

大学英语立体化网络化系列教材·拓展课程教材
总主编：史宝辉 訾纓

大学英语 二级

新题型 水平测试

主编 訾纓 白雪莲



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大学英语

新题型水平测试

(二级)

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前 言

《大学英语新题型水平测试》分为一至四级,旨在帮助学生进行系统的、有针对性的综合练习与考前强化训练,培养良好的学习习惯,提高英语应用能力。

本书每级分为 10 个训练单元,每单元分为两大部分:试卷 A 与试卷 B。试卷 A 以巩固、强化英语语言点和考点为主,分为六部分进行训练:第一部分是 15 个单词的汉译英练习,旨在帮助学生强化记忆重点词语;第二部分是 15 道填空题,用所给词的正确形式完成句子,考点为学生英语学习中的薄弱环节——词型转换;第三部分是 15 道词汇选择题;第四部分是 15 道选词填空题,与四级考试新题型贴近;第五部分是 10 个汉译英句子;第六部分是 10 个英译汉句子。学生在完成试卷 A 的全部练习之后,能对大学英语的学习内容有一系统的梳理,有助于知识点的强化记忆。

试卷 B 参照大学英语四、六级考试题型编写,涵盖考试中已出现和未出现的各种题型,包括写作、快速阅读、听力、仔细阅读、完形填空、翻译、改错和简答题等,目的是帮助学生熟悉考试题型、了解命题思路、掌握答题技巧,为顺利通过四、六级考试奠定基础。

本书所选篇目均是在实际教学中使用筛选而来,长度、难度适中。在保证科学性、知识性和系统性的前提下,又尊重学生的兴趣与爱好。练习形式多样,题型设计合理,具有较强的针对性、渐进性和实用性,在试用期间受到师生的广泛好评。

本书由北京林业大学外语学院院长史宝辉教授和大学英语教学部主任菅纓教授担任总主编,本册主编为菅纓、白雪莲,副主编为柴晚锁、李芝,参加编写的人员有马力、刘晓希、龙莺、由华、李然、朱丽轩、周莉、梁艳春、龚锐、彭北萍。

编 者

2011 年 8 月

目 录

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Practice Test 1 | 1 |
| Practice Test 2 | 14 |
| Practice Test 3 | 27 |
| Practice Test 4 | 40 |
| Practice Test 5 | 55 |
| Practice Test 6 | 69 |
| Practice Test 7 | 83 |
| Practice Test 8 | 98 |
| Practice Test 9 | 112 |
| Practice Test 10 | 126 |
| 答案及听力原文 | 139 |

Practice Test 1

Paper A

Part I Directions: Write down the following 15 words in English according to the Chinese definitions. (15%)

- | | | |
|-----------|------|-------|
| 1. 调整 | v. | _____ |
| 2. 抓住 | v. | _____ |
| 3. 抱怨 | n. | _____ |
| 4. 瘸的 | adj. | _____ |
| 5. 嫉妒的 | adj. | _____ |
| 6. 秘密地 | adv. | _____ |
| 7. 过去的 | adj. | _____ |
| 8. 冲动地 | adv. | _____ |
| 9. 悦耳的 | adj. | _____ |
| 10. 垄断 | n. | _____ |
| 11. 拖鞋 | n. | _____ |
| 12. 沉默寡言的 | adj. | _____ |
| 13. 全体职员 | n. | _____ |
| 14. 散步 | v. | _____ |
| 15. 焦躁不安的 | adj. | _____ |

Part II Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the proper form of the word derived from the one given in brackets. (15%)

16. All life is _____ (depend) on the sun.
17. I will send you the email _____. (confidential)
18. Don't _____ (complaint) about your salary.
19. Today is really a _____ (memory) day for us.
20. The poor little girl was at the _____ (dignity) of being ignored.
21. The furniture was _____ (severe) damaged in the attack.
22. She _____ (recognition) him at the first glance.
23. There will be an extra charge for the _____ (addition) passenger.
24. He showed his _____ (appreciate) to her mother by sending her some flowers.
25. She was the _____ (ownership) of this car.
26. The ending of this film was very _____ (touch).
27. Can you give me some _____ (suggest) about the clothes I should wear for the party tonight?
28. Alice kept a _____ (watch) eye on her husband when he made a phone call.
29. He was _____ (reluctance) to go to school yesterday morning.
30. He has _____ (adjustment) to the food here.

