



大学英语考试命题研究组 组编

大学英语 等级考试试卷

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大学英语等级考试试卷

(三级)

大学英语考试命题研究组 组编

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再版前言

《大学英语等级考试试卷》自2001年8月面市以来,就受到了读者的热烈欢迎,在全国英语图书的畅销书榜上一直居高不下,在半年内销售册数达到了20万册。读者和市场的积极回馈,给我们出版者以极大的鼓舞,同时也带给我们很大的压力。毕竟市场上的同类产品实在是太多,如果我们稍一松劲,我们的畅销书品牌就会不复存在。

为保持图书品质,维护图书的品牌形象,更好地为广大读者服务,我们一直在做着不懈的努力。自图书面市以后,我们就选取了层次不同的几家高校集中使用该试卷,力争取得教师和学生使用本书的第一手资料。在这近一年的时间里,我们一直在获取并积累使用图书后的反馈信息,酝酿着第二版的修订工作。

一分耕耘,一分收获,经过我们大家的努力,新版的《大学英语等级考试试卷》再次和大家见面了。本次修订再版,在肯定原书结构的基础上,针对教学中的反馈信息,对书中的一些试题进行了调整或者更换,目的是进一步保证试题的科学性和试卷的仿真性。新版图书保持了原畅销书中的特色部分,仍包括18套题,分为4个单元,与备考冲刺的四个阶段相配合。在每个单元的后面有一个备考导引,备考导引的内容承上启下,在总结本单元知识点和技能技巧的同时,对下一单元的做题又具有指导意义。备考导引对考生的指导作用在实践中已经得到了很好的证明,希望考生一定要认真研读。

与同类书相比,修订后的试卷具有如下突出的特色:

一、信息量大,试题的信度和效度好。为使考生对考试的知识点和考点达到一种非常熟练的掌握程度,以至融会贯通,特设计18套试卷。这种设计经过备考实践检验,效果非常好。同时我们精心选编的这些试题难易程度适中,摒弃了同类书信度和效度差的问题。

二、考点全面、分布均匀,覆盖率100%。为保证备考复习的全面性,我们对18套题的考点分布情况进行了精心设计。根据我们对考试规律的分析,我们把各种题型的出题形式及相应考点均匀分布在这18套题中。为方便考生做完试卷后能很好地回顾知识点,我们把所有考点按规律分布,即每张试卷中的相同题号其考点内容是相同的。横向看,每套题的仿真性极强,纵向看,每个重要考点的相关内容在全套试卷中体现出来,极具系统性。

三、注释详尽,有层次,充分满足考生学习的个性差异。注释部分的“正确答案、考点、解题思路、误区点津、应试诀窍”这些版块,从正向、逆向各个角度对考生的解题思路进行点拨,与其他试卷相比,实用性极强。

四、精心设计备考导引,使考生的复习有的放矢。备考导引的作用就是要避免考生做题的盲目性,使考生能知其所以然,清楚掌握知识点。

五、选材新,题型全。前三单元的第3、6、7、9、10、11套题采用新题型。英译汉,其目的是测试学生的翻译技能。

本书由李蔚主编,周燕、张福芝、王琴副主编,参加编写的人员还有孙颖、姜雪梅、李可、滕芳、董振燕、白雪杰、张宏、王阿晶、李丽、于红。

但愿再版后的图书能更深入学生的备考实际,更好的为广大考生服务。祝考生在考试中取得好成绩。

编者

2002年6月

答 * 题 * 须 * 知

一、本试卷严格按照三级考纲命题,是参加三级考试的考生考前实战演练的首选题库,请各位考生认真进行热身演练。

二、本题库每套试题均精心设计,为保证模拟的信度和效度,严格按照三级考试的命题规律命题,三级考试的考点覆盖率 100%,下面是几种题型的考点分布规律。(以下各考点的题号与试卷中题目的题号相同)

听力部分

1. 数字(时间、价格、数量) 2. 地点 3. 人物 4. 同义词句、语气语调 5. 人物关系、职业身份 6. 因果关系 7. 行为方式 8. 信息正误 9. 行为方式 10. 对话大意

