

## Test Three

### Part I

### Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

#### Section A

1. A) To keep his old car and get a new one.  
C) To sell his car for a new one.
2. A) She feels that he won't accept anything.  
C) She thinks he has almost everything he wants.
3. A) Tom survived the accident.  
C) Someone saved Tom's life.
4. A) The train is crowded.  
C) The train is empty.
5. A) No, all the rooms are taken.  
C) Yes, there are some spare rooms.
6. A) Go over the list.  
C) List everything her friend needs.
7. A) The man did most of the talking.  
C) The woman was wearing a black sweater.
8. A) As big as she expected.  
C) Not as big as she expected.
9. A) The rent is too high.  
C) He doesn't want to live in the suburbs.
10. A) Because Maria doesn't like football.  
C) Because he didn't have the time.
- B) To leave it in the garage to be repaired.  
D) To get his car repaired later.
- B) She's sure he already has a pocket calculator.  
D) She's afraid he wants more than she can afford.
- B) Tom was killed in the accident.  
D) It did little damage to Tom's car.
- B) The train is late.  
D) The train is on time.
- B) Yes, there is a double room.  
D) Yes, there is a single room.
- B) Do some shopping.  
D) Go for an outing.
- B) The man and the woman robbed the bank.  
D) The man and the woman had dark hair.
- B) Much bigger than she expected.  
D) So small that she is not satisfied.
- B) He can't afford the high taxes.  
D) It's too far away from his office.
- B) Because Maria fell ill.  
D) Because he can't stand football.

#### Section B

##### Passage One

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

11. A) For protection against other animals.  
C) Just for fun.
12. A) Because they did not eat other animals.  
C) Because they were good hunters.
13. A) For companionship.  
C) For protection against robbery.
- B) For protection against other dogs.  
D) For the purpose of guarding the house.
- B) Because they were useful for protection.  
D) Because they always obeyed their masters.
- B) For amusement.  
D) For hunting.

##### Passage Two

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

14. A) Lack of electricity.  
C) Shortage of books.
15. A) A system which trains doctors.  
B) A group of experts who can provide professional advice.  
C) A computer program which can provide professional advice.
- B) Lack of clean water.  
D) Shortage of experts.

- D) A system which trains computer experts.
16. A) It is not easy to see the shortage of experts in the villages.  
 B) Many doctors and engineers are sent to the villages to make up for the shortage of experts.  
 C) Expert medical systems are widely used in developing countries.  
 D) Expert systems are owned by wealthy farmers and businessmen.

### Passage Three

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

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|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 17. A) It is completely flat.        | B) It has few rivers.   |
| C) It has many large lakes.          | D) It is hilly.         |
| 18. A) The soil has been overworked. | B) The climate is cold. |
| C) The weather is too dry.           | D) The soil is sandy.   |
| 19. A) By raising cattle.            | B) By working on farms. |
| C) By working in factories.          | D) By raising sheep.    |
| 20. A) At school.                    | B) From their parents.  |
| C) From books.                       | D) In factories.        |

## Part II

## Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

### Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

People tend to be more impressed by evidence that seems to confirm some relationship. Thus many are convinced their dreams are *prophetic* (预言的) because a few have come true; they neglect or fail to notice the many that have not.

Consider also the belief that "the phone always rings when I'm in the shower." If it does ring while you are in the shower, the event will stand out and be remembered. If it doesn't ring, that nonevent probably won't even register (留下印象).

People want to see order, pattern and meaning in the world. Consider, for example, the common belief that things like personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths "happen in threes." Such beliefs stem from the tendency of people to allow the third event to define the time period. If three plane crashes occur in a month, then the period of time that counts as their "happening together" is one month; if three crashes occur in a year, the period of time is stretched. Flexible end points reinforce such beliefs.

We also tend to believe what we want to believe. A majority of people think they are more intelligent, more fair-minded and more skilled behind the wheel of an automobile than the average person. Part of the reason we view ourselves so favorably is that we use criteria that work to our advantage. As economist Thomas Schelling explains, "Everybody ranks himself high in qualities he values; careful drivers give weight to care, skilled drivers give weight to skill, and those who are polite give weight to courtesy." This way everyone ranks high on his own scale.

