



Test Eight

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) At home. B) At the riverside. C) At the health center. D) At his office.
2. A) Having an interview. B) Filling out a form.
C) Talking with his friend. D) Asking for information.
3. A) She made a mistake by taking too few courses in the first term.
B) The courses she took were too difficult for her.
C) She took too many courses during her first term.
D) She found it difficult to deal with college courses.
4. A) Worried and frightened. B) Very relaxed.
C) Quite unhappy. D) Angry with the professor.
5. A) He enjoys reading letters. B) He has been job-hunting.
C) He is offering the woman a job. D) He is working for a company.
6. A) She lost her way. B) She lost her keys.
C) She lost her car. D) She lost her handbag.
7. A) More than an hour and a half. B) Not more than half an hour.
C) More than two hours. D) Less than an hour and a half.
8. A) She is sure who is going to win. B) Now it is a good time to start the game.
C) The game has been going on for a long time. D) The same team always wins.
9. A) The ideas of the paper are not convincing. B) Some parts of the paper are not well written.
C) The handwriting of the paper is not good. D) The paper is not complete.
10. A) Looking for a young lady.
B) Looking for her wrist watch.
C) Looking for a young gentleman.
D) Looking for a man wearing a wrist watch.

Section B

Passage One

Questions 11 to 14 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It had many problems.
B) It was the most democratic country in the world.
C) It was fair to women.
D) It had some minor problems to solve.
12. A) The women of some states.
B) The women in the state of Wyoming only.
C) The members of the National Women's Association.
D) The women in the state of Massachusetts only.
13. A) At the very beginning of the 20th century.
B) At the end of the 19th century.

- C) After Susan Anthony's death. D) Just before Susan Anthony's death.
14. A) She worked on the draft of the American Constitution.
 B) She was the chairman of the National Women's Association.
 C) She was born in New York and died in Massachusetts.
 D) She was an activist in the women's movement for equal rights.

Passage Two

Questions 15 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

15. A) People with problems. B) Travels around the world.
 C) Beautiful America. D) People in great cities.
16. A) He spent three months writing "Travels with Charley".
 B) He enjoyed his travels around the United States.
 C) He was fond of writing about his travels.
 D) He didn't enjoy the trip as much as Charley.

Passage Three

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

17. A) The long distance between his home town and New York.
 B) His unpopular character.
 C) The high unemployment rate in New York.
 D) His criminal record.
18. A) He wanted to be put in prison again. B) He needed the money to support his family.
 C) He hated the barber there. D) He wanted to make himself well known.
19. A) He went directly to the police station. B) He drove out of the town and tried to escape.
 C) He waited for the police to arrest him. D) He argued with the police angrily.
20. A) Mr. Spears enjoyed living in prison.
 B) Mr. Spears was known as a greedy man in his community.
 C) The police in New York were not very efficient.
 D) The only way for Mr. Spears to support his family was by going to prison again.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Passage One

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of *meteors* (流星) but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. The unit of radiation is called "rem". Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed on. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage — a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of *deformed* (畸形的) children or even grandchildren. Missions of the Apollo flights have had to cross belts of high amount of rems. So far, no dangerous amounts of radiation have been reported, but the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space

laboratory. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far.

21. According to the first paragraph, the atmosphere is essential to man in that _____.
A) it protects him against the harmful rays from space
B) it provides sufficient light for plant growth
C) it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
D) it screens off the falling meteors
22. We know from the passage that _____.
A) exposure to even tiny amounts of radiation is fatal
B) the effect of exposure to radiation is slow in coming
C) radiation is avoidable in space exploration
D) astronauts in spacesuits needn't worry about radiation damage
23. The harm radiation has done to the Apollo crew members _____.
A) is insignificant
B) seems overestimated
C) is enormous
D) remains unknown
24. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) the Apollo mission was very successful
B) protection from space radiation is no easy job
C) astronauts will have deformed children or grandchildren
D) radiation is not a threat to well-protected space explorers
25. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) The Atmosphere and Our Environment
B) Research on Radiation
C) Effects of Space Radiation
D) Importance of Protection Against Radiation

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Taste is such a subjective matter that we don't usually conduct preference tests for food. The most you can say about anyone's preference, is that it's one person's opinion. But because the two big *cola* (可乐饮料) companies — Coca-Cola and Pepsi Cola are marketed so aggressively, we've wondered how big a role taste preference actually plays in brand loyalty. We set up a taste test that challenged people who identified themselves as either Coca-Cola or Pepsi fans: Find your brand in a blind tasting.

