

严格按照最新修订的考试大纲编写

上海外国语大学海冰 主审

FOLLOW
ME 风华英语

英语专业四级 全真题详解

Tests for English Majors (Grade Four)

丛书总编/陈开顺 丛书策划/茅风华

外语专业教学与测试研究中心 编写

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TEM-4

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世界图书出版公司

上海·西安·北京·广州

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

英语专业四级全真题详解 / 茅风华主编. —

上海: 上海世界图书出版公司, 2004.11

ISBN 7-5062-7347-0

I. 英... II. 茅... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—解题

IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2004) 第105231号

英语专业四级全真题详解

茅风华 主编

上海世界图书出版公司 出版发行

上海市尚文路185号B楼

邮政编码200010

广州市番禺时代文化印刷厂印刷

如发现印装质量问题, 请与印刷厂联系调换

(质检科电话: 020-84844132)

各地新华书店经销

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 11 字数: 480千字

2004年11月第1版 2005年6月第3次印刷

ISBN 7-5062-7347-0/H·584

定价: 16.00元

本书另配磁带, 建议选购

<http://www.wpcsh.com.cn>

英语专业四级和八级考试每年举行一次，由国家教育部下属的英语专业教学指导委员会组织实施，考试合格者由国家教育部颁发统一的水平证书，因而具有相当高的权威性，其中八级证书更是代表我国英语技能教育的最高水平。

近年来，随着改革开放的逐步深入，代表我国英语最高水平的英语专业教育也在稳步发展，具体表现为规模不断扩大、层次逐步齐全、教学质量不断提高、测试更加规范化。国家教育部在全国范围内组织的四级和八级考试由过去的鲜为局外人所知，变成现在的考生人数迅猛增加，并开始向社会开放。越来越多的人注意到专业英语四、八级证书的含金量，越来越多的学生想要通过四、八级考试。

为了满足考生提高英语水平、备考四级和八级的需要，我们组织了南京国际关系学院一批具有丰富教学经验的英语专业教师编写了这套《英语专业等级考试轻松应试系列丛书》。南京国际关系学院从1990年英语专业教学指导委员会开展英语专业四级和八级考试试点和正式考试以来，每年都组织大批师生备考参考，在15年间屡获佳绩，已指导了上万考生顺利过级，通过率在全国各英语专业院校中名列前茅，取得了丰富的教学和应试经验。在此基础上，我们调集了学院中对专业四、八级考试研究最深刻的师资力量，既有多年战斗在教学与研究前沿的资深教授、博导，也有近年来参与到英语专业教学行列的中青年骨干教师，组成了强大的《丛书》编撰阵容。在编写过程中我们总结整理了专业四、八级考试多年的研究结果，还广泛听取了往届和应届考生们的意见和建议，使这套《丛书》成为了教学经验的结晶。

这套丛书的编写参照了国家教育部高等院校外语专业教学指导委员会所制定的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和《高等学校英语专业英语考试大纲》，尤其是国家教育部于2004年颁布的新的考试大纲。

新的考试大纲对英语专业四、八级考试的内容和要求都作了修改和调整，主要体现在以下五个方面：第一，大纲重视听、说、读、写、译等英语基本技能和词汇、句法、语篇这三个层次的基本知识，根据新的形势适当增加了考题的难度。第二，突出了专业特征，在试题中增加了人文知识一项内容，以反映英语专业大学教育对英语知识之外的社会文化知识的要求。第三，为反映综合能力，简化了部分考试项目，如将阅读部分的速读融合到阅读理解之中，不再单独测试。第四，为缩短考试时间、减少试题篇幅和简化考试程序，简化了试题的编排，削减了听力理解部分的长度，减少了阅读量，缩短了听力、阅读和写作的时间。第五，对试题各部分的顺序作了部分调整。以上五个方面的变化在丛书中都得到体现，如果利用丛书进行认真学习和练习，不但能提高英语水平，而且有助于通过四级和八级考试。

