage. Due to his devotion to business, his managerial skill, and his talent, *Mother Earth* now has a circulation of 300, 000.

Not all small businesses succeed as well as *Mother Earth* has. Fifty per cent of the 450, 000 that start in the United States every year fail. Still, ninety-five per cent of businesses in the States can be described as small. Combined, these businesses account for forty percent of America's gross national product. (国民生产总值)

6. According to this passage, many people start their own businesses for the wrong reasons. The reasons are wrong because they do not realize that ____.
- A. their own businesses will provide large income but less responsibility
 - B. their own businesses will not relieve them from paper work and responsibility
 - C. their own businesses will require longer working hours but less paper work
 - D. their own businesses could easily fail
7. Before John Shuttleworth started his business, he ____.
- A. borrowed money
 - B. waited for a good time to open his business
 - C. developed an inadequate plan
 - D. studied, prepared a plan, and trained himself
8. ____ of all businesses in the United States are small.
- A. 225,000 B. 50%
 - C. 95% D. 450,000
9. This passage is mainly about ____.
- A. John Shuttleworth
 - B. starting a small business
 - C. America
 - D. the failure of businesses
10. In the second paragraph "straight" means ____.
- A. continuously B. honestly
 - C. alone D. not curved

Passage 3

On July 1, 1859, four men, abundantly

supplied with provisions, started on a trip by balloon from St. Louis to New York. At 7 : 30, in the presence of thousands of spectators, the cords that kept the balloon earthbound were cut, and with considerable velocity it ascended to the height of two miles. Taking an easterly direction, it passed, in the course of the night and much of the next day, over Lake Erie and Niagara Falls. As it neared Lake Ontario the balloon encountered a hurricane, lost its ascending power, and rapidly sank toward the water. The provisions and some of the passengers' s clothing were tossed overboard. The balloon finally reached the shore, having travelled for miles, just above the surface of the water. Here they were dragged over trees, hills and rocks, their lives endangered every moment. Not one of them ever expected to reach the ground alive.

The whole distance travelled was 1, 200 miles, and the time taken to accomplish the journey was 19 hours, averaging a mile a minute.

One of the passengers, a Mr. Wise, is perfectly satisfied with the success of the experiment, and believes that the Atlantic Ocean can be crossed by balloon. It is his intention to attempt such a voyage to England in the near future. Should he do so there are few persons optimistic enough to believe he will succeed in his venture.

11. How many people came to see the balloon ascent?
 - A. 1,000.
 - B. less than 1,000.
 - C. more than 1,000 but less than 2,000.
 - D. at least 2,000.
12. When the cords were cut, the balloon _____.
 - A. went up slowly
 - B. went up rapidly
 - C. immediately went in an easterly direction
 - D. went slowly but steadily to the height of two miles
13. In the hurricane, the balloon sank toward _____.

- A. Lake Ontario B. Lake Erie
- C. Niagara Falls D. the shore

14. They did not expect that they could get back to the ground alive because _____.
 - A. the balloon was dragged by trees, hills and rocks
 - B. they thought they would be tossed overboard
 - C. they were travelling just above the surface of the water
 - D. any time, the balloon might knock into a tree, a hill or a rock
15. How many people believed Mr. Wise would have a successful trip across the Atlantic?
 - A. Many.
 - B. Quite a few.
 - C. Not many.
 - D. A considerable number.

Passage 4

Some volunteers are asked to join a group which is investigating visual perception. The victims are not aware of the real purpose of the experiment. Each volunteer is taken to a room where he finds a group of seven people who are collaborating with the experimenter. The group is shown a standard card, which contains a single line. They are then asked to look at a second card with three lines on it. One is obviously longer than the line on the first card, one is shorter and one the same length. They have to say which line on the second card is the same length as the line on the standard card. The other members of the group answer first but what the volunteer does not know is that they have been told to pick one of the wrong lines. When it is his turn to answer he is faced with the unanimous (无异议的) wrong choice. What will he do? According to the experiment, more than half of the victims, although knowing the correct answer, will change their opinion. What is equally surprising is that, when interviewed about their answers, most explained that they knew the group choice was incorrect but that they yielded to the pressure of the group because they thought they must be suffering from an optical illusion (错觉), or because

they were afraid of being different. However, the experimenter also finds that if he allowed one correct judgement in the group the probability of the victim conforming was dramatically decreased. Perhaps this is the most encouraging finding in real-life terms; if we have the courage to keep to our beliefs, we may give others the courage to express theirs.

