

大学 英语 水平考试研究 1

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大学英语水平考试研究

(第一册)

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前 言

《大学英语水平考试研究》是以国家教育部 2004 年 1 月颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》为依据,参照大学英语等级考试最新大纲,由具有多年大学英语教学经验的教师编写。

本书共分三册,含应试指南及模拟试题 30 套,按其内容的难易程度编排。全书题型包括六部分:听力理解、阅读理解、词汇用法与语法结构、完形填空、汉译英或改错以及作文。书末附有参考答案,听力部分配有录音磁带,由外籍专家朗读。

本书语言材料均选自英美原版书刊,选材面广,体裁多样,语言规范,内容生动,题目设计针对性强,训练量大,对准备大学英语级别考试有很好的指导作用,适合于师生在大学一、二年级 1 - 3 学期课堂教学或自测使用,也可供英语自学者用于自测。

全书由余丽华、张玉蓉担任总主编,负责统稿、终审,最后由李源教授审定。其中第一册由潘冰、王文君担任主编;第二册由朱黎勇、殷琪担任主编;第三册由余丽华、杨小燕担任主编。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,疏漏与错误之处在所难免,敬请读者不吝批评指正。

编 者

2005 年 8 月

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PART I TESTING SKILLS

大学英语水平考试应试指南

一、概述

大学英语水平考试主要有三个功能:①作为检验与测量学生是否达到各阶段教学要求的教学指标。②作为检查或评估各学期教学效果、教学质量的可行性标准。③透过其反馈效果,作为大学英语教学改革,提高教学质量,对大学英语教学从各个学期进行微观指导的重要依据。

大学英语水平考试的组成部分、分值、题量及所需完成时间分布如下:

	听 力	阅 读	词 汇 与 结 构	完 形 填 空	改 错 或 翻 译	写 作
时 间	25m	35m	25m	15m	20m	30m
题 量	20	20	30	20	1/5	1
分 值	20	40	15	10	5	10

二、题型分析和应试指南

1. 听力

(1) 题型介绍

该部分由三节组成,主要考查考生理解英语口语的能力。每题有四个选项,要求考生从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

第一节 (ten short conversations): 主要考查考生对简短对话的事实性信息理解能力和简单推断的能力。

第二节 (one long conversation): 主要考查考生对一般对话的事实性信息理解能力和简单推断的能力。

第三节 (two passages): 主要考查考生对简短篇章的整篇理解能力和事实性细节的把握能力。

(2) 应试技巧

听力主要考查考生是否能听懂别人所表达的意思,不仅要注意到听的过程中出现的词汇、短语,还要能够察觉说话者在语音、语调上的特点,并根据上下文意思迅速判断或猜测,把握整体内容的理解,因此听力能力也可以说是一种语言综合运用能力。

认识题型,熟悉各类题型的提问方式,在听力中可对解题起到关键作用。就听力而言,主要有数字类、地点类、人物类、推断类、主题类和细节类,例如:

a. 数字类

数字类题可分为辨别型和计算型。对前者,答案在录音中直接给出,而选项中

给出近音、近形的数字,用以考察考生对数字的辨音、辨形能力。对后者,录音信息中至少出现两个数字,要求考生不仅要听到数字,还得弄清数字之间的联系。常见的提问方式有:

- How many ...?
- How much...?
- How old...?
- How long...?
- How often...?
- How far...?
- When/ At what time...?
- When/ On which day...?

这类题的要领是边听边记,听清问题本身。同时,还得注意一些习惯表达,如价格的习惯表达,倍数的表达,年代、世纪口头与书面表达的差异,街道、房间、汽车、电话等号码的习惯表达。

b. 地点类

地点类主要涉及谈话的地点、事件发生的地点,或谈话者来自何方及去往何处的地点。这类对话可分为直接型和含蓄型两种。在谈话过程中直接提及某个地点的为直接型,而对话中没有涉及某个地点,要根据对话进行推理、判断来确定的,为含蓄型。常见的提问方式有:

- Where does this conversation (most probably) take place?
- Where are the speakers now?
- Where is...from?
- Where does the man/ woman ...?
- What place...?
- Where have they been to?