《英语专业等级考试轻松应试系列丛书》包括专业四级和专业八级两个部分，专业四级部分现有以下分册：1.《英语专业四级作文与便条写作》，祝良主编，陆丹云参编；2.《英语专业四级听写与听力理解》，庆学先主编；3.《英语专业四级阅读理解》，史正永主编，陈开骥参编；4.《英语专业四级完形·语法·词汇》，徐清平主编；5.《英语专业四级全真题详解》，茅风华主编，徐

清平、丛丽君参编；6.《最新英语专业四级考试指南》，徐清平主编，张延续、陈开骥参编；7.《如鱼得水记单词——专业四级词汇语境记忆》，茅风华主编；8.《英语专业四级词汇必备8000》，茅风华主编；9.《英语专业四级考试全真模拟试卷》，茅风华主编，胡欣、辜蕾参编；10.《英语专业四级考试预测试卷》，茅风华主编，胡欣、辜蕾参编。这些书的主要对象是高等院校英语专业基础阶段的学生，难度略大于大学英语四级，与大学英语六级相当，但考试内容由于教学大纲的要求不同也有所不同。本丛书直接为英语专业学生备考四级考试服务，但也适合其他已具备初、中级英语水平的广大读者，特别是高等院校非英语专业备考四、六级的学生和毕业后参加工作的青年学者们。由于丛书强调的是英语基础知识，所以也适合 TOEFL, GRE, GMAT 和 IELTS 考生用于复习备考。

专业八级部分现有以下分册：1.《英语专业八级写作指南》，何树主编；2.《英语专业八级听力理解》，庆学先主编；3.《英语专业八级阅读理解》，孟庆凯主编；4.《英语专业八级人文知识及改错》，何树主编，孟庆凯、李尚杰、王彦兴参编；5.《英语专业八级英汉汉英互译》，张光明主编；5.《英语专业八级英汉汉英互译》，张光明主编；6.《英语专业八级全真题详解》，茅风华主编，丛丽君、朱姝婷参编；7.《最新英语专业八级考试指南》，张光明主编，孙晔参编。8.《如鱼得水记单词——专业八级词汇语境记忆》，茅风华主编；9.《英语专业八级词汇必备13000》，茅风华主编；10.《英语专业八级考试全真模拟试卷》，茅风华主编，胡欣、辜蕾参编；11.《英语专业八级考试预测试卷》，茅风华主编，胡欣、辜蕾参编。该丛书主要是为高等院校英语专业三、四年级学生们编写，但对于已具备中高级英语水平的广大读者，特别是已通过英语六级水平考试的高等院校非英语专业的高年级学生和毕业后参加工作的青年学者们进一步提高英语水平，也是大有裨益的。本丛书也适合 TOEFL、GRE、GMAT 考生用于自学提高。

英语学习需要勤学苦练，英语的基础需要逐渐积累，我们衷心地希望这两套丛书能在两个不同的阶段成为大家进行练习和积累的好材料，能够成为广大考生备考四、八级过程中的益师良友，帮助大家进一步提高英语水平，尽快通过英语专业四、八级考试。

由于时间仓促，书中难免存在错漏之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

陈开顺

2004年9月于南京

前言

全国高等学校英语专业基础阶段考试 (TEM) 是由全国高等学校外语专业指导委员会主持实施的全国性考试。随着改革开放的深化和中国的入世, 英语作为一门工具和交流的语言, 其地位益发显得重要。用人单位对毕业生英语的要求已有显著的提高, 学校和考生亦意识到了这种趋势, 逐渐加大了对英语专业四级考试的重视, 并且意识到该考试已逐渐成为检验一个人英语能力的标准, 考生人数逐渐上升。同时, 为了进一步加强考试的公正性、科学性, 考试大纲修订小组也于 2004 年出台了新的修订方案, 并在 2005 年高校英语专业四级考试中执行了新大纲。

在此背景下, 为了更好地帮助同学们在短时间内全面正确地掌握全真试题的命题原则、题型设计和应试策略, 我们特邀长期从事英语专业四、六级考试的资深教授配合我们对本书进行了修订, 并特别收录了 2005 年英语专业四级考试试题, 还有 2005 年高校英语专业四级考试新大纲, 以期为读者提供最新的考试信息和解题思路。

为了让同学们更清楚考试内容, 下面对新旧提纲进行一个比较:

考试时间由 140 分钟改为 130 分钟; 考试内容依然由六部分组成: Dictation、Listening Comprehension、Cloze、Grammar & Vocabulary、Reading Comprehension、Writing; 听力部分提高了难度, 表现为 Statements 部分改为 Passages; 阅读部分的 Skimming and Scanning 被取消, 由数篇文章的阅读理解构成。

虽然按照新大纲的规定, 2005 年英语专业四级考试的题型已有所改变, 但对知识点的考查变化不大, 历年全真题仍然是英语专业四级考试备考前的良师益友。在此, 编者要提醒广大考生, 全真题的效度 (Validity) 要远远超过模拟题, 大凡英语专业过级的高分获得者在交流高分经验时, 都谈到历年全真题是最主要的参考资料, 资深教授更是把全真题作为讲课的必备资料。

本书收集了从 1997 年至 2005 年 9 套全真考题。共分两大部分: 第一部分为英语专业四级全真试题; 第二部分为全真题的参考答案和每题的解题思路及录音原文。在第二部分对历年英语专业四级试题中的考点进行了详尽的、启发式的点评, 旨在帮助考生提高综合做题的能力, 培养正确、高效的思维方式。

本书配有录音带, 可配套使用, 考生可熟悉考试听力部分的速度和内容, 了解新闻用语, 在应试的同时提高自己的听力。

预祝广大同学们顺利通过英语专业四级考试!

由于编者水平有限, 本书中值得商榷乃至谬误的地方在所难免, 恳请读者批评指正!

编者

2005 年 6 月

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2005 年高校英语专业四级考试大纲

2004年公布的高校英语专业四级考试大纲明确了2005年考试内容共有六部分:

听写、听力理解、完型填空、语法与词汇、阅读理解、写作。整个考试需时130分钟。

具体内容为:

I. 听写 (Part I Dictation) 1 题 15 分

1. 测试要求:

(a) 能在全面理解内容的基础上逐字逐句写出所听材料。

(b) 拼写和标点符号正确无误,错误率不超过8%。

(c) 考试时间15分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分为主观试题。所听材料共念四遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读,录音语速为每分钟120个单词,让学生听懂材料大意。第二、三遍朗读时意群、分句和句子之间留出约15秒的空隙,让学生书写。第四遍再用正常速度朗读,让学生检查。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生听力理解能力、拼写熟练程度以及正确运用标点符号的能力。

4. 选材原则:

(a) 题材广泛,体裁多样。

(b) 听写材料难度以不超过《大纲》规定为准。

(c) 听写材料长度约150个单词。

II. 听力理解 (Part II Listening Comprehension) 30 题 15 分

1. 测试要求:

(a) 能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活和社会生活的谈话,以及中等难度(如TOEFL中的短文)的听力材料。能理解大意,领会说话者的态度、感情和真实意图。

(b) 能听懂相当于VOA正常速度和BBC新闻节目的主要内容。

(c) 能辨别各种英语变体(如美国英语、英国英语、澳大利亚英语等)。

(d) 考试时间约15分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题,分三节:Section A. Section B 和 Section C, 共30题。

Section A: Conversations

本部分含有若干组对话,每组的200个单词。每组对话后有若干道题。本部分共有10题。

Section B: Passages

本部分含有若干篇短文,每篇长度为200个单词。每篇后有若干道题。本部分共有10题。

Section C: News Broadcast

本部分含有若干段VOA或BBC新闻,每段新闻后有若干道题。本部分共有10题。

本部分每道题后有约5秒的间隙,要求学生从所给的4个选项中选出一个最佳答案。录音语速为每分钟约120个单词,念一遍。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

4. 选材原则:

(a) 对话和短文部分的内容与日常生活和学习活动相关。

(b) VOA和BBC新闻材料为学生所熟悉的一般新闻报道、短评或讲话等。

(c) 听力材料中所出现的词语原则上不超出《大纲》规定的范围。

III. 完型填空 (Part III Cloze) 20 题 10 分

1. 测试要求:

(a) 能在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上,选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构恢复完整。

