

Model Test Ten

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section. Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

You will hear a conversation about a TV weather forecast. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1~5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Place	Weather Conditions	Temperature (F)
Los Angels area	_____ 1	In the low 70s
Denver, Colorado	Cold Windy	_____ 2
Detroit and Toronto	Continuing rain may turn to snow; temperature _____ 3	Currently _____ (Detroit) 4 41° (Toronto)
Montreal	Heavy _____ 5	
New York area	May have snow tomorrow night	

Part B

Directions :

You will hear an introduction about Tanks giving Day. Answer questions 6~10 while you listen. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below. (5 points)

Thanksgiving Day was first celebrated in America on _____	_____	6
The settlers or Pilgrims wanted to “purify” the Church of England, so they were called _____	_____	7
After the first winter, how many settlers survived? _____	_____	8
The Pilgrims invited Indians to have a big feast to thank God for his _____	_____	9
What is the annual date of the celebration of Thanksgiving Day? _____	_____ in November	10

Part C

Directions :

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11~13 are based on the following talk introducing Ellie’s jobs. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11~13.

11. What is true about Ellie?

- [A] She has graduated from an architectural school.
- [B] She lives in New York.
- [C] She is 22 years old.
- [D] She has accepted a job offer from a large firm.

12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned about the large firm in the passage?

- [A] It offers its employees high salary.
- [B] Its architects are not creative.
- [C] It is located in New York.

[D] It has a very high reputation for creative work.

13. Which of the following is mentioned as an advantage of Ellie's other job offer?

- [A] The office has very good prospects.
- [B] The employees can benefit financially from their work.
- [C] The beginners can also contribute their ideas.
- [D] She will make more friends.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11~13.

Questions 14~16 are based on the following recorded material. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14~16.

14. Why have we had machine tools for such a short time?

- [A] Three hundred years ago there was no suitable power supply.
- [B] They are too expensive to be used.
- [C] They need a lot of wood.
- [D] In the past, man had no use for them.

15. Why were the first machine tools made mostly of wood?

- [A] Because there was no iron.
- [B] Because metal was expensive.
- [C] Because wood was the most suitable material.
- [D] Because wood burned easily and produced its own power supply.

16. Which of the following is a source of power?

- [A] Iron.
- [B] A machine tool.
- [C] A spacecraft.
- [D] A steam engine.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14~16.

Questions 17~20 are based on a talk about water treatment by a reservoir. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17~20.

17. What is a reservoir?

- [A] A river valley.
- [B] A big wall across a river.
- [C] A pipe carrying water.
- [D] A large store of water.

18. Why should water pass through filter beds?

- [A] To become drinkable.
- [B] To hold more water.
- [C] To send mud and animals.
- [D] To make holes in filters.

19. What do people do with the bacteria in water?

- [A] Pass them through filters with small holes.
- [B] Kill them with chemicals.
- [C] Keep them in water.
- [D] Push them to a town or city.

20. Where is a reservoir usually located?

- [A] In a valley.
- [B] In a natural lake.
- [C] In a place higher than the town or city.
- [D] In a town or city near a valley.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17~20.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

This is the end of Listening Comprehension.

Section II Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

It is frequently assumed 21 the mechanization of work has a revolutionary effect on the lives of the people who operate the new machines and 22 the society into which the machines have been introduced. For example, it has been suggested that the employment of women in industry 23 them out of the household, their traditional sphere, and fundamentally altered their position 24 society. In the nineteenth century, when women began to enter factories, Jules Simon, a French 25, warned that by doing so, women would 26 their femininity. Friedrich Engels, however, predicted that women 27 from the "social, legal, and economic subordination" of the family by technological developments that made possible the recruitment of "the whole female sex... into public industry." Observers thus differed 28 the social desirability of mechanization's effects, but they agreed that it would transform women's lives.

Historians, 29 those investigating the history of women, now 30 question this assumption of transforming power. They conclude that such 31 technological innovations as the spinning jenny, the sewing machine, the 32, and the vacuum cleaner have not resulted 33 equally dramatic social changes in 34 economic position or in the prevailing evaluation of their work. The 35 of young women in textile mills during the 36 Revolution was largely an 37 of an older pattern of employment of young, single women as domestics. It was not the change in office technology, but 38 the separation of secretarial work, previously 39 as an apprenticeship (学徒身份) for beginning managers, from administrative work that in the 40 created a new class of "dead-end" jobs, thenceforth considered "women's work".

