COLLEGE ENGLISH ACHIEVEMENT TEST

《大学英语》精读二级测试

李荫华 余建中 主编

FOR
NON-ENGLISH
MAJORS
BAND 2

复旦大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书根据复旦大学大学英语教学部编写的《大学英语》精读课程一至四级期末学业考试试卷重新整理、编排,分册出版,每级一册,每册配有听力理解部分测试题的录音带。每一册书都分为两个部分,首先是本级测试题和答题纸,然后是附录,附有测试题的标准答案和听力录音文字稿。测试题分听力理解、词汇、语法结构、完形填空、阅读理解和汉译英或英语作文六个部分,基本上突出了教材的相应难点和重点。这是《大学英语》精读教程的配套书,在平时学习教材的基础上按本书要求做测试题,不仅可自我测试学习效果,而且也可巩固所学得的英语知识和技能。

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李仁德锡 表流虫

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《大学英语》精读二级测试

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编者的话

为了更好地配合《大学英语》(College English)精读教程(Intensive Reading)的教学, 我们将复旦大学大学英语教学部最近几年编写的《大学英语》精读一至四级期末学业考试 (achievement test)试卷整理、编排之后,按级分册出版。每册并配有听力部分测试题的录音带。

测试和教学紧密相关,学业考试尤其如此。测试除了用来评估学生的学业外,运用得当,还可以帮助学生巩固所学得的语言知识和技能,成为促进学习的一种有效手段。这套分级测试就是基于这一认识而编写的。

当然,任何试题都有其局限性,一份或几份试卷并不能覆盖每册教材的全部内容。所以,做试题并不能取代课本学习。正确的做法应该是:在日常学习的坚实基础上,适当做些题目,一来巩固所学,同时也是对自己的学习效果的一种自我检验。

愿这套分级测试能对使用《大学英语》精读教程课本的同学们有所裨益。

除主编外,本书的编者还有:王炘城、唐荣杰、周仲安、陆效用、尹小娅、张洁、戚曙光、任建国等同志。另外,俞宝发、查国生、高亚萍、姜新荣、孙健、邱匡林、罗侯旻等同志也参加了部分编写和其它具体工作。

1991年4月于复旦大学

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College English Achievement Test (1)

(For Non-English Majors, Band 2)

Part I Listening Comprehension (15 points, 15 minutes)

Section A (5 points)

<u>Directions</u>: In this section you will hear 5 questions. The questions will be spoken only once. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the most suitable one. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear: Does he know that there will be a lecture on American poetry this afternoon?

You will read: a. Yes, there will.

b. Yes, he does.

c. No, it isn't.

d. No, he will not.

The most suitable answer is b. So you should blacken the letter b on the Answer Sheet.

1. a. No, she wasn't.

c. No, I wasn't.

2. a. Yes, they are.

c. Yes, it is.

3. a. It is, I'm afraid.

c. Traveling.

4. a. Yes, they do.

c. Yes, he does.

5. a. Various kinds of dance parties.

c. Every weekend.

b. Yes, She is.

d. Yes, I am.

b. No, it isn't.

d. No, we aren't.

b. I don't think so.

d. Summer, I think.

b. I don't know.

d. No, they don't.

b. We often had a disco.

d. Twenty years old.

Section B (5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After you hear a conversation and the question about it, read the four possible answers

in your test paper and choose the best one to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Example:

You will hear.

Man.

When did your husband begin to smoke? During college?

Woman:

No. He didn't start until after graduation from college.

Third Voice: When did the husband start smoking?

You will read: a. During college.

b. During high school.

c. After college.

d. Before high school.

The best answer is c. So you should blacken the letter c on the Answer Sheet.

6. a. Two.

b. Three.

c. Four.

d. Five.

7. a. There will be rain throughout the month.

b. The weather forecast has made a mistake.

c. The rain will last half a month.

d. The weather forecast cannot be trusted.

8. a. He doesn't think Bob is a good cook.

b. He believes everyone knows Bob to be a good cook.

c. He has told everyone about Bob.

d. He agrees with what the woman said.

9. a. Take her to the airport.

b. Repair the typewriter.

c. Type for her.

d. Take the report to a typist.

10. a. At a hotel.

b. At an office.

c. At a restaurant.

d. At a grocery.

11. a. \$ 18.50

b. \$15.50 c. \$19.50 d. \$14.00

12. a. In a newspaper office.

b. In a bank.

c. In an insurance company.

d. In a furniture company.