词汇和语法部分

第 41~55 题为词汇部分,其中包括动词、名词、形容词、副词的词义辨析,动词短语、名词、形容词与介词的搭配及一些习惯用语。第 56~70 题为语法部分,具体分布如下:56. 虚拟语气 57. 形容词、副词的比较级与最高级 58. 连词 59. 过去分词 60. 强调句或时态 61. 多个形容词在句中的排列顺序 62. 虚拟语气 63. 独立主格结构 64. 主谓语单复数保持一致 65. 情态助动词与完成时的连用 66. 定语从句 67. 非谓动词 68. 倒装句 69. 反意疑问句 70. 连词

阅读

主旨题(中心思想、文章标题、结论)

推理题(推断词、句、段的含义,作者态度)

细节题(单词、词组、句子的解释,正误判断)

语法题(指代、搭配、转折)

三、请严格按试卷的要求分阶段地做题,并且要阅读书中的备考导引。这部分内容是本题库与市场上同类书相比的创新点,非常切入考生的备考实际,会对考生的备考大有裨益。

四、请将做题时间安排在上午 9:00~11:00,不间断地进行 120 分钟。试卷中的 Part I~Part IV 部分共用 90 分钟做完,Part V 的短文写作部分为 30 分钟,请考生严格按照实考的要求进行模拟训练。

五、多项选择题每题只能选一个答案,多选则该题无分。选定后用 HB 铅笔在答题纸上相应字母的中间画一条横线。请画得重一些。

大学英语三级全真模拟试卷(1)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (omitted)

1. A) At an airport. B) At a hotel. C) At a restaurant. D) At a post office.
2. A) 600 dollars. B) 300 dollars. C) 800 dollars. D) 900 dollars.
3. A) Mr. Smith. B) Mr. Johnson. C) The woman. D) Mr. Black.
4. A) How lucky you are! B) You're not lucky. C) You are lucky. D) You are lucky, aren't you?
5. A) A sales clerk. B) A dentist. C) A secretary. D) A teacher.
6. A) She is afraid. B) She is unable to dance. C) She is not free tonight. D) Something is wrong with her leg.
7. A) Stand still. B) Sit down. C) Go away. D) Repeat her request.
8. A) The man and woman are policeman and stranger. B) The man and woman are boy and girlfriend. C) The man and woman are father and daughter. D) The man and woman are husband and wife.
9. A) On foot. B) By bus. C) By ship. D) By taxi.
10. A) Airmail. B) Regular. C) How to post the letter. D) How to go to France.

Section B

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A) The collection of books. B) The collection of stamps. C) The collection of records. D) The collection of clocks.
12. A) Less than 1,500 clocks. B) More than 1,500 clocks. C) Less than 1,050 clocks. D) More than 1,050 clocks.
13. A) Because each clock tells a different time. B) Because these clocks don't tell the time. C) Because the noise is too loud to hear anything. D) Because she does not know which tells the exact time.

Passage Two

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

14. A) It was as large as a huge hall. B) It was as large as a big room. C) It was quite fast. D) It used a silicon chip.

15. A) Computers have changed a lot. B) The computer will change our lives.
C) Computers are getting smaller. D) Modern computers can be built into machines.
16. A) The silicon chip. B) The memory cell.
C) The electric cell. D) The robot.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Only in Egypt. B) In Belgium.
C) In Mexico. D) In many countries of the world.
18. A) The Great Pyramid. B) Zoser's step Pyramid.
C) The pyramid of the sun. D) The pyramid built for Khufu.
19. A) America. B) India. C) Egypt. D) Mexico.
20. A) The Summer Palace. B) The Ming Tombs.
C) The Palace Museum. D) The writer didn't tell us which.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Education achievement is a vital measure of any society's level of development. In modern times, universal literacy for all social groups has become the goal of all nations, and education has been recognized as a right of both women and men. Apart from the absolute benefits that education brings to women, women's education benefits society. Studies have shown that women's education is closely related to children's health outcomes and other social development indicators. Education and training increase women's opportunities in the modern economic sector by better qualifying them for well paid employment. Education also expands women's life choices beyond marriage and child-raising.

Arab countries have made great advances in improving literacy rate in the past two decades for both men and women. However, women still remain behind men. In most countries the urban-rural contrast in female literacy is still great, creating an increasing gap of development opportunities for women within the same country. Overall, the difference between male and female literacy rates is greater in lower-income countries, which suggests that when resources are scarce male education takes precedence over female education. The lower social value of girl's education causes high dropout rates among those who come from poor families. Girls may also be removed from school to care for the younger or to be married at a young age. But a problem facing women and men alike is that the content of education is often unrelated to the needs of the labor market so that some rural families prefer not to send their children to school, where they will lose useful agricultural skills and emerge with unremarkable knowledge.