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 21. [A] which | [B] that |
| [C] where | [D] when |
| 22. [A] with | [B] for |
| [C] in | [D] on |
| 23. [A] taken | [B] haven taken |
| [C] took | [D] take |
| 24. [A] in the | [B] on |
| [C] on the | [D] in |
| 25. [A] politician | [B] politist |
| [C] politics | [D] policy |
| 26. [A] in | [B] with |
| [C] up | [D] on |
| 27. [A] would be liberated | [B] would be liberating |
| [C] were liberating | [D] were liberated |
| 28. [A] to concern | [B] concerning |
| [C] concern | [D] concerned |
| 29. [A] typically | [B] occasionally |
| [C] strangely | [D] particularly |
| 30. [A] security | [B] seriously |
| [C] serious | [D] secure |
| 31. [A] dramatic | [B] play |
| [C] opera | [D] pantomime |
| 32. [A] typewriter | [B] typist |
| [C] secretary | [D] typer |
| 33. [A] from | [B] on |
| [C] for | [D] in |
| 34. [A] woman's | [B] womans' |
| [C] women's | [D] women' |
| 35. [A] employee | [B] employment |

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| [C] employer | [D] employed |
| 36. [A] Industry | [B] production |
| [C] Industrial | [D] produced |
| 37. [A] expectation | [B] extension |
| [C] extinction | [D] experience |
| 38. [A] rather | [B] not |
| [C] neither | [D] also |
| 39. [A] to be seen | [B] having been seen |
| [C] seen | [D] being seen |
| 40. [A] 1880s | [B] 1880's |
| [C] 1880th | [D] 1880ths |

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Aquarium, water-filled tank with glass sides, in which aquatic plants and animals, particularly fish, are kept. The term is applied to single tanks for home use in which fish are kept for their decorative effect and interesting habits and to public institutions with tanks for exhibition and scientific study of aquatic life.

Home aquariums are often made to simulate a natural environment. Aquatic plants supply the oxygen needed by the fish, but often an aerating device is used to furnish additional oxygen. Goldfish enjoy cool water, but the popular tropical fish must have water at a constant temperature of 22°C (72°F) or more. The water may be kept pure and free of algae (海藻) for long periods by sufficient aeration and by keeping mollusks (软体动物) in the aquarium. A layer of sand or gravel at the bottom of tank will hold the roots of such important aquatic plants as tape grass, Vallisneria spirals, and aid in the removal of debris. Home aquariums range in size from small fishbowls holding two or three pets to huge tanks, which have been made possible by improvements in filtration systems developed in the 1980s.

The first scientific and popular aquarium was erected in the London Zoological Gardens in 1853; it was closed shortly afterward, and a new one was not erected until 1924. Other large European aquariums were built in Plymouth, England; Paris and Nice, France; Naples; and Berlin; all but the last survived World II. Marineland, near Saint Augustine, Florida, represented a new trend in public aquarium architecture when it

opened in 1938. Since then, most new aquariums, often called ocean-ariums or sea-aquariums, have been located on the ocean or on a bay or river and feature outdoor pools and aquatic environments with clear acrylic (丙烯酸) windows and portholes that enable visitors to see large and small fish and other marine life from below the water surface. Many commercial aquariums have followed this pattern, and mix education with entertainment as well, by presenting exhibiting of performing fish. Some animal rights advocates have protested such use of marine animals.

Among the famous public aquariums in the United States are the Steinhart Aquarium in San Francisco, the Shedd Aquarium in Chicago, the New England Aquarium in Boston, and the Aquarium for Wildlife Conservation in Coney Island, Brooklyn, New York, at which the Osborne Laboratories of Marine Sciences are located. The Seven-level National Aquarium, which opened in 1981 on the waterfront in Baltimore, Maryland, presents a variety of aquatic habits, from simulated mountain streams to ocean reef, and including Amazon rain forest.

41. Aquarium is not used for

- [A] exhibition of aquatic life.
- [B] exhibition of pets on land.
- [C] scientific study of life in water.
- [D] simulating a natural environment.

