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四级冲刺

# 大学英语等级考试阶梯训练试卷

## (四级)

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# 答 题 须 知

本套试卷从阶梯训练的角度出发,试题和注释按照考试梯度设计,请读者严格遵循答题须知的内容进行模拟训练。

## 第一阶段:掌握题型、考点,轻轻松松拿分

四级考试的题型总共分为七种:听力、阅读、词汇和语法结构、完形填空、翻译、简短回答和写作。但是每次只考其中的五种(完形填空、翻译和简短回答中选其中的一种)。

### 一、听力 (Listening Comprehension)

听力共有 20 题,总计 20 分,考试时间为 20 分钟,包括 Section A 和 Section B 两部分。每部分共 10 题。Section A 是简短对话(conversation)共 10 个问题;B 部分包括三种可能采用的题型(每次考试只选其中的一种):短文(Passage)三篇,听写填空(Spot Dictation)一篇,复合式听写(Compound Dictation)一篇。

### 二、阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

阅读理解题是四级考试的必考项目,总共包括四篇短文,每篇短文后有五个选项,总字数大约为 1000~1200 词左右,共计 20 题;满分 40 分。考试时间为 35 分钟。短文的题材没有具体限定,可以包括科普知识、社会文化、人物传记、日常知识等。根据考试大纲规定,阅读材料不仅题材广泛,类型不同,而且信息量较大。阅读理解的分数比例在四级考试中是最高的,占 40%。因此可以说阅读理解得分的高低是决定考生成绩的关键。

阅读理解题的主要考点有:①事实细节题;②逻辑推理题;③主旨题;④词汇和语义题;⑤情感态度题。

### 三、词汇和语法结构 (Vocabulary and Structure)

词汇和语法题共计 30 小题(大约各占一半),总计 15 分,考试时间为 20 分钟。主要是用来检验考生对词汇和语法的总体掌握情况,考查其英语词汇和语法的运用能力。

词汇部分的考点大致分为:短语动词、短语及其搭配、同义词和近义词、易混词及单词释义。考试中的重点应该是动词、形容词。考生在平时学习和备考中不但要准确记住每个词的词义,还要掌握其用法及特点,并要牢记一些短语及词与词之间的搭配关系和用法。

语法结构主要是测试考生运用和掌握语法结构的能力以及对书面语的理解和运用能力。从历年来的考试情况看,语法考试偏重于非谓语动词、复合句和虚拟语气。其他语法项目的测试基本上是面面俱到,强调语法运用的全面性。根据测试内容,常考的语法考点有:①非谓语动词;②谓语的时态、语态;③虚拟语气;④复合句;⑤情态动词;⑥倒装句和强调句。

### 四、完形填空 (Cloze)

完型填空题考试时间为 15 分钟,是在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文内留出 20 个空白(共 10 分)。完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力,即:包括词汇、语法及综合理解等方面的能力。完形填空的题型大致可分为:词汇型、短语型、语法结构型及逻辑推

理型。

### 五、翻译 (Translation)

翻译题型一般安排在阅读理解题之后,每次考试共计4~5个题,每题2~3分,满分10分。考题都是从阅读理解部分的4篇文章中分别选出的,每题大约包含20~30个单词。考试时间为15分钟,考试时可参阅阅读理解部分的有关文章。要答好这部分题首先要求考生要具有比较好的阅读理解能力,在此基础上,确实把所给的句子在整个文章中的确切含义理解深透,然后通过汉语译文再确切地反映出来。所以更确切地说,英译汉的精要考点就是:  
①考查考生对英语书面材料的确切理解能力;②考查考生的翻译能力(汉语的表达能力)。

### 六、简短回答 (Short Answer Questions)

简短答题安排在阅读理解题之后,每次考试为一篇文章。文章后有五个问题或不完整的句子,要求考生在阅读完文章后用简短的英语(可以是句子,也可以是单词或短语)回答所提出的问题或补充不完整的句子。考试时间为15分钟。简短答题在某种程度上讲,综合了阅读理解题和写作题的考点,不但考查考生的理解能力,还考查考生的基础写作能力。要求考生具备运用正确的拼写、句法结构、词语搭配、标点符号和书写方式来组织答案的能力。