21. According to the passage, the education of women is important because _____.
A) it represents the development of the society B) it will benefit the society
C) women can enjoy their legal right D) it shows women and men are equal

22. With information given in the passage, the following statements are true EXCEPT _____.

- A) women will be qualified for well-paid jobs
- ☒ B) the economic position will be changed
- C) women will be too busy to get married and give birth to a child
- D) the scope of life for women will be expanded with better education

23. Difference in education between male and female exists because of _____.

- A) age
- B) race
- C) region
- ☒ D) wealth

24. Some families in the countryside are reluctant to send their children to school because _____.

- A) they cannot afford the children's schooling
- B) girls' education is regarded as less important
- C) the school education cannot meet the requirement of the society
- ☒ D) they thought it was enough to stay at home with their present agricultural skill

25. In the first paragraph, education achievement refers to _____.

- ☒ A) women's education
- B) the education of both men and women
- C) the education of children in the countryside
- D) the education of women in poor countries

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

There are millions of left-handed people in the world, 25 million in the United States alone. A number of them got together in 1975 to form an association called Left-Handers International. The purpose of the organization is to fight discrimination (particularly in jobs) and to inform the public. The members want everybody to understand that left-handers are neither "strange" nor "sick" nor "dangerous".

Many studies have been made recently about hand preference in humans. They have brought interesting results. It has been found, for instance, that many more men than women are left-handed; that all children use both hands about equally until they are three years old; above that age, most people not only favor one particular hand, but they also have a favorite eye, a favorite ear and foot.

We know that the left side of the body is controlled by the right side of the brain. It seems that this particular half is the seat of emotions, imagination, and of the sense of space. And, indeed, lefties seem to be more creative than their right-handed fellow humans; they also seem to be more athletic and to do better in some professions which—like sports—require a good sense of space. In a large school of architecture, it was found in 1977 that 29 percent of the professors and 23 percent of the graduating students were left-handers while lefties represent less than 10 percent of the general population.

26. When did a number of left-handed people in the United States get together to form an association?

- A) In 1974
- ☒ B) In 1975
- C) In 1976
- D) In 1977

27. Which of the following is NOT true about the left-handers?

- A) They fight against discrimination.
- B) They inform the public that they are normal.

C) They want people to understand they are not sick.

☒ D) They want people to believe that they are the most intelligent.

28. _____ do better in some professions which require a good sense of space.

A) Women left-handers B) Men left-handers ☒ C) Left-handers D) Right-handers

29. The right side of the brain is the seat of _____.

A) emotions B) imagination C) sense of space ☒ D) all of the above

30. Lefties represent less than _____ percent of the general population.

☒ A) 10 B) 11 C) 13 D) 14

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Every reader of this passage must spend the whole of his waking life looking at things. Looking, like breathing, is natural; we do it without noticing it. Looking is passive, but seeing is active. Once you start seeing things you really begin to wake up. People who see things which others have only looked at, and draw conclusions from what they see, can add to man's knowledge and help progress.

Someone recently discovered a place where metal had been worked continuously longer than anywhere else in England. He "saw" a wall in the Forest of Dean. Thousands of people must have looked at it without really seeing it, but this man noticed that among the usual stones of that place were bits and pieces of a different colour; they also felt different to the hand. A closer sight showed that these pieces had been left behind in the fires of ancient people who had melted rocks to get metals. Looking around, he found more and more information, until the history of what men had done at that place over tens of centuries was known.

