

2001 年 1 月大学英语四级考试真题

试卷一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: [A] At the office. [B] In the waiting room.
[C] At the airport. [D] In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, [A] "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer: [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. [A] Get some change from Jane.
[B] Use the woman's phone.
[C] Go to look for a pay phone.
[D] Pay for the phone call.
2. [A] At a bookstore.
[B] In a workshop.
[C] At an art gallery.
[D] In a department store.
3. [A] She's bought the man a pair of glasses today.
[B] She will help the man to catch up.
[C] She is worried about the man's health.
[D] She has bought the man an up-to-date map.
4. [A] He is going to give a talk on fishing.
[B] He thinks fishing is a good way to kill time.
[C] He has the same hobby as Susan's father.
[D] He is eager to meet Susan's parents.
5. [A] He finds the presentation hard to follow.
[B] He considers the presentation very dull.
[C] He thinks Professor White has chosen an interesting topic.

- [D] He speaks highly of the presentation.
6. [A] High quality paper.
[B] A typewriter.
[C] A bookshelf.
[D] Some stocks.
7. [A] They go to the seaside.
[B] They set off early.
[C] They go sightseeing.
[D] They wait for a fine day.
8. [A] He was late for school on the first day.
[B] He had a funny face.
[C] He was the first person she met at school.
[D] He liked to show off in class.
9. [A] Her car can stand any crash.
[B] Her car is not as good as his.
[C] Her car is maintained as well as his.
[D] Her car is kept in good condition.
10. [A] She is too busy to go.
[B] She doesn't want to wait long.
[C] She's willing to go swimming.
[D] She enjoys the wonderful weather.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

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

11. [A] He was once a friend of the ruler.
[B] He was a tax collector.
[C] He was a government official.
[D] He was once a school teacher in India.
12. [A] To declare new ways of collecting tax.
[B] To entertain those who had made great contributions to the government.
[C] To collect money from the persons invited.
[D] To reward outstanding tax collectors.
13. [A] They tried to collect more money than the ruler asked for.
[B] They were given some silver and gold coins by the ruler.

- [C] They were excused from paying income tax.
- [D] They enjoyed being invited to dinner at the ruler's palace.

Passage Two

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

14. [A] They liked traveling.
[B] They wanted to find a better place to live in.
[C] They were driven out of their homes.
[D] The reasons are unknown.
15. [A] They try to put up with Gypsies.
[B] They are envious of Gypsies.
[C] They are unfriendly to Gypsies.
[D] They admire the musical talent of the Gypsies.
16. [A] Special schools have been set up for them.
[B] Permanent homes have been built for them.
[C] They are now taught in their own language.
[D] They are now allowed to attend local schools.

Passage Three

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

17. [A] The causes are obvious.
[B] The causes are very complicated.
[C] The causes are familiar.
[D] The causes are not well understood.
18. [A] Regular driver training.
[B] Improved highway design.
[C] Stricter traffic regulations.
[D] Better public transportation.
19. [A] Highway crime.
[B] Poor traffic control.
[C] Confusing road signs.
[D] Drivers' errors.
20. [A] Designing better cars.
[B] Building more highways.
[C] Increasing people's awareness of traffic problems.
[D] Enhancing drivers' sense of responsibility.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or

unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Dogs are social animals and without proper training, they will behave like wild animals. They will spoil your house, destroy your belongings, bark excessively, fight other dogs and even bite you. Nearly all behavior problems are perfectly normal dog activities that occur at the wrong time or place or are directed at the wrong thing. The key to preventing or treating behavior problems is learning to teach the dog to redirect its normal behavior to outlets that are acceptable in the domestic setting.

One of the best things you can do for your dog and yourself is to obedience train(驯服) it. Obedience training doesn't solve all behavior problems, but it is the foundation for solving just about any problem. Training opens up a line of communication between you and your dog. Effective communication is necessary to instruct your dog about what you want it to do.