### 七、写作 (Writing)

写作是大学英语四级考试的最后一个部分。考试时间为30分钟,要求考生在这一时间内,根据题目的要求写出一篇至少120字的短文。其作文形式多数是命题作文,即,给出某个背景或主题句(Topic Sentence),或给出某些关键词、一幅图画或图表,要求考生按这些提示写一篇作文。所写文章要求达到:能够正确表达思想,意思连贯,无重大语法错误。写作内容包括日常生活和一般常识。总之,短文写作部分的目的是:测试学生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。

## 第二阶梯 提炼重点、难点,目标强化训练

考生在做完第一阶梯的模拟题之后要做的第一件事就是认真总结一下做题过程中所出现的一些关键性的问题,以便在第二阶梯的攀登中得到彻底解决。例如:听力题中的短文部分的得分是否理想,问题出在哪里;阅读理解部分的逻辑推理题掌握得如何;词汇和语法结构部分中的词义辨析和短语搭配是否能拿到高分;语法结构中的一些特殊用法掌握了多少,还有哪些必须在第二阶梯中攻破;完形填空题是只能达到及格水平还是能做对70%以上,原因在哪里;写作的基本要领是否已经应用自如;……总之,在做第二阶梯的试题之前,同学们一定要做到心中有数,找出自己失分的原因,抓住重点、难点,各个击破。

## 第三阶梯 应试技巧点拨,全面内化提高

第三阶梯是检验第一阶梯和第二阶梯做题效果的试金石,也是难度突出的最后阶梯。不论解题效果如何,同学们一定要有信心,信心是成功的保障。在总结了第一、第二阶段的得分和失分的要点以后,从四级考试的题型、考点难点入手,有的放矢地针对自己的实际情况,找出自己最后冲刺时必须解决的几个难点,先增强信心,然后认认真真地去做最后的五套题,只要竭尽全力,一定会成功。

## 出版者手记

呈现在您面前的这套《大学英语等级考试阶梯训练试卷》是我们继《大学英语等级考试试卷》推出的又一套四六级考试备考辅导用书。《大学英语等级考试试卷》自面世以来,就受到了读者和图书市场的积极反馈,在全国图书的畅销书榜上久居不下。这的确给了我们出版者以极大的鼓舞。同时我们也感到了我们肩上的重任。为给广大读者奉献更好的精神食粮,我们一次次深入读者和图书市场,了解教学双方的实际情况,了解目标读者的实际需求,根据我们掌握的这些信息,在与作者和读者的座谈中,共同设计了这套《大学英语等级考试阶梯训练试卷》。

本套试卷包括 15 套试题,遵循由易到难、循序渐进的原则分为三个阶段,力争帮助考生实现对知识从认知到熟练掌握到自如运用的过程。

**第一阶段:系统复习阶段 题型考点全覆盖。**包括供考生进行自我检测的 1 套真题和 4 套模拟试题。在这 4 套模拟试题中,囊括了四六级考试的所有题型和考点,旨在导引考生进行全面系统的复习。为实现这个目的,本阶段的注释增设了“拓展迁移”这个版块,对相关知识点做全面拓展,帮助考生对四六级考试的题型考点作全方位的了解和掌握。

**第二阶段:强化训练阶段 应试重点难点直击。**在经过了第一阶段的全面复习后,考生面临的问题就是对所有知识点的熟练掌握问题,我们在本阶段再次为考生设计 1 套真题和 4 套模拟试题,目的就是四六级考试的核心考点进行强化训练,帮助考生实现从认知到熟练掌握的过程。在注释部分我们帮助考生提炼四六级考试中的一些重点和难点,为考生获得高分打下基础。