做好这类题,听清问题是关键。听之前,可根据选项中地点名词前的介词来推断提问;在听的过程中,抓住与特定场合有关的词、词组和句型,推断暗示的地点;但当录音中若出现不止一个地点时,考生一定要在听清问题的基础上加以分析后,才可做出选择。熟悉世界上主要国家和英、美、加拿大等主要城市和名称对此类题型会有所帮助。

c. 人物类

人物类题是指根据会话内容对会话人某一方的职业、身份提问,或对会话人之间的关系提问,或对会话中涉及的第三者的职业身份提问,或对第三者与会话人之间的关系提问。常见的提问方式有:

- What is the man/ woman?
- Who is the man/ woman?
- Who is the speaker?
- What is the man's/ woman's profession/ occupation/ job?
- What is the probable relationship between the man and the woman/ the two speakers?
- Who ...?

在听此类题型时,除了捕捉内容信息,还得注意体会说话人的口气、语调、称呼,从而判断说话者之间的关系。熟悉与某一职业相关的常用词汇及表达,可更好地抓住与说话人身份相关的谈话内容。当录音中不止出现一个人物时,要仔细辨别哪些内容与哪个人有关,并要留意一些特殊结构,如“谁使谁做”等结构。此外,在听之前快速浏览、分析选项,对解题也很有帮助。

d. 推断类

推断类题是听力测试中难度较大的一类。这类题的特点是:①表达意思的方式比较含蓄、委婉,往往不能提供直接信息,要求根据对话的内涵意义,利用逻辑推理,去辨别说话人的意向、暗示、态度、要求等,然后选出正确答案;②选择项较长,且每句之间内容互不关联,含义各异;③推断类题更多的是对 what 宾语部分(即做什么)、why 原因理由以及整个对话的含义提问。对话者通过语音、语调、重读等语音手段或否定反问、比较、强调、虚拟、转折等语法手段表达怀疑、肯定、否定、赞同、不耐烦、感叹等内涵意义。常见的提问方式有:

- What does the man/ woman imply/ mean?
- What can we learn/ infer/ conclude from the conversation?
- What can be inferred from the man's/ woman's responses/ reply?
- What is the speaker's/ man's/ woman's attitude towards...?
- What does the speaker/ man/ woman think of ...?
- How does the speaker/ man/ woman feel about...?
- What conclusion can we draw from the speaker's/ man's/ woman's statement?

对于此类题,在抓住内容的同时,要留意对话人的语音、语调,捕捉“弦外之音”;并要善于联想,揭示事物之间的相关性,顺藤摸瓜;除此之外,还应特别注意连接词的使用,如转折词等。

e. 主题类

主题类即对对话、短文的中心思想、主旨大意进行提问。它要求考生不仅要听懂,而且要概括、分析、综合、记忆所接收到的信息,它更强调整体性和逻辑性。常见的提问方式有:

- What is the main topic/idea of the dialogue/ passage?
- What (do you think) is the best title of the passage?
- What is the most suitable title of the passage?
- What does the passage mainly talk about?

对于主题类题目,听之前扫视选择项,预测所听内容和可能提出的问题;听的过程中,注意开头和结尾,抓住主题思想和大意,仔细聆听细节,理清文章的主要脉络,而后听清问题,认真分析,判断后作出选择。

f. 细节类

细节类即对对话、短文中涉及的情节、人物、事情的因与果进行提问。也可分直接型和间接型。所问信息直接在对话或短文中出现的为直接型,信息不直接出现,但经分析,推断可获得的为间接型。常见的提问方式有:

- What is the reason for...?
- According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE/NOT TRUE (men-

tioned/not mentioned)?

- According to the passage, which of the following is(not) the reason for...?
- How does sb. (the writer/speaker) feel about...?
- What does the speaker/writer seem most concerned about?
- Why is it necessary/ important for sb. to do...?