We invited staff volunteers who had a strong liking for either Coca-Cola *Classic* (传统型) or Pepsi, *Diet* (低糖的) Coke, or Diet Pepsi. These were people who thought they'd have no trouble telling their brand from the other brand.

We eventually located 19 regular cola drinkers and 27 diet cola drinkers. Then we fed them four unidentified samples of cola one at a time, regular colas for the one group, diet versions for the other. We asked them to tell us whether each sample was Coke or Pepsi; then we analyzed the records statistically to compare the participants' choices with what mere guess-work could have accomplished.

Getting all four samples right was a tough test, but not too tough, we thought, for people who believed they could recognize their brand. In the end, only 7 out of 19 regular cola drinkers correctly identified their brand of choice in all four trials. The diet-cola drinkers did a little worse — only 7 to 27 identified all four samples correctly.

While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times. Two people got all four samples wrong. Overall, half the participants did about as well on the last round of tasting as on the first, so fatigue, or taste burnout, was not a factor. Our preference test results suggest that only a few Pepsi participants and Coke fans may really be able to tell their

favorite brand by taste and price.

26. According to the passage the preference test was conducted in order to _____.
A) find out the role taste preference plays in a person's drinking
B) reveal which cola is more to the liking of the drinkers
C) show that a person's opinion about taste is mere guess-work
D) compare the ability of the participants in choosing their drinks
27. The statistics recorded in the preference tests show _____.
A) Coca-Cola and Pepsi are people's two most favorite drinks
B) there is not much difference in taste between Coca-Cola and Pepsi
C) few people had trouble telling Coca-Cola from Pepsi
D) people's tastes differ from one another
28. It is implied in the first paragraph that _____.
A) the purpose of taste tests is to promote the sale of colas
B) the improvement of quality is the chief concern of the two cola companies
C) the competition between the two colas is very strong
D) blind tasting is necessary for identifying fans
29. The word "burnout" (Line 3, Para. 5) here refers to the state of _____.
A) being seriously burnt in the skin
B) being unable to burn for lack of fuel
C) being badly damaged by fire
D) being unable to function because of excessive use
30. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
A) show that taste preference is highly subjective
B) argue that taste testing is an important marketing strategy
C) emphasize that taste and price are closely related to each other
D) recommend that blind tasting be introduced in the quality control of colas

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

The concept of "environment" is certainly difficult and may even be misunderstood: but we have no handy substitute. It seems simple enough to distinguish between the organism and the surrounding environment and to separate forces acting on an organism into those that are internal and biological and those that are external and environmental. But in actual practice this system breaks down in many ways, because the organism and the environment are constantly interacting so that the environment is modified by the organism and *vice versa* (反之亦然).

In the case of man, the difficulties with the environmental concept are even more complicated because we have to deal with man as an animal and with man as a *bearer* (持有者) of culture. If we look at man as an animal and try to analyze the environmental forces that are acting on the organism, we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such-like factors common to all biological situations; but we also find, always, very important environmental influences that we can only class as "cultural", which modify the physical and biological factors. But man, as we know him, is always a bearer of culture; and if we study human culture, we find that it, in turn, is modified by the environmental factors of climate and geography. We thus easily get into great difficulties from the necessity of viewing culture, at one moment, as a part of the man and, at another moment, as a part of the environment.

31. Which of the following words can best describe the popular understanding of "environment" as the author sees it?

A) Elaborate. B) Prejudiced. C) Faultless. D) Oversimplified.