16. The real purpose of the experiment is known by _____.
 - A. most volunteers and the experimenter
 - B. all eight people in the room
 - C. none of the volunteers
 - D. none of the seven people in the room
17. In Line 22, the word "most" refers to _____.
 - A. the people in the room
 - B. the volunteers chosen for the experiment
 - C. the other members in the group
 - D. half victims for the experiment
18. What two facts are equally surprising to the experimenter?
 - (a) All the other members of the group state the unanimous opinion.
 - (b) Most of the victims will change their opinion.
 - (c) All people in the experiment are afraid of being different.
 - (d) Most volunteers know the correct answer but yield to the group's pressure.
 - A. both (a) and (b)
 - B. both (b) and (c)
 - C. both (c) and (d)
 - D. both (b) and (d)
19. If one of the seven members gives the correct answer, _____.
 - A. the people changing to the wrong choice will greatly increase
 - B. the number of the group following it will greatly decrease
 - C. the number of the victims will greatly increase
 - D. the number of the volunteers following it will greatly increase
20. We can infer from the passage that the ex-

periment is conducted in order to show that _____.

- A. simple questions are usually difficult to answer
- B. people usually can't keep to the correct belief
- C. people's judgements and opinions can be changed as a result of group pressure
- D. people will conform to the social standards of thinking because of visual illusion

Part I Vocabulary (15%)

Section A

Directions: For each of the following blanks, four choices are given. Choose the most appropriate one.

21. We cannot expect him to continue these activities under such unfavorable _____.
 - A. residents
 - B. arguments
 - C. circumstances
 - D. customs
22. The _____ events proved that my judgment of the situation was right.
 - A. brilliant
 - B. obscure
 - C. guilty
 - D. following
23. Just _____ and tell me clearly what happened at the meeting yesterday.
 - A. save up
 - B. take your time
 - C. revolve around
 - D. stand a chance
24. If we fail to understand this, we shall _____ a lot of mistakes.
 - A. commit
 - B. apologize
 - C. outrage
 - D. award
25. It _____ that the best student in my class is the son of a classmate of mine.
 - A. called on
 - B. turned against
 - C. turned out
 - D. saved up
26. The sudden snowstorm during the night _____ my decision not to leave.
 - A. confirmed
 - B. dismissed
 - C. armed
 - D. conducted
27. The police _____ the driver with drunken driving.
 - A. regarded
 - B. awarded
 - C. conducted
 - D. charged
28. The magistrate _____ the case because of lack of evidence.

- A. Considered
 - B. Considering
 - C. All things considered
 - D. All things to be considered
38. _____, water will dissolve almost anything.
- A. To give enough time
 - B. Given enough time
 - C. Giving enough time
 - D. Enough time given
39. Different _____ the forms of matters are, they are nothing but matter in motion.
- A. that
 - B. which
 - C. as
 - D. what
40. Hardly _____ to the bus stop when the bus suddenly pulled away.
- A. they had got
 - B. had they got
 - C. did they get
 - D. they got
41. Either John or his brother _____ the keys to the car.
- A. has taken
 - B. have taken
 - C. has taking
 - D. were taking
42. He wants to have some tools _____.
- A. to work
 - B. working
 - C. worked
 - D. to work with
43. The thief tried to escape _____.
- A. to be caught
 - B. to catch
 - C. catching
 - D. being caught
44. Having been given the advice, I couldn't help but _____.
- A. to think
 - B. think
 - C. thinking
 - D. thought
45. The atom consists of a nucleus _____.
- A. spinning around it
 - B. to spin around it
 - C. one or more electrons to spin around it
 - D. with one or more electrons spinning around it

