

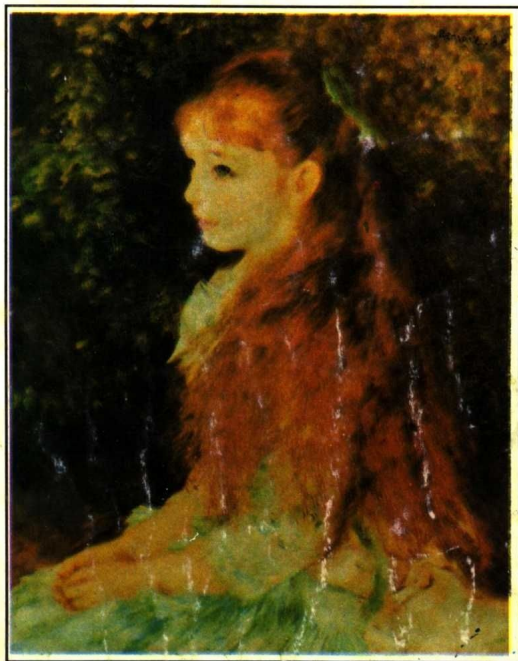
《大学英语》编辑部
英语试卷系列
大学英语四级考试新题型全真模拟试卷

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大学英语四级考试 新题型全真模拟试卷

修订本

李俊峰 汪家杨 朱汉涛 编



CEB-4 TEST PAPERS

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前 言

由国家教委组织实施的大学英语四级考试在全国各高等院校全面推行已经十年。它已成为客观地检查大纲落实情况和评估教学质量的重要手段,有力地促进了外语教学改革的深入开展和教学质量的稳步提高,为今后外语教学上新台阶打下了稳固的基础。在全国大学英语四六级考试委员会于1995年和1996年又推出了四种新题型,其目的是使各校重视素质教育,把精力放在课堂教学上,切实提高学生的实际英语能力,避免应试教学。

为了贯彻全心全意为英语课堂教学服务的宗旨,本刊编辑部特约英语教授李俊峰、汪家扬等命题并精心编写了10套新题型全真模拟试卷。题型、题量和评分标准等方面均与正式考卷和新题型样题相一致;词汇量严格控制在大纲要求的范围之内。本着训练从严、从难的原则,各套题的平均难度略高于正式试题。本书收入的试卷曾在1996年春季在北京、天津、南京、福州、武汉、广州、沈阳、哈尔滨等地的高校试用,结果证明具有较高的信度和效度。试用后,根据各院校的意见,作者进行了修订和调整,交出版社正式出版。

1997年春季和秋季,我们又请李俊峰教授增补了简短回答题和复合式听写,连同原来的英译汉和听写填空,共四种新题型,分别安排在10套试题中。各校考生可重点地针对某一新题型进行强化训练。

为了便于教学,本题集附有全部试题答案、英译汉测试的参考译文、写作测试的范文和听力测试部分的文字材料,并由美籍专家录音。本题集配有高品质的原版录音带(开盘带录制),语速、间隔、清晰度和信号都与正式考试相一致。

本书的10套试卷,在使用时,可由教师选出几套用于考前的强化训练,其余供学生自学;也可完全由学生自学,以随时检查自己的英文水平。对社会上准备参加各种英语考试的自学者和其他英语爱好者,本书也不失为一本有用的学习资料。

《大学英语》编辑部

1997年12月10日

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Simulated College English Test 1

—Band Four—

试卷一

PAPER ONE

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. 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.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. A) Six years old. | B) Four years old. |
| C) Five years old. | D) It's new. |
| 2. A) In a plane. | B) In a car. |
| C) At a shop. | D) On a farm. |
| 3. A) He doesn't like parties. | B) He is sick. |
| C) He has to study. | D) He has to work. |
| 4. A) He must hand in a full report on the museum. | |
| B) He is too busy to go along. | |
| C) He has to wash his hands first. | |
| D) He has seen the whole museum. | |
| 5. A) The blue one. | B) The brown one. |
| C) Both of the rugs. | D) Neither of the rugs. |
| 6. A) To tell Julia that he is fine. | B) To see Julia. |
| C) To ask Julia for advice. | D) To go to the play with Julia. |
| 7. A) Mrs. Muller. | B) Mrs. Smith. |
| C) Mrs. Jackson. | D) Mr. Muller's secretary. |
| 8. A) 7:00. | B) 7:30. |
| C) 6:30. | D) 8:00. |
| 9. A) She ordered a painting for the house. | |
| B) She hired someone to paint the house. | |
| C) She built the house herself. | |
| D) She painted the house herself. | |
| 10. A) A clerk. | B) A chemist. |
| C) A doctor. | D) A lawyer. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 passages. After 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 1

