



Test 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. 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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. A) It was rainy. B) It was fine. C) It was cloudy. D) It was windy.
2. A) At a department store. B) At a theatre. C) At a hotel. D) At a drugstore.
3. A) On foot. B) By train. C) By car. D) By bus.
4. A) Lose another five pounds. B) Be glad she gained weight.
C) Gain ten more pounds. D) Buy some new clothes.
5. A) He thinks that the professor did the right thing. B) He feels sorry for the three students.
C) He thinks that the professor was unfair. D) He does not care about what the professor did.
6. A) He watched the volleyball game. B) He had a rest after an English test.
C) He studied in preparation for a test. D) He watched another game.
7. A) Policeman and driver. B) Manager and clerk.
C) Resident and stranger. D) Teacher and student.
8. A) He is uncomfortable. B) Her ears hurt. C) He cannot hear. D) His legs hurt.
9. A) The man stayed home and watched television.
B) The man had a terrible illness and had to be hospitalized.
C) The man went on vacation.
D) The man studied in a different class.
10. A) Tom is a cashier. B) Tom is a professor.
C) Tom is a salesperson. D) Tom is a secretary.

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). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage.

11. A) Promising to preserve life. B) Keeping their patients' secrets.
C) Only using their profession for personal profit. D) Having good moral character.
12. A) Devoting their lives to finding a cure for cancer.
B) Performing brain surgery.
C) Taking care of children in rural clinics.
D) Improving health and relieving suffering.

13. A) 4 years. B) 8 years. C) 11 years. D) 16 years.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the following passage.

14. A) She liked talking to her daughter. B) It was too noisy on the bus.
C) The driver said everything in a low voice. D) She had difficulty in hearing.
15. A) Mrs. Wyatt. B) Laura. C) A certain gentleman. D) A fat lady.
16. A) They talked too much. B) The driver forgot to stop there.
C) They didn't hear the driver's call. D) They didn't pay their bus fares.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the following passage.

17. A) It uses its trunk to fight. B) It uses its trunk to pull leaves off trees to eat.
C) It uses its trunk to make a path through the jungle. D) It uses its trunk to get water to drink.
18. A) Some African hunted elephants just for tusks. B) They are very precious.
C) They are made into many beautiful things. D) They are the decorations of an elephant.
19. A) He had to pay a lot of money to keep it. B) He could not make it work or kill it.
C) He must pay much attention to it. D) Both A) and B).
20. A) A useless elephant. B) A useless person. C) A useless thing. D) A useless pet.

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.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies — and other creatures — learn to do things because certain acts lead to “rewards”; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological “drives” as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to “reward” the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children's responses in situations where no milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement “switched on”. A display of lights — and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek's light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would “smile and bubble”

when the displays came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them, it was the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

21. According to the author, babies learn to do things which _____.
A) are directly related to pleasure
B) will meet their physical needs
C) will bring them a feeling of success
D) will satisfy their curiosity
22. Papousek noticed in his studies that a baby _____.
A) would make learned responses when it saw the milk
B) would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink
C) would continue the simple movements without being given milk
D) would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink
23. In Papousek's experiment babies make learned movements of the head in order to _____.
A) have the lights turned on
B) be rewarded with milk
C) please their parents
D) be praised
24. The babies would "smile and bubble" at the lights because _____.
A) the lights were directly related to some basic "drives"
B) the sight of the lights was interesting
C) they need not turn back to watch the lights
D) they succeeded in "switching on" the lights
25. According to Papousek, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is reflection of _____.
A) a basic desire to understand and control the world
B) the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
C) their strong desire to solve complex problems
D) a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who cannot afford to throw away clothing in this way waste hours of time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability. They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.