31. The President called for his people to work hard for national unity.
A. required B. embarrassed
C. discouraged D. disappointed
32. Do you think Mark stands a chance of being elected?
A. lies in B. leads to
C. lies on D. has a chance
33. Given their inexperience, they've done a good job.
A. questioning B. considering
C. keeping D. interrupting
34. Will you describe the process of building a boat?
A. brush B. accent
C. method D. record
35. It is obvious that she was not going home.
A. correct B. sensitive
C. noisy D. clear

36. _____, you would have met him.
A. If you were there
B. Should you been there
C. If you went there
D. Had you been there
37. _____, the house was a good buy.

46. Kurt had so interesting and creative plans
A B

- that everyone wanted to work on his com-
 mittee.
 47. My father doesn't care how much.
 does the boat cost because
 he is going to buy it anyway.
 48. The fact is what computers are of great aid
 to the development of science and technolo-
 gy.
 49. I had to work last Sunday because
 I have been asked to write an article for a
 magazine.
 50. One of the things she wrote about were life
 on a small farm at the beginning of the cen-
 tury.

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: Fill in each of the numbered blanks with the best of the four choices given:

At the age of 51 Dr. Coleman was deter-
 mined to 51 from university life for a few
 months and to get 52 of experiences in the world
 of work. He especially wanted to 53 people. Peo-
 ple who do hard physical labour were particular-
 ly 54 to him.

"I wanted to get away from the 55 of
 words and politics and parties—the things a pres-
 ident does", Dr. Coleman later explained to re-
 porters". 56 a college president you begin to take
 yourself very seriously and to think you have
 power you don't. You forget things about peo-
 ple. I wanted to 57 things I'd forgotten".

Telling no one 58 his plans, Dr. Coleman
 started his sabbatical leave on a farm in Canada,
 hundreds of miles 59 his college. Getting up at 4
 : 30 each morning, working thirteen hours a
 day in fields and barns, he prepared himself 60
 for his next job, digging ditches in Atlanta, Geor-
 gia.

This sabbatical leave was done with great
 secrecy. Coleman telephoned his family once a

week, "just to let someone 61 where I was and
 that I was healthy." None of his students or co-
 workers at Haverford College knew what their
 president was doing. On each job he avoided 62
 people know who he was. "When people would
 ask me about myself, I'd try to 63 the conversa-
 tion back to them," he explained. "Some co-
 workers 64 I was a little different, a little quiet
 maybe, but I doubt anyone knew I was a college
 president."

After two months of working with his
 hands, Coleman returned from his 65 sabbatical
 leave, 66 that the experience had been helpful.
 He had some good things to say about people
 who do hard physical work. "A lot of my co-
 workers would complain, when the work was too
 heavy," he said, "but they'd complain a lot
 more when there was nothing to do."

He found that satisfaction came 67 in the
 form of praise from co-workers. Even though
 pay was important, 68 brought the greatest satis-
 faction was knowing that someone had noticed
 how a job was being done.

69 his sabbatical leave Dr. Cloeman felt
 that his time had been well spent. He now be-
 lieves that every young person should be re-
 quired to spend 70 half a year in the world of
 work before starting university studies.

51. A. escape B. leave
 C. avoid D. stop
 52. A. a sum of B. an amount of
 C. a variety of D. a great deal of
 53. A. learn about B. study
 C. learn D. get understood
 54. A. interest B. interested
 C. interesting D. interests
 55. A. situation B. state
 C. circumstances D. world
 56. A. Like B. For C. As D. To
 57. A. learn B. study
 C. search D. relearn
 58. A. on B. from C. of D. with
 59. A. from B. by C. to D. near
 60. A. widely B. physically
 C. barely D. hardly