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

11. A) Oil, chemicals, minerals and nuclear energy.
B) Oil, chemicals, nuclear energy and ocean water.
C) Ocean water, oil, chemicals and minerals.
D) Salt, oil, minerals and nuclear energy.
12. A) Nuclear energy. B) Minerals taken from the sea.
C) The floor of the ocean. D) The world's industries.
13. A) Because there is a rise in the price of electricity.
B) Because the supplies for conventional fuels are decreasing.
C) Because there is a decrease in the number of power stations.
D) Because the demands for conventional fuels are decreasing.

Passage 2

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

14. A) Electricity. B) Motor.
C) Water. D) Steam.
15. A) Farmers. B) Manufacturers.
C) Traders. D) Tourists.
16. A) Because most factories were built along big rivers.
B) Because it is an easy and cheap form of transportation.
C) Because they wanted to send their products to all parts of the country.
D) Because they were the first to use the steam engine in a boat.

Passage 3

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

17. A) 15. B) 35.
C) 25. D) 45.
18. A) Great men. B) Wonderful land.
C) Brave men. D) Homeland.
19. A) Latin. B) Hawaiian.
C) Russian. D) Japanese.
20. A) 1867. B) 1876.
C) 1927. D) 1917.

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.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

What makes it rain? Rain falls from clouds for the same reason anything falls to Earth. The

Earth's gravity pulls it. But every cloud is made of water droplets or ice crystals. Why doesn't rain or snow fall constantly from all clouds? The droplets or ice crystals in clouds are exceedingly small. The effect of gravity on them is **minute**. Air currents move and lift droplets so that the net downward displacement (移动) is zero, even though the droplets are in constant motion.

Droplets and ice crystals behave somewhat like dust in the air made visible in a shaft of sunlight. To the casual observer, dust seems to act in a totally random fashion, moving about chaotically without fixed direction. But in fact dust particles are much larger than water droplets and they finally fall. The cloud droplet of average size is only $\frac{1}{2500}$ inch in diameter. It is so small that it would take sixteen hours to fall half a mile in perfectly still air, and it does not fall out of moving air at all. Only when the droplet grows to a diameter of $\frac{1}{125}$ inch or larger can it fall from the cloud. The average raindrop contains a million times as much water as a tiny cloud droplet. The growth of a cloud droplet to a size large enough to fall out is the cause of rain and other forms of precipitation. This important growth process is called "coalescence."

21. What is the main topic of the passage?
A) The mechanics of rain. B) What is rain made of.
C) How gravity affects air current. D) Types of clouds.
22. The word "minute" in Line 4 is closest in meaning to which for the following?
A) Second. B) Tiny. C) Smooth. D) Predictable.
23. Why don't all ice crystals in clouds immediately fall to Earth?
A) They are balanced by the pressure of rain droplets.
B) The effect of gravity at high altitude is random.
C) They are kept in the sky by air currents.
D) They are moving about without fixed directions.
24. What can be inferred about drops of water larger than $\frac{1}{125}$ inch in diameter?
A) They never occur.
B) They are not affected by the force of gravity.
C) In still air they would fall to earth.
D) In moving air they fall at a speed of thirty-two miles per hour.
25. In this passage, what does the term "coalescence" (in Paragraph 2) refer to?
A) The gathering of small clouds to form larger clouds.
B) The growth of droplets.
C) The fall of raindrops and other precipitation.
D) The movement of dust particles in the sunlight.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Robert Spring, a 19th century forger (伪造者), was so good at his profession that he was able to make his living for 15 years by selling false signatures of famous Americans. Spring was born in England in 1813 and arrived in Philadelphia in 1858 to open a bookstore. At first he prospered by selling his small but genuine collection of early U. S. autographs. Discovering his ability at copying handwriting, he began imitating signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin and writing them on the title pages of old books. To lessen (减少) the chance of detection, he sent his forgeries to England and Canada for sale and circulation.