13. a. Tuesday.

c. Thursday.

d. Friday.

14. a. Seven blocks.

b. Wednesday.

b. Five blocks.

c. Four blocks.

d. Six blocks.

15. a. The Smiths have got another invitation.

b. The Jones have other plans for this weekend.

c. Mr. Jones has fallen ill.

d. The Smiths have fallen ill.

Section C (5 points)

Directions: In this section you will hear a short talk. The talk will be spoken twice. After

the talk you will be asked questions. When you hear a question, read the four possible answers in your test paper and choose the best answer to the question you have heard. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

16.	a. Three. b. Four	c. Five	d. Six.
17.	a. Income tax.	b. Property tax.	
	c. Luxury tax.	d. Sales tax.	•
18.	a. The store owner.	b. The federal co	ommercial department.
	c. The state government.	d. The federal go	overnment.
19.	a. The state government.	b. The federal go	overnment.
	c. The Department of Defense.	d. The Departm	ent of Commerce.
20.	a. Anyone who lives on salary or wage).	
	b. Anyone who owns land or a house.		
	c. Anyone who owns a car or somethin	ng.	·
	d. Anyone who buys cigarettes or alco	holic (含酒精的) dri	nks.
Par	t ∐ Vocabulary (20 points, 10 minutes	s).	
	tion A		•
Dir	ections: Each of the following sentence	-	
	that best completes the senten	_	ir answer by blackening the
	corresponding letter on the An	swer Sheet.	in the state of th
21.	Prof. Zog is quite pleasant-looking to	oday. This	that we all have got good
	scores in the final exam.		_
	a. indicates b. reveals	c. states	d. points out
22.	Don't the camera	unless you are sure	you can put it together.
	a. takeoff b. workout	c. setoff	d. takeapart
23.	The heavy snow the traffic	for three days.	
	a, broke b. banned	c/ blocked	d. backed
24.	Although he is talkative, he is	to tell us anythin	g about his family.
	a. willing b. reluctant	c. alert	d. complacent
25.	Chess is a (n) game, for it n		
	a. intellectual academic		
26.	10 million tons of meteorites (陨星)	into the ear	th 50,000 years ago.
	a. came b. ran	c. crashed	d. scraped
27:	Decisiveness is desirable under many c		
·	to		•
	a. proceed b. act		

		of the Andrea Do		arents and sister died in the
	a. remaining		c. surviving	d. leaving
	•		one swimming i	. "
	a. felt like	b. tended to	c. made for	d. turned out
				he felt as if the world had
	drawn to a	on tonoson cupt	dir of the footour tourity	
	a. conclusion	b. close	c. solution	d. stop
	•		only see the house number	
	• •	b. slightly	c. uneasily	d. vaguely
33.	•		must be from an Arab cou	
	a. Seen from	-	by c. Judging by	d. Dwelling on
34.			y, we have to get well prep	pared
	a. in detail	-	c. in advance	d. in force
35.	A man reveals l		his actions, by the things	s he says, and by the people
				