Training is also an easy way to establish the social rank order. When your dog obeys a simple request of "Come here, sit," it is showing obedience and respect for you. It is not necessary to establish yourself as top dog or leader of the dog pack(群) by using extreme measures. You can teach your dog its subordinate(从属的) role by teaching it to show submission to you. Most dogs love performing tricks for you to pleasantly accept that you are in charge.

Training should be fun and rewarding for you and your dog. It can enrich your relationship and make living together more enjoyable. A well-trained dog is more confident and can more safely be allowed a greater amount of freedom than an untrained animal.

21. Behavior problems of dogs are believed to _____.
[A] be just part of their nature
[B] worsen in modern society
[C] occur when they go wild
[D] present a threat to the community
22. The primary purpose of obedience training is to _____.
[A] teach the dog to perform clever tricks
[B] make the dog aware of its owner's authority
[C] provide the dog with outlets for its wild behavior
[D] enable the dog to regain its normal behavior
23. Effective communication between a dog and its owner is _____.
[A] essential to solving the dog's behavior problems
[B] the foundation for dogs to perform tasks
[C] a good way to teach the dog new tricks
[D] an extreme measure in obedience training
24. Why do pet dogs love performing tricks for their masters?
[A] To avoid being punished.

- [B] To show their affection for their masters.
- [C] To win leadership of the dog pack.
- [D] To show their willingness to obey.

25. When a dog has received effective obedience training, its owner _____.

- [A] can give the dog more rewards
- [B] will enjoy a better family life
- [C] can give the dog more freedom
- [D] will have more confidence in himself

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Engineering students are supposed to be examples of practicality and rationality, but when it comes to my college education I am an idealist and a fool. In high school I wanted to be an electrical engineer and, of course, any sensible student with my aims would have chosen a college with a large engineering department, famous reputation and lots of good labs and research equipment. But that's not what I did.

I chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts(文科) university that doesn't even offer a major in electrical engineering. Obviously, this was not a practical choice; I came here for more noble reasons. I wanted a broad education that would provide me with flexibility and a value system to guide me in my career. I wanted to open my eyes and expand my vision by interacting with people who weren't studying science or engineering. My parents, teachers and other adults praised me for such a sensible choice. They told me I was wise and mature beyond my 18 years, and I believed them.

I headed off to college sure I was going to have an advantage over those students who went to big engineering "factories" where they didn't care if you had values or were flexible. I was going to be a complete engineer: technical genius and sensitive humanist(人文学者) all in one.

Now I'm not so sure. Somewhere along the way my noble ideals crashed into reality, as all noble ideals eventually do. After three years of struggling to balance math, physics and engineering courses with liberal-arts courses, I have learned there are reasons why few engineering students try to reconcile(协调) engineering with liberal-arts courses in college.

The reality that has blocked my path to becoming the typical successful student is that engineering and the liberal arts simply don't mix as easily as I assumed in high school. Individually they shape a person in very different ways; together they threaten to confuse. The struggle to reconcile the two fields of study is difficult.

26. The author chose to study engineering at a small liberal-arts university because he _____.

- [A] wanted to be an example of practicality and rationality
- [B] intended to be a combination of engineer and humanist
- [C] wanted to coordinate engineering with liberal-arts courses in college
- [D] intended to be a sensible student with noble ideals

27. According to the author, by interacting with people who study liberal arts, engineering students

can _____.