61. A. knows B. to know
C. know D. knowing
62. A. allowing B. letting
C. telling D. getting
63. A. make B. turn
C. get D. have
64. A. didn't think
B. can think
C. might have thought
D. might not have thought
65. A. unusual B. common
C. usual D. unimportant
66. A. believe B. believed
C. believing D. to believe
67. A. mainly B. exactly
C. occasionally D. extremely
68. A. what B. which
C. that D. who
69. A. In the end B. In the end of
C. At the end of D. At the end
70. A. at most B. at least
C. in quantity D. to some extent

Part V Translation (10%)

71. 我应该努力工作，因为不努力工作的人是不能取得伟大成就的。
72. 她从家里到学校要花一个半小时，但她从来没有迟到过。

73. 在我国，老人和儿童都得到党和政府很好的照顾。
74. 掌握一门外国语对我们的学习和工作都很重要。
75. 解放以来这个城市发生了巨大的变化，沿着那条大河已建起很多新的工厂、学校和医院。

Part VI Writing (10%)

Directions:

Arrange the following sentences in logical order so that they form a coherent piece of writing:

1. He reads details from a small black notebook that he always carries.
2. The case begins.
3. Other witnesses appear.
4. The policeman who arrested you gives evidence.
5. He tells the court when and why he arrested you.
6. Perhaps you yourself say nothing at all.
7. Your solicitor questions him.
8. You do not have to speak in your defence.
9. One of the Magistrates, speaking for all three, also asks questions.
10. Everyone is innocent unless proved guilty.

Practice Two

(for Unit 2 of Book Three, *College English, Intensive Reading*)

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage 1

"The Pen is mightier than the Sword". There have been many writers who wielded their pens to fight things that were wrong. Charles Dickens was one of them. Schoolboys should certainly be grateful to him. He did much to put out of existence such schools as those belonging to Mr. Squeers in "Nicholas Nickleby". He did much to end the dreadful conditions in work-houses which he describes so vividly at the beginning of "Oliver Twist".

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe was not a literary genius like Dickens. Yet one of her books not only made her famous, but has been described as one that stirred the world, and was instrumental (起作用的) in bringing on a civil war and freeing an enslaved race. The civil war was the American Civil War of 1861, in which the Northern States fought the Southern States and finally won. The Southern States were the slave-owning states, and the matter of slavery was one of the quarrels between the two sides.

This book that shook the world was called "Uncle Tom's Cabin". There was a time when practically every English-speaking man, woman and child had read this novel that did so much to abolish slavery. Not many people read it today, but it is still very interesting, if only to show how an enthusiastic writer can arouse people's sympathies. The author herself had neither been to the Southern States nor seen a slave. The Southern Americans were very angry at the book, which they said did not at all represent the true state of affairs, but the Northern Americans were wildly excited over it, and were so inspired

by it that they were ready even to go to war to set the slaves free.

1. Which of the following sentences best describes the main idea of this passage?
 - A. An enthusiastic writer can arouse people's sympathies.
 - B. The pen is mightier than the sword.
 - C. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" made Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe famous.
 - D. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" played an important role in the abolishment of the slavery system in the Southern States.
2. Nowadays the British schoolboys should be grateful to Charles Dickens because he _____.
 - A. wrote many well-known books, such as "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby"
 - B. exposed the dreadful conditions in work-houses
 - C. did much to put the old type of schools out of existence
 - D. strongly opposed such schools as described in "Nicholas Nickleby"
3. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe _____.
 - A. was a great literary genius like Charles Dickens
 - B. used her pen to fight things that were wrong like Charles Dickens
 - C. devoted all her life to fighting against the slavery system
 - D. lived in a southern state so she knew much about the slavery
4. The Southern Americans were very angry at the book "Uncle Tom's Cabin" because it _____.
 - A. brought on the quarrels between the Southern and Northern States

- B. was loved by practically every Northern American
 - C. criticized the slavery system while the author had never been to the South
 - D. inspired the people to go to war against the slavery system
5. Which of the following is not mentioned as a role "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has played?
- A. Contributing much to the abolishment of the slavery system.
 - B. Instrumental in bringing on the American Civil War of 1861.
 - C. Making the English-speaking people like reading the author's books.
 - D. Bringing world fame to the author.