	he associates with	tn.		
	he associates wi		c. origin	d. honesty
	a. character	b. aptitude	c. origin	d. honesty
			c. origin	d. honesty
Sect	a. character	b. aptitude		
Sect	a. character tion B ections: Comple	b. aptitude		d. honesty
Sect Dire	a. character tion B ections: Comple bracket	b. aptitude ete each of the fo	ollowing sentences with the	e proper form of the word in
Sect Dire	a. character tion B ections: Comple	b. aptitude ete each of the fo ts. Write the work Collecting st	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. amps can be more the	e proper form of the word in
Sect Dire	a. character tion B ections: Comple bracker (profit)	b. aptitude ete each of the form ts. Write the word Collecting state a b	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. camps can be more thousiness.	e proper form of the word in an a hobby. It can be
Sect Dire	a. character tion B ections: Completion bracket (profit) (large)	b. aptitude ete each of the form ts. Write the work Collecting state a b We have to	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. camps can be more the ousiness. these photos before	e proper form of the word in an a hobby. It can be bre exhibiting them.
Sect Dire	a. character tion B ections: Comple bracker (profit)	b. aptitude ete each of the form ts. Write the word Collecting sta a b We have to There was a	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. camps can be more the ousiness. these photos before	e proper form of the word in an a hobby. It can be
Sect. 36. 37. 38.	a. character tion B ections: Completion bracker (profit) (large) (expect)	b. aptitude ete each of the form ts. Write the word Collecting state a b We have to There was a weather.	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. amps can be more the business. these photos before an three-hour	e proper form of the word in an a hobby. It can be bre exhibiting them. delay because of the bad
Sect Dire 336. 337. 338. 339.	a. character tion B ections: Completion bracker (profit) (large) (expect) (pure)	b. aptitude ete each of the form ts. Write the work Collecting state a b We have to There was a weather. Villagers here	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. amps can be more the business. these photos before an three-hour used to drinking.	e proper form of the word in an a hobby. It can be be re exhibiting them. delay because of the bad ag water with alum (明矾).
Sect Dire 336. 337. 338. 339.	a. character tion B ections: Completion bracker (profit) (large) (expect)	b. aptitude ete each of the form ts. Write the work Collecting state ab We have to There was a weather. Villagers here The salesman	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. amps can be more the ousiness. these photos before three—hour used to drinkin must have you	e proper form of the word in an a hobby. It can be bre exhibiting them. delay because of the bad
Direct 336. 337. 338. 339.	a. character tion B ections: Completion bracker (profit) (large) (expect) (pure)	b. aptitude ete each of the form ts. Write the work Collecting state a b We have to There was a weather. Villagers here	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. amps can be more the ousiness. these photos before three—hour used to drinkin must have you	e proper form of the word in an a hobby. It can be be re exhibiting them. delay because of the bad ag water with alum (明矾).
Sect Dire 36. 37. 38. 40.	a. character tion B ections: Completion bracker (profit) (large) (expect) (pure) (charge)	b. aptitude ete each of the form ts. Write the work Collecting state ab We have to There was a weather. Villagers here The salesman	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. camps can be more the business. these photos before three-hour used to drinking must have you upermarket.	e proper form of the word in an a hobby. It can be be re exhibiting them. delay because of the bad ag water with alum (明矾).
Sect Dire 36. 37. 38. 40. Par	a. character tion B ections: Completion bracker (profit) (large) (expect) (pure) (charge)	b. aptitude ete each of the form ts. Write the work Collecting sta a b We have to There was a weather. Villagers here The salesman cheap in the sales	ollowing sentences with the d on the Answer Sheet. camps can be more the business. these photos before three-hour used to drinking must have you upermarket.	e proper form of the word in an a hobby. It can be be re exhibiting them. delay because of the bad ag water with alum (明矾).

41.	the secret is known to all, p	obody will be interested	i in nim any more.	
	a. Before b. Once	c. Although	d. Unless	
42.	We are aware that,, the sit	uation will get worse.		'
	a. if not dealing with carefully	b. if dealt not care	fully with	
	c. if not carefully dealt with			
43.	He wouldn't give up his attempt	I said.		
	a. whichever b. wherever	c. whoever	d. whatever	
44.	Living in the village for so long, these	young men have alread	ly gone	
	a. to natives b. native	c. natively	d. natives	
45.	Sorry, Ted, I forgot the doo	r before I left, but I do	remember	the
	key to the door keeper.	·		
	a. to lock; to returnc. locking; returning	b. to lock; returni	ng	
	c. locking; returning	d. locking; to retu	rn	
46.	The dramatist was not recognized as a			
	a. up to b. from behind		d. till to	
47.	Last night, we caught a thief	_ John's bike.		
	a. when stealing	b. that he stole		
	c. to steal	d. stealing		
48.	It is vital that you quickly t			
	a. respond b. responded	c. will respond	d. are respondi	ng
49.	Without the invention of writing,	a man to re	member so many	things
	which he can write down or find in a be			
	a, is forced b. will be forced			
50.	everyone else wouldn't go t	to the mountain area,	he went without a s	econd
,	thought,			
	a. As long as b. While	c. Whereas	d. Where	
Sec	ction B	•	,	
	ections: Each of the following sentence	es has four underlined	parts marked a, b,	c and
	d. Identify the one that is not		_	
	the corresponding letter on the	-		
		,		
51.	As the river was not too wide for t	us to swim across it,	we decided not to	wait
	a b	c	d	
	for the ferryboat.	•		
<i>5</i> 2.	Instead of going straightly home a	fter school, she went	to work as a wash	ıroom
	a b		c	
	attendant in a restaurant.			
	$\overline{\mathbf{d}}$			

,

- 53. Compared with any other member of her family, Susan is much more taller. $\frac{a}{a} = \frac{b}{b} = \frac{c}{c}$
- 54. Men suppose to be at the peak of their creative powers at the the age of forty-five.
- 55. <u>Just like</u> opera was the typical art form of the eighteenth century, so film seems likely to become the representative art form of the twentieth century.