- [A] balance engineering and the liberal arts
- [B] receive guidance in their careers
- [C] become noble idealists
- [D] broaden their horizons

28. In the eyes of the author, a successful engineering student is expected _____.

- [A] to have an excellent academic record
- [B] to be wise and mature
- [C] to be imaginative with a value system to guide him
- [D] to be a technical genius with a wide vision

29. The author's experience shows that he was _____.

- [A] creative
- [B] ambitious
- [C] unrealistic
- [D] irrational

30. The word "they" in "...together they threaten to confuse." (Line 3, Para. 5) refers to _____.

- [A] engineering and the liberal arts
- [B] reality and noble ideals
- [C] flexibility and a value system
- [D] practicality and rationality

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Priscilla Ouchida's "energy-efficient" house turned out to be a horrible dream. When she and her engineer husband married a few years ago, they built a \$100,000 three-bedroom home in California. Tightly sealed to prevent air leaks, the house was equipped with small double-paned (双层玻璃的) windows and several other energy-saving features. Problems began as soon as the couple moved in, however. Priscilla's eyes burned. Her throat was constantly dry. She suffered from headaches and could hardly sleep. It was as though she had suddenly developed a strange illness.

Experts finally traced the cause of her illness. The level of formaldehyde (甲醛) gas in her kitchen was twice the maximum allowed by federal standards for chemical workers. The source of the gas? Her new kitchen cabinets and wall-to-wall carpeting.

The Ouchidas are victims of indoor air pollution, which is not given sufficient attention partly because of the nation's drive to save energy. The problem itself isn't new. "The indoor environment was dirty long before energy conservation came along," says Moschandreas, a pollution scientist at Geomet Technologies in Maryland. "Energy conservation has tended to accentuate the situation in some cases."

The problem appears to be more troublesome in newly constructed homes rather than old ones. Back in the days when energy was cheap, home builders didn't worry much about unsealed cracks. Because of such leaks, the air in an average home was replaced by fresh outdoor air about once an

hour. As a result, the pollutants generated in most households seldom built up to dangerous levels.

31. It can be learned from the passage that the Ouchidas' house _____.
- [A] is well worth the money spent on its construction
 - [B] is almost faultless from the point of energy conservation
 - [C] failed to meet energy conservation standards
 - [D] was designed and constructed in a scientific way
32. What made the Ouchidas' new house a horrible dream?
- [A] Lack of fresh air.
 - [B] Poor quality of building materials.
 - [C] Gas leakage in the kitchen.
 - [D] The newly painted walls.
33. The word "accentuate" (Line 4, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
- [A] relieve
 - [B] accelerate
 - [C] worsen
 - [D] improve
34. Why were cracks in old houses not a big concern?
- [A] Because indoor cleanness was not emphasized.
 - [B] Because energy used to be inexpensive.
 - [C] Because environmental protection was given top priority.
 - [D] Because they were technically unavoidable.
35. This passage is most probably taken from an article entitled "_____".
- [A] Energy Conservation
 - [B] House Building Crisis
 - [C] Air Pollution Indoors
 - [D] Traps in Building Construction

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

In 1993, New York State ordered stores to charge a deposit on beverage(饮料) containers. Within a year, consumers had returned millions of aluminum cans and glass and plastic bottles. Plenty of companies were eager to accept the aluminum and glass as raw materials for new products. But because few could figure out what to do with the plastic, much of it wound up buried in landfills (垃圾填埋场). The problem was not limited to New York. Unfortunately, there were too few uses for second-hand plastic.

Today, one out of five plastic soda bottles is recycled(回收利用) in the United States. The reason for the change is that now there are dozens of companies across the country buying discarded plastic soda bottles and turning them into fence posts, paint brushes, etc.

As the New York experience shows, recycling involves more than simply separating valuable materials from the rest of the rubbish. A discard remains a discard until somebody figures out how to

give it a second life—and until economic arrangements exist to give that second life value. Without adequate markets to absorb materials collected for recycling, throwaways actually depress prices for used materials.

Shrinking landfill space and rising costs for burying and burning rubbish are forcing local governments to look more closely at recycling. In many areas, the East Coast especially, recycling is already the least expensive waste-management option. For every ton of waste recycled, a city avoids paying for its disposal, which, in parts of New York, amounts to savings of more than \$100 per ton. Recycling also stimulates the local economy by creating jobs and trims the pollution control and energy costs of industries that make recycled products by giving them a more refined raw material.