32. According to the author the concept of "environment" is difficult to explain because _____.
A) it doesn't distinguish between the organism and the environment
B) it involves both internal and external forces
C) the organism and the environment influence each other
D) the relationship between the organism and the environment is unclear
33. In analyzing the environmental forces acting on man the author suggests that _____.
A) biological factors are less important to the organism than cultural factors to man
B) man and other animals are modified equally by the environmental forces
C) man is modified by the cultural environment as well as by the natural environment
D) physical and biological factors exert more influence on other organisms than on man
34. As for culture, the author points out that _____.
A) it develops side by side with environmental factors
B) it is also affected by environmental factors
C) it is generally accepted to be part of the environment
D) it is a product of man's biological instincts
35. In this passage, the author is primarily concerned with _____.
A) the interpretation of the term "environment"
B) the discussion on organisms and biological environment
C) the comparison between internal and external factors influencing man
D) the evaluation of man's influence on culture

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

The speaker, a teacher from a community college, addressed a sympathetic audience. Heads nodded in agreement when he said, "High school English teachers are not doing their jobs." He described the inadequacies of his students, all high school graduates who can use language only at a grade 9 level. I was unable to determine from his answers to my questions how this grade 9 level had been established.

My topic is not standards nor its *decline* (降低). What the speaker was really saying is that he is no longer young; he has been teaching for sixteen years, and is able to think and speak like a mature adult.

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable. It is also human nature to look for the reasons for our dissatisfaction. Before English became a school subject in the late nineteenth century, it was difficult to find the target of the blame for language *deficiencies* (缺陷). But since then, English teachers have been under constant attack.

The complainers think they have hit upon an original idea. As their own command of the language improves, they notice that young people do not have this same ability. Unaware that their own ability has developed through the years, they assume the new generation of young people must be hopeless in this respect. To the eyes and ears of sensitive adults the language of the young always seems inadequate.

Since this concern about the decline and fall of the English language is not perceived as a generational phenomenon but rather as something new and peculiar to today's young people, it naturally follows that today's English teachers cannot be doing their jobs. Otherwise, young people would not commit offenses against the language.

36. The speaker the author mentioned in the passage believed that _____.
A) the language of the younger generation is usually inferior to that of the older generation
B) the students had a poor command of English because they didn't work hard enough
C) he was an excellent language teacher because he had been teaching English for sixteen years
D) English teachers should be held responsible for the students' poor command of English

37. In the author's opinion, the speaker _____.
 A) gave a correct judgement of the English level of the students
 B) had exaggerated the language problems of the students
 C) was right in saying that English teachers were not doing their jobs
 D) could think and speak intelligently
38. The author's attitude towards the speaker's remarks is _____.
 A) neutral B) positive C) critical D) compromising
39. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
 A) it is justifiable to include English as a school subject
 B) the author disagrees with the speaker over the standard of English at Grade 9 level
 C) English language teaching is by no means an easy job
 D) language improvement needs time and effort
40. In the passage the author argues that _____.
 A) it is unfair to blame the English teachers for the language deficiencies of the students
 B) young people would not commit offences against the language if the teachers did their jobs properly
 C) to eliminate language deficiencies one must have sensitive eyes and ears
 D) to improve the standard of English requires the effort of several generations