Forgers have a hard time selling their products. A forger can't approach a respectable buyer

but must deal with people who don't have much knowledge in the field. Forgers have many ways to make their work look real. For example, they buy old books to use the aged paper of the title page, and they can treat paper and ink with chemicals.

In Spring's time, right after the Civil War, Britain was still fond of the Southern states, so Spring invented a respectable maiden lady known as Miss Fanny Jackson, the only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson. For several years Miss Fanny's financial problems forced her to sell a great number of letters and manuscripts belonging to her famous father. Spring had to work very hard to satisfy the demand. All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp-eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from the originals.

26. Why did Spring sell his false autographs in England and Canada?
- A) There was a greater demand there than in America.
 - B) There was less chance of being detected there.
 - C) Britain was Spring's birthplace.
 - D) The prices were higher in England and Canada.
27. After the Civil War, there was a great demand in Britain for _____.
- A) southern money
 - B) signatures of George Washington and Ben Franklin
 - C) southern manuscripts and letters
 - D) Civil War battle plans
28. Robert Spring spent 15 years _____.
- A) running a bookstore in Philadelphia
 - B) corresponding with Miss Fanny Jackson
 - C) as a forger
 - D) as a respectable dealer
29. According to the passage, forgeries are usually sold to _____.
- A) sharp-eyed experts
 - B) persons who are not experts
 - C) book dealers
 - D) owners of old books
30. Who was Miss Fanny Jackson?
- A) The only daughter of General "Stonewall" Jackson.
 - B) A little-known girl who sold her father's papers to Robert Spring.
 - C) Robert Spring's daughter.
 - D) An imaginary person created by Spring.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The English, as a race, are very different from all other nationalities, including their closest neighbours, the French, Belgians and Dutch. It is claimed that living on an island separated from the rest of Europe has much to do with it. Whatever the reasons, it may be fairly stated that the Englishman has developed many attitudes and habits which distinguish him from other nationalities.

Broadly speaking, the Englishman is a quiet, shy, reserved person who is fully relaxed only among people he knows well. In the presence of strangers or foreigners he often seems inhibited, even embarrassed (尴尬的). You have only to witness a city train any morning or evening to see the truth of this. Serious-looking businessmen and women sit reading their newspapers or having a light sleep in a corner; no one speaks. In fact, to do so would seem most unusual. An Englishman, pretending to be giving advice to overseas visitors, once suggested, "On entering a railway carriage shake hands with all the passengers." Needless to say, he was not being serious. There

is an unwritten but clearly understood code of behaviour which, if broken, makes the person immediately suspect.

In many parts of the world it is quite normal to show openly extremes of enthusiasm, emotion, excitement, etc. The Englishman is somewhat different. Of course, an Englishman feels no less deeply than any other nationality, but he tends to display his feelings far less. This is reflected in his use of language. Imagine a man commenting on the great beauty of a young girl. Whereas a more emotional man might describe her as "an excellent jewel", "extremely beautiful", "precious", the Englishman will flatly state "Um, she's all right". An Englishman who has seen a highly successful and enjoyable film recommends it to a friend by commenting, "It's not bad, you know," or on seeing very unusual scenery he might convey his pleasure by saying, "Nice, yes, very nice." The overseas visitor must not be disappointed by this apparent lack of interest and involvement; he must realise that "all right", "not bad", and "nice", very often have the sense of "first-class", "excellent", "beautiful". This special use of language, particularly common in England, is known as restrained statement.

