

# 全新版大学英语

(第二版)

## 综合教程 1 学业测试



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材  
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

总主编 李荫华

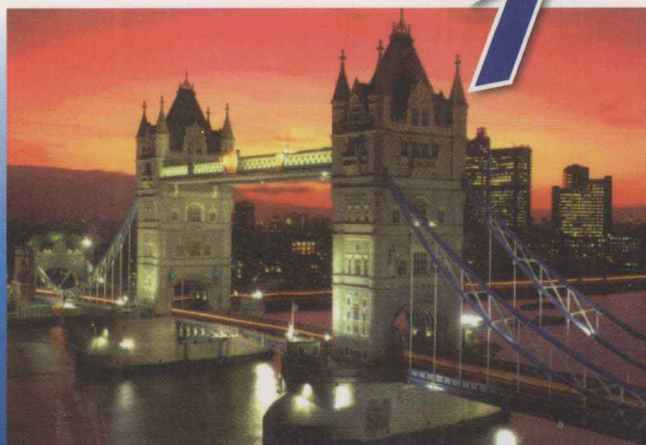
### 全新版大学英语 (第二版)

New College English (Second Edition)

*Integrated Course 1*  
*Student's Book*

综合教程  
学生用书

主编 李荫华 王德明



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## 综合教程 1 学业测试

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# 编者的话

本册学业测试根据《全新版大学英语》(第二版)系列教材综合教程第一册的内容进行设计、修订,与大学英语四级(CET4)的考试题型大致一致。设计、修订本书的目的是帮助所有学习《全新版大学英语》(第二版)教材的学生更好地掌握所学的书本知识。

本书共有十套测试卷,每套测试卷分为A、B两级。Test One至Test Four(A、B级)共八份测试卷覆盖《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第一册教材Unit One至Unit Four四课课文中所学的内容。Test Five至Test Eight(A、B级)共八份测试卷覆盖《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第一册教材Unit Five至Unit Eight四课课文中所学的内容。Test Nine和Test Ten(A、B级)共四份测试卷,用于综合检测学生对《全新版大学英语》(第二版)教材第一册所学内容的掌握程度。

本书修订后每份测试卷仍分别由六大部分组成。

A级:第一部分的听力理解,分为Section A(Ten Short Conversations)和Section B(Three Passages);第二部分阅读理解,此次修订阅读篇幅数量不变,但第一篇阅读理解短文修订为选词填空题型;第三部分词汇与结构的题量减少三分之一;第四部分原来的课文内容填空被修订为完形填空(选择题型);第五部分修订后分为Section A短文翻译(中译英,提供课文中所学的相关单词、短语、词组)和Section B单句翻译两部分;第六部分命题写作(给予提示)。

B级:第一部分听力理解修订后Section A在总题量不变的基础上增加了长对话,Section B仍为复式听写(Compound Dictation);第二部分阅读理解修订后分为三部分,Section A根据大学英语四级(CET4)要求为一篇快速阅读理解判断或填空题型,Section B是两篇阅读理解选择题型,Section C仍为短文阅读,并将文中五句带下划线的句子译成中文;第三部分词汇与结构的修订与A级第三部分相同;第四部分完形填空(选择题型);第五部分翻译的修订与A级第五部分相同;第六部分命题写作(给中文提示)基本不变,但仍根据第二版教材中的写作要求酌情作了部分修订。

在本书的编写、修订过程中,我们努力根据当今先进语言测试理论来设计和编写测试题,严格按照这套最新教材的教学要求,努力达到作为针对课本学习的测试题的信度和效度,充分体现《大学英语课程教学要求》的要求,不超纲,也不降低要求。然而,限于我们的水平,肯定有不少疏漏之处,我们恳切希望使用本书的教师和同学,提出宝贵的批评和建议。

本书原由上海财经大学外语系大学英语教研室十一位教师共同努力完成,冯善萍主编。  
由冯善萍完成全部修订。

本书原具体编写分工如下:

听力:第一至第四套(A、B卷),第九套(A、B卷)陆云云

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阅读:第一至第四套(A、B卷),第九套(A、B卷)周嵩

第五至第八套(A、B卷),第十套(A、B卷)张珊珊

词汇和结构:第一至第四套(A、B卷),第九套(A、B卷)陈夏芳

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命题作文:第一至第四套(A、B卷),第九套(A、B卷)竺伟富

第五至第八套(A、B卷),第十套(A、B卷)曹之杰

本书听力和听写部分配有录音。

编 者

2010年1月



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# Test One

(A)

## I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

### 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.

1. A) There is no hope for the man.                      B) The man's hard work has no result.  
C) The man should have failed.                      D) The man should have worked harder.
2. A) This is the first time he's seen the piano.  
B) The photographs have not been developed.  
C) The photographs are on the piano.  
D) The man should play the piano.
3. A) She thought the lecture was a little too long.  
B) She wanted to have more time for discussing the lecture.  
C) She didn't like to discuss the lecture.  
D) She likes discussion.
4. A) They must go to an orientation session.                      B) They are not new students.  
C) They won't be allowed to register.                      D) They are given the wrong schedule.
5. A) Come back later.                      B) Borrow a book.  
C) Read the book.                      D) Return the book.
6. A) He wants to buy lunch.  
B) He wants to get something to eat right now.  
C) He wants to hurry home.  
D) He wants to stay and watch the game.
7. A) The man is getting money from a bank.  
B) The man is robbing the woman.  
C) The man is giving money to the woman.  
D) The man is admitting her to a hospital.



8. A) She is a close friend.  
C) She knows her only slightly.
9. A) They might pay less tax.  
C) They might pay more tax.
10. A) No news is bad news.  
B) The man works in the post office.  
C) The woman's family forgot him.  
D) The woman expects to hear from her family.
- B) She doesn't know her at all.  
D) Julie is her daughter.  
B) They don't pay tax.  
D) They might have fewer children.

## 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).

### Passage One

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

11. A) 700,000,000.      B) 35,000,000.      C) 75%.      D) 44.
12. A) Business, aviation and radio.      B) Pop, commerce and sport.  
C) Aviation, sport and pop music.      D) Technology, sport and aviation.
13. A) 75%.      B) 44%.      C) 60%.      D) 35%.

### Passage Two

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

14. A) A computer can do any job a man or woman can do.  
B) Computers can react to any situation.  
C) Computer programs can be written for a nurse or any member of other professions.  
D) Computers are only effective when problems are clearly described in advance.
15. A) Computers can take the place of teachers.  
B) Computers can check pupils' learning progress.  
C) Computers can do everything in the classroom.  
D) Pupils can ask questions using computers.
16. A) A human pilot may go wrong, but a computer won't go wrong.  
B) A computer can play chess better than a human being.  
C) No computer can deal with unexpected situations.  
D) A computer has higher intelligence than a human.

### Passage Three

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

17. A) The youngest in the family.      B) In good health and fond of swim.  
C) Not much of a talker.      D) The best student in her class.
18. A) She did not swim very well.      B) She was too thin.



- C) No one cared for her. D) There was a storm and she was very cold.  
 19. A) Her parents washed her face. B) She swam against the waves.  
 C) The others went without calling her. D) It was such a good day for her to swim.  
 20. A) John Willis. B) Mother. C) Edie. D) No one.

## II. Reading Comprehension (25%)

### Section A (10%)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

When our class was assigned to Mr. Fleagle for third-year English I 21 another cheerless year in that most 22 of subjects. Mr. Fleagle had a 23 among students for dullness and inability to 24. He was said to be very formal, rigid and hopelessly out of date. To me he looked to be sixty or seventy and excessively 25. He wore primly severe eyeglasses, his wavy 26 was primly cut and primly combed. He wore prim 27 with neckties set primly against the collar buttons of his white 28. He had a primly pointed jaw, a primly 29 nose, and a prim manner of speaking that was so correct, so gentlemanly, that he seemed a comic 30.