Passage 2

The often criticized child of the industrial age, advertising, has grown as societies have become more industrialized and, therefore, more commercialized. No modern industry or company can survive without advertising; it is the vital link between the producer and the customer. If advertising were abolished, as many people have suggested it should be, the public and the companies that advertise would suffer a considerable loss.

Most people think of television as an inexpensive source of entertainment. Television's primary purpose, however, is not to provide an entertainment service; except for government-owned networks, it exists in order to promote products for companies. Unless the television industry received income from advertising, watching television would be at least as expensive as going to the movies.

Like television, many magazines and newspapers exist primarily to sell products. In some cases, the stories, pictures, and editorials simply attract people to buy a particular publication. Once a person begins to read, there is no escaping the advertising.

Advertising not only pays for, or helps pay for, much of the mass media; it also provides the consumer with news from industry. This news functions first to influence the buyer to choose

one product over another. It also informs people of new products that are important in their lives, for example, the development of salt-free butter for heart patients, or the development of tires that prevent skidding on wet pavement.

Advertising does not usually increase the total number of products sold; it does help determine which company sells more of which products. Its main function is to relay news from the manufacturer to the consumer. Since this is a necessary service, advertising will remain a part of people's everyday lives and a part of every company's budget.

6. If advertising were stopped, the producer's _____ the consumer would stop.
- A. distrust of
 - B. communication with
 - C. interest in
 - D. familiarity with
7. The function of advertising is to _____.
- A. sell products
 - B. provide information about new products
 - C. influence buyers
 - D. all of the above
8. Advertising does not usually affect _____.
- A. total market size
 - B. which products are purchased
 - C. brand popularity
 - D. people's lives
9. According to the writer, which of the following is true?
- A. Advertising sometimes functions as a news service for the buying public.
 - B. Advertising usually benefits only the consumer.
 - C. Advertising always increases the sales.
 - D. Advertising serves to relay information from the buyer to the producer.
10. In the second sentence the opposite of "vital" is _____.
- A. indispensable
 - B. unlikely
 - C. unnecessary
 - D. important

Passage 3

In the 19th century it was common to hear

people in Europe and America say that the resources of the sea were unlimited. For example, a noted biologist writing in the mid 1800s commented that all of the great sea fisheries are inexhaustible. Today there's evidence that the resources of the sea are as seriously threatened as those of the land and the air and the concern of conservationists now includes herring (鲱鱼) and cod (鳕) as well as the African elephant, the Indian tiger and the American eagle. Further, the threat to fish is more alarming in some ways than the threat to birds and land animals because fish are a much needed food resource. Many people throughout the world depend on fish as an important part of their diets and a decline in the fish supply could have extensive effects on hunger and population. Fishermen in the North Atlantic alone annually harvest 20 billion pounds of fish to satisfy food demands. But it is important to recognize that these practices cannot continue without depleting fish resources within the next few years.

Sea resources are rapidly declining in many parts of the world and the problem cannot be ignored. It is only with care and planning in this generation that the food supplies of the sea can continue for future generations.

11. What does the author emphasize as a reason for maintaining sea resources?
 - A. Sea resources decline more rapidly than other resources.
 - B. Fish are more threatened than are other animals.
 - C. Fish are an important food source.
 - D. Fishing is important to industry.
12. How widely spread would a decline in the fish supply be?
 - A. The decline would have no effect.
 - B. The decline would affect only Europe.
 - C. The decline would affect only America.
 - D. The decline would have a global effect.
13. The author mentions the African elephant, the Indian tiger and the American eagle as an example of which of the following?
 - A. Animals about which conservationists

are already concerned.

