

大学英语分级训练

(二级)

主 编 刘福顺 顾训麒
副主编 邓云杰 高春河

GRADED COLLEGE ENGLISH PRACTICES

东北师范大学出版社

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东北师范大学出版社

1993·长春

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(吉) 新登字 12 号

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责任编辑: 吴长安	封面设计: 魏国强	责任校对: 常 岸
东北师范大学出版社出版 (长春市斯大林大街 110 号 (邮政编码: 130024))		吉林省新华书店发行 吉林工学院印刷厂制版 吉林工学院印刷厂印刷
开本: 787 × 1092 毫米 1/16		1993 年 9 月第 1 版
印张: 8.5		1993 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
字数: 235 千		印数: 00 001—10 000 册
ISBN7-5602-1046-5/H·87		定价: 4.50 元

前 言

一、《大学英语分级训练》的使用对象

本书的对象是使用复旦大学主持编写的《大学英语》的师生。

二、《大学英语分级训练》的编写目的

复旦大学主持编写的《大学英语》每级分精读、泛读、语法、听力和快速阅读五个分册。现在，许多院校只使用精读、听力，而不使用或仅仅部分使用其他三个分册。原因是：(1) 有的分册难度大；(2) 全套书量太大，在计划时数内讲不完；(3) 各分册配合不够，没构成有机整体。但是，只讲精读、听力两本教材也有弊病，主要是学生阅读量过少。没有大量阅读，很难培养出大纲要求的阅读能力。我们编写《大学英语分级训练》正是为了弥补只讲《大学英语》精读和听力两本教材的不足。配合精读教材讲授《大学英语分级训练》，即使不讲《大学英语》泛读、语法和快速阅读，也可完成大纲规定的英语教学任务。

另外，尽管《大学英语》精读教材编写得比较成功，但其各单元的阅读训练和综合填空偏难，做了这两部分练习之后，留给翻译练习和写作练习的时间就不多了，不利于提高学生的翻译和写作能力。为此，《大学英语分级训练》特意降低了阅读练习和综合填空的难度。

三、《大学英语分级训练》的结构

本书分一到四级，每级一册。每册有十八个练习，这十八个练习分三种类型：A型练习十个，分别与同级《大学英语》精读教材的十个单元相对应；B型练习五个，每个分别对应同级精读教材的两个单元；C型练习三个，对应同级精读教材全书。

本书第一册到第三册中每一个练习结构模式如下：

1. 阅读理解，含四篇短文，每篇后有五个四选题，共二十题。A型练习和B型练习中，一般有一篇阅读理解短文的内容与该练习所对应的精读课文相关。阅读理解短文多选相应级别文章中的较易者。

2. 词汇练习，共十五题，分两部分，第一部分十题是选适当词填空完成句子，第二部分五题要求找同义词。

3. 结构练习，共十五题，也分两部分，第一部分十题是填空完成句子，第二部分五题是指出句中错误。

词汇练习和结构练习与精读教材结合最为密切。编写时，不管是A型练习、B型练习还是C型练习，都尽可能使用同级精读教材与其对应的课文中出现的词、词组和语法现象。

词汇练习和结构练习都是四选题。

4. 综合填空，有短文一篇，二十个空白，四选题。

5. 翻译，汉译英五个与相应课文有关的句子。

6. 写作，一篇。各册难度不同，由易到难，由遣词组句到短文写作。

本书第四册中各练习的结构模式与大学英语四级统考试题的结构模式相同。

本书每册书后都附有练习答案。

四、《大学英语分级训练》的优点

上面实际上已经谈到了，这里只概括几句：

1. 与《大学英语》精读教材紧密结合，为精读教材服务，与精读教材构成整体，有利于学生复习、巩固、加深、拓宽和多方面实际运用从《大学英语》精读教材所学的知识。

2. 词汇和语法结构题多依据精读教材编写，翻译的句子与所学课文有关，阅读理解短文选用同一级别短文中的较易者，综合填空为多选题，比较容易，便于学生自学，便于学生在单位时间内进行较多的练习，包括翻译和写作练习。