- |              |           |            |            |                |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------------|
| A) antique   | B) direct | C) tedious | D) prim    | E) anticipated |
| F) encourage | G) shirts | H) hair    | I) elder   | J) reputation  |
| K) straight  | L) fate   | M) suits   | N) inspire | O) clothes     |

### Section B (15%)

Directions: There are 3 passages in this section. 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.

#### Passage One

Ever since humans have lived on the earth, they have made use of various forms of communication. Generally, this expression of thoughts and feelings has been in the form of oral speech. When it is difficult to express with language, communication is accomplished (完成) through sign language in which body movements stand for letters, words, and ideas. Tourists, the deaf, and the mute have had to turn to this form of expression. Many of these movements are

simple and exact and can be used internationally; spelling, however, cannot.

Body language passes on ideas or thoughts by certain actions. A nod means agreement, while shaking the head shows disagreement.

Other forms of nonlinguistic (非语言的) language can be found in Braille (a system of raised dots read with the fingertips), signal flags, Morse code, and smoke signals. Road maps and picture signs also guide, warn, and instruct people.

While verbal form is the most common form of language, other systems and techniques also express human thoughts and feeling.

31. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A) There are many forms of communication today.
  - B) Verbal language is the most common form of communication.
  - C) The deaf and the mute use an oral form of communication.
  - D) Ideas and thoughts can be expressed by body movements.
32. What is the meaning of "the mute" in the first paragraph?
- A) people who are blind
  - B) people who are illiterate
  - C) people who are unable to speak
  - D) people who are fool
33. How many different forms of communication are mentioned in the passage?
- A) 5.
  - B) 7.
  - C) 9.
  - D) 11.
34. Sign language is said to be very useful and can be used internationally except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) spelling
  - B) ideas
  - C) whole words
  - D) thoughts
35. Which of the following statements tells the main idea of this passage?
- A) When language cannot be used in communication, people will find other forms of communication.
  - B) Everybody uses only one form of communication.
  - C) Nonlinguistic language is invaluable to foreigners.
  - D) Although other forms of communication exist, verbal language is the fastest.

### Passage Two

Only a century ago, most Americans got enough exercise from work to stay in shape. Today, less than one percent of the energy used in our factories, workshops and farms comes from human muscles. The result is that many Americans are overweight and out of shape. In order to lead healthy lives we need to spend some of our leisure time keeping fit.

There are many kinds of exercise — running, skiing, basketball, bicycling, skipping, soccer and tennis are just a few of the many activities popular in America. It doesn't matter which one you choose, but you must do it regularly if you want to achieve fitness.

You can get fit no matter what your age is or what kind of shape you're in. Here is a simple formula using the letters of the word FIT.

F stands for Frequency. If you want to be fit, you must exercise a minimum of three times a week. But don't overdo it! Activities undertaken (做) more than five times a week can lead to stress and exhaustion.

I stands for Intensity. This is measured by the number of times the heart beats each minute — the heart rate. In order to benefit from your exercise, the heart rate must be in the "target zone"

for your age. The target zone is between 170 and 200 beats per minute minus your age.

T stands for Time. To get the maximum benefit from your exercise, you must keep your heart rate in the target zone for at least fifteen continuous minutes.