(b) 考试时间15分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题。在一篇约250个单词、题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留出20个空白。每个空白为一题,每题有四个选项。填空的词涉及语法和词汇。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生的综合语言知识和技能。

IV. 语法与词汇 (Part IV Grammar & Vocabulary) 30 题 15 分**1. 测试要求:**

(a) 掌握并能正确运用《大纲》规定的一至四级语法内容。

(b) 掌握《大纲》规定的基础阶段认知词汇 (5 500-6 000), 并且能正确、熟练地运用其中的 3 000-4 000 个单词及其最基本的搭配。

(c) 考试时间 15 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题, 共 30 道题, 每题有 4 个选择项。题目中约 50% 为词汇、词组和短语用法题, 其余为语法结构题。

3. 测试目的:

测试学生掌握词汇、短语及基本语法概念的熟练程度。

V. 阅读理解 (Part V Reading Comprehension) 20 题 20 分**1. 测试要求:**

(a) 能读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章和材料。

(b) 能读懂难度相当于美国 Newsweek 的国际新闻报道。

(c) 能读懂难度相当于 Sons and Lovers 的文学原著。

(d) 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意, 了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节; 既理解字面意义, 又能根据所读材料进行判断和推理; 既理解个别句子的意义, 也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

(e) 能在阅读中根据需要自觉调整阅读速度和阅读技巧。

(f) 考试时间 25 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分采用多项选择题, 由数篇阅读材料组成。阅读材料共长 1 800 个单词左右。每篇材料后有若干道题。学生应根据所读材料内容, 从每题的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。共 20 题。

3. 测试目的:

本部分测试学生通过阅读获取有关信息的能力, 考核学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度。既要求准确性, 也要求一定的速度。阅读速度为每分钟 120 个单词。

4. 选材原则:

(a) 题材广泛, 包括社会、科技、文化、经济、日常知识、人物传记等。

(b) 体裁多样, 包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文、广告、说明书、图表等。

(c) 阅读材料的语言难度中等, 关键词汇基本上不超出《大纲》规定的范围。

VI. 写作 (Part VI Writing) 2 题 25 分**1. 测试要求:****(a) 作文:**

能根据所给的作文题目、提纲或图表、数据等, 写一篇 200 个单词左右的作文。能做到内容切题、完整, 条理清楚, 结构严谨, 语法正确, 语言通顺, 表达得体。考试时间 35 分钟。

(b) 便条:

能根据所给提示写 50 至 60 个单词的便条、通知、请帖等。能做到格式正确, 语言得体。考试时间 10 分钟。

2. 测试形式:

本部分为主观试题, 分两节: Section A 和 Section B。

Section A: Composition

本节是命题作文, 文章体裁主要属于说明文、议论文或记叙文的范围。

Section B: Note-writing

本节是写便条。

3. 测试目的:

按照《大纲》的要求测试学生书面表达的能力。

答题和计分

作文和听写做在规定的客观题答题卷上。多项选择题的答案写在客观题答题卷上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效, 予以作废。

作文及听写用钢笔或圆珠笔书写。答卷内容不要超过装订线, 超越部分无效。多项选择题每题只能选一个答案, 多选作废。请用 2B 铅笔。多项选择题只算答对的题数, 答错不扣分。多项选择题由计算机读卷。

考试时不得使用词典及其他工具书。

试卷各部分采用记权方式, 折算成百分制。以 60 分为及格标准。

TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (1997)

— GRADE FOUR —

TIME LIMIT: 140 MIN

PART I WRITING

[45 MIN]

SECTION A COMPOSITION

[35 MIN]

Some of your classmates think that more pressure from academic studies is not beneficial to students. You either agree or disagree with them.

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

**MORE PRESSURE FROM ACADEMIC
STUDIES DOES (OR DOES NOT) GOOD TO US**

You are to write in three paragraphs.

In the first paragraph, state clearly what your view is.

In the second paragraph, support your view with details.

In the last paragraph, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion with a summary or suggestion.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.

SECTION B NOTE-WRITING

[10 MIN]

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 50 - 60 words based on the following situation:

You are Peter/Mary. You had a party at your home recently, but you unintentionally neglected to invite a close friend of yours — Victoria. Write her a note apologizing for this and explaining how the mistake came about.

Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriacy.

PART II DICTATION

[15 MIN]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be read at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 to 20 seconds. The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO.

PART III LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[20 MIN]

In sections A, B and C you will hear everything once only. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct response for each question in your answer sheet.

SECTION A STATEMENT

In this section you will hear nine statements. At the end of the statement you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following nine questions.

1. What does the speaker mean?

- A. John was unhappy with his dormitory. B. John's dormitory wasn't full.

- C. John didn't meet me at the door. D. There wasn't any vacant room.
2. What does the statement imply?
A. We are sorry that we both failed. B. Mary is envious of Jane's success.
C. We are amazed by the fact. D. Jane is envious of Mary's success.
3. The speaker thinks that _____.
A. writing is his favorite course B. he prefers other courses to composition
C. one particular course is better than writing D. he doesn't like any course, least of writing
4. What does the speaker imply?
A. He didn't finish the exercises yesterday.
B. The exercises were handed in yesterday.
C. He knew the exercises should be handed in today.
D. He doesn't need to hand in the exercises today.
5. The speaker was _____ minutes late.
A. 50 B. 15 C. 30 D. 10
6. What does the statement mean?
A. The speaker didn't attend the exam. B. The speaker didn't do the spelling.
C. The speaker was good at spelling. D. The speaker ignored his spelling.
7. According to the statement, the house is _____.
A. badly built B. noisy inside C. very dirty D. in disorder
8. David decided to take the express train because _____.
A. he was in a hurry to get home B. he did not enjoy flying at all
C. he needed time to be on his own D. he had booked a seat on the train
9. The weather last weekend was _____.
A. warm and dry B. cold and wet C. cool and crisp D. sunny and lovely

SECTION B CONVERSATION

In this section, you will hear seven short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation you will be given 10 seconds to answer each of the following seven questions.

10. Between getting up and her meeting, the woman had about _____.
A. 6 hours B. 40 minutes C. 4 hours D. 30 minutes
11. The conversation probably took place in _____.
A. Rome B. Paris C. London D. Madrid
12. What does the woman mean?
A. She hasn't read the passage. B. She doesn't understand it either.
C. She cannot read it in darkness. D. She suggests that the man read it.
13. What does the woman mean?
A. The job is advertised in English.
B. The Advertisement is in an English paper.
C. She offers the man English and computer skills.
D. English and computer skills are essential for the job.
14. Vincent solved his problem by _____.
A. going directly to the boss B. talking to his parents

- C. asking his mother to speak to his boss D. telling his boss's mother about it
15. What had the woman assumed?
- A. They had received a broken computer. B. She knew how to repair the computer.
- C. The computer couldn't be fixed. D. They'd have to buy another one.
16. The couple had previously planned to _____.
A. go boating B. play golf C. go cycling D. play tennis

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

Question 17 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the three question.

17. What are the attitudes of the local residents?
- A. They protested against detaining boat people.
B. They protested against letting them stay forever.
C. They urged Vietnam to accept the boat people.
D. They urged Britain to accept the boat people.

Questions 18 and 19 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the two questions.

18. NATO troops will join in _____.
A. the Cold War B. training exercises C. Western armies D. Eastern armies
19. Soldiers from _____ countries will participate.
A. 17 B. 30 C. 13 D. 43

Questions 20 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the three questions.

20. Who sponsored the conference on population?
A. Cairo. B. The United Nations.
C. The World Bank. D. The World Health Organization.
21. The current rate of annual increase in the world population is about _____.
A. 9 million B. 5.7 million C. 90 million D. 20 million
22. Which of the following concerning the document is NOT true?
A. The document will cover the next two decades.
B. The document will win support from the delegates.
C. The document will serve as a guideline.
D. The document will be completed after the conference.

Questions 23 and 25 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 30 seconds to answer the three questions.