Perhaps the most important mental habit we can learn is to be *cautious* (谨慎的) in drawing conclusions. The "evidence" of everyday life is sometimes misleading.

21. In the first paragraph the author states that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) dreams cannot be said to be prophetic even though a few have come true  
 B) dreams are prophetic because some of them did come true  
 C) dreams may come true if clearly remembered  
 D) dreams and reality are closely related
22. By "things like..." "happen in threes" (Line2, Para. 3), the author indicates that people believe \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) personal misfortunes tend to happen every now and then  
B) personal misfortunes, plane crashes, and deaths usually happen together  
C) misfortunes tend to occur according to certain patterns  
D) misfortunes will never occur more than three times to a person in his lifetime
23. The word "courtesy" (Line 5, Para. 4) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) good manners  
B) friendly relations  
C) appropriate speech  
D) satisfactory service
24. What can be inferred from the passage?  
A) Happenings that go unnoticed deserve more attention.  
B) In a series of misfortunes the third one is usually the most serious.  
C) People tend to make use of evidence that supports their own beliefs.  
D) Believers of misfortunes happening in threes are cautious in interpreting events.
25. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) there is some truth even in the wildest dreams  
B) one should take notice of other people's merits  
C) there is no order or pattern in world events  
D) we should not base our conclusions on accidental evidence

### Passage Two

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.**

It has been thought and said that Africans are born with musical talent. Because music is so important in the lives of many Africans and because so much music is performed in Africa, we are inclined to think that all Africans are musicians. The impression is strengthened when we look at ourselves and find that we have become largely a society of musical *spectators* (旁观). Music is important to us, but most of us can be considered consumers rather than producers of music. We have records, television, concerts, and radio to fulfill many of our musical needs. In most situations where music is performed in our culture it is not difficult to distinguish the audience from the performers, but such is often not the case in Africa. Alban Ayipaga, a Kasena semiprofessional musician from northern Ghana, says that when his *flute* (长笛) and drum *ensemble* (歌舞团) is performing, "Anybody can take part". This is true, but Kasena musicians recognize that not all people are equally capable of taking part in the music. Some can sing along with the drummers, but relatively few can drum and fewer can play the flute along with the ensemble. It is fairly common in Africa for there to be an ensemble of expert musicians surrounded by others who join in by clapping, singing, or somehow adding to the totality of musical sound. Performances often take place in an open area (that is, not on a stage) and so the lines between the performing nucleus and the additional performers, active spectators, and passive spectators may be difficult to draw from our point of view.

26. The difference between us and Africans , as far as music is concerned, is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) most of us are consumers while most of them are producers of music
- B) we are musical performers and they are semiprofessional musicians
- C) most of us are passive spectators while they are active spectators
- D) we are the audience and they are the additional performers
27. The word "such" (Line 7) refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) music is performed with the participation of the audience
- B) music is performed without the participation of the audience
- C) people tend to distinguish the audience from the performers
- D) people have records, television sets and radio to fulfill their musical needs
28. The author of the passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) all Africans are musical and therefore much music is performed in Africa
  - B) not all Africans are born with musical talent although music is important in their lives
  - C) most Africans are capable of joining in the music
  - D) most Africans perform as well as professional musicians
29. The word "nucleus" (Line 14) probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) musicians famous in Africa
  - B) musicians at the center of attention
  - C) musicians acting as the core in a performance
  - D) active participants in a musical performance
30. The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) The Importance of Music to African People
  - B) Differences Between African Music and Music of Other Countries
  - C) The Relationship Between Musicians and Their Audience
  - D) A Characteristic Feature of African Musical Performances

### Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Most people would agree that, although our age exceeds all previous ages in knowledge, there has been no corresponding increase in wisdom. But agreement ceases as soon as we attempt to define "wisdom" and consider means of promoting it.