**第三阶段:内化提高阶段 密集训练,全程突破。**经过以上两个阶段的复习,考生接下来的任务就是知识点的内化和提高问题。本阶段仍然由 1 套真题和 4 套模拟试题组成。在考虑考点和题型全面的同时,我们有意地增加了一些试题的难度,力争保证过关和高分的双重要求。经过密集训练以后,最后为考生安排了一次考前的自我检测,利用最新的一次四六级考试真题,检测自己考前的状态,找出差距和不足。对于自测中出现的問題,建议考生一定要再回到第一阶段的注释中,回顾知识点,力争消除一切应试盲点。

本书主编:许淑清,副主编:张莉、周燕,编委:李晓霞、王秀杰、杨海燕参与了部分章节的修改和统稿。

相信考生通过使用我们的试卷,加上自己的勤奋努力,一定会在四六级考试中顺利过关并取得好成绩!

# 2001 年 1 月全真题

## 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 third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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 the restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about something they have 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 answer A. on the Answer Sheet and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

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

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. A. Get some change from Jane.                              | B. Go look for a pay phone.                      |
| C. Use the woman's phone.                                     | D. Pay for the phone call.                       |
| 2. A. At an art gallery.                                      | B. In a department store.                        |
| C. At a bookstore.  | D. In a workshop.                                |
| 3. A. She will help the man to catch up.                      | B. She is worried about the man's health.        |
| C. She has bought the man an up-to-date map.                  | D. She's bought the man a pair of glasses today. |
| 4. A. He is going to give a talk on fishing.                  | B. He is eager to meet Susan's parents.          |
| C. He has the same hobby as Susan's father.                   | D. He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time. |
| 5. A. He finds the presentation hard to follow.               |  |
| B. He speaks highly of the presentation.                      |  |
| C. He considers the presentation very dull.                   |  |
| D. He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic. |  |
| 6. A. A bookshelf.  | B. A typewriter.                                 |
| C. Some stocks.   | D. High quality paper.                           |
| 7. A. They set off early.                                     | B. They wait for a fine day.                     |
| C. They go sightseeing.                                       | D. They go to the seaside.                       |
| 8. A. He liked to show off in class.                          | B. He was the first person she met at school.    |
| C. He had a funny face.                                       | D. He was late for school on the first day.      |
| 9. A. Her car can stand any crash.                            | B. Her car is kept in good condition.            |
| C. Her car is not as good as his.                             | D. Her car is maintained as well as his.         |
| 10. A. She is too busy to go.                                 | B. She's willing to go swimming.                 |
| C. She doesn't want to wait long.                             | D. She enjoys the wonderful weather.             |

### 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 passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a ques-

tion, 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. He was a tax collector. B. He was a government official.  
C. He was once a friend of the ruler. D. He was once a school teacher in India.
12. A. To reward outstanding tax collectors.  
B. To declare new ways of collecting tax.  
C. To collect money from the persons invited.  
D. To entertain those who had made great contributions to the government.
13. A. They were excused from paying income tax.  
B. They were given some silver and gold coins by the ruler.  
C. They tried to collect more money than the ruler asked for.  
D. They enjoyed being invited to dinner at the ruler's palace.

### Passage Two

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

14. A. They liked travelling. B. The reasons are unknown.  
C. They were driven out of their homes. D. They wanted to find a better place to live in.
15. A. They are unfriendly to Gypsies. B. They admire the musical talent of the Gypsies.  
C. They are envious of Gypsies. D. They try to put up with Gypsies.
16. A. They are now taught in their own language. B. They are now allowed to attend local schools.  
C. Special schools have been set up for them. D. Permanent homes have been built for them.

### Passage Three

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

17. A. The causes are familiar. B. The causes are not well understood.  
C. The causes are obvious. D. The causes are very complicated.
18. A. Improved highway design. B. Better public transportation.  
C. Regular driver training. D. Stricter traffic regulations.
19. A. Highway crime. B. Drivers' errors.  
C. Poor traffic control. D. Confusing road signs.
20. A. Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.  
B. Enhancing drivers' sense of responsibility.  
C. Building more highways.  
D. Designing better cars.