26. Designers and big stores always make money _____.
 A) by mercilessly exploiting women workers in the clothing industry
 B) because they are capable of predicting new fashions
 C) by constantly changing the fashions in women's clothing
 D) because they attach great importance to quality in women's clothing
27. To the writer, the fact that women alter their old-fashioned dresses is seen as _____.
 A) a waste of money
 B) a waste of time
 C) an expression of taste
 D) an expression of creativity
28. The writer would be less critical if fashion designers placed more stress on the _____ of clothing.
 A) cost
 B) comfort
 C) appearance
 D) suitability
29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 A) New fashions in clothing are created for the commercial exploitation of women.
 B) The constant changes in women's clothing reflect their strength of character.
 C) The fashion industry makes an important contribution to society.
 D) Fashion designers should not be encouraged since they are only welcomed by women.
30. By saying "the conclusions to be drawn are obvious" the writer means that _____.
 A) women's inconstancy in their choice of clothing is often laughed at
 B) women are better able to put up with discomfort
 C) men are also exploited greatly by fashion designers
 D) men are more stable and reliable in character

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Insurance is the sharing of risks. Nearly everyone is exposed to risk of some sort. The house owner, for example, knows that his property can be damaged by fire; the ship-owner knows that his vessel may be lost at sea; the breadwinner knows that he may die at an early age and leave his family the poorer. On the other hand, not every house is damaged by fire nor every vessel lost at sea. If these persons each put a small sum into a pool, there will be enough to meet the needs of the few who do suffer loss. In other words, the losses of the few are met from the pool of contributions of the many. This is the basis of insurance. Those who pay the contribution are known as "insured".

Not all risks lend themselves to being covered by insurance. Broadly speaking, the ordinary risks of business and speculation can not be covered. The risk that buyers will not buy goods at the prices offered is not of a kind that can be statistically estimated and risks can only be insured against if they can be so estimated.

The legal basis of all insurance is the "Policy". This is a printed form of contract on paper of the best quality. It states that in return for the payment by the insured of a named sum of money, called the "premium", which is usually paid every year, the insurer will pay a sum of money or compensation for loss if the risk or event insured against actually happens. The wording of policies, particularly in marine insurance, often seems very old-fashioned, but there is a sound reason for this. Over a large number of years many law cases have been brought to clear up the meanings of doubtful phrases in policies. The law courts, in their judgment, have given these phrases a definite and indisputable meaning, and to avoid future disputes the phrases have continued to be used in policies even when they passed out of normal use in speech.

31. According to this passage, insurance is possible because _____.
 A) everyone at some time suffers loss
 B) only a small proportion of the insured suffer loss
 C) nearly everyone suffers loss
 D) only insured people suffer loss
32. By "the pool of contributions" in the first paragraph, the writer means _____.
 A) money paid by the insured
 B) money paid by the insurers

- C) the cost of administering insurance D) the amount of each premium
33. The insurance of ordinary business risks is not possible because _____.
 A) businessmen will not buy insurance B) the risks are too high
 C) the risks can not be estimated D) the premiums would be too high
34. Old-fashioned wording is sometimes used in insurance policies because _____.
 A) insurance is old-fashioned
 B) insurance has existed for a long time
 C) it enables ordinary people to understand it
 D) the meaning of such wording has been agreed upon
35. The writer of this passage seems to think that insurance is _____.
 A) a form of gambling B) a way of making money quickly
 C) old-fashioned D) useful and necessary

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

One of the main problems facing the world today is the increase of population. How can this increasing population be fed and its standard of living improved? Obviously agricultural production with better distribution of food is one essential method. But in many countries better agricultural techniques, including mechanized farming, will involve a reduction in the number of people on the land. What will happen to the surplus population driven off the land by machines? They must be employed in new industries. But how can new industries be introduced into countries which cannot afford to pay for their equipment and which do not possess engineers and other workers with the necessary training?

In the early days of foreign investment, loans by governments were not unknown, but the largest proportion of invested funds was contributed by private firms and individuals who were willing to take exceptional risks in the hope of gaining exceptional profits.

More recently, and especially since the Second World War, a much larger proportion of the money lent to underdeveloped countries has been provided directly by public authorities in the form of loans from one government to another or through special organizations like the Colombo Plan and the Colonial Development Corporation.