There are several factors that contribute to wisdom. Of these I should put first a sense of proportion; the capacity to take account of all the important factors in a problem and to attach to each its due weight. This has become more difficult than it used to be owing to the extent and complexity of the special knowledge required of various kinds of technicians. Suppose, for example, that you are engaged in research in scientific medicine. The work is difficult and is likely to absorb the whole of your mind. You have no time to consider the effect which your discoveries or inventions may have outside the field of medicine. You succeed (let us say) as modern medicine has succeeded, in enormously lowering the infant death-rate, not only in Europe and America, but also in Asia and Africa. This has the entirely unintended result of making the food supply inadequate and lowering the standard of life in the parts of the world that have the greatest populations. To take an even more dramatic example, which is in everybody's mind at the present time; you study the make-up of the atom from a *disinterested* (无利害关系的) desire for knowledge, and by chance place in the hands of a powerful mad man the means of destroying the human race.

Therefore, with every increase of knowledge and skill, wisdom becomes more necessary, for every such increase *augments* (增强) our capacity for realizing our purpose, and therefore augments our capacity for evil, if our purposes are unwise.

31. Disagreement arises when people try to decide \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) how much more wisdom we have now than before
  - B) what wisdom is and how to develop it
  - C) if there is a great increase of wisdom in our age
  - D) whether wisdom can be developed or not
32. According to the author, "wisdom" is the ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) carefully consider the bad effects of any kind of research work
  - B) give each important problem some careful consideration
  - C) acquire a great deal of complex and special knowledge
  - D) give suitable consideration to all the possible elements in a problem
33. Lowering the infant death-rate may \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) prove to be helpful everywhere in the world
  - B) give rise to an increase in population in Europe
  - C) cause food shortages in Asia and Africa
  - D) raise the living standard to the people in Africa

34. The author uses the examples in the passage to illustrate his point that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) it's extremely difficult to consider all the important elements in problem  
 B) success in medical research has its negative effects  
 C) scientists may unknowingly cause destruction to the human race  
 D) it's unwise to be totally absorbed in research in scientific medicine
35. What is the main idea of the passage?  
 A) It is unwise to place the results of scientific research in the hands of a powerful mad man.  
 B) The more knowledge one has, the wiser one becomes.  
 C) Any increase of knowledge could lead to disastrous results without the guidance of wisdom.  
 D) Wisdom increases in proportion to one's age.

#### Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

For any given task in Britain there are more men than are needed. Strong unions keep them there in Fleet Street, home of some London's biggest dailies. It is understood that when two unions quarrel over three jobs, the argument is settled by giving each union two. That means 33 per cent overmanning, 33 per cent less productivity than could be obtained.

A reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe has an impression that the pace of work is much slower here. Nobody tries too hard. Tea breaks do matter and are frequent. It is hard to measure intensity of work, but Britons give a distinct impression of going at their tasks in a more leisurely way.

But is all this so terrible? It certainly does not improve the gross national product or output per worker. Those observant visitors, however, have noticed something else about Britain. It is a pleasant place.

Street crowds in Stockholm, Paris and New York move quickly and silently heads down, all in a hurry. London crowds tend to walk at an easy pace (except in the profitable, efficient City, the financial district).

Every stranger is struck by the patient and orderly way in which Britons queue for a bus; if the saleswoman is slow and out of stock she will likely say, "Oh dear, what a pity"; the rubbish collectors stop to chat and call the housewives "Luv". Crime rises here as in every city but there still remains a gentle tone and temper that is unmatched in Berlin, Milan or Detroit.

In short, what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right. Having reached a tolerable standard, Britons appear to be choosing leisure over goods.

36. What happens when disputes over job opportunities arise among British unions?  
 A) Thirty three per cent of the workers will be out of work.  
 B) More people will be employed than necessary.  
 C) More jobs will be created by the government.  
 D) The unions will try to increase productivity.
37. What does the reporter who has visited plants throughout Europe think about Britain?  
 A) Tea breaks do not affect the intensity of work in Britain.  
 B) Britons do their work in an unhurried sort of way.  
 C) The pace of work in Continental Europe is much slower than in Britain.  
 D) Britons give the impression of working intensively.
38. "Tea breaks matter" (Line 2, Para. 2) indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) they are an important aspect of the British way of life  
 B) they are greatly enjoyed by British workers  
 C) they can be used by the workers as an excuse to take time off from work  
 D) they help the workers to be on good terms with each other
39. The word "this" (Line 1, Para. 3) refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) there are more men on any given job than are needed  
 B) 33 per cent overmanning leads to 33 per cent less productivity  
 C) it is difficult to measure the intensity of work  
 D) Britons generally do not want to work too hard
40. By "what is wrong with Britain may also be what is right" (Line 1, Para. 6) the author means to say that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) quarrels between unions will help create jobs  
 B) a leisurely way of life helps Britons increase productivity  
 C) the gentle tone and temper of the people in Britain makes it a pleasant place  
 D) Britons will not sacrifice their leisure to further increase productivity