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

### Section A

**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 center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will soil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong

thing. <sup>(1)</sup>The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train (驯服) it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "come here, sit", it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the pack (群) by using extreme measure. You can teach your dog its subordinate (从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

21. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. be just part of their nature  
 B. worsen in modern society  
 C. occur when they go wild  
 D. present a threat to the community
22. The primary purpose of obedience training is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. teach the dog to perform clever tricks  
 B. make the dog aware of its owner's authority  
 C. provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior  
 D. enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
23. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. essential to solving the dog's behavior problems  
 B. the foundation for dogs to perform tasks  
 C. a good way to teach the dog new tricks  
 D. an extreme measure in obedience training
24. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?  
 A. To avoid being punished.  
 B. To show their affection for their masters.  
 C. To win leadership of the dog pack.  
 D. To show their willingness to obey.
25. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. can give the dog more rewards  
 B. will enjoy a better family life  
 C. can give the dog more freedom  
 D. will have more confidence in himself

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. <sup>(1)</sup>In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts (文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believe them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you have values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer: technical genius and sensitive humanist (人文学者) all in one. Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal-arts courses, I have learned there are rea-



sons why few engineering students try to reconcile (协调) engineering with liberal-arts courses in college.

The reality that has blocked my path to become the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

26. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality  
 B. intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist  
 C. wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal-arts courses in college  
 D. intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals
27. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students can \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. balance engineering and the liberal arts  
 B. receive guidance in their careers  
 C. become noble idealists  
 D. broaden their horizons
28. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to have an excellent academic record  
 B. to be wise and mature  
 C. to be imaginative with a value system to guide him  
 D. to be a technical genius with a wide vision
29. The author's experience shows that he was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. creative                      B. ambitious                      C. unrealistic                      D. irrational
30. The word "they" in "...together they threaten to confuse." (Line 3, Para. 4) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. engineering and the liberal arts  
 B. reality and noble ideals  
 C. flexibility and a value system  
 D. practicality and rationality

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy-efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$100,000, three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small double-paned (双层玻璃的) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of formaldehyde (甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

<sup>(1)</sup>The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomert Technologies in Maryland, "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom built up to dangerous levels.

31. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. is well worth the money spent on its construction  
 B. is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation  
 C. failed to meet energy conservation standards  
 D. was designed and constructed in a scientific way
32. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?

- A. Lack of fresh air. B. Poor quality of building materials.  
C. Gas leakage in the kitchen. D. The newly painted walls.
33. The word "accentuate" (Line 4, Para. 3) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. relieve B. accelerate C. worsen D. improve
34. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?  
A. Because indoor cleanliness was not emphasized.  
B. Because energy used to be inexpensive.  
C. Because environmental protection was given top priority.  
D. Because they were technically unavoidable.
35. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled "\_\_\_\_\_".  
A. Energy Conservation B. House Building Crisis  
C. Air Pollution Indoors D. Traps in Building Construction

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

In 1993, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on beverage (饮料) containers. Within a year consumers had returned millions of aluminum cans and glass and plastic bottles. Plenty of companies were eager to accept the aluminum and glass as raw materials for new products. But because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it wound up buried in landfills (垃圾填埋场). The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second-hand plastic.

Today, one out of five plastic soda bottles is recycled (回收利用) in the United States. <sup>(1)</sup>The reason for the change is that now there are dozens of companies across the country buying discarded plastic soda bottles and turning them into fence posts, paint brushes, etc.

As the New York experience shows, recycling involves more than simply separating valuable materials from the rest of the rubbish. A discard remains a discard until somebody figures out how to give it a second life—and until economic arrangements exist to give that second life value. Without adequate markets to absorb materials collected for recycling, throw-aways actually depress prices for used materials.