31. For this writer "seeing" means _____.

☒ A) noticing things which need explaining B) doing something natural
C) looking at things D) doing something without noticing it

32. The man who "saw" the wall got more and more information _____.

A) from thousands of people who had looked at it
B) from a history book
☒ C) from the usual stones of that place
D) from the unusual stones of that place

33. What was it that "men had done at that place over tens of centuries"?

A) looked at the stones B) seen the stones
C) melted metals ☒ D) built walls

34. The man's discovery was useful because it gave us more knowledge about _____.

A) color ☒ B) stones C) history D) the Forest of Dean

35. The man found out that _____.

☒ A) metal was melted in the Forest of Dean longer than at any other place in England
B) metal was used in England before any other part of the world
C) in England men made things of metal before they learnt how to make them of stone
D) people in the Forest of Dean have always worked harder than people in any other part of England

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The Red Cross is an international organization which cares for people who are in need of help. A man in Paris hospital who needs blood, a woman in Mexico who was injured in an earthquake, and a family in India that lost their home in a storm may all be aided by the Red Cross.

The Red Cross exists in almost every country around the globe. The world Red Cross organizations are sometimes called the Red Crescent, the Red Mogen David, the Sun, and the Red Lion. All of these agencies share a common goal of trying to help people in need.

The idea of forming an organization to help the sick and wounded during a war started with Jean Henri Dunant. In 1859, he observed how people were suffering on a battlefield in Italy. He wanted to help all the wounded people regardless of which side they were fighting for. The most important result of his work was an international treaty called the Geneva Convention. It protects prisoners of war, the sick and wounded, and other citizens during a war.

The American Red Cross was set up by Clara Barton in 1881. Today the Red Cross in the United States provides a number of services for the public, such as helping people in need, teaching first aid, demonstrating water safety and artificial respiration, and providing blood.

36. A good title for this selection is _____.

- ☒ A) The International Red Cross B) Safety at Home and School
C) Clara Barton and the Sun D) The American Red Cross

37. The word "aided" in paragraph 1 means _____.

- A) reported B) understood C) caught ☒ D) helped

38. The author really tries to make the reader see that this organization _____.

- A) costs very little money ☒ B) helps any people in need
C) teaches first aid if necessary D) gets into trouble

39. The person who started the idea of this organization is _____.

- A) Cross ☒ B) Dunant C) Barton D) a prisoner of war

40. The American Red Cross aimed at _____.

- A) helping people in need
B) teaching first aid, demonstrating water safety and artificial respiration
C) providing food for the sick and wounded
☒ D) all of the above

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

41. The bridge was named _____ the hero who gave his life for the cause of the people.

- ☒ A) after B) for C) with D) from

42. This tie doesn't _____ this coat.

- ☒ A) suit B) match C) affect D) equip

43. Spies may have a number of _____ names and papers.
 A) artificial B) false C) imitation D) fault
44. I'm sorry. I mistook you _____ my friend John.
 A) as B) for C) by D) to
45. I missed the train and _____ was late for school.
 A) finally B) eventually C) subsequently D) consequently
46. They gave _____ looking for her when it grew dark.
 A) up B) in C) off D) away
47. I know nothing about him _____ he is a teacher.
 A) apart from B) except C) besides D) except that
48. She always easily _____ to new circumstances.
 A) objects B) calls C) adapts D) advances
49. _____ of money prevented us from taking a holiday this year.
 A) Nothing B) Emptiness C) Lack D) Short
50. The experiment in chemistry is _____ Prof. Brown.
 A) in charge of B) in the charge of C) taking charge of D) taking the charge of
51. I have always _____ you my best friend.
 A) regarded B) considered C) trusted D) found
52. When these poems came off the press, they did _____ the interests of many readers.
 A) rise B) raise C) arise D) arouse
53. It is reported that two were badly _____ in the traffic accident.
 A) damaged B) harmed C) ruined D) injured
54. The burglars entered the house _____ a ladder.
 A) by all means B) by means with C) with means of D) by means of
55. When he was at school, he won first _____ for good behaviour.
 A) reward B) prize C) price D) present
56. It is necessary that an efficient worker _____ his work on time.
 A) accomplishes B) has accomplished C) can accomplish D) accomplish
57. The higher the standard of living and the greater the national wealth, the _____.
 A) greater is the amount of paper is used
 B) greater amount of paper is used
 C) amount of paper used is greater
 D) greater the amount of paper used
58. The reason he came late is _____ he was held up in the traffic jam.
 A) why B) that C) what D) because
59. _____ from space, our earth, with water covering 70% of its surface, appears as a "blue planet".
 A) Seeing B) To be seen C) Seen D) Having seen