### Part III

### Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

41. The explorer lost his way so he climbed to the top of the hill to \_\_\_\_\_ himself.  
 A) spot                      B) locate                      C) place                      D) situate
42. After the conference, the representatives immediately went back to their \_\_\_\_\_ jobs and spread out the decisions of the central committee to every corner of the country.  
 A) respected                B) respective                C) respectful                D) respecting
43. He said the only one satisfaction he \_\_\_\_\_ from his money was that he became able to help those who wanted money badly.  
 A) refined                      B) derived                      C) claimed                      D) deserved
44. He \_\_\_\_\_ spends his holidays in the mountains though occasionally he goes to the seaside instead.  
 A) usually                      B) sometimes                      C) constantly                      D) rarely
45. The inventor \_\_\_\_\_ his original design in order to increase the machine's efficiency.  
 A) executed                      B) modified                      C) cultivated                      D) decorated
46. One of his eyes was injured in an accident, but after a \_\_\_\_\_ operation, he quickly recovered his sight.  
 A) precise                      B) considerate                      C) exact                      D) delicate
47. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ what has happened to the vegetables, for they were freshly picked this morning.  
 A) figure out                      B) draw out                      C) look out                      D) work out
48. Some teenagers harbor a generalized resentment against society, which \_\_\_\_\_ them the rights and privileges of adults, although physically they are mature.  
 A) deprives                      B) restricts                      C) rejects                      D) denies
49. Before the students set off, they spent much time setting a limit \_\_\_\_\_ the expenses of the trip.  
 A) to                      B) about                      C) in                      D) for
50. It is well-known that the retired workers in our country are \_\_\_\_\_ free medical care.  
 A) entitled to                      B) involved in                      C) associated with                      D) assigned to
51. When the engine would not start, the mechanic inspected all the parts to find what was at \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. wrong                      B. trouble                      C. fault                      D. difficulty
52. Marlin is a young man of independent thinking who is not about \_\_\_\_\_ compliments to his political leaders.  
 A) paying                      B) having paid                      C) to pay                      D) to have paid
53. \_\_\_\_\_ to some parts of South America is still difficult, because parts of the continent are still covered with thick forests.  
 A) Orientation                      B) Access                      C) Procession                      D) Voyage
54. I \_\_\_\_\_ with thanks the help of my colleagues in the preparation of this new column.  
 A) express                      B) confess                      C) verify                      D) acknowledge
55. \_\_\_\_\_ all the extra work at the office, I've decided to postpone my holidays.

- A) In view of                      B) With a view to                      C) With the view of                      D) On view
56. Jim's close \_\_\_\_\_ to his brother made people mistake them for one another.  
A) accuracy                      B) probability                      C) confusion                      D) resemblance
57. He will probably be awarded a Nobel prize on account of his \_\_\_\_\_ achievements in physics.  
A) worthwhile                      B) outstanding                      C) obvious                      D) high
58. So quickly are science and technology advancing \_\_\_\_\_ is a possibility today may be a reality tomorrow.  
A) that                      B) what                      C) if what                      D) that what
59. The clever fellow only spent 25 minutes installing 3 sets of toys \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in essence                      B) in succession                      C) in substance                      D) in conclusion
60. The chairman of the board \_\_\_\_\_ on me the unpleasant job of dismissing good workers the firm can no longer afford to employ.  
A) compelled                      B) posed                      C) pressed                      D) tempted
61. The satellite was launched into \_\_\_\_\_ around the earth.  
A) circle                      B) orbit                      C) path                      D) trail
62. For three-quarters of its span on Earth, life evolved almost \_\_\_\_\_ as micro-organism.  
A) precisely                      B) instantly                      C) initially                      D) exclusively
63. The future of this company is \_\_\_\_\_; many of its talented employees are flowing into more profitable net-based businesses.  
A) at odds                      B) in troubles                      C) in vain                      D) at stake
64. There is something wrong with his vocal chords and as a result, he has always been \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) silent                      B) dumb                      C) speechless                      D) quiet
65. Every day thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ fly the Atlantic for negotiations with American firms.  
A) merchants                      B) dealers                      C) business                      D) tradesman
66. The tourist is prevented for entering a country if he does not have \_\_\_\_\_ passport.  
A) an operation                      B) an efficient                      C) a valid                      D) an effective
67. Richard doesn't think he could ever \_\_\_\_\_ what is called "free-style" poetry.  
A) take on                      B) take over                      C) take to                      D) take after
68. It was difficult to see through the \_\_\_\_\_ fog.  
A) tense                      B) intense                      C) heavy                      D) dense
69. Though his wife is \_\_\_\_\_ for she has never accepted schooling, he likes her liveliness.  
A) illiterate                      B) illegible                      C) illogical                      D) illegal
70. I listened attentively while he poured out all his \_\_\_\_\_ for the future.  
A) recognition                      B) imagination                      C) ambition                      D) direction