3. 有利于培养学生的英语测试能力。《大学英语分级训练》的练习都是以试题形式出现，从一级开始就逐级进行测试训练，免得四级统考前临时突击，影响正常教学秩序。

4. 本书实用性强，篇幅适中。

五、《大学英语分级训练》的使用方法

1. A型练习，即每册的练习1、2、4、5、7、8、10、11、13、14，都与同级精读教材某一单元对应，可与精读教材同步在课堂上做。

2. B型练习，即每册的练习3、6、9、12、15，分别对应同级精读教材的两个单元，可要求学生课后做。

3. C型练习，即每册的练习16、17、18，与同级精读教材全书对应，是同级水平试题，上课课后使用均可。

使用本书时，每学期开学初向学生讲清：不管课上做的还是课后做的练习，都和精读课文一样，在期末考试中占一定比例。根据我们的经验，提出这一要求并付诸实施，能督促学生完成课后练习，从而增大学生阅读量。

在配合精读教材使用本书的情况下，精读教材本身的各项练习中以理解课文和发展口语能力为目的的问题还是要做的，其他练习可有选择地做。

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Practice One

(for Unit 1 of Book Two, *College English, Intensive Reading*)

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%) - 6

Directions: In this part there are four passages followed by twenty questions, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Passage 1

People and the sources of air pollution are found in the same places. This means that cities that have large populations have the biggest problem of dirty air. Air pollution is caused by many different things. A major source of air pollution is the gas fumes from cars. Statistics show that 93 percent of all auto trips are within cities. Another major source of dirty air is the burning of coal and oil for energy. This energy is needed to make electricity. Of course, much more electricity is used in the city than in the country.

On the average, we throw away more trash and garbage than the year before. The burning of garbage contributes to air pollution. Many major industries are also responsible for the dirty air in and around cities. The fumes from iron, steel, chemical, and petroleum production add particles to the air.

The effects of air pollution range from mild headaches to death. The levels of pollution found in heavy traffic may cause headaches or loss of clear vision. Wherever coal and oil are used for fuel, fumes may kill trees and plants and cause metal to corrode. In some of the larger cities, these fumes endanger the lives of human beings by contributing to lung diseases and causing early deaths.

1. The key point of the passage is that _____

- _____
- A. the cause of air pollution is people
 - B. the causes and the effects of air pollution are both found in cities
 - C. the effects of air pollution range from headaches to death
 - D. air pollution is caused by dirty air
2. What is the purpose of this passage?
- A. to persuade people to stop polluting the air
 - B. to tell the causes of air pollution
 - C. to tell why cities are bad places to live
 - D. to describe how people living in cities feel about polluted air
3. Why is air pollution more grave in the city than in the country?
- A. Because there are large populations in cities.
 - B. Because the air in the city is dirty.
 - C. Because there are more cars in the city.
 - D. Because there are much more gas fumes from cars and burning of coal and oil for energy in the city than in the country.
4. The fumes from coal and oil may cause metal _____.
- A. to turn black
 - B. to become rusty
 - C. to corrode
 - D. to twist
5. In larger cities, the fumes from coal and oil may contribute to _____ and cause early death.
- A. heart diseases
 - B. lung diseases
 - C. loss of clear vision
 - D. serious headache

Passage 2

Do you want to know something about the history of weather? Don't look at the sky. Don't look for old weather reports. Looking at tree rings is more important. Correct weather reports date back only one century, but some trees can provide an exact record of the weather even further back.

It is natural that a tree would grow best in a climate with plenty of sunlight and rainfall. It is also expected that little sunlight or rainfall would limit the growth of a tree. The change from a favorable to an unfavorable climate can be determined by reading the pattern of rings in a tree trunk. To find out the weather of ten years ago, count the rings of a tree trunk from the outside to the inside. If the tenth ring is far from the other rings, then it is certain that plenty of sunny and rainy weather occurred. If the rings are close together, then the climate was bad for the tree.

Studying tree rings is important not only for the history of weather, but also for the history of man. In a region of New Mexico you can find only sand—no trees and no people. However, many centuries ago a large population lived there. They left suddenly. Why?

A scientist studied patterns of dead tree rings which had grown there. He decided that the people had to leave because they had cut down all the trees. Trees were necessary to make fires and buildings. So, after the people destroyed the trees, they had to move.

In this instance studying tree rings uncovered an exciting fact about the history of man.