Part III Directions: Choose the best answer to complete each of the following sentences. (15%)

31. Sometimes the UN Secretary General will have to _____ some member countries' viewpoints on the sensitive issues.
A) convince B) coordinate C) cooperate D) correspond
32. You should learn how to _____ to the new school environment.
A) adjust B) accept C) administer D) adopt
33. _____ the nasty wind, we finished running the race.
A) Although B) But for C) Despite D) For
34. The ambitious boy was not _____ to do the tiny job.
A) content B) confined C) constant D) condemned
35. She showed some sort of _____ when she knew the result.
A) frustration B) foundation C) fraction D) function
36. She said this with great _____.
A) knowledge B) reluctance C) reluctant D) acquisition
37. The managers of many European football clubs are very _____ of the superstars of Real Madrid.
A) envious B) superficial C) powerful D) encouraging
38. Don't _____ me. I know you're not telling the truth.
A) talk B) kid C) know D) mind
39. If a book doesn't _____ my interest in the first few pages, I don't usually continue reading it.
A) demand B) require C) engage D) attract
40. You'd be hopeless looking after children—you don't have enough _____.
A) entrance B) patience C) overcome D) bitterness
41. Do you think you are more _____ than your parents who were at your age?
A) knowledgeable B) knowledge C) suitable D) adaptable
42. Excellent _____ have been employed in this key university.
A) staff B) stuff C) employee D) employer
43. Did you _____ the similarity between them?
A) receive B) remark C) repeat D) rewrite
44. He is noisy, but _____ a nice boy.
A) however B) though C) otherwise D) because
45. I am very sorry to have _____ you with so many tiny questions when you are ill.
A) interfered B) offended C) impressed D) bothered

Part IV Directions: Complete each of the following sentences with the appropriate word or phrase in the word bank. You may not use any of the words more than once. (15%)

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) coordinate | B) was not content to | C) was ashamed of | D) now that |
| E) subjected himself to | F) turned up | G) shifted | H) identify with |
| I) let on | J) adjust to | K) Despite | |
| L) showed an appreciation | M) clung to | N) lean on | O) See to it that |

46. Tom _____ having failed.
47. He doesn't _____ that he is richer than he really is.
48. The most difficult part of the advanced dancing class this afternoon is to _____ the movements of the arms and legs.

49. After his wife died, he couldn't _____ living on his own.
50. The desperate mother _____ the last hope that her son would come back later.
51. _____ you are well again, you can travel.
52. Don't always _____ your parents for money.
53. _____ the bad weather we enjoyed our holiday.
54. His cheating on the final exam _____ harsh punishments.
55. He _____ earn 5000 yuan a month.
56. _____ you will not be late for class again.
57. The wind _____ to the south.
58. The missing book _____ at last in the classroom.
59. The new leader has been successful because people _____ her and trust her.
60. She _____ of my help.

Part V Directions: *Translate the following sentences into English. (20%)*

61. 那本小说定名为《傲慢与偏见》。

62. 吃东西时不应该挑食。

63. 她的美无法用语言来形容。

64. 他被老板解雇后,肩上的经济负担越来越重了。

65. 我父母尽最大努力满足我们的需要,而且总是信守诺言。

66. 对于那个小女孩来说,供养这样一个大家庭是很难的。

67. 我已聘他做我的家教。

68. 既然你已经来了,请坐下和我们共进晚餐吧。

69. 她很满足和你在一起。

70. 她极不情愿地离开了。

Part VI Directions: *Translate the following sentences into Chinese. (20%)*

71. I am ashamed to have told your humble family background to Alice at the dinner party yesterday.

72. The duty of the department manager is to coordinate the work of the employees in the department.

73. Shyness made the boy speak in a halting manner.

74. His wet shirt clung to his body.

75. The child's attention was not engaged by the new toy for long.

76. A fire broke out during the midnight.
-
77. The people were urged to do their very best to save their nation.
-
78. Don't kid me. The girl went home yesterday.
-
79. If the salary was so poor, why didn't you complain to the manager?
-
80. She was embarrassed to see her boyfriend's rude behavior in public.
-

