

历年大学英语四级考试

全真试题解析

江南大学图书馆



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1998 年 6 月大学英语四级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four—

(4 LSH 2)

试 题 册

(120 分钟)

6:30. 2004. 11.28

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

15m

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| A) At the office. | B) In the waiting room. |
| C) At the airport. | D) In a restaurant. |

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][D]

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A) They are twins. ✓ | B) They are classmates. |
| C) They are friends. | D) They are colleagues. |
| 2. A) The man is planning a trip to Austin. ✓ | B) The man has <u>not</u> been to Austin before. |
| C) The man doesn't like Austin. | D) The man has <u>been</u> to Austin before. |
| 3. A) The <u>size</u> of the room. ✓ | B) Long working hours. |
| C) The <u>hot</u> weather. ✓ | D) The fan in the room. |
| 4. A) The man has <u>changed</u> his <u>destination</u> . ✓ | |
| B) The man is <u>returning</u> his <u>ticket</u> . ✓ | |
| C) The man is <u>flying</u> to New York <u>tomorrow</u> morning. | |
| D) The man <u>can't manage</u> to go to New York as planned. | |
| 5. A) It is <u>difficult</u> to identify. ✓ | B) It has been <u>misplaced</u> . |
| C) It is <u>missing</u> . | D) It has been <u>borrowed</u> by someone. |
| 6. A) Looking for a timetable. ✓ | B) Buying some furniture. |
| C) Reserving a table. | D) Window shopping. |
| 7. A) Cold and windy. ✓ | B) Snow will be replaced by strong winds. ✓ |
| C) It will get better. | D) Rainy and cold. |
| 8. A) It is no longer available. ✓ | |
| B) It has been reprinted four times. | |
| C) The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon. ✓ | |
| D) The information in the book is out of date. | |
| 9. A) Henry doesn't like the color. ✓ | B) Someone else painted the house. |

- C) There was no ladder in the house. D) Henry painted the house himself.
 10. A) In a cotton field. B) At a railway station. C) On a farm. D) On a train.

Section B

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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) They invited him to a party. B) They asked him to make a speech.
 C) They gave a special dinner for him. D) They invited his wife to attend the dinner.
 12. A) He was embarrassed. B) He felt greatly encouraged.
 C) He felt sad. D) He was deeply touched.
 13. A) Sam's wife did not think that the company was fair to Sam.
 B) Sam's wife was satisfied with the gold watch.
 C) Sam did not like the gold watch.
 D) The company had some financial problems.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) The number of students they take in is limited.
 B) They receive little or no support from public taxes.
 C) They are only open to children from rich families.
 D) They have to pay more taxes.
 15. A) Private schools admit more students.
 B) Private schools charge less than religious schools.
 C) Private schools run a variety of programs.
 D) Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom.

16. A) The churches. B) The program designers.
 C) The local authorities. D) The state government.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) She was found stealing in a bookstore. B) She caught someone in the act of stealing.
 C) She admitted having stolen something. D) She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.
 18. A) A book. B) \$ 3,000. C) A handbag. D) A Christmas card.
 19. A) She was questioned by the police.
 B) She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
 C) She was insulted by the shopper around her.

- D) She was body-searched by the store manager.
20. A) They refused to apologize for having followed her through the town.
- B) They regretted having wrongly accused her of stealing.
- C) They still suspected that she was a thief.
- D) They agreed to pay her \$ 3,000 damages.

Part II 6:45 40m 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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Psychologist George Spilich and colleagues at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to "think and concentrate". Spilich put young non-smokers, active smokers and smokers *deprived* (被剥夺) of cigarettes through a series of tests.

In the first test, each *subject* (试验对象) sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter among a grouping of 96. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and non-smokers performed equally well.

The next test was more complex, requiring all to scan sequences of 20 identical letters and respond the instant one of the letters transformed into a different one. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of *nicotine* (尼古丁), active smokers were faster than deprived smokers.

In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers.

The fourth test required people to read a passage, then answer questions about it. Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than active smokers, and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers tended not only to have poorer memories but also had trouble separating important information from insignificant details.

"As our tests became more complex," sums up Spilich, "non-smokers performed better than smokers by wider and wider margins". He predicts, "smokers might perform adequately at many jobs — until they got complicated. A smoking airline pilot could fly adequately if no problems arose, but if something went wrong, smoking might damage his mental capacity."