Part IV Cloze (15 points, 15 minutes)

Section A

<u>Directions</u>: Read the following passage and fill in each of the numbered blanks with one suitable word. Write the word on the Answer Sheet.

Shool children used to know the story of <u>56</u> Abraham Lincoln walked five miles to <u>57</u> a penny he'd overcharged a <u>58</u>. It's the kind of story we think of as <u>59</u>. But in the case of Lincoln, the story is true... <u>60</u> the story of George Washington and the cherry tree. Washington's first biographer <u>61</u> the tale of little George <u>62</u> to his father, "I cannot tell a lie. I did it with my ax." <u>63</u> is important in both stories, <u>64</u>, is that honesty was seen <u>65</u> an important part of the American character.

Section B

Directions: Each blank in the following passage is provided with four possible choices.

Read the whole passage and choose the best answer for each blank. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

66. a. playing I was somewhat surprised when the b/ using d. checking + man opposite me in the train said he did c. admiring not smoke and that he could not give me 67. a. work b, light a light. I had been 66 the fine lighter (打 c. drop 👲 burn 火机) which he had on the folding table 68. a while b. when and I expected it would 67. But I did not c. but _d./for b. careless give the matter a second thought, 68 we 69. 🔪 strict d near were now rapidly approaching the border c. heated 70. as including and conversation on the customs' (海关) b. except examination we were soon to undergo ✓ not d. whereas was becoming quite 69. Everybody

joined in the conversation — 70 the man opposite me who kept gazing intently out of the window.

I finally grew bored 71 the conversation and was just trying to get some sleep 72 an official came into our compartment and 73 for passports. He collected them wearily, stamped them mechanically, and 74 them back to us. He had no sooner left than the customs officers entered. They were extremely polite and 75 to our surprise, did not seem too concerned about the goods we had with us. They 76 one or two suitcases, examined carelessly, and then asked each of us how much money we had with us and 77 to see it. (I learned afterwards that large sums of money were being smuggled (走私) out of the country).

The officers remained quite 78 that all was in order and were preparing to leave when one of them casually picked up the cigarette-lighter to 79 his pipe. The man opposite me made an involuntary (不由自主的) movement and checked 80, saying that the lighter was 81. The officer replied jokingly that that was why the man had had no 82 to declare (申报). The man stammered (结 结巴巴地说) an embarrassed reply and it was clear he was trying to 83 something. The customs officer noticed this too, and 84 to repair the man's lighter. He unscrewed the bottom of it and, our 85, began to draw out a thick roll of dollars of high value!

	4
71. a. with	b. at
c. by	d of
72. a. then	b/ when
c. before	de after
73. a searched	b. looked
c. made	d/asked
74. a returned	b. handed
c. threw	d. put
75. a. little	b, more
c. much	d. less
76. a. brought	b. untied
c, carried	d. opened
77. a. inquired	b. requested
ç. questioned	d/ followed

78.	a. alert	b. surprised
	c/ satisfied	d. casual
79.	a. fill	♭ ∕ light
	c. cover	d. knock
80.	a/ himself	b. them
	<u>c.</u> it	d. up
81.	a. broken	b. his
	c. mine	d. expensive
82.	a lighters	b. money
	c. goods	d. cigarettes
83.	a. say	♭/ hide
	c. buy	d. mean
84.	a. offered	_b. demanded
	c. forgot	d. went
85.	a. eyes	b. faces

c/ amazement

d. excitement

Part V Reading Comprehension (20 points, 35 minutes)

<u>Directions</u>: In this part there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and answer the questions. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

(1)

Many employers are convinced that you can be trained on the job to perform specific tasks but, after college, you cannot be trained to communicate well. One company official even concludes, "If a candidate does not have basic speaking and writing skills at age twenty—one, he is a lost case." To sum up, your communications skills have their final chance for development during your college years; they will not appear magically later in life.

The message conveyed by these brief quotes is clear: technical expertise (专业技能), motivation, and creativity alone are not enough. At the very least, you will need to be a "part—time" technical writer. And without the ability to communicate, you may not get far.