36. To be healthy and strong, one has to do exercises \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) occasionally B) regularly  
C) continuously D) every day
37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?  
A) Nowadays Americans are not as strong as before.  
B) Nowadays Americans don't need to work very hard.  
C) Today machines save Americans a lot of labor.  
D) Today Americans only use their brains in working.
38. What is the meaning of "exhaustion" in Paragraph 4?  
A) tiredness B) disagreement  
C) unhappiness D) nervousness
39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?  
A) Keeping an eye on intensity is important to keep fit.  
B) It's good to keep your heart rate in the target zone for no less than 15 minutes each time.  
C) Lack of exercises makes one unable to keep fit.  
D) It's suggested to exercise at least once a week.
40. If a person is 50, his target zone is between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) 100, 120 B) 120, 150  
C) 150, 170 D) 170, 200

### Passage Three

Few would deny the power and influence of television in today's world. In North America, TV programs are on the air 18 to 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year. With the arrival of cable television and satellites, every major city has at least a dozen and often thirty or more channels of continuous programming to choose from. Most people spend between four and five hours each day — that's more than half their total leisure time — in front of the one-eyed monster (怪物).

It's not surprising, therefore, that television is being blamed for many of society's problems. For example, it is often said that television destroyed conversation. This is nonsense. On the contrary, people often discuss the programs they watch. Television has stimulated (激发) millions of conversations that otherwise would never have happened.

Some people say that television has destroyed the habit of reading. Yet people are reading more than ever. More books are sold in North America today than before the days of television. Television can market and sell books through its advertising and programming. Books become programs and programs become books.

Another criticism frequently heard is that many television programs containing scenes of violence and crime give rise to the crime and violence in society. Again, there is no real evidence to support this accusation (指控).

41. The expression "one-eyed monster" in Paragraph 1 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) satellite B) the TV set

- C) TV programs  
D) a monster with a broken eye
42. Which of the following statements is not a blame put on television?  
A) Family members communicate less.  
B) People read less.  
C) Bad TV programs are responsible for the crime and violence in society.  
D) Youngsters learn to speak dirty languages from television.
43. In the author's opinion, the third accusation against television is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) groundless  
B) arguable  
C) sensible  
D) questionable
44. The author will probably deny that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) television provides topics for discussion among people  
B) television helps sell books  
C) television teaches people how to commit a robbery  
D) television occupies much of people's spare time
45. The author's attitude toward television is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) positive  
B) negative  
C) neutral  
D) critical

### III. Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

**Directions:** In this section there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

46. If you are coming to visit me, please let me know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in general      B) in contrast      C) in existence      D) in advance
47. The company \_\_\_\_\_ new computer games at a great rate.  
A) turns up      B) turns out      C) turns away      D) turns down
48. I have a lot of reading \_\_\_\_\_ to complete before the end of term.  
A) titles      B) subjects      C) assignments      D) jobs
49. The police are \_\_\_\_\_ trouble at tomorrow's World Cup final match.  
A) frustrating      B) grasping      C) anticipating      D) assigning
50. He wanted to become a writer, but his father didn't think it was a \_\_\_\_\_ profession.  
A) respectable      B) respectful      C) respect      D) respecting
51. The decorations (装饰) were beautiful and \_\_\_\_\_, the children made them themselves.  
A) however      B) what's more  
C) somehow      D) step by step
52. Paul's not \_\_\_\_\_ at present. Should I ask him to call you back?  
A) helpful      B) prim      C) available      D) tough
53. We were told to learn Martin Luther King's speech \_\_\_\_\_ for homework.  
A) step by step      B) in vain      C) by heart      D) in advance