对于细节题, 听清问题是关键。听前扫视选项可在听的过程中有意识注意信息点, 做笔记记下信息点有助于更清晰地解题。此类题要求考生能较好集中精力, 抓住信息。

2. 阅读

(1) 题型介绍

本部分由两节组成。主要考查考生理解书面英语的能力。

第一节 (15 题: Reading Comprehension): 此节由三篇短文组成, 每篇短文后有五个问题, 要求考生根据理解, 从所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

第二节 (5 题: Short Answer Questions): 此节要求考生再阅读完一篇短文后回答 5 个提问。

(2) 应试技巧

a. 阅读

短文的内容包罗万象, 选材广泛, 包括人文科学、社会科学、自然科学、日常生活、风土人情、天文地理、交通运输、生态环境等, 话题丰富、信息量大、体裁多样, 有记叙文、说明文、议论文等。考试常见的题型可分为主旨题、细节题、推理题, 语义题及作者观点、态度、语气题, 例如:

a) 主旨题

主旨题主要考查考生是否理解并抓住短文的主旨和大意, 即中心思想, 主要根据短文的主题提问。常见的提问方式有:

- The main idea of this passage is...
- The article is mainly about...
- What does this passage mainly talk about?
- What is the main topic of this passage?
- The best title for this passage is...
- Which of the following best summarizes the theme of the passage?

这类题的解题要点是抓住中心思想。中心思想是作者提出的重点信息, 是贯穿全文的思想。阅读短文前扫读问题及选项, 并做初步的猜测及分析, 有助于在阅读前对文章有大致把握, 然后进行有意识的阅读。同时, 要把握文章的中心, 还得注意段落的中心。

b) 细节题

细节题主要考查考生是否能辨认支持文章中心的细节、事实。一般来说, 主要是考查考生对人物、事件、时间、地点、原因及数据等的理解判断。常见的提问方式有:

- Where...?
- Who...?

- When…?
- Why…?
- How…?
- What…?

对于这类问题,信息会直接出现在文章中,考生可在阅读前扫视问题及选项,弄清每个问题的发问中心,然后带着问题到文中进行有意识阅读,做到有的放矢。在阅读后,在确定信息范围后,还可将原文信息与选项内容进行对照,以此来确定答案。

c) 推理题

推理题是阅读理解中常见的题型,也是解题难度较大的一类题。它要求考生根据文章中所提供的信息,运用常识和逻辑进行推理、引申,以便更全面地理解全文,更深刻体会作者的立场。常见的提问方式有:

- It can be inferred from the passage that…
- It can be concluded from this passage that…
- Where would this passage most probably come from?
- The purpose of this passage is…
- The author implies that…
- The author apparently suggests that…

推理题的答案一般不能直接在文章中找到,考生必须以字面意思为前提,以事实、细节为依据,从中推测出未知部分。在做此类题时,考生应首先弄清文章字面意思,弄清词的含蓄意义,利用文章明确指出的内容进行推理,挖掘文章中的隐含意义。注意:考生切忌把自己的观点当作作者的观点。

d) 语义题

语义题是用来测定考生在特定的语言环境中确定某个单词或词组意义的能力。常见的提问方式有:

- In paragraph…line…, what does the word “…” refer to?
- Which of the following is the phrase “…” in paragraph…line… the closest in meaning?
- The word “…” in paragraph…line… means…
- The expression “…” in … refers to…?

对于语义题,若考生在不知道此词或词组意思时,可利用上下文的线索来猜词义:

- 根据定义或解释猜词义;
- 根据附加说明猜词义;
- 根据常识,经验猜词义;
- 根据与谈论的内容或主题相关的信息猜词义;
- 根据就某词所举例子猜词义;
- 根据就某词所选用的比喻词猜出词义;
- 根据词的异点的对比猜出词义;
- 利用构词法猜词义。

e) 作者观点、态度、语气题

这类题主要考查考生阅读时是否明确或能否推断出作者在叙述或展开某一问题时的语气、态度和观点。它要求考生不仅能从微观上弄清文章中的句子,还得从宏观上把握整篇文章的脉络及走向,读懂作者在文章中揭示的感情、态度和立场观点。常见的提问方式有:

- The author's attitude towards...can be best described as...
- The tone of the author is...
- The author believes...
- In the author's opinion, ...
- According to the author, ...