31. From the passage people can infer that the English are different from other nationalities mainly in _____.
A) manners
B) character
C) the principle of behaviour
D) all aspects
32. If one doesn't want to be suspected in public, he had better _____.
A) behave relaxed
B) shake hands with all people he meets
C) talk with others
D) keep quiet
33. The word "inhibited" (in Paragraph 2) most nearly means _____.
A) friendly
B) polite
C) afraid
D) restrained
34. According to the passage, the Englishman _____.
A) has less feelings than other nationalities
B) has emotions as deep as any other nationalities
C) expresses emotion by use of his language
D) likes to have a joke with foreign visitors
35. An Englishman's saying "all right" usually has the sense of _____.
A) "not bad"
B) "quite right"
C) "fairly good"
D) "very good"

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Modern man has cleared the forests for farmland and for wood, and has also carelessly burned them. More than that, though, he has also interfered with the invisible bonds between the living things in the forest. There are many examples of this kind of destruction. The harmfulness of man's interference can be seen in what happened many years ago in the forest of the Kaibab plateau of northern Arizona. Man tried to improve on the natural web of forest life and ruined it instead.

The Kaibab had a storybook forest of ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, white fir, blue and Engelmann spruce. In 1882 a visitor commented: "We, who ... have wandered through its forests and parks, have come to regard it as the most enchanting region it has ever been our privilege to visit." This was also the dwelling place of the Rocky Mountain mule deer. Indians hunted there every autumn to gather meat and skins. The forest also had mountain lions, coyotes and timber

wolves that kept the deer from multiplying too rapidly.

Then, in 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt made the Kaibab a national game preserve. Deer hunting was banned. Government hunters started killing off the deer's enemies. In 25 years, 6,250 mountain lions, coyotes, wolves and bobcats were killed. Before the program, there were about 4,000 deer in the Kaibab. By 1924, there were about 100,000.

The deer ate every leaf and twig they could reach. But there was not nearly enough food. The countryside looked "as though a swarm of locusts (蝗虫) had swept through it", one traveler said. Hunting of deer was permitted again. This caused a slight decrease in the deer herd, but a far greater loss resulted from starvation and disease. Some 60 per cent of the deer herd died in two winters. By 1930 the herd had dropped to 20,000 animals. By 1942 it was down to 8,000.

36. The destruction of the environment of the Kaibab resulted from _____.
A) turning the forest into cultivated land
B) cutting the trees for building materials
C) interfering with natural cycle of forest life
D) forest fires caused by man's carelessness
37. "Engelmann spruce" is most likely the name of _____.
A) an animal
B) a mountain
C) a game
D) a tree
38. The aim of President Theodore Roosevelt's program was to _____.
A) turn the Kaibab into a playground
B) protect such game animals as the deer
C) keep the Indians away from it
D) protect the forest
39. The number of the deer in the Kaibab had increased enormously by _____.
A) 1942
B) 1924
C) 1930
D) 1906
40. Years later, large numbers of deer in the Kaibab died mainly because of _____.
A) the severe cold
B) the organized killing
C) the shortage of food
D) the poor management

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 was very cold _____ they still went swimming.
A) in spite that
B) but
C) however
D) though
42. Experts advise that more attention be given to _____ of wild life.
A) contradiction
B) conversation
C) convention
D) conservation
43. They don't _____ students run in the corridors.
A) allow
B) permit
C) approve
D) let
44. If you don't think it necessary to make _____ any missed lessons, speak up now.

- A) up
C) for
- B) away with
D) up to
45. The ancient Egyptians believed all illnesses were related to _____ was eaten.
A) which B) it C) what D) that
46. In the States, the black people on the whole _____ a much higher unemployment rate.
A) suffer from B) amount to
C) reach for D) extend to
47. She still kept _____ hold of one of William's hands, and looked up in his face.
A) stiff B) tight
C) rigid D) close
48. That leaves us one nurse _____ in an area where there should be at least two nurses on duty at all times.
A) missing B) short
C) absent D) insufficient
49. "Is David about ready?"
"Yes, he's _____."
A) finished dressing nearly B) finishing nearly dressing
C) nearly finished dressing D) nearly finishing dressing
50. I couldn't afford to rent a house like that, _____ buy it.
A) no longer B) no more than
C) let alone D) instead
51. I don't think it'll rain, but I'll take an umbrella _____ it does.
A) on condition B) in case
C) so that D) as if
52. Professor Collins was _____ of the latest developments in physics because he had been in hospital for several months.
A) aware B) sure
C) robbed D) ignorant
53. Problems like this _____ every day in the factory.
A) rise B) raise
C) arouse D) arise
54. There are several characteristics of the book _____ special attention.
A) worthy B) worthy of
C) worth of D) worthless
55. _____ my great disappointment, I discovered that the watch was broken.
A) With B) For
C) On D) To
56. If you have mosquito problem, remember that they reproduce in water. Be sure to _____ these spots in and around your home.
A) release B) occupy
C) eliminate D) investigate
57. _____ is it from your home to the place where you work?
A) How distant B) What distance
C) How long D) How far
58. Bob's right hand was seriously injured, and he would be _____ for work for several weeks at least.