54. When I left school I was still keen to \_\_\_\_\_ my French.  
A) clear up                      B) hold up                      C) make up                      D) keep up
55. It's \_\_\_\_\_ impossible to get home in less than an hour when the traffic is heavy.  
A) somehow                      B) moreover                      C) practically                      D) excessively
56. \_\_\_\_\_ you meet some really interesting people, but most of the time they're fairly ordinary.  
A) Above all                      B) At the moment  
C) Step by step                      D) Every now and then
57. The package was sent to a wrong \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) destination                      B) correspondence                      C) property                      D) greenhouse
58. Scientists have done many experiments to prove that any human being tends \_\_\_\_\_ an act which has been immediately followed by a pleasant result.  
A) repeating                      B) to repeat                      C) being repeated                      D) to be repeated
59. If anybody knows the name of this person on the photo, please \_\_\_\_\_ the police at once.  
A) connect                      B) link                      C) associate                      D) contact
60. The vast \_\_\_\_\_ of Americans still believe that honesty is an important part of American character.  
A) majority                      B) audience                      C) personnel                      D) sponsors
61. Parachuting (跳伞) is a \_\_\_\_\_ sort of thing to do.  
A) tedious                      B) rigid                      C) severe                      D) risky
62. There is a great deal of interest in \_\_\_\_\_ wind and waves as new sources.  
A) distributing                      B) harnessing                      C) recapturing                      D) comprising
63. These events are not to be explained \_\_\_\_\_ what happened last week.  
A) in the way of                      B) in the shape of                      C) in the form of                      D) in terms of
64. He \_\_\_\_\_ the job because it involved too much traveling.  
A) turned up                      B) turned down                      C) turned in                      D) turned out
65. The students are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ the opportunity of studying in the famous university.  
A) put up with                      B) do with                      C) take advantage of                      D) work out

#### IV. Cloze (10%)

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.

Only twenty years ago, many people thought that men could never travel in space. 66 on 4th October, 1957, the Soviet Union launched its first sputnik. 67 this first artificial satellite, the Space Age arrived. Today many satellites 68 both the Soviet Union and the United States are 69 the earth.

These artificial satellites do 70 things. Most of them have been launched 71 scientists, and they radio reports 72 to earth. It is easier to 73 the stars from space, outside the earth's atmosphere; so some satellites do 74 work. Others send reports about the

upper atmosphere and observe the weather 75. Again, other satellites are 76 telecommunications — for sending 77 over long distances. 78 minute of the day and night, telecommunications 79 are relaying messages 80 the world. Television programmes 81 cross the oceans in one jump, 82 we can watch international 83 as they happen. 84 was not possible before these satellites were 85.

- |                                |                       |                      |                     |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 66. A) At that moment          | B) Once               | C) Therefore         | D) Then             |
| 67. A) In                      | B) For                | C) With              | D) Since            |
| 68. A) through                 | B) from               | C) in                | D) with             |
| 69. A) moving                  | B) circling           | C) traveling         | D) exploring        |
| 70. A) some of                 | B) a great deal of    | C) such              | D) various          |
| 71. A) to help                 | B) so that to help    | C) from              | D) by the help of   |
| 72. A) back                    | B) send               | C) project           | D) on               |
| 73. A) locate                  | B) keep               | C) prevent           | D) observe          |
| 74. A) difficult               | B) this               | C) much              | D) atmosphere       |
| 75. A) completely of the world | B) all over the world | C) through the world | D) out in the world |
| 76. A) for                     | B) in                 | C) working           | D) useful           |
| 77. A) passages                | B) materials          | C) massages          | D) messages         |
| 78. A) One                     | B) Everyone           | C) Just every        | D) Every            |
| 79. A) concerned               | B) today              | C) satellites        | D) persons          |
| 80. A) from                    | B) at                 | C) on                | D) around           |
| 81. A. move to                 | B) now                | C) can be made       | D) made on earth    |
| 82. A. and                     | B) but                | C) finally           | D) still            |
| 83. A. conferences             | B) war                | C) pictures          | D) events           |
| 84. A. It                      | B) Usually that       | C) This              | D) These            |
| 85. A. invented                | B) discovered         | C) established       | D) formed           |

## V. Translation (20%)

### Section A (5%)

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

86. Because his condition's not serious they have (把他的名字写在等候入院的名单上).

87. One day while I was scanning books, (我被一个真实的故事吸引了).

88. She had a clear image of (二十年后她将是什样子).

89. The old lady tried to recall as much about the accident as possible (照警察要她做的那样).

90. People know who wrote the song, but it seems no one has any idea about (谁谱的曲).

## Section B (15%)

Directions: Translate the following passage into English, using the words and phrases given below.