对于此类题,在把握文章大意的基础上,分清事实和观点是关键。一般来说,事实是可以用文章中所提供的证据证明成立的句子;观点是一个人的判断、价值观和情绪,可用来表明其对周围的人或物的态度和感情。简要说,事实是不可变的,观点则是可变的。

b. 短文回答

短文回答在阅读理解的难度上又有所提高。它不仅要求能理解文章,还要求考生能自己组织语言回答所提出的问题,并且,回答问题的字数一般要求限制在十个以内,这对考生的理解、归纳能力提出了挑战。但此类题型设计的问题和阅读理解中常见的提问思路大致相同,因此,这部分的应试技巧,可参考阅读理解部分的。简短来说,考生应先快速扫读问题,后有针对性的进行阅读。

3. 词汇与结构

(1) 题型介绍

该部分由词汇与结构组成(30题: Vocabulary and Structure):旨在考查考生对英语语法、词汇知识和一些基本表达方式的掌握情况。每题有四个选项,要求考生从每题所给的四个选项中选出最佳选项。

(2) 应试技巧

考生应掌握常考基本语法结构,常用句型和词汇知识,牢记各种固定搭配、习惯用法,能正确理解包含这些句型结构的长句。此外,考生还可根据英语语言基本知识,利用排除法,进行严密的推理判断。

4. 完形填空

(1) 题型介绍

完形填空(20题: Cloze):主要检查考生的英语综合运用能力。在一篇短文中留出20个空格,要求考生从所给的四个选项中选出一个最佳选项,使填充后的短文意思通顺,前后连贯,结构完整。

(2) 应试技巧

完形填空是从语篇的角度综合测试考生的阅读理解能力及对词汇、语法规则、英语习惯用法的掌握程度,因此,考生应在正确理解通篇文章大意的基础上,运用所学过的词汇和语法知识,选择最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构完整。

在做题时,首先应通读全文,从整体角度掌握文章大意,然后,结合上下文内容

及句子之间的逻辑关系,琢磨选项,掌握四选项的准确词义、用法及固定搭配,利用语法知识,找出推理线索,选择最佳答案,最后回读短文,注意句子结构,识别指代关系,理清逻辑关系,把握篇章结构,确保意义完整和结构合理。对于动词、抽象名词和形容词,必须把它们的词义放到语篇的上下文中考虑。对于语法,要以意义为基础,分清句子之间的逻辑关系。要注意行文中的固定搭配、词的复现、词的同现、语境和句际关系。总之,在整个做题过程中应始终抓住上下文的语义。

5. 改错或翻译

(1) 题型介绍

辨别改错(Correction),部分共10题,主要检查考生对英语基本句型、句子结构和语法知识的掌握程度,辨认并改正语言知识在运用时出现的各种错误的能力。翻译(Translation)部分共5题,主要检查考生的书面翻译能力。

(2) 应试技巧

a. 辨别改错

要想准确快捷地答题,考生除了全面牢固地掌握语法知识外,还应了解试题的命题意图、常见错误设置、辨错思路及改错要领。如:掌握与某个特定时代连用的时间状语;注意不同时态的配合与呼应;熟悉时态替代的用法;主谓一致;注意动词短语作谓语的被动语态句中的介词。

b. 翻译(汉译英)

翻译必须忠实于原文,因此,得从语境角度去准确理解原句,尤其是句子结构和内容,这是正确翻译的基础。离开了语境就不可能把句子准确、完整、通顺地用英语表达出来。考生需要掌握一定的英语词汇、语法和常见惯用表达法,才能较高质量地完成翻译。

6. 写作

(1) 题型介绍

写作(Writing):要求考生在30分钟内,写出一篇80个单词左右的作文(大学英语一级作文字数要求80左右,二级90,三级100,四级120)。作文体裁一般有应用文、记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文和图表作文。

a. 应用文

应用文可分为社交书信、商务信函、私人信函和通知。一般都有明确目的,要求考生有较高语言驾驭能力,按固定格式,所写内容能一矢中的。

b. 记叙文

记叙文是用来陈述事件,重点在于把背景、人物和情节交代清楚。它往往与描写相结合,要求考生用一些表示时间的词语把一系列情节和动作连起来,对考生组织作文的能力及语言的驾驭能力有一定要求。

c. 描写文

描写文是用来描写事物、环境及人物的状态和表现。它是用语言向读者提供生动、鲜明的形象,一般通过表现感觉的细节展开。这就要求考生在写作时要精心挑选那些能体现所描绘对象的突出品质和主要特征的细节和实例,还要求考生注意句式变化。