60. It must have been _____ who gave the signal.
☒ A) them ☐ B) they ☐ C) theirs ☐ D) these
61. Work hard _____ you will pass the examination.
☒ A) and ☐ B) if ☐ C) now that ☐ D) these
62. _____ today, he would get there by Friday.
☐ A) Would he leave ☒ B) If he leaves ☐ C) Was he leaving ☐ D) Were he to leave
63. _____ pretty late, we decided to leave at once, as we didn't want to risk missing the last bus.
☒ A) Being ☐ B) It being ☐ C) As is being ☐ D) It was being
64. Either of the plans _____ equally dangerous.
☐ A) are ☒ B) is ☐ C) be ☐ D) were
65. It _____ last night, for the ground is wet.
☐ A) must rain ☐ B) might rain ☒ C) must have rained ☐ D) ought to have rained
66. It is the third time _____.
☒ A) that I have been here ☐ B) that I was here ☐ C) since I was here ☐ D) since I have been here
67. There was no point _____ out until the storm had really stopped.
☐ A) of going ☒ B) to go ☐ C) by going ☐ D) in going
68. _____ had David reached the school when the bell rang.
☐ A) No sooner ☐ B) Although ☐ C) Only ☒ D) Hardly
69. You think he is coming, _____?
☒ A) don't you ☐ B) are you ☐ C) is you ☐ D) isn't you
70. _____ it is you've found, you must give it back to the person it belongs to.
☐ A) That ☐ B) Because ☒ C) Whatever ☐ D) However

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

The earth is not the only 71 that travels around the sun. With it are eight other planets, fellow members of the sun's family.

Two of them are 72 while the other six 73 from the sun than the earth is. The farther they are, the longer 74 they 75 around the sun. People noticed long ago that these travelling bodies moved around in the sky 76 definite paths. It is a 77 called gravity that 78 them in their paths. We know that every little bit of matter in the 79 pulls upon every other bit of matter. The pull between two bodies is 80 to the product of their masses. Because the sun is so large the pulls 81 the sun and the planets are thus great. If it 82 not for these pulls, the planets 83 off into space. In the same way 84 exists a pull between the earth and the moon, 85 in its orbit around our planet, the earth. The gravity holds you to its surface, and pulls back to it the ball, which you 86 into the air. Of course, the ball also pulls 87 the larger earth but the earth is so much larger that the pull 88.

Now remember that large bodies exert a greater pull on any body than smaller ones, which contain

89 material. But each object in the universe, no matter how small, pulls on all other objects 90 degree.

- | | | | |
|--|------------------------|---|--|
| 71. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) thing | B) matter | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) body | D) substance |
| 72. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) nearer | B) close | C) nearby | D) close to |
| 73. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) far | B) longer | C) greater | D) farther |
| 74. A) motion | B) movement | C) travel | D) trips |
| 75. A) do | B) keep | C) make | D) have |
| 76. A) in | B) at | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) with | D) on |
| 77. A) action | B) force | C) motion | D) thing |
| 78. A) takes | B) keeps | C) holds | <input checked="" type="radio"/> D) forces |
| 79. A) space | B) universe | C) world | D) air |
| 80. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) equal | B) the same | C) proportional | D) different |
| 81. A) among | B) in | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) between | D) of |
| 82. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) is | B) will be | C) was | D) were |
| 83. A) fly | B) will fly | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) would fly | D) are flying |
| 84. A) there | B) it | C) this | D) the star |
| 85. A) travel | B) are travelling | <input checked="" type="radio"/> C) traveling | D) to travel |
| 86. A) leave | B) bring | C) take | D) throw |
| 87. A) on | B) at | C) to | D) towards |
| 88. A) is not paid | B) does not paid | C) is not know | D) is not noticed |
| 89. A) less | B) little | C) small | D) a few |
| 90. <input checked="" type="radio"/> A) to a | B) in some | C) into a | D) to some |

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition entitled "Protection of Environment" in about 100 words. Your composition should be based on the following outline.