36. What regulation was issued by New York State concerning beverage containers?

- [A] Beverage companies should be responsible for collecting and reusing discarded plastic soda bottles.
- [B] Throwaways should be collected by the state for recycling.
- [C] A fee should be charged on used containers for recycling.
- [D] Consumers had to pay for beverage containers and could get their money back on returning them.

37. The returned plastic bottles in New York used to _____.

- [A] end up somewhere underground
- [B] be turned into raw materials
- [C] have a second-life value
- [D] be separated from other rubbish

38. The key problem in dealing with returned plastic beverage containers is _____.

- [A] to sell them at a profitable price
- [B] how to turn them into useful things
- [C] how to reduce their recycling costs
- [D] to lower the prices for used materials

39. Recycling has become the first choice for the disposal of rubbish because _____.

- [A] local governments find it easy to manage
- [B] recycling has great appeal for the jobless
- [C] recycling causes little pollution
- [D] other methods are more expensive

40. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.

- [A] rubbish is a potential remedy for the shortage of raw materials
- [B] local governments in the U.S. can expect big profits from recycling
- [C] recycling is to be recommended both economically and environmentally
- [D] landfills will still be widely used for waste disposal

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then

mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. It is important that the hotel receptionist _____ that guests are registered correctly.
[A] has made sure [B] made sure
[C] must made sure [D] make sure
42. I suggested he should _____ himself to his new conditions.
[A] adopt [B] regulate
[C] suit [D] adapt
43. I'll never forget _____ you for the first time.
[A] to meet [B] to have met
[C] meeting [D] having to be meeting
44. Cancellation of the flight _____ many passengers to spend the night at the airport.
[A] obliged [B] demanded
[C] resulted [D] recommended
45. That young man still denies _____ the fire behind the store.
[A] to start [B] having started
[C] start [D] to have started
46. _____ in a recent science competition, the three students were awarded scholarships totaling \$21,000.
[A] To be judged the best [B] Judged the best
[C] Having judged the best [D] Judging the best
47. Without proper lessons, you could _____ a lot of bad habits when playing the piano.
[A] keep up [B] catch up
[C] pick up [D] draw up
48. Everything we eat and drink contains some salt; we can meet the body's need for it from natural sources without turning _____ the salt bottle.
[A] to [B] over
[C] on [D] up
49. He always did well at school _____ having to do part-time jobs every now and then.
[A] in case of [B] in spite of
[C] regardless of [D] on account of
50. _____ receiving financial support from family, community or the government is allowed, it is never admired.
[A] Once [B] Lest
[C] As [D] Although
51. All the key words in the article are printed in _____ type so as to attract readers' attention.
[A] dark [B] bold
[C] dense [D] black
52. The basic features of the communication process are identified in one question: Who says _____.
[A] what [B] when

- [C] how [D] such
53. I didn't _____ to take a taxi but I had to as I was late.
[A] mean [B] assume
[C] hope [D] suppose
54. The hours _____ the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.
[A] when [B] on which
[C] that [D] in which
55. I'd rather have a room of my own, however small it is, than _____ a room with someone else.
[A] to share [B] to have shared
[C] share [D] sharing
56. In Disneyland, every year, some 800,000 plants are replaced because Disney refused to _____ signs asking his "guests" not to step on them.
[A] put off [B] put down
[C] put out [D] put up
57. _____ difficulties we may come across, we'll help one another to overcome them.
[A] However [B] Whenever
[C] Wherever [D] Whatever
58. So many directors _____, the board meeting had to be put off.
[A] were absent [B] being absent
[C] been absent [D] had been absent
59. On New Year's Eve, New York City holds an outdoor _____ which attracts a crowd of a million or more people.
[A] affair [B] incident
[C] case [D] event
60. American football and baseball are becoming known to the British public through telev-
ised _____ from the United States.
[A] deliveries [B] transmissions
[C] transfer [D] transportation
61. He will surely finish the job on time _____ he's left to do it in his own way.
[A] in that [B] in case
[C] as far as [D] so long as
62. If this kind of fish becomes _____, future generations may never taste it at all.
[A] scarce [B] minimum
[C] short [D] seldom
63. The bank is reported in the local newspaper _____ in broad daylight yesterday.
[A] robbed [B] to have been robbed
[C] being robbed [D] having been robbed
64. Agriculture was a step in human progress _____ which subsequently there was not anything comparable until our own machine age.