- A) unhealthy
C) unhealthful
- B) unfit
D) unqualified
59. His casual explanation made the problem _____.
A. to be even more complicating
C. being even more complicated
- B. even more complicated
D. be even more complicated
60. By the time John reached the plateau he was _____.
A) exhaustive
C) exhausted
- B) exhaustible
D) exhausting
61. An ambulance (救护车) was waiting in the street. Somebody _____ hurt or killed.
A) must be
C) must have been
- B) should be
D) should have been
62. Even on Sundays, Peter Jackson prefers dressing formally _____ sport clothes.
A) to wearing
C) rather than wearing
- B) to wear
D) rather than to wear
63. No sooner had the speaker begun to talk _____ were cheers.
A) then there
C) until there
- B) than there
D) when there
64. Bill refused to go home at this _____ stage of his experiment.
A) superior
C) cautious
- B) superficial
D) critical
65. _____ otherwise directed by a doctor, this medicine should be taken three times a day.
A) If
C) Unless
- B) Except
D) Although
66. She said she'd rather you _____ tomorrow instead of today
A) comes
C) shall come
- B) will come
D) came
67. _____, there was no mistake that she was displeased.
A) As her words were spoken gently
C) Gently as her words were spoken
spoken
- B) Even her words were spoken gently
D) Gently even though her words were
68. Rose told them all _____ to Oliver.
A) what had happened
C) what happened
- B) that had happened
D) which happened
69. Mr. Johnson _____ the opportunity to speak to the president.
A) realized
C) seized
- B) held
D) discovered
70. We are late. Look, _____ !
A) there goes the bus
C) the bus there goes
- B) there the bus goes
D) the bus goes there

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) on the right side of the paper. 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.

American teenagers have always worked for extra pocket money. More than their predecessors, today's adolescents are 71 to work long hours during the week for hundreds of dollars each month. They spend the money 72 themselves rather than 73 it to their families. In a 1987 74 of 16,000 high school seniors nationwide, it was 75 that eighty percent of students who work spend their earnings on their own needs, 76 clothing, stereo equipment, records and 77. 78 five percent said they contributed most of their income, which often exceeded \$200 a month, to help pay family living 79.

The benefits of this work- and-spend ethic are being 80 debated. 81 experts, and many parents, 82 that year-round part-time employment increases youngsters' sense of worth, teaches them financial 83 and reduces tension—and thus 84—within the family.