<sup>(2)</sup>Shrinking landfill space, and rising costs for burying and burning rubbish are forcing local governments to look more closely at recycling. In many areas, the East Coast especially, recycling is already the least expensive waste-management option. For every ton of waste recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to saving of more than \$ 100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

36. What regulation was issued by New York State concerning beverage containers?  
A. Average companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.  
B. Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.  
C. A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.  
D. Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.
37. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. end up somewhere underground B. be turned into raw materials  
C. have a second-life value D. be separated from other rubbish
38. The key problem in dealing with returned plastic beverage containers is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. to sell them at a profitable price B. how to turn them into useful things  
C. how to reduce their recycling costs D. to lower the prices for used materials
39. Recycling has become the first choice for the disposal of rubbish because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. local governments find it easy to manage B. recycling has a great appeal for the jobless  
C. recycling causes little pollution D. other methods are more expensive
40. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rubbish is a potential remedy for the shortage of raw materials

- B. local governments in the U.S. can expect big profits from recycling
- C. recycling is to be recommended both economically and environmentally
- D. landfills will still be widely used for waste disposal

## Part III

## Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

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

41. It is important that hotel receptionist \_\_\_\_\_ that guests are registered correctly.  
A. make sure                      B. has made sure                      C. made sure                      D. must make sure
42. I suggested he should \_\_\_\_\_ himself to his new conditions.  
A. adopt                      B. regulate                      C. suit                      D. adapt
43. I'll never forget \_\_\_\_\_ you for the first time.  
A. to meet                      B. to have met                      C. meeting                      D. having to be meeting
44. Cancellation of the flight \_\_\_\_\_ many passengers to spend the night at the airport.  
A. obliged                      B. demanded                      C. resulted                      D. recommended
45. That young man still denies \_\_\_\_\_ the fire behind the store.  
A. to start                      B. having started                      C. start                      D. to have started
46. \_\_\_\_\_ in a recent science competition, the three students were awarded scholarships totaling \$ 21,000.  
A. To be judged the best                      B. Having judged the best  
C. Judged the best                      D. Judging the best
47. Without proper lessons, you could \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of bad habits when playing the piano.  
A. keep up                      B. catch up                      C. pick up                      D. draw up
48. Everything we eat and drink contains some salt; we can meet the body's need for it from natural sources without turning \_\_\_\_\_ the salt bottle.  
A. to                      B. over                      C. on                      D. up
49. He always did well at school \_\_\_\_\_ having to do part-time jobs every now and then.  
A. in case of                      B. in spite of                      C. regardless of                      D. on account of
50. \_\_\_\_\_ receiving financial support from family, community or the government is allowed, it is never admired.  
A. Once                      B. Lest                      C. As                      D. Although
51. All the key words in the article are printed in \_\_\_\_\_ types so as to attract reader's attention.  
A. dark                      B. bold                      C. dense                      D. black
52. The basic features of the communication process are identified in one question: Who says \_\_\_\_\_ through what channel to whom?  
A. what                      B. when                      C. how                      D. such
53. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to take a taxi but I had to as I was late.  
A. mean                      B. assume                      C. hope                      D. suppose
54. The hours \_\_\_\_\_ the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.  
A. when                      B. on which                      C. that                      D. in which
55. I'd rather have a room of my own, however small it is, than \_\_\_\_\_ a room with someone else.  
A. to share                      B. to have share                      C. share                      D. sharing
56. In Disneyland, every year, some 800,000 plants are replaced, because Disney refused to \_\_\_\_\_ signs