## Part IV

## Cloze

(15 minutes)

What's your earliest childhood memory? Can you remember learning to walk? Or talk? The first time you 71 thunder or watched a television programmer? Adults seldom 72 events much earlier than the year or so before entering school, just as children younger than three or four 73 retain any specific, personal experiences.

A variety of explanations have been 74 by psychologists for this "childhood amnesia" (儿童失忆症). One argues that the hippocampus, the region of the brain which is responsible for forming memories, does not mature 75 about the age of two. But the most popular theory 76 that, since adults do not think like children, they cannot 77 childhood memories. Adults think in words, and their life memories are like stories or 78 — one event follows 79 as in a novel or film but when they search through their mental 80 for early childhood memories to add to this verbal life story, they don't find any that fit the 81. It's like trying to find a Chinese work in an English dictionary.

Now psychologist Annette Simms of the New York State University offers a new 82 for childhood amnesia. She argues that there simply 83 any early childhood memories to recall. According to Dr. Simms, children need to learn to use 84 spoken description of their personal experiences in order to turn their own short-term, quickly 85 impressions of them into long-term memories. In other 86, children have to talk about their experiences and hear others talk about 87 — Mother talking about the afternoon 88 looking for seashells at the beach or Dad asking them about their day at Ocean Park. Without this 89 reinforcement, says Dr. Simms, children cannot form 90 memories of their personal experiences.

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|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 71. A) touched     | B) heard          | C) listened    | D) felt          |
| 72. A) recall      | B) resolve        | C) involve     | D) interpret     |
| 73. A) merely      | B) really         | C) largely     | D) rarely        |
| 74. A) proposed    | B) witnessed      | C) cancelled   | D) figured       |
| 75. A) after       | B) since          | C) until       | D) once          |
| 76. A) contains    | B) maintains      | C) magnifies   | D) intervenes    |
| 77. A) access      | B) refer          | C) reflect     | D) attain        |
| 78. A) regulations | B) descriptions   | C) narratives  | D) forecasts     |
| 79. A) the other   | B) others         | C) the rest    | D) another       |
| 80. A) flashes     | B) files          | C) outputs     | D) dreams        |
| 81. A) frame       | B) landscape      | C) footstep    | D) pattern       |
| 82. A) explanation | B) factor         | C) emphasis    | D) arrangement   |
| 83. A) isn't       | B) wasn't         | C) aren't      | D) weren't       |
| 84. A) some else   | B) someone else's | C) anyone else | D) anyone else's |
| 85. A) forgetting  | B) remembering    | C) forgotten   | D) remembered    |
| 86. A) words       | B) means          | C) senses      | D) cases         |
| 87. A) it          | B) them           | C) him         | D) theirs        |
| 88. A) taken       | B) spent          | C) used        | D) chosen        |
| 89. A) petty       | B) mutual         | C) habitual    | D) verbal        |
| 90. A) subordinate | B) spiritual      | C) permanent   | D) conscious     |

## Part V

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **My View on College Life**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the idea below.

现在的大学生中存在两种现象:一种热衷于社会活动,而另一种只管学习。请以此写一篇文章说明你的观点,并写出你对大学生搞兼职的看法。

### My View on College Life

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