d. 说明文

说明文是一种用于介绍说明客观事物,阐明事理而又能给人以知识的文体,它重点对事物的性质、状态、特征、功能、结构和成果进行客观解释说明。说明文一般也是由主题段、主体段和结尾段构成。这种文体还特别要求考生在展开主体段时要掌握一些常见的展开方式:罗列法、例证法、工序法、比较对照法、定义法、分析归类法、因果法、类比法等。

e. 议论文

议论文用在陈述理由以支持或反对某种观点,重在发表看法和“劝说”,它的目的在于“说服”。议论文的主要特点是富于理性的议论,同时也要动之以情,达到以理以情服人;换句话说,议论文应包括清晰的论点,有说服力的证据及明智的说理。论据可以是一般常识、具体事件、统计数据、权威之言等,论证的方法有归纳法、演绎法、类比法、反证法等。这种文体对考生不仅在语言驾驭方面提出挑战,对考生逻辑思维能力、篇章组织能力也富有挑战。

f. 图表作文

图表作文的写作方法与写议论文和说明文的写作方法大致相同,唯一的差异就是如何利用浓缩在图表中的信息来阐明图中各种数据和信息所反映的问题。因此考生在写此类作文时只有在看懂图表的基础上才能动笔。在处理此类文体时,考生应首先弄清图表上所提供的信息及图表上的小标注,由此弄清设计者想通过图表反映的信息、问题或现象;在掌握全部信息的基础上,着手分析信息上的细节,抓住问题,开拓思路,构思文章的布局、段落的划分及上下文的连贯。

(2)应试技巧

- 熟悉各种不同的写作文体,了解其特点。如常考的三段论的议论文,第一段三句话,第一句引出主题,第二句简要介绍主题,第三句自然衔接第二段;第二段开头需要主题句(Topic Sentence),接着用连接词引出论点,紧接着用论据支撑论点,最后一句收尾句,也称概括句(Conclusion Sentence);第三段中,第一句用不同的短语表达文中相同的观点,第二句紧接着强调,第三句自然收尾。
- 注意统筹安排时间;考试作文30分钟,审题、构思,一般需要4~6分钟,写作一般20~22分钟,最后检查2~5分钟。
- 学会审题,构思,检查;一般好的作文是在审清题,经深思熟虑后才下笔的,这样一气呵成的作文笔锋流畅。
- 夯实语言基本功,扩大语言输入,有一定量的积累。

总之,不论何种写作文体,第一句最好是总论点,写完之后分层展开。这样的作文即能扣住了主题,又十分清晰。但写好作文只有技巧是不够的,一定要多读、多写、多练习,只有在扎实的语言基本功的基础上,了解并熟悉其不同的写作文体的特点,写作才可能会有质的改变。

PATR II MODEL TESTS

TEST ONE

Part I Listening Comprehension (25 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. The conversation and the question will be spoken twice. 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 you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A. Wonderful. B. Terrific. C. Boring. D. Special.
2. A. Tea. B. Pure water. C. Orange juice. D. Coffee.
3. A. Blue. B. Yellow. C. Gray. D. Red.
4. A. Four weeks.
 B. Four days. C. Four months.
 D. Four and a half days.
5. A. Sally. B. George. C. Tom. D. Lisa.
6. A. It is raining outside. C. It is sunny outside.
 B. It is windy outside. D. It is cloudy outside.
7. A. Wednesday. B. Saturday. C. Friday. D. Thursday.
8. A. Yes, he did because it was not cold yesterday.
 B. Yes, he did because he was free yesterday.
 C. No, he didn't because he wasn't free yesterday.
 D. No, he didn't because it was so cold yesterday.
9. A. 700 yuan. B. 100 yuan. C. 500 yuan. D. 200 yuan.
10. A. 7:15. C. The time isn't fixed.
 B. 7:35. D. 8:00.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear a long conversation. At the end of the conversation, 5 questions will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken twice. 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 you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 11. A. Staying at home. | C. Reading love story. | | |
| B. Seeing the film. | D. Going out for a walk. | | |
| 12. A. Positive. | B. Negative. | C. Neutral. | D. Hostile. |
| 13. A. A cartoon. | C. A Love story. | | |
| B. A science fiction. | D. A comedy. | | |
| 14. A. At 7:00. | B. At 7:30. | C. At 8:00. | D. At 8:30. |
| 15. A. From the cinema. | C. From the magazine. | | |
| B. On the television | D. In the newspaper. | | |