42. The purpose of the layer of sand or gravel is to

- [A] furnish additional oxygen.
- [B] keep the water pure and free from algae.
- [C] keep the roots of important aquatic plants firm.
- [D] beautify the aquarium environment.

43. The suitable temperature for goldfish is

- [A] 22°Centigrade.
- [B] 72°Centigrade.
- [C] 22°Fahrenheit.
- [D] the article does not say clearly.

44. _____ has the closest meaning to aquatic.

- [A] Living or growing in water
- [B] Living or growing in aqueduct
- [C] Aquiline
- [D] Living creature

45. New York is the place, in which

- [A] the Seven-level National Aquarium is located.
- [B] the Aquarium for Wildlife Conservation is located.
- [C] Amazon rain forest is located.
- [D] the Shedd Aquarium is located.

Text 2

Most of us buy vitamins for one of three reason. Either we believe that they are prophylactic (预防性的), that is they will ward off advancing ills, or they are therapeutic (治疗性的) and will deal with the ills we have already, or finally we may helieve they are wonder drugs and will lift us into a state of super health, with all its attendant delights. We are protected from some of these wild imaginings hy the laws which control advertising but even without false promises we still believe that vitamins will "do us good". Belief is a very efficient state of mind and the power of the placebo pill is never underestimated in clinical trials used to test new drugs. A placebo pill is a harmless substance given to one group of patients in the trial and it is similar in taste and appearance to a new drug which is given to a second group of patients. Theoretically the drug should cure or relieve any symptoms (症状) and the placebo should have no effect. Often these trials produce surprising results and the placebo group recover as well as the group taking the new drug. This has been explained in the light of modern psychology because many of us react favorably to any kind of interest taken in our problems and derive as much benefit from that as we would from a medical drug. It is a "mind over matter" philosophy and for some of us it works. Vitamin pills can sometimes fall into this class. They are not drugs but they can mimic a placebo pill. Taken in moderation this type of self-medication is not harmful and may even help to achieve the results we are looking for.

Vitamins B and C can not be retained in the body so if we take more than we need of these they are soon excreted in the urine (尿). The possible exception here is the theory about the increased body "pool" of vitamin C, but even this is limited and is still largely unproven. Taking too much of the fat soluble vitamins can be dangerous and vitamins A and D should never be taken indiscriminately. Vitamin E has not been found to have any side effect in large doses (剂量) but neither do there seem to be any noticeable benefits. This is an unexplored area in vitamin research and the only known advantages of vitamin E are confined to specialized medical cases.

46. The fact that some patients recover from illness after taking placebo pills proves that
- [A] belief is very powerful.
 - [B] little is better than nothing.
 - [C] placebo pills are wonder drugs.
 - [D] many patients have normal diet.

47. "This has been explained in the light of modern psychology because many of us react

favourably to any kind of interest taken in our problems and derive as much benefit from that as we would from a medical drug." In this statement, the author wants to emphasize that

- [A] interest is more important than a medical drug.
- [B] interest is less important than a medical drug.
- [C] interest may be as important as a medical drug.
- [D] it is not definitely stated in the article.

48. From the information given in Paragraph 1, decide which statement is NOT true.

- [A] Vitamin pills, just like placebo pills, are harmless and sometimes have wonderful effect.
- [B] A placebo should have no effect on the patients, but sometimes it does work for some patients.
- [C] The patients who have taken drugs can always recover more quickly than those who have taken placebo pills.
- [D] Placebo pills are harmful and similar in taste and appearance to a new drug.

49. From paragraph 2 we can know that

- [A] the theory that vitamins B and C can not be retained in the body proves true.
- [B] vitamin E in large doses is found to have noticeable benefits.
- [C] there is no difference between Vitamin A and vitamin E.
- [D] there are unknown areas in vitamins.

50. According to paragraph 1, the meaning of phrase "in the light of" is

- [A] as a result of.
- [B] with the help of.
- [C] with the exception of.
- [D] regardless of.