A prospective (未来的) employer will first judge your writing skills by the quality of your application letter and résumé (简历). If you are hired by a large organization, your retention (留用) and promotion may depend on decisions made by executives you have never met. In this case, the quality of your letters, memos, progress reports, work orders, requisitions (申请), recommendations, and written instructions will be regarded as an indicator of the overall quality of your work. This is hardly the time to let your competence be buried beneath carelessly written reports. Good writing skills give you an advantage in any field. And as you advance in your field, your ability to communicate will increase in importance while your reliance on your technical background may correspondingly decrease. The higher your professional goals, the better communications skills you will need. In short, your value to any organization will depend on how well you can convey to others what you know.

- 86. What does this passage mainly talk about?
 - a. The basic skills of an employer.
 - b/The importance of communications skills.
 - c. Developing writing skills during college years.
 - d. How to increase one's value to an organization.
- 87. In this passage, the term "communications skills" chiefly refers to
 - a. technical skills

c. speaking skills

reading skills

writing skills

88. "He is a lost case" means	
(A) "He is hopeless"	b. "He has missed the writing course"
c/"He is ignored"	d. "He doesn't know where to go"
89. When one is working with a large cor	npany, his competence is largely determined
by .	
a. his creativity	
b. his technical knowledge and experier	ice
(c) the quality of his written work	•
d. all of above	
90. According to the passage, one's writing	skills are usually developed
a. at any time in his life	b before he graduates from college
χćχas soon as he enters college	d. only after he is employed
91. Which of the following is true according	to the passage?
a. Working hard is a basic requirement	of all employees.
b Good writing skills alone ensure succ	cess in any field.
c. The only qualification for getting l skills.	hired by a company is good communications
(d) While the importance of one's abili	ty to communicate increases, his professional

(2)

background may become increasingly less important.

I'm afraid to grow old—we're all afraid. In fact, the fear of growing old is so great that every aged person is an insult and a threat to the society. They remind us of our own death, that our body won't always remain smooth and responsive, but will someday betray us by aging. The ideal way to age would be to grow slowly invisible, gradually disappearing, without causing worry or discomfort to the young. In some ways that does happen. Sitting in a small park across from a <u>nursing home</u> one day, I noticed that the young mothers and their children gathered on one side, and the old people from the home on the other. Whenever a youngster would run over to the "wrong" side, chasing a ball or just trying to cover all the available space, the old people would lean forward and smile. But before any communication could be established, the mother would come over, murmering embarrassed apologies, and take her child back to the "young" side.

Now, it seemed to me that the children didn't feel any particular fear and the old people didn't seem to be threatened by the children. The division of space was drawn by the mothers. And the mothers never looked at the old people who lined the other side of the park. These well—dressed young women had a way of sliding their eyes over, around, through the old people; they never looked at them directly. The old people may as well have been invisible; they offended the aesthetic (审美的) eye of the mothers.

My early experiences were somewhat different; since I grew up in a small town, my childhood had more of a nineteenth—century flavor. I knew a lot of old people, and considered some of them friends. There was no culturally defined way for me to "relate to" old people, except the rules of courtesy (礼貌) which applied to all adults. My grandparents were an integral (组成的) and important part of the family and of the community. I sometimes have a dreadful fear that mine will be the last generation to know old people as friends, to have a sense of what growing old means, to respect and understand man's mortality (死亡必然性) and his courage in the face of death.

92.	_		ecause it is usually associ		
	a. insult	b. threat	c. death	d. betrayal	
93.	In the author's of	pinion, it is a perf	fect way to		
	a grow old slow	vly and then die u	nnoticed	,	
	b. grow old sude	denly and then die	2		
	c. shut oneself u	p from others wh	en growing old		
	d. remain young	g all one's life and	then die suddenly		
94.	The, "nursing hor	ne" in the first pa	ragraph refers to a		
	a place for sma	ll children	(b.) home for the	old	
	c. home for nurs	ses	d. medical scho	ol ·	1
95.	It can be inferred	d that young mot	hers would try to keep t	heir children away from t	ihe
	old because	·		•	
	a. they feared th	neir children migh	t hurt the old		
	b. they didn't lil	ke their children to	o take up the space belon	ging to the old	
	g. they felt it wa	s wrong to play b	alls near where the old st	ayed	
_	(d) they didn't w	ant their children	to have anything to do w	with the old	
96.	The author believe	ves the division be	etween the old and the yo	oung is	
	ja/ made by peop	ple	b. understanda	ole	
	c. formed natur	ally	d. traditional		•
97.	From the passage	e, we learn that tl	he author		
	a. used to have	the same experien	ce as the young have tod	ay	
	b. has never bee	en afraid of getting	g old		
		to know and bef	riend old people in his ch	ildhood	
	d. both b and c				
98.	The phrase "rela	te to" in the last p	aragraph means		
-	(a) get along with	h .	b. link to		
	A have to do wi	th .	d. connect to		
			(3)		
			\- /		

Most shoplifters agree that the January sales offer wonderful opportunities for the

hard—working thief. With the shops so crowded and the staff so busy, it does not require any extraordinary talent to help yourself to one or two little things and escape unnoticed. It is known, in the business, as "hoisting".