assign

associate with

bore

career

image

recall

tedious

out of date

turn in

对于许多人来说,上学是有益的经历。但是对于另一些人来说,上学让他们联想到苦差事(drudgery)。对他们提起学校,会让他们回忆起无休无止地坐在无聊的教室里的日子。他们记得要完成乏味的作业,记得要记住那些似乎总是显得过时的课本上的知识,记得必须要交他们并不喜欢的学科的论文。他们盼着离开学校,开始工作的那一天。

## VI. Guided Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition. The title of your composition is given. Each paragraph of your composition should use the topic ideas or sentences and include the following main ideas given in English.

### Interest(s)

- 1) Everyone has his interest(s).  
be interested in  
have a liking for
- 2) To develop your interest(s) will help you make your way in the world.  
cultivate one's interests
- 3) Sometimes you have to give up your interest(s) for one thing or another.



# Test One

(B)

## I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

### Section A (10%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 7 short conversations and 1 long conversation. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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.

1. A) A paramedic.      B) The man.      C) A doctor.      D) The woman.
2. A) To keep his visa.      B) To keep his study.  
C) To keep his specialty.      D) To keep his diploma.
3. A) She adjusted to college life easily.      B) It was hard for her to get into college.  
C) She no longer attends college.      D) It doesn't take her long to get to campus.
4. A) She doesn't need to go to campus tomorrow.  
B) She doesn't have a long way to drive.  
C) She doesn't take her car to campus anymore.  
D) She doesn't have a car anymore.
5. A) These are the wrong articles.      B) She's not familiar with the articles.  
C) Both articles are equally useful.      D) He should read the longer article.
6. A) At a cinema.      B) At a hotel.      C) At a bookstore.      D) At a school.
7. A) Under the tree.      B) Near the water.      C) On the sand.      D) In the sun.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the long conversation you have just heard.

8. A) A film star.      B) A singer.      C) A swimming star.      D) A dancer.
9. A) She once broke her leg.      B) She failed to practice more.  
C) She won the competition.      D) She missed some important things.
10. A) She cannot win any international competition.  
B) She is too old for swimming.  
C) She cannot compete with others.  
D) She doesn't enjoy visiting other countries.

## Section B (10%)

### Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Kristin has been (S1) \_\_\_\_\_ to an American home for a (S2) \_\_\_\_\_. She has been in the United States for only a week, and she is happy that her classmate has invited her over.

When Kristin (S3) \_\_\_\_\_ at the party, there are very few people there. As she takes her coat (S4) \_\_\_\_\_, she notices her American hostess talking to a tall man in a (S5) \_\_\_\_\_ sweater. As they speak, Kristin sees her (S6) \_\_\_\_\_ take one step and then another backward. The man in the brown sweater then takes two steps forward.

Kristin notices that her American hostess is smiling with her mouth (S7) \_\_\_\_\_; Kristin senses that something is wrong. Fascinated, she watches them. Then she sees the hostess step back again; the tall man in the brown sweater, smiling all the time, takes two steps forward again. (S8) \_\_\_\_\_?

Finally, (S9) \_\_\_\_\_, and, smiling at the man in the brown sweater, says, (S10) \_\_\_\_\_.

## II. Reading Comprehension (25%)

### Section A (5%)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and complete the following sentences with the information given in the passage.

The early 1600s saw the beginning of a great tide of emigration (移民) from Europe to North America. Through more than three centuries, this movement grew from a few hundred English colonists to a flood tide of newcomers numbered in the millions. Powered by various motivations, they built a new civilization on a once savage continent.

Though the new continent was rich in natural resources, trade with Europe was important for the import of articles the settlers could not yet produce. The coastline served the immigrants well. The whole length of shore provided many harbors for trading. Only two areas — North Carolina and Southern New Jersey — lacked harbors for ocean-going vessels.