Text 3

During the past four years, Maria Miller has become something of an expert on electromagnetic fields (EMFs) — the invisible energy fields given off by power lines and electric devices, including household appliances. Worried that her husband and her brother, who work with computers, might be exposed to hazardous levels of electromagnetic radiation, which is suspected of causing cancer, the Toronto housewife bought a detector that measures the strength of EMFs and began testing her family's East End home. The levels were reasonable low, she discovered. But she decided to move a bed upstairs after concluding that it was too close to a line carrying electricity into the house. Miller even took her detector along to a day care centre two years ago. Finding that EMF levels there were high, she decided against enrolling the younger of her two sons, aged 5 and 10. "I worry

about electrical fields because I don't want my friends or their kids getting ill. "

For some Canadians, Fear of EMF exposure is beginning to loom as large as more traditional anxieties about polluted air and water. But scientists have yet to find the proof of a link between EMFs and human illness. Instead, statistics suggest there might be a connection. Typically, the latest major study, a joint Canadian-French project involving 223,000 utility workers in Ontario, Quebec and France, found no overall link between exposure to magnetic fields and 25 types of cancer. But it did point to a possible link between exposure to EMFs and one type of leukemia. The study, said Carl Blackman, a biologist at the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency lab in Research Triangle Park, N. C., "is saying that something is going on here and we need to do more research. "

For those who worry about EMFs, the best advice is to keep your distance; EMFs for most small appliances decline rapidly at a range of two or three feet. Another option is to do what Maria Miller did; Buy a \$150 magnetic-field detector and measure for yourself the invisible electromagnetic waves that may — or may not -- form a hazard to your health.

51. What is Maria Miller's occupation?

- [A] An electrical engineer.
- [B] A housewife.
- [C] A woman scientist.
- [D] The article does not tell.

52. What did Maria Miller worry about?

- [A] Her husband and her brother might be exposed to hazardous levels of electromagnetic radiation.
- [B] Power lines and electric devices, including household appliances would break down.
- [C] Her friends and their kids may get ill.
- [D] The levels of EMFs were extremely high.

53. Canadians

- [A] are more fearful of EMF exposure than that of polluted water and air.
- [B] are less fearful of EMF exposure than that of polluted water and air.
- [C] are neither fearful of EMF nor of polluted water and air.
- [D] are beginning to be fearful EMF just as they are fearful of polluted water and air.

54. A link between EMFs and human illness

- [A] has already been found.
- [B] has clearly been existing.
- [C] has not been found out yet.

[D] needs to be studied profoundly.

55. The best way to avoid unnecessary exposure to electromagnetic fields

[A] is to keep your distance from it.

[B] is to stand directly under a 500 kilovolt transmission line.

[C] is to consult an electrical specialist from time to time.

[D] is to buy yourself a \$150 magnetic-field detector.

Text 4

Television — that most pervasive and persuasive of modern technologies, marked by rapid change and growth — is moving into a new era, an era of extraordinary sophistication and versatility, which promises to reshape our lives and our world. It is an electronic revolution of sorts, made possible by the marriage of television and computer technologies.

The word “television”, derived from its Greek (tele; distant) and Latin (visio; sight) roots, can literally be interpreted as sight from a distance. Very simply put, it works in this way: Through a sophisticated system of electronics, television provides the capability of converting an image (focused on a special photoconductive (光电导的) plate within a camera) into electronic impulses, which can be sent through a wire or a cable. These impulses, when fed into a receiver (television set), can then be electronically reconstituted into that same image.

Television is more than just an electronics system, however. It is a means of expression, as well as a vehicle for communication, and as such becomes a powerful tool for reaching other human beings.

The field of television can be divided into two categories determined by its means of transmission. First, there is broadcast television, which reaches the masses through broad-based airwave transmission of television signals. Second, there is non-broadcast television, which provides for the needs of individuals or specific interest groups through controlled transmission techniques.

Traditionally, television has been a medium of the masses. We are most familiar with broadcast television because it has been with us for thirty-seven years in a form similar to what exists today. During those years, it has been controlled, for the most part, by the broadcast networks, ABC, NBC and CBS, who have been the major purveyors (传播者) of news, information, and entertainment. These giants of broadcasting have not only shaped television but our perception as well. We have come to look upon the picture tube

as a source of entertainment, placing our role in this dynamic medium as the passive viewer.