6. It is understood that in a favorable climate _____.
- A. tree rings grow close together
 - B. tree rings grow far apart
 - C. trees in New Mexico will grow big and tall
 - D. people can cut down most of the trees

in New Mexico

7. Why did ancient people usually live where there were plenty of trees?
- A. Trees provided them with shade.
 - B. Trees indicated plenty of sunlight and rainfall.
 - C. Trees were material for burning and building houses.
 - D. Trees provided them with fruit and food.
8. The scientists are interested in studying tree rings because they can tell _____.
- A. whether in that area the climate was favourable or not
 - B. whether a particular tree was healthy or not
 - C. whether people took good care of the trees or not
 - D. how old the trees were
9. Studying dead tree rings shows _____.
- A. where the people had to go
 - B. what the people had to eat
 - C. how the people left
 - D. why people had to leave
10. According to the passage, the people had to leave the region of New Mexico because _____.
- A. they had cut down all the trees
 - B. there were many trees there
 - C. they had no water
 - D. bad weather stopped the growth of trees

Passage 3

Dwight W. Morrow (1873-1931), American ambassador to Mexico during the 1920s and later a member of the U. S. Senate, is remembered as a smart diplomat during a period that marked a new spirit of cooperation in U.S. relations with Latin America.

Morrow is also remembered by his family and friends for his absentmindedness.

Once while on a train, Morrow was approached by the conductor, who asked for

his ticket. He began to search his pockets. No ticket appeared. Morrow began searching his suitcase.

"Never mind, sir," said the conductor, seeing how embarrassed Morrow was becoming and trying to put him at ease, "When you find your ticket just mail it to the company. I'm sure you have it somewhere."

"I'm sure, too," said the confused diplomat as he continued his search. "But I must find it. I need to know where I'm going!"

Another time Morrow got off a train in New York City and hurried to a telegraph office, where, feeling not unlike a small boy who had got lost, he sent the following to his secretary: "Am in New York but don't know why."

Within minutes came the short reply: "You are not supposed to be in New York. You should be in Princeton delivering a lecture."

11. The anecdotes show Morrow's _____.
A. cleverness as a diplomat
B. foolishness
C. sense of humor
D. absentmindedness
12. When Morrow could not show his ticket, the conductor was _____.
A. impatient
B. understanding
C. annoyed
D. angry
13. Morrow was very upset by the loss of the ticket because _____.
A. he had forgotten where he was going
B. he would be fined if he couldn't show his ticket
C. the conductor looked impatient
D. the conductor might think of him as a liar
14. When Morrow got off the train in New York City, _____.
A. he forgot the address

B. he forgot his suitcases

C. he did not know that he was in a wrong city

D. his secretary wasn't there to meet him

15. Except for his absentmindedness, Morrow was _____.

A. a good father

B. a bad Senator

C. a bad husband

D. a good diplomat

Passage 4

What is sleep? Do we really need it—or is it just a habit? Why do some people seem to need more sleep than others? What are dreams? Scientists have been studying sleep for years, but so far they know only a few of the answers.

What happens when you sleep? As you fall asleep, your muscles relax, your heart-beat slows down, your eyes move around slowly under closed lids. You may dream. But if someone should wake you, you may not even realize that you were asleep.

You move from this light sleep into deeper and deeper sleep. It takes about a half hour for you to reach the deep-sleep level.

It lasts for about 20 minutes. Then, slowly you begin to drift back toward the surface. Your eye movements become rapid. Your dreams seem real. This stage lasts for about 10 minutes. Then slowly, you drift back into deep sleep. This drifting—down and then up again—goes on all night.

Toward morning, your periods of deep sleep grow shorter. The periods of light sleep grow longer. Your body temperature rises. You dream. These are the dreams that you remember. But your mind has been active all night.

How long does a dream take? Sometimes just a second. But some dreams take as long as if they were real.

7:41 - 7:46

Can you sleep with your eyes open? Yes, if you are tired enough. Your eyes stay open, but your mind blanks out for a few seconds.

What happens if people are kept from sleeping? They get irritable. They find it harder and harder to do easy, everyday jobs. They can't remember things. When forced to go without sleep for several days, people often begin imagining things.

What if you have trouble going to sleep? Experts say you shouldn't worry about it. When you get tired enough, you'll sleep.