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

41. This ticket _____ you to a free meal in our new restaurant.
 A) gives B) grants C) entitles D) credits
42. That was so serious a matter that I had no choice but _____ the police.
 A) called in B) calling in C) call in D) to call in
43. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
 A) attracted B) absorbed C) drawn D) concentrated
44. At first, the speaker was referring to the problem of pollution in the country, but halfway in her speech, she suddenly _____ to another subject.
 A) committed B) switched C) favoured D) transmitted
45. Although I like the appearance of the house, what really made me decide to buy it was the beautiful _____ through the window.
 A) vision B) look C) picture D) view
46. Cancer is second only _____ heart disease as a cause of death.
 A) of B) to C) with D) from
47. Despite the wonderful acting and well-developed plot the _____ movie could not hold our attention.
 A) three-hours B) three-hour C) three-hours' D) three-hour's
48. The manager needs an assistant that he can _____ to take care of problems in his absence.
 A) count on B) count in C) count up D) count out
49. The organization had broken no rules, but _____ had it acted responsibly.
 A) neither B) so C) either D) both
50. We gave out a cheer when the red roof of the cottage came _____ view.
 A) from B) in C) before D) into
51. They took _____ measures to prevent poisonous gases from escaping.
 A) fruitful B) beneficial C) valid D) effective
52. Careful surveys have indicated that as many as 50 percent of patients do not take drugs _____ directed.
 A) like B) so C) which D) as
53. In developing countries people are _____ into overcrowded cities in great numbers.

- A) breaking B) filling C) pouring D) hurrying
54. If I had remembered _____ the window, the thief would not have got in.
A) to close B) closing C) to have closed D) having closed
55. There are other problems which I don't propose to _____ at the moment.
A) go into B) go around C) go for D) go up
56. It is quite necessary for a qualified teacher to have good manners and _____ knowledge.
A) extensive B) expansive C) intensive D) expensive
57. Human eyes are accustomed to _____ a specific object, and once this happens, everything around the subject seems to be reduced to background.
A) pointing to B) sticking to C) focusing on D) insisting on
58. A love marriage, however, does not necessarily _____ much sharing of interests and responsibilities.
A) take over B) result in C) hold on D) keep to
59. The ability to store knowledge makes computers different from every other machine _____ invented.
A) ever B) thus C) yet D) as
60. I'm not sure whether I can gain any profit from the investment, so I can't make a(n) _____ promise to help you.
A) exact B) defined C) definite D) sure
61. The sports meet, originally due to be held last Friday, was finally _____ because of the bad weather.
A) set off B) broken off C) worn off D) called off
62. Samuel is always _____, never complaining about his poor health and other troubles.
A) careful B) joyful C) cheerful D) glad
63. He has recently got an interesting _____ in a textile factory.
A) job B) employment C) work D) occupation
64. The heat was so _____ from the fire that the fireman could not enter the building.
A) tense B) intense C) intensive D) extensive
65. When my boss said he would _____ me to another department, I was very pleased because I had been waiting for this change.
A) interfere B) transfer C) transform D) transmit
66. Doing your homework is a sure way to improve your test scores, and this is especially true _____ it comes to classroom tests.
A) when B) since C) before D) after
67. The police investigation discovered that three young men were _____ in the robbery.
A) caught B) involved C) connected D) frightened
68. Don't get your schedule _____; stay with us in this class.
A) to change B) changing C) changed D) change
69. Jean doesn't want to work right away because she thinks that if she _____ a job she probably wouldn't be able to see her friends very often.
A) has to get B) were to get C) had got D) could have got
70. I had no idea what the _____ of my leaving home would be until I found out that my mother became ill as a result of it.
A) conscience B) consequence C) sequence D) suspicion

Part IV Translation from English into Chinese (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.

71. (Passage 1, Lines 2 - 3, Para. 5)

Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than 0.1 rem without being damaged; ...

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

Then we fed them four unidentified samples of cola on at a time, regular colas for the one group, diet versions for the other.

73. (Passage 2, Lines 1 - 2, Para. 5)

While both groups did better than chance would predict, nearly half the participants in each group made the wrong choice two or more times.

74. (Passage 3, Lines 3 - 4, Para. 2)

... we find that we have to deal with things like climate, soil, plants, and such like factors common to all biological situations;

75. (Passage 4, Lines 1 - 2, Para. 3)

My point is that the frequent complaint of one generation about the one immediately following it is inevitable.

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **How to Improve English Writing Ability**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the idea below;*

1. 提高英语写作能力的方法很多。
2. 我认为有效的方法是……。
3. 如何进行。

How to Improve English Writing Ability