23. The news item reported a(n) _____.
A. air crash B. traffic accident C. lorry crash D. ferry accident
24. It was reported to have occurred _____.
A. inside Manila's port B. in Singapore
C. near the Manila Bay D. in Malaysia
25. There were _____ people on board.
A. 30 B. 400 C. 110 D. 120

PART IV CLOZE

[15 MIN]

Decide which of the choices below would correctly complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the correct choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

Unlike most sports, which evolved over time from street games, basketball was designed by one man to suit a particular purpose. Unlike most sports, which evolved over time from street games, basketball was designed by one man to suit a particular purpose. The man was Dr. James Naismith, and his purpose was to invent a vigorous game that could be played indoors in the winter.

In 1891, Naismith was an instructor at a training school, which trained physical education instructors for the YMCAs. That year the school was trying [26] _____ up with a physical activity

that the men could enjoy [27] _____ the football and base-

ball seasons. None of the standard indoor activities [28] _____

their interest for long. Naismith was asked to solve the problem by the school.

He first tried to [29] _____ some of the popular outdoor sports, but they were all too rough. The men were getting bruised from tackling each other and [30] _____ hit with equipment. So, Naismith decided to invent a game that would incorporate the most common elements of outdoor team sports without having the real physical contact. Most popular sports used a ball.

So he chose a soccer ball because it was soft and large enough that it [31] _____ no equipment, such as a bat or a racket to hit it. Next he decided

[32] _____ an elevated goal, so that the scoring would depend on skill and accuracy rather than on [33] _____ only.

His goals were two peach baskets, [34] _____ to ten-foot-high balconies at each end of the gym. The basic [35] _____ of the game was to throw the ball into the basket.

Naismith wrote rules for the game, [36] _____ of which, though with some small changes, are still [37] _____ effect.

Basket ball was an immediate success. The students [38] _____ it to their friends, and the new sport quickly

26. A. to have come B. coming

C. come D. to come

27. A. between B. during

C. when D. for

28. A. roused B. held

C. had D. were

29. A. imitate B. adopt

C. adapt D. renovate

30. A. being B. to be

C. been D. were

31. A. requested B. used

C. required D. took

32. A. on B. to

C. of D. with

33. A. power B. strength

C. force D. might

34. A. fixed B. fixing

C. that fixed D. which fixed

35. A. methods B. rules

C. way D. idea

36. A. few B. much

C. many D. little

37. A. with B. in

C. on D. for

38. A. defined B. spread

C. taught D. discussed

- [39] _____ on. Today, basketball is one of the most popular
games [40] _____ the world.
39. A. went B. took
C. put D. caught
40. A. of B. throughout
C. among D. through

PART V GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

[15 MIN]

There are twenty-five sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

Mark your answer on your answer sheet.

41. How can I ever concentrate if you _____ continually _____ me with silly questions?
A. have ... interrupted B. had ... interrupted
C. are ... interrupting D. were ... interrupting
42. When you have finished with that video tape, don't forget to put it in my drawer, _____?
A. do you B. will you C. don't you D. won't you
43. He left orders that nothing _____ touched until the police arrived here.
A. should be B. ought to be C. must be D. would be
44. Mr. White works with a chemicals import & export company, but he _____ for the industrial fair, since he is on leave.
A. has worked B. works C. has been working D. is working
45. The physicist has made a discovery, _____ of great importance to the progress of science and technology.
A. I think which is B. that I think is C. which I think is D. which I think it is
46. _____, he is ready to accept suggestions from different sources.
A. Instead of his contributions B. For all his notable contributions
C. His making notable contributions D. However his notable contributions
47. The team can handle whatever _____.
A. that needs handling B. which needs handling
C. it needs handling D. needs to be handled
48. Come and see me whenever _____.
A. you are convenient B. you will be convenient
C. it is convenient to you D. it will be convenient to you
49. It was as a physician that he represented himself, and _____ he was warmly received.
A. as such B. such as C. as that D. so that
50. I have never been to London, but that is the city _____.
A. where I like to visit most B. I'd most like to visit
C. which I like to visit mostly D. where I'd like most to visit
51. I was to have made a speech if _____.
A. I was not called away B. nobody would have called me away
C. I had not been called away D. nobody called me away
52. I felt that I was not yet _____ to travel abroad.
A. too strong B. strong enough C. so strong D. enough strong
53. The plane found the spot and hovered close enough to _____ that it was a car.
A. ensure B. examine C. verify D. testify
54. The encouraging factor is that the _____ majority of people find the idea of change acceptable.