21. The purpose of George Spilich's experiments is _____.

- A) to test whether smoking has a positive effect on the mental capacity of smokers
- B) to show how smoking damages people's mental capacity
- C) to prove that smoking affects people's regular performance

- D) to find out whether smoking helps people's short-term memory
22. George Spilich's experiment was conducted in such a way as to .
- A) ☒ compel the subjects to separate major information from minor details
- B) put the subjects through increasingly complex tests
- C) check the effectiveness of nicotine on smokers
- D) register the prompt responses of the subjects
23. The word "bested" (Line 3, Para. 5) most probably means .
- A) beat B) envied C) ☒ caught up with D) ☒ made the best of
24. Which of the following statement is true?
- A) Active smokers in general performed better than deprived smokers.
- B) Active smokers responded more quickly than the other subjects.
- C) ☒ Non-smokers were not better than other subjects in performing simple tasks.
- D) Deprived smokers gave the slowest responses to the various tasks.
25. We can infer from the last Paragraph that .
- A) smokers should not expect to become airline pilots
- B) ☒ smoking in emergency cases causes mental illness
- C) no airline pilots smoke during flights
- D) smokers may prove unequal to handling emergency cases

• Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the flowing passage.

There is no denying that students should learn something about how computers work, just as we expect them at least to understand that the *internal-combustion engine* (内燃机) has something to do with burning fuel, expanding gases and *pistons* (活塞) being driven. For people should have some basic idea of how the things that they use do what they do. Further, students might be helped by a course that considers the computer's impact on society. But that is not what is meant by computer literacy. For computer literacy is not a form of *literacy* (读写能力); it is a trade skill that should not be taught as a liberal art.

Learning how to use a computer and learning how to program one are two distinct activities. A case might be made that the competent citizens of tomorrow should free themselves from their fear of computers. But this is quite different from saying that all ought to know how to program one. Leave that to people who have chosen programming as a career. While programming can be lots of fun, and while our society needs some people who are experts at it, the same is true of auto repair and violin-making.

Learning how to use a computer is not that difficult, and it gets easier all the time as programs become more "user-friendly". Let us assume that in the future everyone is going to have to know how to use a computer to be a competent citizen. What does the phrase "learning to use a computer" mean? It sounds like "learning to drive a car"; that is, it sounds as if there is some set of definite skills that,

once acquired, enable one to use a computer.

In fact, "learning to use a computer" is much more like "learning to play a game", but learning the rules of one game may not help you play a second game, whose rules may not be the same. There is no such a thing as teaching someone how to use a computer. One can only teach people to use this or that program, and generally that is easily accomplished.

26. To be the competent citizens of tomorrow, people should _____.

- A) try to lay a solid foundation in computer science
- B) be aware of how the things that they use do what they do
- ☒ C) learn to use a computer by acquiring a certain set of skills
- D) understand that programming a computer is more essential than repairing a car

27. In the second Paragraph "violin-making" is mentioned to show that _____.

- ☒ A) programming a computer is as interesting as making a violin
- B) our society needs experts in different fields
- C) violin-making requires as much skill as computer programming
- D) people who can use a computer don't necessarily have to know computer programming

28. Learning to use a computer is getting easier all the time because _____.

- A) programs are becoming less complicated
- ☒ B) programs are designed to be convenient to users
- C) programming is becoming easier and easier
- D) programs are becoming readily available to computer users

29. According to the author, the phrase "learning to use a computer" (Line 3, Para. 3) means learning _____.

- ☒ A) a set of rules
- B) the fundamentals of computer science
- C) specific programs
- D) general principles of programming

30. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

- ☒ A) to stress the impact of the computer on society
- B) to explain the concept of computer literacy
- C) to illustrate the requirements for being competent citizens of tomorrow
- D) to emphasize that computer programming is an interesting and challenging job

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The way people hold to the belief that a fun-filled, painfree life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equal to happiness, then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But, in fact, the opposite is true: more often than not, things that lead to happiness involve some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the source of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievement,

religious *commitment* (承担的义务), self-improvement.

Ask a *bachelor* (单身汉) why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he is honest he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children. But couples who decide not to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations. It liberates time; now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money; buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from *envy*; we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

31. According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because _____.

- ☐ A) he is reluctant to take on family responsibilities
- ☒ B) he believes that life will be more cheerful if he remains single
- ☐ C) he finds more fun in dating than in marriage
- ☒ D) he fears it will put an end to all his fun adventure and excitement

32. Raising children, in the author's opinion, is _____.

- ☐ A) a moral duty
- ☐ B) a thankless job
- ☒ C) a rewarding task
- ☐ D) a source of inevitable pain

33. From the last Paragraph, we learn that *envy* sometimes stems from _____.

- ☐ A) hatred
- ☐ B) misunderstanding
- ☐ C) prejudice
- ☒ D) ignorance

34. To understand what true happiness is one must _____.

- ☒ A) have as much fun as possible during one's lifetime
- ☐ B) make every effort to liberate oneself from pain
- ☐ C) put up with pain under all circumstances
- ☐ D) be able to distinguish happiness from fun