- asking his "guests" not to step on them.  
 A. put off                      B. put down                      C. put out                      D. put up
57. \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties we may come across, we'll help one another to overcome them.  
 A. However                      B. Whenever                      C. Wherever                      D. Whatever
58. So many directors \_\_\_\_\_, the board meeting had to be put off.  
 A. were absent                      B. being absent                      C. been absent                      D. had been absent
59. On New Year's Eve, New York City holds an outdoor \_\_\_\_\_ which attracts a crowd of a million or more people.  
 A. affair                      B. incident                      C. case                      D. event
60. American football and baseball are becoming known to the British public through televised \_\_\_\_\_ from the United States.  
 A. deliveries                      B. transmissions                      C. transfer                      D. transportation
61. He will surely finish the job on time \_\_\_\_\_ he's left to do it in his own way.  
 A. in that                      B. in case                      C. as far as                      D. so long as
62. If this kind of fish becomes \_\_\_\_\_, future generations may never taste it at all.  
 A. scarce                      B. minimum                      C. short                      D. seldom
63. The bank is reported in the local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in broad daylight yesterday.  
 A. robbed                      B. to have been robbed                      C. being robbed                      D. having been robbed
64. Agriculture was a step in human progress \_\_\_\_\_ which subsequently there was not anything comparable until our own machine age.  
 A. to                      B. in                      C. for                      D. from
65. The same factors push wages and prices up together, the one \_\_\_\_\_ the other.  
 A. increasing                      B. emphasizing                      C. reinforcing                      D. multiplying
66. No one had told Smith about \_\_\_\_\_ a lecture the following day.  
 A. there be                      B. there would be                      C. there was                      D. there being
67. Operations which left patients \_\_\_\_\_ and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable.  
 A. injured                      B. exhausted                      C. deserted                      D. abandoned
68. I was halfway back to the cottage where my mother lived \_\_\_\_\_ Susan caught up with me.  
 A. though                      B. until                      C. when                      D. while
69. \_\_\_\_\_ the temperature falling so rapidly, we couldn't go on with the experiment.  
 A. With                      B. For                      C. As                      D. Since
70. The bed has been \_\_\_\_\_ in the family. It was my great-grandmother's originally.  
 A. handed out                      B. handed round                      C. handed over                      D. handed down

## 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. 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 center.

For the past two years, I have been working on students' evaluation of classroom teaching. I have kept a record of informal conversations 71 some 300 students from at 72 twenty-one colleges and universities. The students were generally 73 and direct in their comments 74 how course work could be better 75. Most of their remarks were kindly 76 —with tolerance rather than bitterness—and frequently were softened by the 77 that the students were speaking 78 some, not all, instructors. Nevertheless, 79 the following suggestions and comments indicate, students feel 80 with things-as-they-are in the

classroom.

Professors should be 81 from reading lecture notes. "It makes their 82 monotonous(单调的)."

If they are going to read, why not 83 out copies of the lecture? Then we 84 need to go to class. Professors should 85 repeating in lectures material that is in the textbook. "86 we've read the material, we want to 87 it or hear it elaborated on, 88 repeated." A lot of students hate to buy a 89 text that the professor has written 90 to have his lectures repeated.

- |                     |                   |              |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 71. A. counting     | B. covering       | C. figuring  | D. involving    |
| 72. A. best         | B. length         | C. least     | D. large        |
| 73. A. frank        | B. hard-working   | C. polite    | D. reserved     |
| 74. A. at           | B. on             | C. of        | D. over         |
| 75. A. described    | B. submitted      | C. written   | D. presented    |
| 76. A. made         | B. addressed      | C. taken     | D. received     |
| 77. A. fact         | B. occasion       | C. case      | D. truth        |
| 78. A. at           | B. with           | C. on        | D. about        |
| 79. A. if           | B. though         | C. as        | D. whether      |
| 80. A. satisfactory | B. unsatisfactory | C. satisfied | D. dissatisfied |
| 81. A. interfered   | B. discouraged    | C. disturbed | D. interrupted  |
| 82. A. sounds       | B. pronunciation  | C. voices    | D. gestures     |
| 83. A. hold         | B. give           | C. drop      | D. leave        |
| 84. A. mustn't      | B. shouldn't      | C. couldn't  | D. wouldn't     |
| 85. A. avoid        | B. prevent        | C. refuse    | D. prohibit     |
| 86. A. Until        | B. Unless         | C. Once      | D. However      |
| 87. A. keep         | B. discuss        | C. argue     | D. remember     |
| 88. A. not          | B. or             | C. and       | D. yet          |
| 89. A. desired      | B. required       | C. revised   | D. deserved     |
| 90. A. but          | B. how            | C. only      | D. about        |

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "How to Succeed in a Job Interview?" You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below.