Paper B

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **My Opinion on Campus Love**. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 描述校园恋爱现象
2. 我如何看待这种现象

My Opinion on Campus Love

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

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1—7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NC (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

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

Insurance

The daily news often carries reports like these: "Floods have caused widespread damage in parts of the United States." "The crime rate in the United States, especially that of burglary and theft, is on the increase." "Injuries due to home accidents account for many serious losses." "The number of jobless Americans rises due to a lack of work." "An airline crash kills 278 passengers." "Fire has damaged a neighborhood of expensive homes." "Local teenager is killed in a head-on collision."

Each of these events resulted in serious loss to many people. Some of the loss was to property, and could be partly replaced. Other events, however, caused serious injury—even loss of life—to people. No amount of money can bring those people back to life, but insurance can help relieve some of the financial strain on their survivors.

Insurance is a necessity for everyone in our society because it provides financial protection against unexpected misfortunes. A person may suffer a loss at any time. Not all

people are likely to suffer the same losses at one time, however. Insurance is based on that general rule. Therefore, when people who face the same kind of risk buy insurance, each contributes a small sum of money to a fund. Payments from the fund are made only to those who actually suffer a loss.

When people pool their money in this way, they are sharing the risk. Sharing the risk does not eliminate the risk, but it does help to spread the loss over many people and to pay those individuals who do suffer a loss. Spreading of any loss over a large number of people by sharing the risk is another basic principle underlying all insurance. Alfred Brink's house caught fire and the damage amounted to \$10,000. Mr. Brink would have to pay the entire cost of the damage himself unless he had fire protection. But if Mr. Brink had insurance, his loss would have been taken from a common fund raised for that purpose. Let's assume that in this case some 2,000 people each put up \$100. There would be a fund of \$200,000 from which \$10,000 could be drawn to cover Mr. Brink's loss. You cannot predict ahead of time who will have to use the fund. If this were to happen, it is possible that a larger amount of money would have to be paid into the fund.

Most losses fall into three groups: those resulting from loss of one's health, loss of one's life, or loss of or damage to property. The largest economic loss to a person or to a family is the loss that may result from a long illness or the inability to work. Death of the principal wage earner also results in a major economic loss. Losses, however, can result from damage to one's property or to the property of others through fire, theft, accident, and a variety of causes. It is because of these many risks that people feel an urgent need for insurance protection. Insurance protection is purchased by millions of people in the United States. In a recent year, Americans purchased over \$190 billion of life insurance alone.

Anyone may buy insurance who has a financial interest in life or property. If you would suffer a financial loss because of the death or injury of the person to be insured, or from loss or damage to property, you are considered to have an insurable interest. This means that to buy insurance you must prove that the risk insured against would cause you a financial loss if it were to happen.

Insurance on our homes, our automobiles, and our lives protects us against some of the most common risks to which we are exposed. There are many other dangers that we face, however, and insurance can be purchased against most of the possible risks. Over 180 million people, for example, have some form of health insurance to help pay the cost of hospital and medical expenses. Insurance can also be purchased against such hazards as floods, earthquakes, loss from employment, theft, burglary, robbery, and many other causes. Insurance companies today are able to issue insurance protection to an individual or a business organization against almost any conceivable risk.

Over 4,800 companies in the United States sell insurance protection. You will usually buy insurance from a representative of the company who is known as an insurance agent. This person is licensed by the state in which he or she sells insurance. Some insurance companies do not employ agents but sell their insurance through such organizations as retail stores and banks.

The money paid by an individual for insurance protection is called the premium. This amount may be paid to the insurance company at different periods of time—once a year, twice a year, or occasionally at shorter periods of time. Persons who are insured with mutual insurance companies may receive a rebate (折扣) of part of their premium cost at the end of a year if company losses are low and the company made a profit. As we have noted, in the case

of stock insurance companies, any company profits are paid to stockholders in the form of dividends.