16. The author's purpose is _____.
- A. to explain dreams
 B. to explain what happens when you sleep
 C. to tell how to fall asleep
 D. to tell you not to worry about sleep
17. From the information in this article, you could not say that _____.
- A. scientists know only a little about sleep
 B. you dream only in deep sleep
 C. people work normally when they lose sleep
 D. a dream may last only a moment
18. During which period of the night does one have dreams that are more likely to be remembered?
- A. The first 30 minutes.
 B. The first 50 minutes.
 C. About the middle of the night.
 D. Toward morning.
19. What do experts suggest if one has trouble going to sleep?
- A. Keep in bed.
 B. Go to a doctor.
 C. Don't worry about it.
 D. Keep your eyes closed.
20. A word opposite in meaning to "relaxed" is _____.
- A. tense B. loose
 C. lazy D. quick

Part I Vocabulary (15%)

Section A

Directions: For each of the following blanks, four choices are given. Choose the most appropriate one.

21. I have _____ the conclusion that such a plan will not work.
- A. come to B. get to
 C. reach D. draw
22. The chemistry teacher asked the pupil what water is _____.
- A. consisted of B. formed of
 C. comprised of D. composed of
23. The helicopter hovered _____ the spot where the lost man had been last seen.
- A. from B. on
 C. over D. up
24. Bad weather _____ the construction of the building by one month.
- A. set down B. set off
 C. set back D. set on
25. This cheap coal _____ a lot of smoke.
- A. gives off B. gives out
 C. gives over D. gives up
26. Please _____ with your work.
- A. process B. precede
 C. proceed D. preside
27. Does it _____ much to have the recorder repaired?
- A. cost B. pay
 C. spend D. afford
28. The story was so touching that I could hardly _____ my tears.
- A. hold on B. hold up
 C. hold on to D. hold back
29. We all _____ the achievements he has made in his experiments.
- A. admire B. adopt
 C. advise D. adjust
30. Not long ago, John Smith, whom you know very well, was _____ a car accident.
- A. related to B. involved in
 C. included in D. damaged by

Section B

Directions: For each of the underlined words or phrases, four choices are given. Choose the one that best explains or defines the underlined part.

31. "How did you manage to persuade him to come?"
A. try to persuade
B. fail to persuade
C. succeed in persuading
D. succeed to persuade
32. The actress likes to be known as "May Diamond", although it is not her real name.
A. called
B. called as
C. named as
D. termed as
33. The Empire State Building that sticks up on Manhattan is the tallest skyscraper in the world.
A. projects upwards
B. stand up
C. projects over
D. stand out
34. The old lady has survived all her children.
A. continued to live
B. continued to exist
C. lived longer than
D. remained alive
35. Travel through space to other planets in a manned spacecraft interests many people today.
A. made by one or more persons
B. developed by one or more persons
C. occupied by one or more persons
D. carried by one or more persons

Part II Structure (15%)

Section A

Directions: Each of the following sentences is incomplete and followed by four choices. Choose the one that best completes each sentence.

36. I don't know what's wrong with me today; I keep _____ things.
A. break
B. broke

- C. broken
D. breaking
37. "A man was killed." "Where is the body of the _____ man?"
A. murder
B. murdered
C. murdering
D. having murdered
38. Professor Tate _____ about him.
A. heard the students to talk
B. heard the talk by the students
C. heard the student's talking
D. heard the students talk
39. As for the structure, the house isn't _____ they are asking.
A. worth of the price
B. worthy of the price
C. worth the price
D. worthy the price
40. The author suggested _____ away from cities.
A. having run
B. running
C. run
D. to run
41. I can give you lots of _____ on this matter.
A. datas
B. datum
C. informations
D. information
42. _____ on a clear day, far from the city crowds; the mountains give him a sense of infinite peace.
A. If walking
B. Walking
C. While walking
D. When one is walking
43. So little _____ about mathematics that the lecture was completely beyond me.
A. I know
B. I knew
C. do I know
D. did I know
44. _____ the 1500's _____ the first European explored the coast of California.
A. It was not until...then
B. It is not until...when
C. It is until...that
D. It was not until...that
45. I told him how to get here but perhaps I _____ him a map.
A. should have given
B. ought to give

- C. had to give
D. must have given

Section B

Directions: Each of the following sentences has four parts underlined and marked A, B, C, and D. You are to identify the one that needs correction.

46. The actual quantity of this kind of acid is required in the daily diet is not known.
47. With all the knowledge and skill acquiring in thousands of flights in the last ten years, I would hardly think today of making my first flight on a strange machine going 27 miles per hour.
48. Mr. Brown often wore a heavy coat because he was not used to live in such a cold climate.
49. The news of the loss suffered by our troops were much worse than we had expected.
50. The hostess told us it was we being late that caused her to serve dinner an hour later than usual.