**Outline:**

1. 面试在求职过程中的作用。
2. 取得面试成功的因素:仪表、举止、谈吐能力、专业知识、自信、实事求是……

# Model Test 1

## Part I

## Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

### Section A

Directions: (omitted)

1. A. In a hotel.                      B. In a coffee shop.                      C. In a library.                      D. In a laboratory.
2. A. 7:10                              B. 8:15                              C. 7:45                              D. 8:00
3. A. She knows.                      B. She has a dictionary.  
C. She is not sure.                      D. She has seen it.
4. A. J. D. offered her secretary.                      B. J. D. offered her a secretary.  
C. J. D. asked her to be a secretary in his company.                      D. J. D. asked her to do a job.
5. A. He loved to go but had no time.                      B. He could not find the place.  
C. He was not sure if he would go.                      D. He would attend the party.
6. A. Learn to sing.                      B. Play the piano.                      C. Keep her company.                      D. Teach her to sing.
7. A. Just around the corner.                      B. Half a mile.  
C. To a different city.                      D. She never found it.
8. A. His neighbour.                      B. A shop assistant.                      C. A friend.                      D. A policeman.
9. A. He is a boat builder.                      B. He smokes a pipe.  
C. He paints in watercolours.                      D. He fixes pipes.
10. A. Car number.                      B. Car parking.  
C. Room in the car-park.                      D. Numbered parking space.

### Section B

Directions: (omitted)

#### Passage One

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

11. A. At the beginning of this century.                      B. In the 1840s.  
C. In the 18th century.                      D. In 1700.
12. A. Because he wanted to kill time.  
B. Because he wanted to get some money through playing cards.  
C. Because he was very rich and had nothing else to do.  
D. Because it was a way for him to make a living.
13. A. Sandwich often played cards for 24 hours without eating anything.  
B. Sandwich often played cards for long hours and when he was hungry at midnight, he ate some bread with meat in between.  
C. Sandwich often played cards for 24 hours, stopping only to eat some "sandwich".  
D. Sandwich often played cards for 24 hours and didn't even stop playing when he was eating "sandwich".

**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 governments.

**Passage Three**

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

17. A. Because Americans are not poor.  
B. Because Americans like to move about in the large country.  
C. Because the American public transport system is not well developed.  
D. Because Americans have a spirit of independence.
18. A. He becomes a rich man.  
B. He feels fine.  
C. He becomes poorer.  
D. None of the above.
19. A. American long-distance trains are popular.  
B. American long-distance trains are inexpensive.  
C. American air service is expensive.  
D. American air service is popular.
20. A. They don't like to be kept waiting.  
B. They don't like to follow others' timetables.  
C. They don't like any schedule.  
D. Both A and B.

**Part II**

**Reading Comprehension**

(35 minutes)

**Directions:** (omitted)

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Many people think a telephone is essential. But I think it is a pest and a time waster. Very often you find it impossible to escape from some idle or inquisitive chatter-box, or from somebody who wants something for nothing. If you have a telephone in your own house, you will admit that it tends to ring when you least want it to ring: when you are asleep, or in the middle of a meal or a conversation, or when you are just going out, or when you are in your bath. Are you strong-minded enough to ignore it, to say to yourself, "Ah, well, it will all be the same in a hundred years' time?" You are not. You think there may be some important news or message for you. I can assure you that if a message is really important it will reach you sooner or later.

<sup>(1)</sup> Have you never rushed dripping from the bath, or chewing from the table, or dazed from the bed, only to be told that you are a wrong number?

But you will say, you need not have your name printed in the telephone directory, and you can have a telephone which is only usable for outgoing calls. Besides, you will say, isn't it important to have a telephone in case of sudden emergency-illness, accident, or fire? Of course, you are right, but here in a thickly populated country like England one is seldom far from a telephone in case of dreadful necessity.