There are many types of insurance and insurance contracts. A licensed insurance agent is a valuable source of information and advice on matters dealing with insurance protection. When you purchase insurance, you are provided an insurance contract called a policy. An insurance policy is an agreement between you and the insurance company. It describes what is being insured and the conditions under which protection is to be provided. The policy also states the limits of the protection. The insurance company which provides the protection is known as the insurer. The person or business purchasing the insurance is known as the insured or the policyholder. The insurer and the insured are known as parties to the contract.

The insurance business is one of the largest businesses in the United States and employs over 1,340,000 persons. Insurance organizations also employ specialists called actuaries (保险计算师) who prepare the data upon which insurance rates are based. And for persons who are interested in law there are many positions in the legal department handling claims against the company. (1051 words)

1. The passage gives a general introduction to insurance.
2. It is necessary for people to buy insurance because it may help them financially in case of unfortunate accidents.
3. Those who have insurance may spread the loss over many people and undertake little risk themselves.
4. Insurance companies are involved in many kinds of businesses.
5. Almost any risk that people can conceive of will be covered by insurance nowadays.
6. In the United States, insurance companies must employ insurance agents to carry out business.
7. In the insurance contract, the insurance company is termed insurer or policyholder.
8. According to the news, the crime rate in the United States is _____.
9. In events that cause serious loss, insurance can help relieve _____ on the insured.
10. When a person purchases insurance, he may get information and advice on matters concerning insurance protection from _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)



Section A Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

11. A) Rod got a promotion.
B) Rod was scolded by the boss.
C) Rod was eliminated in the selection process.
D) Rod did not get the salary this month.
12. A) Go around the corner.
B) Cross the street.
C) Make a right turn.
D) Make a left turn

19. A) at front desk
C) in the manager's room
B) in the room
D) on the phone

20. A) It's right beside the elevator.
B) It faces away from the busy street.
C) It's not as big as she asked.
D) She was overcharged.

21. A) It's on the 10th floor.
B) It's an extra \$ 50
C) It's not the room she asked for in the first place.
D) The clerk is not polite to her.

22. A) The woman choose not to change the room. .
B) The hotel manager is called to solve the problem.
C) The woman left the hotel angrily.
D) The woman pays extra to be put in a larger suite.

23. A) Chinese. B) English.
C) Not clear. D) German.

24. A) The man's mother tongue is Chinese.
B) The man was in China last year.
C) He thinks speaking Chinese can help him learn to read and write Chinese.
D) He was very interested in Chinese.

25. A) Taking exams.
B) Teaching a foreign language.
C) Planning in the summer.
D) Learning English.

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 question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Late Friday evening. B) Late Friday afternoon.
C) Early Saturday morning. D) Late Sunday afternoon.
27. A) Two. B) Three. C) Four. D) Five.
28. A) For Catherine's mother who was busy in the kitchen.
B) For Catherine's father who had been dead.
C) For Catherine's father who was still alive.
D) For Catherine's brother who was working in the garden.
29. A) He had finished his breakfast.
B) He thought that the dead Mr. Doone was live again.
C) He thought the man had come to kill him.
D) He was going to work.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) Jefferson's views about commercialized agriculture.
B) International trade in the nineteenth century
C) Improvements in farm machinery in the United States.
D) Farmers' loss of independence.
31. A) Crop production became increasingly specialized.
B) Economic depressions lowered the prices of farm products.
C) New banking laws made it easy to buy farmland.
D) The United States increased its agricultural imports.
32. A) Prices for farm products rose.
B) Farmers became more dependent on loans from banks.
C) Jefferson established government programs to assist farmers.
D) Farmers relied less on foreign markets.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Kings and queens, princes and princesses, and lords and ladies built castles in order to get more land.
B) Around the outside of a castle, a moat was dug, which was often filled with water.
C) A castle was built behind a thick and a high stonewall, which was strong enough to stand the possible attack of enemies.
D) If a drawbridge was pulled up, there was no way for people to enter the castle.
34. A) They lived a luxurious life and their diet was very delicate.
B) They lived a highly civilized court life.