- A. numerous B. vast C. most D. massive
55. The increase in student numbers _____ many problems for the universities.
A. forces B. presses C. provides D. poses
56. Please _____ from smoking until the aeroplane is airborne.
A. refrain B. prevent C. resist D. restrain
57. Reporters and photographers alike took great _____ at the rude way the actor behaved during the interview.
A. annoyance B. offence C. resentment D. irritation
58. Topics for composition should be _____ to the experiences and interests of the students.
A. concerned B. dependent C. connecting D. relevant
59. The novel contains some marvelously revealing _____ of rural life in the 19th century.
A. glances B. glimpses C. glares D. gleams
60. Sometimes the student may be asked to write about his _____ to a certain book or article that has some bearing on the subject being studied.
A. reaction B. comment C. impression D. comprehension
61. Picking flowers in the park is absolutely _____.
A. avoided B. prohibited C. rejected D. repelled
62. Tony has not the least _____ of giving up his research work.
A. intention B. interest C. wish D. desire
63. Two of the children have to sleep in one bed, but the other three have _____ ones.
A. similar B. singular C. different D. separate
64. Am I to understand that his new post _____ no responsibility with it at all?
A. keeps B. supports C. carries D. possesses
65. Animals that could not _____ themselves to the changed environment perished and those that could survived.
A. change B. adapt C. modify D. conform

PART VI READING COMPREHENSION

[30 MIN]

SECTION A

[25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by fifteen questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the correct answer.

Mark your choice in your answer sheet.

TEXT A

University teaching in the United Kingdom is very different at both undergraduate and graduate levels from that of many overseas countries.

An undergraduate course consists of a series of lectures, seminars and tutorials and, in science and engineering, laboratory classes which in total account for about 15 hours per week. Arts students may well find that their official contact with teachers is less than this average, while science and engineering students may expect to be timetabled for up to 20 hours per week. Students studying for a particular degree will take a series of lecture courses which run in parallel at a fixed time in each week and may last one academic term or the whole year. Associated with each lecture course are seminars, tutorials and laboratory classes which draw upon, analyze, illustrate or amplify the topics presented in the lectures. Lecture classes can vary in size from 20 to 200 although larger sized lectures tend to decrease as students progress into the second and third year and more options become available. Seminars and tutorials are on the whole much smaller

than lecture classes and in some departments can be on a one-to-one basis (that is, one member of staff to one student). Students are normally expected to prepare work in advance for seminars and tutorials and this can take the form of researching a topic for discussion, by writing essays or by solving problems. Lectures, seminars and tutorials are all one hour in length, whilst laboratory classes usually last either 2 or 3 hours. Much emphasis is put on how to spend as much time if not more studying by themselves as being taught. In the UK it is still common for people to say that they are "reading" for a degree! Each student has a tutor whom they can consult on any matter whether academic or personal. Although the tutor will help, motivation for study is expected to come from the student.

66. According to the passage, science and engineering courses seem to be more _____ than arts courses.

- A. motivating B. varied C. demanding D. interesting

67. Which of the following is the length of lectures or seminars or tutorials?

- A. 1 hour. B. 2 hours. C. 3 hours. D. 15 hours.

68. In British universities teaching and learning are carried out in _____.

- A. a variety of ways B. laboratory classes
C. seminars and tutorials D. lectures and tutorials

TEXT B

Who said the only way to learn about a country you can't visit is by reading a book? Dan Eckberg's television students at Hopkins High School know better. They're seeing countries and learning about cultures with the aid of electronic communications.

Using computers, satellite hookups, and telephone hotlines, Eckberg's students have already followed a team of cyclists 11,500 miles across the continent of Africa, sat a top Mount Kilimanjaro, and sweltered in the Sahara Desert.

This winter they'll interact with an expedition exploring Central America in search of the classic Maya culture.

You can join them.