35. What is the author trying to tell us?

- ☒ A) Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain.
- ☐ B) One must know how to attain happiness.
- ☐ C) It is important to make commitments.
- ☐ D) It is pain that leads to happiness.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

It's very interesting to note where the debate about *diversity* (多样化) is taking place. It is

taking place primarily in political circles. Here at the College Fund, we have a lot of contact with top corporate (公司的) leaders; none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce diversity. In fact, they say that if their companies are to compete in the global village and in the global market place, diversity is an imperative. They also say that the need for talented, skilled Americans means we have to expand the pool of potential employees. And in looking at where birth rates are growing and at where the population is shifting, corporate America understands that expanding the pool means promoting policies that help provide skills to more minorities, more women and more immigrants. Corporate leaders know that if that doesn't occur in our society, they will not have the engineers, the scientists, the lawyers, or the business managers they will need.

Likewise, I don't hear people in the academy saying, "Let's go backward. Let's go back to the good old days, when we had a meritocracy (不拘一格选人才)" (which was never true — we never had a meritocracy, although we've come closer to it in the last 30 years). I recently visited a great little college in New York where the campus has doubled its minority population in the last six years. I talked with an African American who has been a professor there for a long time, and she remembers that when she first joined the community, there were fewer than a handful of minorities on campus. Now, all of us feel the university is better because of the diversity. So where we hear this debate is primarily in political circles and in the media — not in corporate board rooms or on college campuses.

36. The word "imperative" (Line 5, Para. 1) most probably refers to something _____.
 A) superficial B) remarkable C) debatable D) essential
37. Which of the following groups of people still differ in their views on diversity?
 A) Minorities. B) Politicians. C) Professors. D) Managers.
38. High corporate leaders seem to be in favor of promoting diversity so as to _____.
 A) lower the rate of unemployment B) win equal political rights for minorities
 C) be competitive in the world market D) satisfy the demands of a growing population
39. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 A) meritocracy can never be realized without diversity
 B) American political circles will not accept diversity
 C) it is unlikely that diversity will occur in the U.S. media
 D) minorities can only enter the fields where no debate is heard about diversity
40. According to the passage, diversity can be achieved in American society by _____.
 A) expanding the pool of potential employees
 B) promoting policies that provide skills to employees
 C) training more engineers, scientists lawyers and business managers
 D) providing education for all regardless of race or sex

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices

7:25

15m

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.

41. The last half of the nineteenth century _____ the steady improvement in the means of travel.
 A) has witnessed B) ☒ was witnessed C) witnessed D) is witnessed
42. The shy girl felt _____ and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions.
 A) amazed B) awkward C) ☒ curious D) amused
43. Ann never dreams of _____ for her to be sent abroad very soon.
 A) ☒ there being a chance B) there to be a chance
 C) there be a chance D) ☒ being a chance
44. It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you _____ it.
 A) mustn't have done B) ☒ wouldn't have done
 C) mightn't have done D) didn't have to do
45. Frequently single-parent children _____ some of the functions that the absent adult in the house would have served.
 A) take off B) ☒ take after C) take in D) take on
46. He gives people the impression _____ all his life broad.
 A) of having spent B) to have spent C) of being spent D) ☒ to spend
47. A peculiarly pointed chin is his most memorable facial _____.
 A) mark B) feature C) trace D) ☒ appearance
48. I'd rather you _____ make any comment on the issue for the time being.
 A) don't B) wouldn't C) didn't D) ☒ shouldn't
49. All things _____, the planned trip will have to be called off.
 A) considered B) be considered C) considering D) ☒ having considered
50. John Dewey believed that education should be a preparation for life, that a person learns by doing, and that teaching must _____ the curiosity and creativity of children.
 A) seek B) stimulate C) ☒ shape D) secure
51. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.
 A) ☒ by that B) at that C) on that D) in that
52. However, at times this balance in nature is _____, resulting in a number of possibly unforeseen effects.
 A) ☒ troubled B) disturbed C) confused D) puzzled
53. If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she _____.
 A) ☒ does B) has done C) will do D) would do
54. The patient's health failed to such an extent that he was put into _____ care.
 A) tense B) rigid C) intensive D) ☒ tight
55. Does everyone on earth have an equal right _____ an equal share of its resources?
 A) by B) at C) ☒ to D) over