Part IV Cloze (10%)

Directions: Fill in each of the numbered blanks with the best of the four choices given.

It is the firm belief of astronomers 51 there are living creatures on other planets. It is also their earnest wish that some day contact may be made 52 such living creatures 53 sending messages 54

radio signals. The 55 of communicating with people on other planets may one day 56 since radio telescopes 57.

Scientific projects of various kinds are now being launched to 58 signals or to receive signals from 59 planets. The question now 60: What sort of message 61 so that it could be understood? To send a message in any language would be impractical as it would 62 not be intelligible. 63 is the opinion of scientists that a signal in the form of a simple arithmetic sequence might 64.

Scientists think that pictures might also be understood, so it 65 a good idea to send pictures of the people 66 our planet. Pictures of domestic animals together with various crops we 67 for our food might also be sent. Pictures of houses and buildings might 68 further information about our life and society.

As time goes on, TV pictures might be sent which would 69 the beings on other planets aware 70 life and the level of civilization on our planet.

51. A. which B. what
C. where D. that
52. A. with B. upon
C. by D. to
53. A. to B. by
C. of D. with
54. A. in view of B. with the help of
C. in honour of D. in the form of
55. A. dream B. fact
C. nightmare D. fancy
56. A. become truth B. realize
C. come into use D. come true
57. A. being invented
B. have now invented
C. have now been invented
D. invented
58. A. release B. post
C. deliver D. send
59. A. distant B. long-distance
C. far-reaching D. far-sighted

60. A. gets B. arises
 C. raises D. produces
61. A. had been sent
 B. should be sent
 C. would be sent
 D. would send
62. A. hardly B. nearly
 C. certainly D. somehow
63. A. It B. What
 C. That D. There
64. A. understand B. be understood
 C. be understanding D. understood
65. A. had to be B. was to be
 C. must have been D. would be
66. A. living B. existing
 C. inhabiting D. establishing
67. A. raise B. breed
 C. manufacture D. reproduce
68. A. delay B. do
 C. deliver D. convey
69. A. give B. make
 C. show D. indicate
70. A. of B. on
 C. about D. as

Part V Translation (10%)

71. 许多人懂得必须采取措施 (take steps) 防

止空气、陆地和海洋污染。

72. 他 1956 年前往中国, 此后一直住在那里。
 73. 我的希望是以我们昨天所得到的消息为依据产生的。
 74. 关于这件事, 他供给我许多有价值的信息。
 75. 这件事给我们带来许多麻烦, 请仔细考虑提出一个令人满意的解决办法。

Part VI Writing (10%)

Directions:

Change the underlined parts in the following passage to make the passage more concise (简洁).

In his story, H. G. Wells described how two men made a sphere (天体). The sphere was not affected by the Earth's gravity. In this the two men eventually reached the moon. On the moon they fell into a deep hole. The deep hole went many miles under the ground. They, then, met a race of strange creatures. The race of strange creatures lived in cities in the centre of the moon. After many strange adventures, one of the men managed to escape and make his way back to Earth.

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Practice Two

(for Unit 2 of Book Two, *College English, Intensive Reading*)

8:10 - 31

Part I Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: (omitted)

Passage 1

In the traditional marriage, the man worked at a job to earn money for the family. Most men worked in an office, a factory, or some other place away from the home. Since the man earned the money, he paid the bills. The money was used for food, clothes, a house, and other family needs. The man made most of the decisions. He was the boss.

In the traditional marriage, the woman seldom worked away from the house. She stayed at home to care for the children and her husband. She cooked the meals, cleaned house, washed the clothes, and did other household work. Her job at home was very important.

In recent years, many couples continue to have a traditional relationship of this kind. The man has a job and earns the money for the family. The woman stays at home and cares for the children and the house. Many Americans are happy with this kind of marriage. But some other Americans have a different impression of marriage and family responsibilities.

There are two important differences in male and female roles now. One is that both men and women have many more choices. They may choose to marry or to stay single. They may choose to work or to stay at home. Both men and women may choose roles that are comfortable for them.