1. 今天, 环境问题已变得越来越重要。
2. 人类在环境保护方面已经取得了很大进步。
3. 还应该采取更多的措施以解决这一问题。

大学英语三级全真模拟试卷(2)

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: (omitted)

1. A) At home. B) At the reserved. C) At the health center. D) At his office.
2. A) Two. B) Three. C) Four. D) Six.
3. A) George's brother. B) George's wife. C) George's father. D) George's father-in-law.
4. A) A part-timer. B) A worker. C) A college student. D) A clerk.
5. A) A shop assistant. B) A tourist guide. C) A bus conductor. D) An airhostess.
6. A) Mary got up later than usual. B) The train was late. C) Mary missed the train. D) Her clock was out of order.
7. A) He asked the woman to ask Marsha. B) He asked the woman to take Marsha's book shelf. C) He suggests the woman check if Marsha has. D) He suggests the woman buy a new one from Marsha.
8. A) The man is going to buy it. B) It's too expensive. C) The man is satisfied with the price. D) The man agrees with the price.
9. A) Attend the birthday party. B) Miss the birthday party. C) Go home. D) Feel unhappy at the party.
10. A) Chinese. B) English. C) Maths. D) Subjects.

Section B

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

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

11. A) Following a police car. B) Driving too fast. C) Passing a red light. D) Losing her record.
12. A) She had driven carelessly. B) She was so old that she could not stop her car when she saw a red light. C) She didn't have good eyesight because of her old age. D) She was very weak and couldn't stop her car.
13. A) He failed to thread the needle. B) He tried six times to thread the needle. C) He failed to prove that Mrs. Jones' eyesight was too poor for her to drive. D) Mrs. Jones insisted that her record be kept.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) 5:00. B) 5:20 C) 4:20 D) 4:40
15. A) He took an interest in people around him. B) He talked to some old women. C) He played with the children. D) He had a good rest.

16. A) He got up and ran after the car. B) He put his hand in his pocket.
C) He telephoned the police. D) He emptied his pocket.
17. A) Before 5 o'clock. B) At 4 o'clock.
C) After 5 o'clock. D) At 5 o'clock.

Passage Three

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

18. A) To find out how clever monkeys were.
B) To test the intelligence of different animals.
C) To compare the difference between man and the monkey.
D) To find out how monkeys search for food.
19. A) To find out how long it would take the monkey to look for the small boxes.
B) To find out how long it would take the monkey to find the food.
C) To find out how long it would take the monkey to move the boxes.
D) To find out how long it would take the monkey to eat the food.
20. A) The monkey found the keyhole.
B) The monkey was on the other side of the door.
C) The monkey got down on its knees.
D) The monkey was watching him through the keyhole.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, summed up the four chief qualities of money some 2,000 years ago. It must be lasting and easy to recognize, to divide, and to carry about. In other words it must be durable, distinct, divisible and portable. When we think of money today, we picture it either as round, flat pieces of metal which we call coins, or as printed paper notes. But there are still parts of the world today where coins and notes are of no use. They will buy nothing, and a traveller might starve if he had none of the particular local "money" to exchange for food.

Among isolated people, who are not often reached by traders from outside, commerce usually means barter. There is a direct exchange of goods. Perhaps it is fish for vegetables, meat for grain, or various kinds of food in exchange for pots, baskets, or other manufactured goods. For this kind of simple trading, money is not needed, but there is often something that everyone wants and everybody can use, such as salt to flavour food, shells for ornaments, or iron and copper to make into tools and vessels. These things—salt, shells or metals—are still used as money in out-of-the-way parts of the world today.

Salt may seem rather a strange substance to use as money, but in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable, it is often an absolute necessity. Cakes of salt, stamped to show their value, were used as money in Tibet until recent times, and cakes of salt will still buy goods in Borneo and parts of Africa.

21. Aristotle said money should be _____.
A) made of metal
B) durable, distinct, divisible and portable
C) 2,000 years old
D) made of high-quality materials
22. Nowadays we think of money as _____.

- ☒ A) made of either metal or paper B) pieces of metal
 C) printed notepaper D) useful for starving travellers
23. In some parts of the world a traveller might starve _____.
 A) even if his money was of the local kind B) even if he had no coins or notes
 C) if he did not know the rate of exchange D) even he had plenty of coins and notes
24. Barter usually takes the place of money transactions where _____.
 A) there is only salt B) the people's trading needs are fairly simple
 C) metal tools are used D) money is unknown
25. Salt is still used as money _____.
 A) in Tibet B) in the Maldiv Islands
☒ C) in several countries D) only for ceremonial purpose