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passages and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage 1

Questions 16 and 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

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|----------------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. The Chinese. | C. The Japanese. |
| B. The Americans. | D. The Europeans. |
| 17. A. 300 thousand. | C. 400 thousand. |
| B. 300 million. | D. 400 million. |

Passage 2

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

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|---------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 18. A. Good driving can only be learned by a lot of practice. | |
| B. Good driving can only be learned by a strong desire. | |
| C. Good driving is a natural gift to a driver. | |
| D. Both A and B. | |
| 19. A. The hood. | |
| B. The road behind them. | |
| C. Objects on each side of them. | |
| D. The road ahead of them and behind them. | |
| 20. A. Anxiety. | C. Distraction. |
| B. Concentration. | D. Tiredness. |

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: In this section, there are 4 passages followed by some questions or incomplete sentences. For the first 3 passages, choose the best one from the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet. For the fourth passage, answer the questions in the fewest possible words. Then write the answer on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

Why do people smoke? One reason is that people become addicted to cigarettes. To be addicted means that your body comes to need them. The addictive substance in cigarettes is nicotine. When people smoke, the nicotine goes right into the blood and makes people feel relaxed. A smoker's body gets used to the nicotine and if he stops smoking, he feels nervous.

Another reason is that people simply enjoy smoking. Having a cigarette for many people means taking a rest. Some people, for example, enjoy a cigarette after dinner. Many people enjoy smoking because it gives you something to do with your hands.

Many people also like the taste of tar in cigarettes. However, it's the tar that causes cancer. While governments and health experts have tried to get people to give up smoking entirely, cigarette manufacturers have tried to keep catching them by producing cigarettes with less tar. Many people have welcomed the cigarettes since they find it hard to stop smoking but want to reduce the danger to their health.

21. One of the reason for smoking is that _____.
A. people become addicted to cigarettes.
B. smoking isn't as harmful as we used to think.
C. many people prefer the smell of nicotine.
D. our bodies need nicotine in cigarettes.
22. Once an addicted smoker stops smoking, he feels _____.
A. cheerful B. pleased C. nervous D. disappointed
23. "Tar" is a kind of substance in cigarettes which can cause _____.
A. flu B. cancer C. hepatitis D. SARS
24. The word "catching" in the last paragraph means _____.
A. sniffing B. detecting C. attracting D. preserving
25. Since it is difficult for many people to stop smoking, the probable solution may lie in _____.
A. producing cigarettes without nicotine
B. producing cigarettes without tar
C. producing cigarettes without nicotine and tar
D. producing cigarettes with less tar

Passage 2

A special research team performed experiments on the completely blind infants. The best sample included twenty completely blind infants, who lived at home with their mothers or family. The research workers would visit the infants and closely observe the developments of their sense and behavior every two weeks. In most cases, the research workers tested the response of the blind infant to different stimuli common in the family environment.

Generally speaking, a normal baby would react with smiles and laughter to tickling, to the voice of a relative, and to hugging from his family. His reactions were swift and fleet. Nevertheless, most of the blind infants, according to the experiments, responded to

26. The experiments mentioned in the passage are done on _____.

27. completely blind infants are took as the best sample.

28. The purpose of the test is to know _____.

29. The researchers found most blind infants responded to stimuli _____.

30. The test lasted for _____.

Passage 3

Proprietary schools emphasize applied rather than theoretical knowledge. They often are willing to experiment with new ideas in their teaching. The teachers themselves come from the real world of work. Most of them are professionals, and they know what the students will need on the job. Courses are given in short segments. This helps give the student a sense of accomplishment. As a result, most of the students get a good job, and this can be a success in education.

31. According to the passage, proprietary schools are _____.

32. The interest of proprietary schools lies in _____.

33. Normally, _____ pay for the tuition fee in proprietary schools.