56. With which topic is the passage primarily concerned?
- [A] Recent Changes in Modern Technology.
 - [B] The Marriage of Broadcasting Giants.
 - [C] The Role of Television in Today's Society.
 - [D] The Content of Broadcasting Television Program.
57. The word put (2nd sentence of 2nd para.) could best be replaced by which of the following?
- [A] expressed.
 - [B] asked.
 - [C] placed.
 - [D] inserted.
58. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a function of electronics in television transmissions?
- [A] the conversion of image into electronic impulses.
 - [B] the sending of impulses through a wire cable.
 - [C] the changing of one image into another image.
 - [D] the feeding of impulses into a receiver.
59. What field of television is intended for specific groups?
- [A] broad-based.
 - [B] reconstituted.
 - [C] traditional.
 - [D] non-broadcast.
60. Which of the following statements about the relationship between television and its viewers can best be inferred from the passage?
- [A] Viewers do not take an active role in watching television.
 - [B] Viewers would prefer increased news coverage.
 - [C] Viewers like to use television to reach other human beings.

[D] Viewers have grown tired of television.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese.

Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

At the beginning of the twentieth century, there were four powerful means of transmitting and receiving information over long distances: print, photography, telegraph and telephone. By the middle of the century, both radio and television had become established means of transmitting sounds and/or pictures. In order to transmit an event such as the Olympics via satellite, television signals are first changed into radio waves, which are then sent from a station on earth to an orbiting satellite. The satellite receives the radio waves and sends them back to earth, where another station picks them up and changes them back into television signals. 61) Because any form of sound or visual information can be changed into radio waves, satellites are capable of transmitting not only television broadcasts, but telephone calls and printed materials such as books and magazines.

62) The combination of satellites, which transmit information, computers, which store information, and television, which displays information, will change every home into an entertainment center. In theory, every person will have access to an unlimited amount of information.

63) Another important use of telecommunication satellites was demonstrated in 1974 when the "Teacher in Sky" satellite transmitted educational programs to classes in remote areas of the United States. The satellite also demonstrated how it could provide help to people living in isolated areas where transportation is difficult.

The most common use of telecommunication satellites, however, has been for transmitting telephone calls. 64) Most of them travel 40,000 miles to satellite and then back to earth. Ten years ago, a satellite was capable of receiving and transmitting more than 33,000 telephone conversations simultaneously; now a single satellite is able to transmit over 100,000 conversations as well as several hundred television channels -- all at the same time.

65) Telecommunication can make information from around the world available to use quickly and easily, but some people worry that this may be a risk to our privacy. If personal information is stored in computers, then it may be easily transmitted via satellite to

anyone who can pay for the service.

It is important to realize that the same technology that helps us may also harm us. We can prevent this from happening by carefully controlling the new technology. A one telecommunication expert says, "We must remember that technology alone is not the answer. . . It is the intelligent application of technology that will lead us to success."

Section IV Writing

66. Directions:

The trend seems to be that more and more people are going abroad to study. Have you ever thought about furthering your education in a foreign country? Write a composition of about 200 words to express your view on studying abroad. Your composition should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2 with the title The Advantages and Disadvantages of Studying Abroad. (20 points)

听力录音文字稿

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section. Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions:

You will hear a conversation about a TV weather forecast. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1~5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

Anchorwoman: ... and that's the Friday night news. Now over to Dave Spellman for the Weekend weather forecast. Dave, what do you have in store for us this weekend?

Weatherman: Well, Linda, it's still rain here in Chicago, and it looks like that rain is going to continue through the weekend. It'll be cloudy tomorrow with scattered showers, and the outlook for Sunday — more rain and colder. The predicted high for tomorrow is forty-five degrees Fahrenheit, but the thermometer is expected to dip to the freezing point tomorrow night, with a temperature of thirty-two degrees. I'm afraid colder weather is on its way!

Let's take a look now at the weather across the country. Showers expected tomorrow down the West Coast as far south as San Francisco. Fair weather in the low seventies predicted for the Los Angeles area: fair in San Diego.

There's a cold front from Canada moving down through the western states. Thirty-eight degrees in Denver, Colorado, with thirty-mile-an-hour winds, and it's expected to be cold and windy right through the weekend. Dallas is experiencing unseasonably cold weather — forty-eight degrees.

It's raining as far east as Detroit and Toronto, and that rain is going to continue through tomorrow, when it may turn to snow. Currently forty-three degrees in Detroit, forty-one degrees in Toronto. And temperatures dropping.