Even loans made by governments are not always dependable, for a government which has given financial help may alter its policy or may be replaced by a government less interested in spending money abroad. A new government or a government faced with problems at home may decide to reduce foreign loans and investments. In 1968, for example, because of increased military expenditure and other demands on its finances, the United States greatly reduced its loans to underdeveloped countries. In the present international situation, there is little security for the plans of developing countries if their plans depend on external aid. These nations can only rely on a limited amount of aid from a few international organizations.

36. To feed an increasing population we must _____.
 A) produce more food and bring about a reasonable share of the food among the people
 B) find jobs for the people driven off the land by machines
 C) use advanced farming machines and techniques
 D) get financial support for the poor countries
37. When foreign investment first came into existence, it was mainly made up of funds from _____.
 A) individuals in private firms B) governments
 C) sources other than the governments D) international organizations
38. In the past 40 years or so, _____.
 A) private companies have withdrawn from investment in foreign countries
 B) loans from governments and international organizations have greatly increased

- C) investments in foreign countries is a forbidden area for the private firms
 D) governments and international organizations dominate every real foreign investment
39. We can hardly wholly depend on foreign governments for aid because _____.
 A) the sum is often too small compared with our needs
 B) foreign governments usually act according to internationally accepted customs
 C) the political condition of a government sometimes greatly influences its policy towards investment abroad
 D) governments are less interested in investment abroad
40. How should the underdeveloped countries deal with their own financial problems?
 A) Rely on themselves.
 B) Depend on a few international organizations.
 C) Depend on all international organizations.
 D) Rely mainly on themselves while trying to get some aid from international organizations.

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. After lunch I felt _____ enough to ask my boss for a rise.
 A) strong B) bold C) encouraged D) bald
42. You must have _____ the examination before Friday, so bring your money to the office as soon as possible.
 A) passed B) taken C) entered for D) enrolled for
43. She felt very _____ when her husband forgot her birthday.
 A) deceived B) deserted C) desperate D) disappointed
44. The music aroused an _____ feeling of homesickness in him.
 A) intense B) intentional C) intensive D) intended
45. The jury _____ him of having committed the robbery and he was then sentenced to five year's imprisonment.
 A) accused B) charged C) acquitted D) convicted
46. Bitterly cold gray weather together with the after-effect of influenza made him feel very _____.
 A) disappointed B) depressed C) bored D) disgusted
47. Although only of _____ intelligence, he speaks four languages fluently.
 A) average B) middle C) minor D) slow
48. The police must now _____ the escaped convict in the surrounding villages.
 A) search B) look after C) look for D) investigate
49. Your grandfather is rather tired, so do not _____ your visit.
 A) put on B) prolong C) convey D) abandon
50. As we can wait no longer for the delivery of your order, we have to _____ it.
 A) postpone B) refuse C) delay D) cancel
51. The doctor was asked to go back to the hospital because of _____ case.
 A) an operation B) an emergency C) a treatment D) an incident
52. There is an undesirable _____ nowadays to make films showing violence.
 A) direction B) tradition C) phenomenon D) trend
53. There were two thousand _____ at the state unified examination of CET-4 in our university last year.
 A) applicants B) attendants C) participants D) candidates
54. The service operates 36 libraries throughout the country, while six _____ libraries specially service the countryside.