How? By following Eckberg and his class as they track the adventures of Dan and Steve Buettner, two world-class bicyclists from USA. Starting last month these two bicyclists, joined by archaeologists and a technical support team, are interacting with students via the Internet, the worldwide computer network.

From classroom or home computer, students can make research proposals to the Buettners or the archaeologists at the various Central American locations they've been exploring as part of their Maya Quest expedition.

"We hope that someone will ask a question that can't readily be answered," says Hopkins High School student Barry Anderson, "and through the online activities, an answer will be found—a discovery!"

Having students "discover" why a civilization as advanced as the Maya collapsed in the 9th century is one key goal for the leaders of the MayaQuest expedition. The more important goal is using interactive learning to discover the cause of the decline and compare it to issues we face today—natural disasters, environmental problems, and war.

Ten lesson plans—on topics ranging from the Maya language to the Maya creation myth—have been developed for the interactive expedition.

"Through a combination of live call-in television and the Internet," says Eckberg, "we're hoping to build excitement and engagement in learning in our school."

69. Dan Eckberg and his students learn about Africa by _____.

- A. reading books B. watching video tapes
C. interacting via the Internet D. cycling 11,500 miles

70. which of the following activities is NOT involved in Dan Eckberg and his students' expedition?

- A. Going to visit various Central American locations.

- B. Getting information through electronic communications.
- C. Discussing different topics on the Maya civilization.
- D. Forming research proposals and discovering the answers.

TEXT C

Most earthquakes occur within the upper 15 miles of the earth's surface. But earthquakes can and do occur at all depths to about 460 miles. Their number decreases as the depth increases. At about 460 miles one earthquake occurs only every few years. Near the surface earthquakes may run as high as 100 in a month, but the yearly average does not vary much. In comparison with the total number of earthquakes each year, the number of disastrous earthquakes is very small.

The extent of the disaster in an earthquake depends on many factors. If you carefully build a toy house with an Erector set, it will still stand no matter how much you shake the table. But if you build a toy house with a pack of cards, a slight shake of the table will make it fall. An earthquake in Agadir, Morocco, was not strong enough to be recorded on distant instruments, but it completely destroyed the city. Many stronger earthquakes have done comparatively little damage. If a building is well constructed and built on solid ground, it will resist an earthquake. Most deaths in earthquakes have been due to faulty building construction or poor building sites. A third and very serious factor is panic. When people rush out into narrow streets, more deaths will result.

The United Nations has played an important part in reducing the damage done by earthquakes. It has sent a team of experts to all countries known to be affected by earthquakes. Working with local geologists and engineers, the experts have studied the nature of the ground and the type of most practical building code for the local area. If followed, these suggestions will make disastrous earthquakes almost a thing of the past.

There is one type of earthquake disasters that little can be done about. This is the disaster caused by seismic sea waves, or *tsunamis*. (These are often called tidal waves, but the name is incorrect. They have nothing to do with tides) In certain areas, earthquakes take place beneath the sea. These submarine earthquakes sometimes give rise to seismic sea waves. The waves are not noticeable out at sea because of their long wave length. But when they roll into harbors, they pile up into walls of water 6 to 60 feet high. The Japanese call them "*tsunamis*", meaning "harbor waves", because they reach a sizable height only in harbors.

Tsunamis travel fairly slowly, at speeds up to 500 miles an hour. An earthquake warning system is in use to warn all shores likely to be reached by the waves. But this only enables people to leave the threatened shores for higher ground. There is no way to stop the oncoming wave.

71. Which of the following CANNOT be concluded from the passage?
- A. The number of earthquakes is closely related to depth.
 - B. Roughly the same number of earthquakes occur each year.
 - C. Earthquakes are impossible at depths over 460 miles.
 - D. Earthquakes are most likely to occur near the surfaces.
72. The destruction of Agadir is an example of _____.
 A. faulty building construction B. an earthquake's strength
 C. widespread panic in earthquakes D. ineffective instruments
73. The United Nations' experts are supposed to _____.
 A. construct strong buildings B. put forward proposals
 C. detect disastrous earthquakes D. monitor earthquakes
74. The significance of the slow speed of *tsunamis* is that people may _____.
 A. notice them out at sea B. find ways to stop them