56. Americans eat _____ as they actually need every day.
 A) twice as much protein B) twice protein as much twice
 C) twice protein as much D) protein as twice much
57. In 1914, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Eastern Europe _____ Europe into a great war.
 A) inserted B) imposed C) pitched D) plunged
58. The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, _____ is often the case in other countries.
 A) as B) what C) so D) that
59. There are few electronic applications _____ to raise fears regarding future employment opportunities than robots.
 A) likely B) more likely C) most likely D) much likely
60. We had to _____ a lot of noise when the children were at home.
 A) go in for B) hold on to C) put up with D) keep pace with
61. What he said just now had little to do with the question _____ discussion.
 A) on B) in C) under D) at
62. We need a chairman _____.
 A) for whom everyone has confidence B) in whom everyone has confidence
 C) who everyone has confidence of D) whom everyone has confidence on
63. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service.
 A) assessment B) assignment C) exception D) access
64. Excuse me. If your call's not too urgent, do you mind _____ mine first?
 A) I make B) if I make C) me to make D) that I make
65. Professor Taylor's talk has indicated that science has a very strong _____ on the everyday life of non-scientists as well as scientists.
 A) motivation B) perspective C) impression D) impact
66. After a few rounds of talks, both sides regarded the territory dispute _____.
 A) being settled B) to be settled C) had settled D) as settled
67. Floods cause billions of dollars worth of property damage _____.
 A) relatively B) actually C) annually D) comparatively
68. We are all for your proposal that the discussion _____.
 A) be put off B) was put off C) should put off D) is to put off
69. These goods are _____ for export, though a few of them may be sold on the home market.
 A) essentially B) completely C) necessarily D) remarkably
70. The course normally attracts 20 students per year, _____ up to half will be from overseas.
 A) in which B) for whom C) with which D) of whom

Part IV

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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

The task of being accepted and enrolled (招收) in a university begins early for some students.

Long 71 they graduate from high school. These

students take special 72 to prepare for

advanced study. They may also take one or more

examinations that test how 73 prepared they

are for the university. In the final year of high school,

they 74 applications and send them, with their

student records, to the universities which they hope

to 75. Some high school students may be

76 to have an interview with representatives of

the university. Neatly 77 and usually very

frightened, they are 78 to show that they have

a good attitude and the 79 to succeed.

When the new students are finally 80,

there may be one more step they have to

81 before registering for classes and

82 to work. Many colleges and universities

83 an orientation (情况介绍) program for new

students. 84 these programs, the young people

get to know the 85 for registration and student

71. A) as B) after

C) since D) before

72. A) courses B) disciplines

C) majors D) subjects

73. A) deeply B) widely

C) well D) much

74. A) fulfil B) finish

C) complete D) accomplish

75. A) attend B) participate

C) study D) belong

76. A) acquired B) considered

C) ordered D) required

77. A) decorated B) dressed

C) coated D) worn

78. A) decided B) intended

C) settled D) determined

79. A) power B) ability

C) possibility D) quality

80. A) adopted B) accepted

C) received D) permitted

81. A) make B) undergo

C) take D) pass

82. A) getting B) putting

C) falling D) sitting

83. A) offer B) afford

C) grant D) supply

84. A) For B) Among

C) In D) On

85. A) processes B) procedures

C) projects D) provisions

advising, university rules, the 86 of the library

86. A) application

B) usage

C) use

D) utility

and all the other 87 services of the college or university.

87. A) major

B) prominent

C) key

D) great

Beginning a new life in a new place can be very 88. The more knowledge students have

88. A) amusing

B) misleading

C) alarming

D) confusing

89 the school, the easier it will be for them to

89. A) before

B) about

C) on

D) at

90 to the new environment. However, it takes

90. A) fit

B) suit

C) yield

D) adapt

time to get used to college life.

Part V 7:55

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic: Do "Lucky Numbers" Really Bring Good Luck? You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

1. 有些人认为某些数字会带来好运
2. 也有些人认为数字和运气无关
3. 试说明你的看法

1999 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four—

(4 MSH 1)

试 题 册

(120 分钟)

1. A) He watched television with his friend.
B) He went to see a film with his friend.
C) He went to see a film with his friend.
D) He went to see his roommate.
2. A) When the meeting is to be held.
B) Who is going to attend the meeting.
C) Where the meeting is to be held.
D) What is to be discussed at the meeting.
3. A) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson.
B) When to contact Mr. Johnson.
C) The arrangement of the Wednesday meeting.
D) Where they are going to meet Mr. Johnson.
4. A) Jack brought the tape to the party.
B) The tape had been returned to Paul.
C) The tape was missing.
D) Jack lent his tape to Paul.
5. A) The man wants to reserve a room.
B) The man reserved a room some time ago.
C) The man has booked a room with no bath.
D) The man wants to buy a flat on the second floor.
6. A) Both editions are the same price now.
B) The paperback edition is on sale.
C) The TV sets are all of the same brand.
D) He doesn't have the newest models right now.
7. A) He has the best TV sets for sale.
B) His TV sets have a good sale.
C) He has already visited the museum.
D) He must hand in a report about the museum.