- B. Animals that will some day provide food supply.
 - C. Animals that have been saved through the efforts of conservationists.
 - D. Animals that depend on fish for their food supply.
14. What does the author think about sea resources?
 - A. The resources are unlimited.
 - B. The resources should be carefully conserved.
 - C. The resources are already gone.
 - D. The resources are unimportant.
 15. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the passage?
 - A. To argue for immediate action in conserving sea resources.
 - B. To describe the need for world-wide animal conservation.
 - C. To give a history of conservation in Europe and America.
 - D. To defend fishing practices in the North Atlantic Ocean.

Passage 4

Heredity (遗传) is not the only thing that influences our color. Where we live and how we live after we are born are important too. Our skin color depends to a large extent on how much sunshine we get.

During the cold winter months, people keep themselves covered. A group of light-colored people will all seem to be pretty much the same color in these months. But when summer arrives and they go to the beaches, some will tan darkly, some will tan lightly and a few will not tan at all. Each one has inherited a different ability to tan.

Centuries ago, most of the people in Europe were peasants and had to work in the fields all day. Noblemen, on the other hand, did not have to work. They stayed indoors and remained pale. You could always tell a nobleman from a peasant because the peasant had a tan.

During the Industrial Revolution things

changed. Farmers left their fields and went to work in factories, mines, and mills. Working for long hours in dimly-lit factories and mines made their skins pale. Wealthy people, however, could afford to travel to sunny countries. They had the leisure to lie around on the beaches and get a tan. Having a tan became a sign of wealth.

In Western Europe and North America pale skin is no longer desirable. Instead of bleaching themselves white with lemon juice, many women spend their time under a sunlamp. The desire for a quick tan has led to the invention of pills and lotions (洗剂) that darken the skin artificially without exposure to sunlight. These pills and lotions can be bought by anyone at any drugstore. A rich man can spend hundreds of dollars on a vacation in the sunny West Indies and get his suntan (晒黑) there. But his lowest-paid clerk can have what looks like the same tan out of a bottle for a few cents.

So there are three answers to the question "Where does our color come from?" It comes from the genes we inherit. It comes from the conditions in which we live. And it can come from a bottle that we buy at the drugstore on the corner.

16. According to the passage which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Nowadays women do their best to keep their skin as light as possible.
 - B. Nowadays only rich people can have a tan.
 - C. Before the Industrial Revolution most working people had an outdoor job.
 - D. Everybody will get the same tan if the conditions are right.
17. When summer comes and the light-colored people go to the beaches, _____.
 - A. all of them will tan darkly
 - B. few of them will tan darkly
 - C. many of them will not tan at all
 - D. some of them will not tan at all
18. According to the passage which of the following may have an influence on our color?
 - A. exercise
 - B. food
 - C. heredity
 - D. weight
19. Usually a rich man gets his suntan _____.
 - A. by travelling to sunny countries
 - B. from a bottle of lotion
 - C. by doing outdoor work
 - D. in the fields
20. According to the author, our color doesn't come from _____.
 - A. the genes we inherit
 - B. the diet we are on
 - C. the condition in which we live
 - D. the lotions we buy at the drugstore

Part I Vocabulary (15%)

Section A

Directions: (omitted)

21. I think it is _____ that any one should be so miserable.
 - A. civil
 - B. junior
 - C. dreadful
 - D. medical
22. The soldier put his _____ to his shoulder and fired a bullet at the enemy.
 - A. rifle
 - B. groan
 - C. bandage
 - D. bugle
23. The police are trying to find out the _____ of the man killed in the accident.
 - A. fort
 - B. identity
 - C. infection
 - D. spark
24. She _____ her face with a newspaper.
 - A. established
 - B. hitched
 - C. paraded
 - D. fanned
25. There remained the possibility that he might have been _____.
 - A. taken prisoner
 - B. written out
 - C. taken apart
 - D. written up
26. In judging the progress he has made in his studies, we must _____ the fact that he has been working under great difficulties for several months.
 - A. take account over
 - B. take into account
 - C. take account on
 - D. give an account of
27. If you _____ the truth, you've nothing to fear.