A second difference in male and female roles is that within marriage many decisions and responsibilities are shared. The husband and wife may choose to have children,

or they may not. If they have children, the man may take care of them some of the time, all of the time, or not at all. The woman may want to stay at home and take care of the children. Or she may want to go to work. Men and women now decide these things together in a marriage. Many married people now share these decisions and the responsibilities of their families.

1. Which of the following is not true in the traditional marriage?
 - A. Men worked at a job to earn money for the family.
 - B. The woman made most of decisions.
 - C. The woman stayed at home to care for the children.
 - D. The man paid the bills.
2. In recent years, _____.
 - A. young couples reject the traditional relationship
 - B. every woman has a job to earn money for the family
 - C. the woman doesn't stay at home and care for the children and the house
 - D. the role of men and women has begun to change
3. According to this passage, which is not true in the traditional marriage?
 - A. Many decisions were not made by the wife.
 - B. Most women did not work away from the home.
 - C. The man was the boss in the home. ✓
 - D. The man stayed home and took care of the children all the time.
4. The following are all now true except _____.
 - A. they may choose to have children or

not

- B. the man may take care of the children some of the time
 - C. the woman may want to go to work
 - ~~D. the woman can't be the most important person in the house~~
5. Which of the following is not true?
- A. The man was the boss in the traditional marriage.
 - B. The woman's job at home was very important in the past.
 - C. Many Americans still have a traditional marriage.
 - ~~D. Everyone tries to get married.~~

Passage 2

A small crowd had gathered round the entrance to the park. His curiosity aroused, Robert crossed the road to see what was happening. He found that the centre of attraction was an old man with a performing monkey. The monkey's tricks, he soon discovered, were in no way remarkable so, after throwing a few pennies in the dirty hat which the man had placed on the pavement, Robert began to move off, along with other members of the crowd.

At this point the man suddenly let out a loud cry. Everyone turned to see what had happened. The man was bending over his monkey, which now lay quite still on the pavement. He picked up the apparently lifeless body and, holding it close to him, began to weep. A young man stepped forward from the crowd and, taking some money from his pocket, dropped it into the hat. Robert and several other people did likewise, until the pennies in the hat were covered with silver coins. Meanwhile, the man continued to hold the dead monkey in his arms and seemed to take no notice of what was going on about him.

A few months later, Robert came across the old man again in another part of the city. The man had a monkey, bought no doubt with the money which the crowd

had given him. It did not, however, seem any better at its tricks than the previous one. Robert was pleased to see that the old man was still able to earn a living, though on this occasion, having partly paid for the monkey out of his own pocket, he did not feel inclined to throw any money into the hat.

But the performance was not yet over! Once again the old man let out a loud cry. Once again the monkey lay still on the pavement. The man picked up the "dead" monkey and clutching it in his arms began to weep. The same young man stepped forward and threw some money into the hat. Again the crowd followed suit except for Robert. Smiling to himself, he went on his way, amazed at the man's audacity.

6. Robert wanted to see what was happening round the entrance to the park because _____.
- A. he liked to see crowds of people
 - B. the entrance to the park was very crowded
 - ~~C. the crowd aroused his curiosity~~
 - D. the park was always crowded
7. When they saw an old man with his performing monkey, Robert and other members of the crowd _____.
- ~~A. began to leave after throwing a few pennies into the hat~~
 - B. were attracted by the performances
 - C. discovered the performances were very interesting
 - D. threw a few silver coins in the hat
8. When people thought that the monkey was dead they _____.
- A. all moved off
 - B. threw a few coins
 - ~~C. threw a few silver coins~~
 - D. threw a lot of money into the hat
9. A few months later, Robert _____ in another part of the city.
- A. crossed the road to meet the old man
 - B. met the old man from time to time

- ~~C.~~ met the old man by chance
 D. caught sight of the old man
10. Robert did not throw any money into the hat the second time because _____.
- A. there was enough money in it already
 B. he had seen the man's tricks before
 C. the monkey's tricks were not very good
~~D.~~ he saw through the man's trick

Passage 3

When prices are low people will buy more, and when prices are high they will buy less. Every shopkeeper knows this. But at the same time, producers want higher prices for their goods when they make more goods. How can we find the best price for the goods? The Law of Supply and Demand is the economist's answer to this question.