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][D]

1. A) He watched television with his friend. B) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
C) He went to see a film with his friend. D) He went to see his schoolmate.
2. A) When the meeting is to be held. B) Who are going to attend the meeting.
C) Where the meeting is to be held. D) What's to be discussed at the meeting.
3. A) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson.
B) Who is going to contact Mr. Johnson.
C) The arrangement of the Wednesday meeting.
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4. A) Jack brought the tape to the party. B) The tape had been returned to Paul.
C) The tape was missing. D) Jack lent his tape to Paul.
5. A) The man wants to reserve a room.
B) The man reserved a room some time ago.
C) The man has booked a room with no bath.
D) The man wants to buy a flat on the second floor.
6. A) Both editions are the same price now. B) It has two editions with the same cover.
C) The paperback edition is on sale. D) The hardcover edition is more expensive.
7. A) His TV sets are all of the same brand.
B) He doesn't have the newest models right now.
C) He has the best TV sets for sale.
D) His TV sets have a good sale.
8. A) He must hand in a report about the museum. B) He has already visited the museum.

- C) He has to read a history book. D) He is too busy to go with her.
9. A) They are rewarding. B) They are entertaining.
- C) They are boring. D) They are time-consuming.
10. A) A sunny day. B) A raincoat.
- C) An attractive hut. D) A lovely hat.

Section B

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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) She sat back and relaxed. B) She decided to retire.
- C) She entered university. D) She worked out a new English program.
12. A) 8 years. B) 20 years. C) 16 years. D) 30 years.
13. A) Bring a great deal of useful experience to the university.
- B) Improve human relationships in the university.
- C) Bring a fear of aging among young students on the campus.
- D) Improve the reputation of the university.
14. A) She is learning English and Drama.
- B) She is learning how to make sound judgments.
- C) She is learning how to teach minority students.
- D) She is leaning to perceive, not to judge.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) The difference between classical music and rock music.
- B) Why classical music is popular with math students.
- C) The effects of music on the results of math tests.
- D) How to improve your reasoning ability.
16. A) Because it stimulates your nerve activity.
- B) Because it keeps you calm.
- C) Because it strengthens your memory.
- D) Because it improves your problem solving strategies.
17. A) Piano music could interfere with your reasoning ability.
- B) The effects of music do not last long.
- C) The more you listen to music, the higher your test scores will be.
- D) Music, whether classical or rock, helps improve your memory.

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Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) To drive the car automatically. B) To measure the driver's pulse.
C) To prevent car accidents. D) To monitor the driver's health.
19. A) It sends out signals for help. B) It sounds an alarm to warn the driver.
C) It takes over the driving immediately. D) It stops the car automatically.
20. A) It monitors the signals transmitted from the driver's brain.
B) It can measure the driver's alcohol level in the blood.
C) It can quicken the driver's response to emergencies.
D) It bases its analysis on the driver's heartbeat.

Part II

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 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The view over a valley of a tiny village with *thatched* (草盖的) roof cottages around a church; a drive through a narrow village street lined with thatched cottages painted pink or white; the sight over the rolling hills of a pretty collection of thatched farm buildings — these are still common sights in parts of England. Most people will agree that the thatched roof is an essential part of the attraction of the English countryside.

Thatching is in fact the oldest of all the building crafts practiced in the *British Isles* (英伦诸岛). Although thatch has always been used for cottage and farm buildings, it was once used for castles and churches, too.

Thatching is a *solitary* (独自的) craft, which often runs in families. The craft of thatching as it is practiced today has changed very little since the Middle Ages. Over 800 full-time thatchers are employed in England and Wales today, maintaining and renewing the old roofs as well as thatching newer houses. Many property owners choose thatch not only for its beauty but because they know it will keep them cool in summer and warm in winter.

In fact, if we look at developing countries, over half the world lives under thatch, but they all do it in different ways. People in developing countries are often reluctant to go back to traditional materials and would prefer modern buildings. However, they may lack the money to allow them to import the necessary materials. Their temporary mud huts with thatched roofs of wild grasses often only last six months. Thatch which has been done the British way lasts from twenty to sixty years, and is an effective defence against the heat.

21. Which of the following remains a unique feature of the English countryside?