It's snowing heavily in Montreal, ladies and gentlemen. It's the first storm of the season, and we expect that snow activity to move down from Canada into the eastern states sometime tomorrow, probably reaching the New York area sometime tomorrow night.

Good weather across the south. Clear skies in Miami, and they're going to enjoy a sunny seventy-eight degrees in that town this weekend, so if you're thinking about a vacation, now's the time to do it. Back to Chicago. Once again, continuing rain tonight through Sunday. Current temperature, thirty-eight degrees. And that winds up our weather report for this evening. This is Dave Spellman. Have a good night, and if you're going out, don't forget your umbrella.

Now you will hear the recording again.

That is the end of Part A.

Part B

Directions:

You will hear an introduction about Thanksgiving Day. Answer questions 6~10 while you listen. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below.

Thanksgiving Day is a typical American holiday. It is an annual day of thanks for the blessings people have enjoyed during the year. The theme of it has always been peace and plenty, health and happiness.

It is historical, national and religious holiday that began with the Pilgrims. The first Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by the English settlers in Plymouth, Massachusetts on December 13, 1621. The settlers or Pilgrims had come to America in the previous year. In their native land, they were called "Puritans" because they wanted to "purify" the Church of England. They were persecuted. So in September, 1620, they began to sail to the New World on the ship called Mayflower with 102 people. After 66 days at sea, they landed at what is now Plymouth in the icy season. The first winter was terrible, and only half of them survived.

The next year, the native Indians became their friends and showed them how to plant corn and grow other things for food. The Pilgrims reaped a good harvest in the fall. Thus they invited Indians to have a big feast outdoors at long tables to thank God for his love and mercy. They ate, drank and played games for three days.

After that, Thanksgiving Day was set on November 26, 1789 by George Washington in his inauguration. In 1864, President Lincoln appointed the last Thursday of November to the day. And the Congress declared the fourth Thursday in November to be a national day in 1941.

Today the Americans usually hold a big family dinner to celebrate the holiday, which often lasts four days. They have such traditional food as roast turkey, pumpkin pie, apples, cranberry sauce, squash and so on. They relax and enjoy family reunion.

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**.

Questions 11~13 are based on the following talk introducing Ellie's jobs. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11~13.

Ellie is twenty-two and is studying to be an architect. She will graduate soon and has already sent out several applications for jobs in various parts of the country. Two architectural firms have offered her jobs.

The first offer she received was from a large and busy firm in New York City. It promised an excellent salary for a beginner and good benefits. The company has a reputation for treating its employees well. People tend to work there for a long time.

Ellie wouldn't mind the move to another city but she is concerned that her work there would not be very interesting. The firm has designed the same kinds of big buildings for many years and is not known for its originality. Furthermore, the young architects they hire usually must spend several years working on details of other architects' plans. Only after many years do they get to design their own buildings.

Ellie's other job offer comes from a group of friends of hers who have recently graduated from architectural schools and have set up their own small office near her home. Ellie admires the quality of the work her friends have done. They are open to experiments in architectural design. Whenever possible they do work that will benefit people. The first job they did was to design a low-income housing project that would use solar energy. Since the firm is small, everyone participates in contributing new ideas.

This new firm, however, has not been able to make much money so far. Ellie would have a very small starting salary, just enough to live on. If the firm is not successful, she would lose her job after a few months.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11~13.

Questions 14~16 are based on the following recorded material. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14~16.

There have been machine tools for only about two hundred years. Before the early part of the eighteenth century there was no power to drive machines. Man had only the strength of his body. With the invention of the steam engine, however, man had a source of power to drive machinery, and so he began to invent machines.

The first accurate machine tools were made mostly of wood. Metal was too expensive to use for anything except screws and for the parts of the machine for which wood was not suitable. These first machine tools were used by watch-makers and clock-makers and in workshops making scientific instruments.

When a cheaper way of making iron was discovered, more metal could be used in machine tools to be invented.

Every new invention or discovery makes further inventions possible. Rocket power, for example, has been known for hundreds of years. But space rockets could not be developed until suitable metals were discovered for use in spacecraft. As soon as man discovered these metals he could build spacecraft. But he needed other inventions to guide and control his spacecraft. Therefore, a new invention is the result of new knowledge. At the same time it often results in further new knowledge.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14~16.

Questions 17~20 are based on a talk about water treatment by a reservoir. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17~20.