- C) They lived a primitive life and their table manner was often rude.
 D) They lived a comparatively luxurious but not so civilized life.
35. A) Castles' structure and the eating habit in them.
 B) Castles' structure and the people who lived in them.
 C) Castles' structure and the life in them.
 D) Why people built castles and their structure.

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

There is a sad fact in this world we live in. Many people live (36) _____ lives. They have so many activities and (37) _____ that they often feel (38) _____. They live from paycheck to paycheck with no room for unexpected (39) _____. And they keep spending their emotional and physical energy with little or no time to (40) _____ it.

There's a book related to it entitled *Margin*. The book argues that many people fill their lives up to the (41) _____, be it in term of energy, finance, or time. As a result, their lives are no longer in (42) _____. They might seem "productive" in one or two areas of their lives, but the other areas of their lives suffer. They might have a good (43) _____, for instance, but their health and relationships suffer.

This, of course, is not a good way to live. (44) _____

What can we do to keep our lives in balance? I agree with the book's advice here: (45) _____

Don't fill your life up to the capacity. Give yourself margin. Give yourself space to breath. You might not achieve as much as other people in the short term, (46) _____

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

Section A Directions: *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

According to Erich Fromm's words, Motherly love by its very nature is 47 . Mother loves the newborn infant because it is her child, not because the child has 48 any specific condition, or lived up to any expectation. For example, when the child was at home, mother took good care of him, 49 his birthdays, woke him up and prepared breakfast etc. When her child is away from home, she calls him/her every two or three days. 50 love is the deepest love in this world. On the other hand, fatherly love is conditional love. Its 51 is "I love you because you fulfill my expectations, because you do your duty, because you are like me". Fatherly love is quite different from motherly love. For example, father often cares about the child's education, future but not much about his/her daily life and helps in the

child's study and progress.

Augustus J. Bullock's father was badly 52 and very short. When he was a small boy, he always felt 53 to walk with his father together. Although his father was 54, he never looked down on himself or was 55 of other luckier people. His father had a positive attitude towards life, worked all the time and tried to participate in many activities in his own way. When he grew up, he realized his father had great 56 and a good heart. Although the father had passed away for many years, he often thinks of him. He knows what he should learn from the great father.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| A) principle | B) motherly | C) crippled | D) unconditional | E) devotion |
| F) overnight | G) celebrated | H) envious | I) frail | J) fulfilled |
| K) lawn | L) courage | M) disabled | N) slipper | O) ashamed |

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

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Within fifteen years Britain and other nations should be well on with the building of huge industrial complexes for the recycling of waste. The word rubbish could lose its meaning because everything which goes into the dumps (垃圾堆) would be made into something useful. Even the most dangerous and unpleasant wastes would provide energy if nothing else.

The latest project is to take a city of around half a million inhabitants and discover exactly what raw materials go into it and what go out. The aim is to find out how much of these raw materials could be provided if a plant for recycling waste were built just outside the city. This plant would recycle not only metal such as steel, lead and copper, but also paper and rubber as well.

Another new project is being set up to discover the best ways of sorting and separating the rubbish. When this project is complete, the rubbish will be processed like this: First, it will pass through sharp metal bars which will tear open the plastic bags in which rubbish is usually packed; then it will pass through a powerful fan to separate the lightest elements from the heavy solids; after that grounders and rollers will break up everything that can be broken. Finally, the rubbish will pass under magnets (磁铁), which will remove the bits of iron and steel; the rubber and plastic will then be sorted out in the final stage.

The first full-scale giant recycling plants are perhaps fifteen years away. Indeed, with the growing cost of transporting rubbish to more distant dumps, some big cities will be forced to build their own recycling plants before long.

57. The phrase "be well on with..." (Para. 1, Line 1) most probably means _____.

- A) have completed what was started
- B) get ready to start
- C) have achieved a great deal in
- D) put an end to

58. What is NOT mentioned as a part of the recycling process described in Paragraph 3?

- A) Breaking up whatever is breakable.
- B) Sharpening metal bars.