- [A] to [B] in
[C] for [D] from

65. The same factors push wages and prices up together, the one _____ the other.

- [A] increasing [B] emphasizing
[C] reinforcing [D] multiplying

66. No one had told Smith about _____ a lecture the following day.

- [A] there be [B] there would be
[C] there was [D] there being

67. Operations which left patients _____ and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable.

- [A] injured [B] exhausted
[C] deserted [D] abandoned

68. I was halfway back to the cottage where my mother lived _____ Susan caught up with me.

- [A] though [B] until
[C] when [D] while

69. _____ the temperature falling so rapidly, we couldn't go on with the experiment.

- [A] With [B] For
[C] As [D] Since

70. The bed has been _____ in the family. It was my great-grandmother's originally.

- [A] handed out [B] handed round
[C] handed over [D] handed down

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

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

For the past two years, I have been working on students' evaluation of classroom teaching. I have kept a record of informal conversations 71 some 300 students from at 72 twenty-one colleges and universities. The students were generally 73 and direct in their comments 74 how course work could be better 75. Most of their remarks were kindly 76 —with tolerance rather than bitterness—and frequently were softened by the 77 that the students were speaking 78 some, not all, instructors. Nevertheless, 79 the following suggestions and comments indicate, students feel 80 with things-as-they-are in the classroom.

Professors should be 81 from reading lecture notes. "It makes their 82 monotonous(单调的)."

If they are going to read, why not 83 out copies of the lecture? Then we 84 need to go to class. Professors should 85 repeating in lectures material that is in the textbook. "86 we've read the material, we want to 87 it or hear it elaborated on, 88 repeated." "A lot of students hate to buy a 89 text that the professor has written 90 to have his lectures repeat it."

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 71. [A] involving | [B] counting | [C] covering | [D] figuring |
| 72. [A] best | [B] least | [C] length | [D] large |
| 73. [A] reserved | [B] hardworking | [C] polite | [D] frank |
| 74. [A] over | [B] at | [C] on | [D] of |
| 75. [A] presented | [B] submitted | [C] described | [D] written |
| 76. [A] received | [B] addressed | [C] made | [D] taken |
| 77. [A] occasion | [B] truth | [C] case | [D] fact |
| 78. [A] on | [B] about | [C] at | [D] with |
| 79. [A] though | [B] as | [C] whether | [D] if |
| 80. [A] dissatisfied | [B] unsatisfactory | [C] satisfied | [D] satisfactory |
| 81. [A] interfered | [B] interrupted | [C] discouraged | [D] disturbed |
| 82. [A] voices | [B] sounds | [C] pronunciation | [D] gestures |
| 83. [A] hold | [B] leave | [C] drop | [D] give |
| 84. [A] couldn't | [B] wouldn't | [C] mustn't | [D] shouldn't |
| 85. [A] refuse | [B] prohibit | [C] prevent | [D] avoid |
| 86. [A] Once | [B] Until | [C] However | [D] Unless |
| 87. [A] remember | [B] argue | [C] discuss | [D] keep |
| 88. [A] yet | [B] not | [C] and | [D] or |
| 89. [A] desired | [B] revised | [C] required | [D] deserved |
| 90. [A] about | [B] how | [C] but | [D] only |

试 卷 二

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *How to Succeed in a Job interview?* You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 面试在求职过程中的作用;
2. 取得面试成功的因素:仪表、举止谈吐、能力、专业知识、自信、实事求是...