I think perhaps I had better try to justify myself by trying to prove that what I like is good. I admit that in different circumstances—if I were a tycoon (实业界巨头), for instance, or bed-ridden I might find a telephone essential. But then if I were a taxi-driver I should find a car essential. Let me put it another way: there are two things for which the English seem to show particular aptitude; one is mechanical invention, the other is literature. My own business happens to be with the use of words but I see I must now stop using them. For I have just been handed a slip of paper to say that somebody is waiting to speak to me on the telephone. I think I had better answer it. After all, one never knows, it may be something important.

21. What does the word “pest” in the second sentence of the first paragraph mean?
  - A. Harmful thing.
  - B. Insignificant thing.
  - C. Troublesome thing.
  - D. Trivial thing.
22. The author says he is not strong-minded enough to ignore the telephone because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. he hates idle talk
  - B. it always comes at an inopportune time
  - C. it might carry some important message
  - D. he doesn't want to be impolite to anyone on the telephone
23. Which of the following statements may be considered an honor to a telephone?
  - A. It provides a means for all kinds of talks whereas the speakers needn't come person to person with each other.
  - B. It can send a message of sudden emergency conveniently.
  - C. It is densely-installed in England.
  - D. It is impossible to ignore the telephone when it rings.
24. The author uses the examples of a tycoon and a taxi-driver to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. different people have different ideas about the telephone
  - B. high income is the precondition for the use of telephone
  - C. telephone is essential only to those people whose career depends on it
  - D. working people need a telephone
25. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?
  - A. Some people use telephone for idle or inquisitive talk.
  - B. It is quite difficult to get access to a public phone in England although many families have a telephone in their house.
  - C. The author exhilarated to get the phone answered in the end.
  - D. English people are fond of literature.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

(1) Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we “fit” in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us



perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an American is not free to choose the costume (服装) of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince. We must choose from among the clothing presented by our society. Furthermore, our choice is limited to a size that will fit, as well as by our pocketbook (钱包). <sup>(2)</sup> Having made a choice within these limits we can have certain alterations made, but apart from minor adjustments, we tend to be limited to what the stores have on their racks. Statuses too come ready made, and the range of choice among them is limited.

26. In the first paragraph, the writer tells us that statuses can help us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. determine whether a person is fit for a certain job
- B. behave appropriately in relation to other people
- C. protect ourselves in unfamiliar situations
- D. make friends with other people

27. According to the writer, people often assume different statuses \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. in order to identify themselves with others
- B. in order to better identify others
- C. as their mental processes change
- D. as the situation changes

28. The word "appraisal" (Line 5, Para. 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. involvement
- B. appreciation
- C. assessment
- D. presentation

29. In the last sentence of the second paragraph, the pronoun "it" refers to "\_\_\_\_\_".

- A. fitting our actions to those of other people appropriately
- B. identifications of other people's statuses
- C. selecting one's own statuses
- D. constant mental process

30. By saying that "an American is not free to choose the costume of a Chinese peasant or that of a Hindu prince" (Lines 2—3, Para. 3), the writer means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. different people have different styles of clothes
- B. ready-made clothes may need alterations
- C. statuses come ready made just like clothes
- D. our choice of statuses is limited

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

It is generally accepted that every experience teaches the child something and the effects are cumulative. "Upbringing" is normally used to refer to the treatment and training of the child within the home. This is closely related to the treatment and training of the child in school, which is usually distinguished by the term "education". In a society such as ours, both parents and teachers are responsible for the opportunities provided for the development of the child, so that upbringing and education are interdependent.

The ideals and practices of child rearing vary from culture to culture. In general, the more rural the community, the more uniform are the customs of child upbringing. <sup>(1)</sup> In more technologically developed societies, the period of childhood and adolescence (青春期) tends to be extended over a long time, resulting in more opportunity for education and greater variety in character development.

Early upbringing in the home is naturally affected both by the cultural pattern of the community and by the parents' capabilities and their aims and depends not only on upbringing and education but also on the innate abilities of the child.

Intelligent parents, however, realize that the particular setting of each family is unique, and there can be no rigid (严格的) general rules.