According to this law, changes in the prices of goods cause changes in supply and demand. An increase in the price of the goods causes an increase in supply—the number of goods the producers make. Producers will make more goods when they can get higher prices for the goods. The producer makes more shoes as the price of shoes goes up. At the same time, an increase in the price of the goods causes a decrease in demand—the number of goods the consumers buy. This is because people buy less when the price is high. People buy fewer shoes as the price of shoes goes up. Conversely, a decrease in the price causes an increase in demand (people buy more shoes) and a decrease in supply (producers make fewer shoes).

Business firms look at both supply and demand when they make decisions about prices and production. They look for the equilibrium point where supply equals demand. At this point, the number of shoes produced is 3,000 and the price of the shoes is \$30. \$30 is the equilibrium price; at this price the consumers will buy all of the

3,000 shoes, which the producers make. If the producers increase the price of the shoes, or if they produce more than 3,000 shoes, the consumers will not buy all of the shoes. The producers will have a surplus (过剩)—more supply than demand—so they must decrease the price in order to sell all of the shoes. On the other hand, if they make fewer than 3,000 shoes, there will be a shoes shortage—more demand than supply—and the price will go up.

According to the Law of Supply and Demand, the equilibrium price is the best price for the goods. The consumers and the producers will agree on this price because it is the only price that helps them both equally.

11. Why does an increase in price cause an increase in supply?
- A. Consumers buy more goods when prices are high.
~~B.~~ Producers make more goods when prices are high.
 C. Producers want to sell all of their goods.
 D. Consumers will not buy all of the goods.
12. Why does a decrease in prices cause an increase in demand?
- A. Consumers buy fewer goods when prices are low.
 B. Producers make fewer goods when prices are low.
 C. Producers make more goods when prices are high.
~~D.~~ Consumers buy more goods when prices are low.
13. What do business firms look at when they make decisions about prices and production?
- ~~D.~~ A. The supply curve.
 B. The demand curve.
~~C.~~ The equilibrium point.
 D. All of the above.
14. Why will consumers and producers agree

on the equilibrium price?

- A. It will help them both equally.
 - B. It is the only price for the goods.
 - C. It is the lowest price.
 - D. All of the goods will be sold.
15. When will producers have a surplus of goods?
- A. When supply equals demand.
 - B. When there is more supply than demand.
 - C. When there is more demand than supply.
 - D. When they sell all of their goods.

Passage 4

21 Beacon Road,
Selmore,
April 7th, 1990

Dear Mr. Fenton,

On May 1st we are planning to hold a dinner to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the Selmore Literary Society and I have been asked by our committee to invite you to be the guest of honour on this occasion. Since you came to live in our town last year, you have always shown a great deal of interest in our activities and you are without doubt our most popular speaker. We shall all be delighted as well as highly honoured if you can once again find the time to spend an evening in our company. I will send you further details as soon as I hear from you. I hope you will be able to accept this invitation.

Yours sincerely,
J. N. Edwards
Honorary Secretary,
Selmore Literary Society.

Scott Villa,
Selmore,
April 12th, 1990

Dear Mr. Edwards,

Thank you for your letter of April 7th, which I am answering on behalf of my hus-

band. Apparently you have not heard that about a month ago my husband was taken seriously ill, as a result of overwork. Although he is now much better, the doctor has ordered him to take a complete rest for at least three months. As a matter of fact, we are leaving for the Continent as soon as he is fit to travel and it is unlikely that we shall return to England before the end of July.

In view of this, I regret that my husband is unable to accept this kind invitation to the dinner which your society is holding on May 1st. He has asked me, however, to send his very best wishes for the success of the occasion and says that he hopes to be with you again in the autumn.

Yours sincerely,
Lydia Fenton

16. The Selmore Literary Society was founded _____.
- A. on May 1st, 1990
 - B. on May 1st, 1985
 - C. on April 7th, 1990
 - D. on April 7th, 1985
17. Mr. Fenton was asked to be the guest of honour because _____.
- A. he was a famous businessman
 - B. he was a successful writer
 - C. he was very interested in their activities
 - D. he was a great millionaire
18. Mrs. Fenton refused the invitation on behalf of her husband because _____.
- A. he was seriously ill
 - B. he was recovering from a serious illness
 - C. he has to take a complete rest
 - D. the doctor had ordered him to stay in bed for three months
19. Mr. Fenton was taken seriously ill because _____.
- A. he had many serious troubles
 - B. he didn't like taking part in sports
 - C. he had been working very hard