- C) Separating light elements from the heavy ones.
 D) Sorting out small pieces of metal.
59. What's the main reason for big cities to build their own recycling plants?
 A) To deal with wastes in better way.
 B) To protect the environment from pollution.
 C) To get raw materials locally.
 D) To get big profits from those plants.
60. The first full-scale huge recycling plants _____.
 A) began to operate fifteen years ago
 B) will probably take less than fifteen years to build
 C) will be built fifteen years later
 D) will probably be in operation in fifteen years
61. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A) a cheap way to get energy
 B) the location of recycling plants
 C) new ways of recycling wastes
 D) the probability of city environment

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Time was—and not so many years ago, either—when the average citizen took a pretty dim view of banks and banking. That this was so, it should be said, was to no small extent the fault of banks and bankers themselves. Banks used to be—and a few still are—*forbidding* (令人生畏的) structures. Behind the little barred windows were, more often than not, elderly gentlemen whose expression of friendliness reflected the size of the customer's account, and nothing less than a few hundred thousand in the bank could have inspired the suggestion of a smile.

And yet the average bank for many years was, to the average citizen, a fearful, if necessary, instrument for dealing with business—usually big business. But somewhere in the 1930's banks started to grow human, even pleasant, and started to attract the little man. It is possible that this movement began in medium-sized towns, or in small towns where people know each other by their first names, and spread to big towns. At any rate, the results have been remarkable.

The movement to “humanize” banks, of course, received a new push during the war, when more and more women were employed to do work previously performed by men. Also more and more “little” people found themselves in need of personal loans, as taxes became heavier and as the practice of *installment* (分期付款) buying broke down the previously long-held concept that there was something almost morally wrong about being in debt. All sorts of people began to discover that the intelligent use of *credit* (信贷) could be extremely helpful.

62. The author believes that the unfriendly atmosphere in banks many years ago was chiefly due to _____.
 A) the attitude of bankers
 B) unfriendliness of customers toward banks
 C) economic pressure of the time
 D) the outer appearance of bank buildings

63. The banks of many years ago showed interest only in _____.
 A) rich customers
 B) regular visitors
 C) friendly businessmen
 D) elderly gentlemen
64. When did banks begin to grow human?
 A) In the last century.
 B) A few years ago.
 C) Sometime before the war.
 D) During the war.
65. What helped the “humanization” of banks?
 A) The elderly gentlemen in banks were replaced by younger men.
 B) More and more “little” people became customers of banks.
 C) More banks were set up in small and medium-sized towns.
 D) The size of the customer’s account was greatly increased.
66. Ordinary people seldom borrowed money from banks in the past because _____.
 A) the bank buildings looked forbidding
 B) they were comparatively rich before the war
 C) they thought it was not proper to be in debt
 D) they rarely spent more than they could earn

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

A land free from destruction, plus wealth, natural resources, and labor supply—all these were important 67 in helping England to become the center for the Industrial Revolution. 68 they were not enough. Something 69 was needed to start the industrial process. That “something special” was men— 70 individuals who could invent machines, find new 71 of power, and establish business organizations to reshape society.

The men who 72 the machines of the Industrial Revolution 73 from many backgrounds and many occupations. Many of them were 74 inventors than scientists. A man who is a 75 scientist is primarily interested in doing his research 76. He is not necessarily working 77 that his findings can be used.

An inventor or one interested in applied science is 78 trying to make something that has a concrete 79. He may try to solve a problem by using the theories 80 science or by experimenting through trial and error. Regardless of his method, he is working to obtain a 81 result: the construction of a harvesting machine, the burning of a light bulb, or one of 82 other objectives.

Most of the people who 83 the machines of the Industrial Revolution were inventors, not trained scientists. A few were both scientists and inventors. Even those who had 84 or no training in science might not have made their inventions 85 a groundwork had not been laid by scientists years 86.

67. A) cases B) reasons C) factors D) situations
 68. A) But B) And C) Besides D) Even
 69. A) else B) near C) extra D) similar