How to Succeed in a Job Interview?

2001 年 6 月大学英语四级考试真题

试卷一

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D], and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read: [A] At the office. [B] In the waiting room.
[C] At the airport. [D] In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, [A] "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [D]

1. [A] A math teacher and his colleague.
[B] A teacher and his student.
[C] A student and his classmate.
[D] A librarian and a student.
2. [A] Tony could not continue the experiment.
[B] Tony finished the experiment last night.
[C] Tony thought the experiment was well done.
[D] Tony had expected the experiment to be easier.
3. [A] She can't put up with the noise.
[B] She wants to save money to buy a piano.
[C] The present apartment is too expensive.
[D] She has found a job in a neighboring area.
4. [A] He is not very enthusiastic about his English lessons.
[B] He has made great progress in his English.
[C] He is a student of the music department.
[D] He is not very interested in English songs.
5. [A] At home.
[B] In a restaurant.

- [C] In a car.
[D] On the street.
6. [A] His injury kept him at home.
[B] He didn't think it necessary.
[C] He was too weak to see the doctor.
[D] He failed to make an appointment.
7. [A] 5:15.
[B] 5:10.
[C] 4:30.
[D] 5:00.
8. [A] The man needs help.
[B] The man is complaining.
[C] The man likes his job.
[D] The man is talking with his boss.
9. [A] Wear a new dress.
[B] Make a silk dress.
[C] Attend a party.
[D] Go shopping.
10. [A] He played his part quite well.
[B] He was not dramatic enough.
[C] He preformed better than the secretary.
[D] He exaggerated his part.

Section B Compound Dictation

注意: 听力理解的 B 节(Section B) 为复合式听写(Compound Dictation), 题目在试卷二上, 现在请取出试卷二.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

People living on part of the south coast of England face a serious problem. In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their horror, that their gardens had disappeared overnight. The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built. While

experts were studying the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, sliding down the cliff and into the sea.

Erosion(侵蚀)of the white cliffs along the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more serious in recent years. Dozens of homes have had to be abandoned as the sea has crept farther and farther inland. Experts have studied the areas most affected and have drawn up a map for local people, forecasting the year in which their homes will be swallowed up by the hungry sea.

Angry owners have called on the Government to erect sea defenses to protect their homes. Government surveyors have pointed out that in most cases, this is impossible. New sea walls would cost hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely make the waves and currents go further along the coast, shifting the problem from one area to another. The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. Meanwhile, if you want to buy a cheap house with an uncertain future, apply to a house agent in one of the threatened areas on the south coast of England. You can get a house for a knockdown price but it may turn out to be a knockdown home.

11. What is the cause of the problem that people living on parts of the south coast of England face?

- [A] The rising of the sea level.
- [B] The experts' lack of knowledge.
- [C] The washing-away of limestone cliffs.
- [D] The disappearance of hotels, houses and gardens.

12. The erosion of the white cliffs in the south of England _____.

- [A] will soon become a problem for people living in central England
- [B] has now become a threat to the local residents
- [C] can be stopped if proper measures are taken
- [D] is quickly changing the map of England

13. The experts study on the problem of erosion can _____.

- [A] warn people whose homes are in danger
- [B] provide an effective way to slow it down
- [C] help to its eventual solution
- [D] lead to its eventual solution

14. It is not feasible to build sea defenses to protect against erosion because _____.

- [A] house agents along the coast do not support the idea
- [B] it is too costly and will endanger neighboring areas
- [C] the government is too slow in taking action
- [D] they will be easily knocked down by waves and currents

15. According to the author, when buying a house along the south coast of England, people should _____.

- [A] take the quality of the house into consideration
- [B] guard against being cheated by the house agent
- [C] examine the house carefully before making a decision

[D] be aware of the potential danger involved

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Sport is not only physically challenging, but it can also be mentally challenging. Criticism from coaches, parents, and other teammates, as well as pressure to win can create an excessive amount of anxiety or stress for young athletes(运动员). Stress can be physical, emotional, or psychological and research has indicated that it can lead to burnout. Burnout has been described as dropping or quitting of an activity that was at one time enjoyable.