But the hoisting game is not what it used to be. Even at the height of the sales, shoplifters today never know if they are being watched by one of those evil little balls that hang from the ceilings of so many department stores above the most desirable goods.

As if that was not trouble enough for them, they can now be filmed at work and obliged to attend a showing of their performance in court.

Selfridges was the first big London store to install closed-circuit videotape equipment (闭路录像设备) to watch its sales floors. In October last year the store won its first court case for shoplifting using as evidence a videotape clearly showing a couple stealing dresses. It was an important test case which encouraged other stores to install similar equipment.

When the balls, called sputniks, first made an appearance in shops it was widely believed that their only function was to frighten shoplifters. Their somewhat ridiculous appearance, the curious holes and red lights going on and off, certainly made the theory believable.

It did not take long, however, for serious shoplifters to start showing suitable respect. Soon after the equipment was in operation at Selfridges, store detective Brian Chadwick was sitting in the control room watching a woman secretly putting bottles of perfume into her bag.

"As she turned to go," Chadwick recalled, "she suddenly looked up at the 'sputnik' and stopped. She could not possibly have seen that the camera was trained on her because it is completely hidden, but she must have had a feeling that I was looking at her."

"For a moment she paused, then she returned to the counter and started putting everything back. When she had finished, she opened her bag towards the camera to show it was empty and hurried out of the store."

99.	. The/word "shoplifter" refers to a person	who
	a./manages a shop	b steals from a shop
	c. works at a shop	d. purchases in a shop
100.	. January is a good month for thieves beca	use
	a. they don't have to wait for staff to ser	ve them
	b. there are so many people doing shopp	oing everywhere
	c. there are more goods than usual in sh	ops
	d they can easily steal in a shop without	t being caught
101.	. The sputniks hanging from the ceiling are	e chiefly intended
1	to identify (识别)thieves from custon	ners
	b. to make films that can be used as evic	lence in court

c. to frighten the thief by their appearance

•	both b and c
102.	The influence of the case last October can be seen from the fact that .
٠,	a. the "sputnik" equipment began to be widely used in other shops
• (b. other shops were encouraged to accuse other thieves
	c. it repaid the investment on the equipment "sputnik"
	d. Selfridges got back everything that had been stolen
103.	The woman stealing perfume suddenly stopped because .
	a. she sensed that the detective was standing behind her watching
	b./she had found the "sputnik" but didn't know what it was for
•	g. she had found the "sputnik" and feared that somebody might have watched her all the time
	d. she wanted to know whether there was a camera inside the "sputnik"
104	The woman opened her bag toward the "sputnik" before she left bacause she intended
104.	to show that
	a. she had forgotten to bring any money
	b. she had returned everything she had stolen
	c. she had bought nothing
105	d. she was playing a joke with the "sputnik"
105.	From the passage we may conclude that
	a. thieves are beginning to adopt new ways of stealing to avoid being found by the "sputnik"
	b. thefts are now only taking place in January because the "sputnik", facing so many oustomers, is far less effective
	c. today many thieves are only able to steal little things from a shop because of the
	"sputnik"
,	d) thieves are now quite conscious of the "sputnik" whenever they are trying to
	stealing anything from a shop
	scaning anything from a shop

Pall VI Translation (15 points, 20 minutes)

<u>Directions:</u> Put the following into English and write your English versions on the Answer Sheet.

- 106. 就外科技术而言,这三位外科医生是组成这个手术小组的最好人选。
- 107. 你要想取得成功,就必须按照客观规律(objective rules)行事,而不是按照自己的主观意愿(subjective wills)行事。
- 108. 事实明摆着,收集第一手资料主要在于进行大量的现场观察。
- 109. 现在,我们请你实事求是地叙述一下所发生的事情,以便我们能作出正确的判断。
- 110. 据我的估计,在即将到来的北京亚运会(Asian Games)上,将有相当多的运动员打破(break)亚洲纪录(record)。