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

One of the most popular literary figures in American literature is a woman who spent almost half of her long life in China, a country on a continent thousands of miles from the United States. In her lifetime she earned this country's most highly acclaimed literary award, the Pulitzer Prize, and also the most prestigious form of literary recognition in the world, the Nobel Prize for Literature. Pearl S. Buck was almost a household word throughout much of her lifetime because of her prolific literary output which consisted of some eighty-five published works including several dozen novels, six collections of short stories, fourteen books for children and more than a dozen works of nonfiction. When she was eighty years old, some twenty five volumes were awaiting publication. Many of those books were seen in China, the land in which she spent so much of her life. Her books and her life served as a bridge between the cultures of the East and West. As the product of those two cultures one became as she describes herself "mentally bifocal". Her unique background made her into an unusually interesting and versatile human being. As we examine the life of Pearl Buck, we cannot help but be aware that we are in fact meeting three separate people: a wife and mother, an internationally famous writer and a humanitarian and philanthropist. One cannot really get to know Pearl Buck without learning about each of the three. Though honored in her lifetime with the William Dean Howell Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Letters in addition to the Nobel and Pulitzer Prizes, Pearl Buck as a total human being, not only a famous author, is a captivating subject of study.

26. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
 A) To offer a criticism of the works of Pearl Buck
 B) To illustrate Pearl Buck's views on Chinese literature
 C) To indicate the background and diverse interests of Pearl Buck
☒ D) To discuss Pearl Buck's influence on the cultures of the East and West
27. According to the passage, Pearl Buck is known as a writer of all of the following except _____.
 A) novels B) children's books ☒ C) poetry D) short stories
28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as an award received by Pearl Buck?
 A) The Nobel Prize B) The Newberry Medal
 C) The William Dean Howell Medal D) The Pulitzer Prize
29. According to the passage Pearl Buck was an unusual figure in American literature in that she _____.
☒ A) wrote extensively about a very different culture
 B) published half of her books abroad
 C) won more awards than any other woman of her time

- D) achieved her first success very late in life
30. The author's attitude toward Pearl Buck could best be described as _____.
A) indifferent B) admiring C) sympathetic D) tolerant

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

As the pace of life continues to increase, we are fast losing the art of relaxation. Once you are in the habit of rushing through life, being on the go from morning till night, it is hard to slow down. But relaxation is essential for a healthy mind and body.

Stress is a natural part of everyday life and there is no way to avoid it. In fact, it is not the bad thing it is often supposed to be. A certain amount of stress is vital to provide motivation and give purpose to life. It is only when the stress gets out of control that it can lead to poor performance and ill health.

The amount of stress a person can withstand depends very much on the individual. Some people are not afraid of stress, and such characters are obviously prime material for managerial responsibilities. Others lose heart at the first signs of unusual difficulties. When exposed to stress, in whatever form, we react both chemically and physically. In fact we make choice between "flight and fight" and in more primitive days the choices made the difference between life and death. The crises we meet today are unlikely to be so extreme, but however little the stress, it involves the same response. It is when such a reaction lasts long, through continued exposure to stress, that health becomes endangered. Such serious conditions as high blood pressure and heart diseases have established links with stress. Since we cannot remove stress from our lives (it would be unwise to do so even if we could), we need to find ways to deal with it.

31. People are finding less and less time for relaxing themselves because _____.
A) they do not know how to enjoy themselves
B) they do not know that relaxation is important for health
C) they are travelling fast all the time
D) they are becoming busier with their work
32. According to the writer, the most important character for a good manager is his _____.
A) not fearing stress B) knowing the art of relaxation
C) high sense of responsibility D) having control over performance
33. Which of the following statements is true?
A) We can find some ways to avoid stress.
B) Stress is always harmful to people.
C) It is easy to change the habit of keeping oneself busy with work
D) Different people can withstand different amount of stress.
34. In paragraph 3, "such a reaction" refers back to _____.
A) asking a choice between "flight and fight" B) "reaction to stress both chemically and physically"
C) "responding to crises quickly" D) "losing heart at signs of difficulties"
35. In the last sentence of the passage, "do so" refers to _____.
A) "expose ourselves to stress" B) "find ways to deal with stress"
C) "remove stress from our lives" D) "establish links between diseases and stress"

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

You do not need every word to understand the meaning of what you read. In fact, too much emphasis on individual words both slows your speed and reduces your comprehension. You will be given the chance to