Others, 85, argue that working teenagers are inappropriately separated, physically and financially, 86 their families, which 87 parental authority. Teenagers' school work can also 88. "When youngsters work for luxuries, they are buying 89 from education," said a program director for the U. S. Department of Education. Working teenagers themselves say they have 90 time to spend with friends and family.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| 71. A) about | B) fond |
| C) likely | D) possible |
| 72. A) by | B) on |
| C) in | D) for |
| 73. A) contributing | B) contribute |
| C) paying | D) pay |
| 74. A) view | B) inspection |
| C) observation | D) survey |
| 75. A) suggested | B) found |
| C) recommended | D) advised |
| 76. A) for example | B) such as |
| C) that is to say | D) in other words |
| 77. A) going to the movie | B) going to movies |
| C) movies | D) the movie |
| 78. A) Other | B) Only |
| C) Additional | D) Further |
| 79. A) expenses | B) money |
| C) values | D) charges |
| 80. A) furiously | B) heatedly |
| C) thoroughly | D) entirely |
| 81. A) No | B) All |
| C) Any | D) Some |
| 82. A) insist | B) demand |
| C) suggest | D) require |
| 83. A) accounts | B) ability |
| C) responsibility | D) well-being |
| 84. A) crash | B) conflict |
| C) battle | D) struggle |
| 85. A) furthermore | B) therefore |
| C) however | D) besides |
| 86. A) in | B) with |
| C) from | D) by |
| 87. A) weakens | B) loses |
| C) reduces | D) destroys |
| 88. A) be suffered | B) suffer |
| C) be suffered from | D) suffer from |
| 89. A) destruction | B) separation |
| C) affection | D) distraction |
| 90. A) more | B) less |
| C) reduced | D) sufficient |

试卷二

PAPER TWO

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on **Choosing Careers** in three paragraphs. Your composition should be based on the situation given below in Chinese. Your composition should be no less than 100 words. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition on the Composition Sheet.

Choosing Careers

Situation: 一些人的观点是家长有责任为孩子计划将来的职业。另一些人则认为应该让孩子自己决定将来从事的工作。分段讨论上述两种意见并谈谈你的看法。

提示:

第一段写一些人的观点。

第二段写另一部分人的观点。

第三段谈谈你的看法。

Part VI

Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in Part Three of Test Paper One. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You should refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Lines 2-3, Para. 2, Passage 1)

To the casual observer, dust seems to act in a totally random fashion, moving about chaotically without fixed direction.

2. (Lines 6-8, Para. 3, Passage 2)

All this activity did not prevent Spring from dying in poverty, leaving sharp eyed experts the difficult task of separating his forgeries from originals.

3. (Lines 7-8, Para. 2, Passage 3)

There is an unwritten but clearly understood code of behaviour which, if broken, makes the person immediately suspect.

4. (Lines 3-4, Para. 4, Passage 4)

This caused a slight decrease in the deer herd, but a far greater loss resulted from starvation and disease.

Part VII

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: *In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.*

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval (中世纪的) worlds, while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become commonplace.

One should be careful, however, in assuming that silent reading came about simply because reading aloud is a distraction (分散注意力) to others. Examination of factors related to the historical development of silent reading reveals that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The last century saw a steady gradual increase in literacy (读写能力), and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of potential listeners decreased, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud. As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the flourishing of reading as a private activity in such public places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would cause distraction to other readers.

Towards the end of the century there was still considerable argument over whether books should be used for information or treated respectfully, and over whether the reading of material such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education. However, whatever its virtues, the old shared literacy culture had gone and was replaced by the printed mass media on the one hand and by books and periodicals for a specialised readership on the other.

By the end of the century students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly altered what the term "reading" implied.

Questions:

1. Silent reading became commonplace in the 19th century because _____.
2. Why did the number of readers increase in the last century?
3. Why was reading preferred as a private activity in public places such as libraries or offices?
4. What caused the development of the present day reading habit?
5. What did the emergence of the mass media and of specialised periodicals indicate?

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. Then listen to the passage again. 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.

Have you ever seen a movie in which a building was burned down or a bridge was S1 _____? Have you seen a film in which a train S2 _____ or a ship sank into the S3 _____? If so, you may have S4 _____ how these things could happen without harming the people in the film.

The man who knows the answer is the "special-effect" man. He has one of the most important jobs in the film industry. He may be S5 _____ to create a flood or to make a battlefield S6 _____. But he may also be asked to create a special effect which is much less exciting, though just as important to the S7 _____ of the film.

In a scene for one movie there was a big glass bowl filled with water where small fish were swimming. The director of the movie wanted the fish to S8 _____. Then the director wanted the fish to stop staring and swim away. S9 _____. It was quite a problem.

The special-effect man thought about this problem for quite a long time. The result was an idea for controlling the fish with a harmless use electricity. First he applied electricity to the fish bowl, causing the fish to be absolutely still. S10 _____. Thus he got the humorous effect that the director wanted.