The early years of development are critical years for learning about oneself. The sport setting is one where valuable experiences can take place. Young athletes can, for example, learn how to cooperate with others, make friends, and gain other social skills that will be used throughout their lives. Coaches and parents should be aware, at all times, that their feedback to youngsters can greatly affect their children. Youngsters may take their parents' and coaches' criticisms to heart and find a flaw(缺陷) in themselves.

Coaches and parents should also be cautious that youth sport participation does not become work for children. The outcome of the game should not be more important than the process of learning the sport and other life lessons. In today's youth sport setting, young athletes may be worrying more about who will win instead of enjoying themselves and the sport. Following a game many parents and coaches focus on the outcome and find fault with youngsters' performances. Positive reinforcement should be provided regardless of the outcome. Research indicates that positive reinforcement motivates and has a greater effect on learning than criticism. Again, criticism can create high levels of stress, which can lead to burnout.

16. An effective way to prevent the burnout of young athletes is _____.
[A] to reduce their mental stress
[B] to increase their sense of success
[C] to make sports less competitive
[D] to make sports more challenging
17. According to the passage sport is positive for young people in that _____.
[A] it can help them learn more about society
[B] it enables them to find flaws in themselves
[C] it can provide them with valuable experiences
[D] it teaches them how to set realistic goals for themselves
18. Many coaches and parents are in the habit of criticizing young athletes _____.
[A] believing that criticism is beneficial for their early development
[B] without realizing criticism may destroy their self-confidence
[C] in order to make them remember life's lessons
[D] so as to put more pressure on them
19. According to the passage parents and coaches should _____.

- [A] pay more attention to letting children enjoy sports
 - [B] help children to win every game
 - [C] train children to cope with stress
 - [D] enable children to understand the positive aspect of sports
20. The author's purpose in writing the passage is _____.
- [A] to teach young athletes how to avoid burnout
 - [B] to persuade young children not to worry about criticism
 - [C] to stress the importance of positive reinforcement to children
 - [D] to discuss the skill of combining criticism with encouragement

Passage Three

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Humanity uses a little less than half the water available worldwide. Yet occurrences of shortages and droughts(干旱) are causing famine and distress in some areas, and industrial and agricultural by-products are polluting water supplies. Since the world's population is expected to double in the next 50 years, many experts think we are on the edge of a widespread water crisis.

But that doesn't have to be the outcome. Water shortages do not have to trouble the world—if we start valuing water more than we have in the past. Just as we began to appreciate petroleum more after the 1970s oil crises, today we must start looking at water from a fresh economic perspective. We can no longer afford to consider water a virtually free resource of which we can use as much as we like in any way we want.

Instead, for all uses except the domestic demand of the poor, governments should price water to reflect its actual value. This means charging a fee for the water itself as well as for the supply costs.

Governments should also protect this resource by providing water in more economically and environmentally sound ways. For example, often the cheapest way to provide irrigation(灌溉) water in the dry tropics is through small-scale projects, such as gathering rainfall in depressions(凹地) and pumping it to nearby cropland.

No matter what steps governments take to provide water more efficiently, they must change their institutional and legal approaches to water use. Rather than spread control among hundreds or even thousands of local, regional, and national agencies that watch various aspects of water use, countries should set up central authorities to coordinate water policy.

21. What is the real cause of the potential water crisis?
- [A] Only half of the world's water can be used
 - [B] The world population is increasing faster and faster.
 - [C] Half of the world's water resources have been seriously polluted.
 - [D] Humanity has not placed sufficient value on water resources.
22. As indicated in the passage, the water problem _____.
- [A] is already serious in certain parts of the world
 - [B] has been exaggerated by some experts in the field