- A) mobile B) drifting C) shifting D) rotating
55. The newest satellite can _____ a thousand telephone conversation and a color TV program at the same time.
A) carry B) bring C) extend D) take
56. I left for the office earlier than usual this morning _____ traffic jam.
A) in line with B) for the sake of C) in case of D) at the risk of
57. Young people's social environment has a _____ effect on their academic progress.
A) gross B) complete C) solid D) profound
58. Before he started work, I asked the builder to give me an _____ of the cost of repairing the roof.
A) assessment B) estimate C) announcement D) evaluation
59. The _____ of finding gold in California were good in the 1840's.
A) proposals B) promises C) prospects D) privileges
60. It is rather _____ that we still do not know how many species there are in the world today.
A) misleading B) embarrassing C) boring D) demanding
61. When Jack was eighteen he _____ going around with a strange set of people and staying out very late.
A) took to B) took for C) took up D) took on
62. A friendship may be _____, casual, situational or deep and lasting.
A) identical B) original C) superficial D) critical
63. The final document was, of course, supposed to mend the damage _____ upon the world by the war.
A) imposed B) impressed C) compelled D) compressed
64. The prisoner has been _____ of many privileges that average citizens enjoy.
A) ensured B) informed C) deprived D) convinced
65. Every camera we sell comes with a two-year _____.
A) guarantee B) safety C) confirmation D) conservation
66. The room is in a terrible mess; it _____ cleaned.
A) can't have been B) shouldn't have been
C) mustn't have been D) wouldn't have been
67. The fifth generation computers, with artificial intelligence, _____ and perfected now.
A) developed B) have developed
C) are being developed D) will have been developed
68. The reporters exposed the corruption of several high officials in the government; _____, they were asked to resign from the office.
A) consequently B) constantly C) consistently D) thereafter
69. The committee proposed that the important posts of the company be filled by persons passing _____ examinations.
A) competitive B) competent C) transparent D) sympathetic
70. It is politely requested by the hotel management that radios _____ after 11 o'clock at night.
A) were not played B) not to play C) not be played D) did not play

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.

The horse and carriage is thing of the past, but love and marriage are still with us and still closely interrelated. Most American marriages, particularly first marriages 71 young couples, are the result of 72 attraction and affection 73 than practical considerations.

In the United States, parents do not arrange marriages for their children. Teenagers begin 74 in high

school and usually find mates through their own academic and social 75.

Though young people feel 76 to choose their friends from 77 groups, most choose a mate of similar background.

This is 78 in part to parental guidance. Parents cannot select spouses for their children, but they can usually 79 choices by 80 disapproval of someone they consider unsuitable.

81, marriages between members of different groups (interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are increasing, probably because of the greater 82 of today's youth and the fact that they are restricted by 83 prejudices than their parents. Many young people leave their own home towns to attend college, 84 in the armed forces, 85 pursue a career in a bigger city.

Once away from home and family, they are more 86 to date and marry outside their own social group.

In mobile American society, interclass marriages are neither 87 nor shocking. Interfaith marriages are 88 the rise particularly between Protestants and Catholic. On the other hand, interracial marriage is still very uncommon. It can be difficult for interracial couples to find a place to live, maintain friendships, and 89 a family. Marriages between people of different national 90 (but the same race and religion) have been commonplace here since colonial times.

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|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 71. A) linking | B) involving | C) connecting | D) correlating |
| 72. A) personal | B) emotional | C) mutual | D) magnetic |
| 73. A) more | B) less | C) rather | D) other |
| 74. A) dating | B) appointment | C) engagement | D) matching |
| 75. A) position | B) association | C) contacts | D) contract |
| 76. A) certain | B) embarrassed | C) hesitated | D) free |
| 77. A) similar | B) identical | C) differential | D) diverse |
| 78. A) for | B) likely | C) due | D) because |
| 79. A) influence | B) give | C) make | D) offer |
| 80. A) sounding | B) avoiding | C) expecting | D) voicing |
| 81. A) Moreover | B) However | C) Therefore | D) Furthermore |
| 82. A) mobility | B) motive | C) moral | D) mission |
| 83. A) less | B) rather | C) fewer | D) many |
| 84. A) work | B) serve | C) stay | D) remain |
| 85. A) but | B) otherwise | C) likewise | D) or |
| 86. A) probable | B) likely | C) reluctant | D) readily |
| 87. A) rare | B) scarce | C) scared | D) relieved |
| 88. A) in | B) at | C) on | D) for |
| 89. A) raise | B) obtain | C) grow | D) unite |
| 90. A) origin | B) source | C) resource | D) base |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **Why Crime Rate Is on the Rise?** You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the idea below.

1. 犯罪率的上升。
2. 犯罪率上升的原因。
3. 解决问题的办法。

Why Crime Rate Is on the Rise?