



Test Four

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

1. A) Enjoyable. B) Inspiring. C) Moving. D) Dull.
2. A) It will take about one month to repair the watch. B) The woman should have saved more money.
C) It is a good idea to keep the old watch. D) The watch is no longer worth repairing.
3. A) Arguing. B) Protesting. C) Complaining. D) Bargaining.
4. A) Families with cars. B) American's heavy dependence on cars.
C) Roads and highways. D) Traffic problems in America.
5. A) The apples and pears might not be so good. B) The apples are not as good as the pears.
C) The apples and pears are very good. D) The apples and pears are as good as they look.
6. A) Her teaching assistant would grade the exam papers.
B) She would collect the exam papers herself.
C) She would mark the exam papers herself.
D) She would not give her students an exam.
7. A) She could help him with the problems. B) He should go out for a while.
C) She could go out together with him. D) He should do the problems himself.
8. A) Customer and salesman. B) Colleagues.
C) Employee and boss. D) Classmates.
9. A) The first house they saw is too expensive.
B) They may save some money for the time being.
C) She is happy with the price set by the seller.
D) Less money will be spent in maintaining the house.
10. A) It was probably Mr. Brown's phone number that the woman wrote down.
B) It was just an hour ago that the man met Mr. Brown.
C) The woman forgot to write down the phone number.
D) The woman needed a sheet of paper to put down the number.

Section B

Passage One

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

11. A) Because they were driven by steam power.
B) Because they did the work that animals used to do.
C) Because they pulled cars full of coal.
D) Because they were made of iron.
12. A) He wanted the railroad to be successful.
B) He wanted to have a more powerful steam engine.
C) He wanted to own the land near the railroad.
D) He wanted to build his own railroads.
13. A) Because the train could not run as fast as the horse.

- B) Because the engine failed to build up steam.
- C) Because the engine broke down and the train stopped.
- D) Because the engine broke into several parts.

Passage Two

- 14. A) Love. B) Conflict. C) Violence. D) Mystery.
- 15. A) The main character remains the same. B) The main character dies in the end.
C) The main character gains his ends. D) The main character undergoes a change.
- 16. A) We can learn how bad persons can improve themselves.
B) We can learn how to deal with people.
C) We can understand life a little better.
D) We can find better ways to cope with conflicts.

Passage Three

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

- 17. A) Because both have a limited supply of air, water, and other resources.
B) Because the Earth moves around the sun as fast as a spaceship.
C) Because we can travel to outer space.
D) Because the Earth never stops moving.
- 18. A) About 80 miles per second. B) About 70 miles per second.
C) About 18 miles per second. D) About 17 miles per second.
- 19. A) Because the Earth is heavily polluted.
B) Because nature cannot recycle its resources.
C) Because there are more and more people living on the Earth.
D) Because no more new resources can be added.
- 20. A) Nature has changed our environment over the years.
B) We must avoid wasting resources and polluting our environment.
C) Our resources are nearly used up.
D) Trips to other planets will help eliminate pollution.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Attention to detail is something everyone can and should do — especially in a tight job market. Bob Crossley, a human-resources expert noticed this in the job applications that come cross his desk every day. "It's amazing how many candidates eliminate themselves," he says.

"Resumes arrive with stains. Some candidates don't bother to spell the company's name correctly. Once I see a mistake, I eliminate the candidate," Crossley concludes. "If they cannot take care of these details, why should we trust them with a job?"

Can we pay too much attention to details? Absolutely. Perfectionists struggle over little things at the cost of something larger they work toward. "To keep from losing the forest for the trees," says Charles Garfield, associate professor at the University of California, San Francisco, "we must constantly ask ourselves how the details we're working on fit into the larger picture. If they don't, we should drop them and move to something else."

Garfield compares this process to his work as a computer scientist at NASA. "The Apollo II moon launch was slightly off-course 90 percent of the time," says Garfield. But a successful landing was still likely because we knew the exact coordinates of our goal. This allowed us to make adjustments as necessary. Knowing where

we want to go helps us judge the importance of every task we undertake.

Too often we believe what accounts for others' success is some special secret or a lucky *break* (机遇). But rarely is success so mysterious. Again and again, we see that by doing little things within our grasp well, large rewards follow.

21. According to the passage, some job applicants were rejected _____.
A) because of their carelessness as shown in their failure to present a clean copy of a resume
B) because of their inadequate education as shown in their poor spelling in writing a resume
C) because they fail to give a detailed description of their background in their application
D) because they eliminated their names from the applicants' list themselves
22. The word "*perfectionists*" (Para. 3) refers to those who _____.
A) demand others to get everything absolutely right
B) know how to adjust their goals according to the circumstances
C) pay too much attention to details only to lose their major objectives
D) are capable of achieving perfect results in whatever they do
23. Which of the following is the author's advice to the reader?
A) Although too much attention to details may be costly, they should not be overlooked.
B) Don't forget details when drawing pictures.
C) Be aware of the importance of a task before undertaking it.
D) Careless applicants are not to be trusted.
24. The example of the Apollo II moon launch is given to illustrate that _____.
A) minor mistakes can be ignored in achieving major objectives
B) failure is the mother of success
C) adjustments are the key to the successful completion of any work
D) keeping one's goal in mind helps in deciding which details can be overlooked
25. The best title for this passage would be _____.
A) Don't Be a Perfectionist
B) Importance of Adjustment
C) Details and Major Objectives
D) Hard Work Plus Good Luck

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Researchers have established that when people are mentally engaged, biochemical changes occur in the brain that allow it to act more effectively in *cognitive* (认知的) areas such as attention and memory. This is true regardless of age.

People will be *alert* (警觉的) and *receptive* (接受能力强的) if they are faced with information that gets them to think about things they are interested in. And someone with a history of doing more rather than less will go into old age more cognitively sound than someone who has not had a active mind.

Many experts are so convinced of the benefits of challenging the brain that they are putting the theory to work in their own lives. "The idea is not necessarily to learn to memorize enormous amounts of information," says James Fozard, associate director of the National Institute on Aging. "Most of us don't need that kind of skill. Such specific training is of less interest than being able to maintain mental alertness." Fozard and others say they challenge their brains with different mental skill, both because they enjoy them and because they are sure that their range of activities will help the way their brains work.

Gene Cohen, acting director of the same institute, suggests that people in their old age should engage in mental and physical activities individually as well as in groups. Cohen says that we are frequently advised to keep physically active as we age, but older people need to keep mentally active as well. Those who do are more likely to maintain their intellectual abilities and to be generally happier and better adjusted. "The point is, you

need to do both," Cohen says. "Intellectual activity actually influences brain-cell health and size."

26. People who are cognitively healthy are those _____.
A) who can remember large amounts of information B) who are highly intelligent
C) whose minds are alert and receptive D) who are good at recognizing different sounds
27. According to Fozard's argument people can make their brains work more efficiently by _____.
A) constantly doing memory work B) taking part in various mental activities
C) going through specific training D) making frequent adjustments
28. The findings of James and other scientists in their work _____.
A) remain a theory to further proved B) have been challenged by many other experts
C) have been generally accepted D) are practised by the researchers themselves
29. Older people are generally advised to _____.
A) keep fit by going in for physical activities
B) keep mentally active by challenging their brains
C) maintain mental alertness through specific training
D) maintain a balance between individual and group activities
30. What is the passage mainly about?
A) How biochemical changes occur in the human brain.
B) Why people should keep active not only physically but also mentally.
C) How intellectual activities influence brain-cell health.
D) Why people should receive special mental training as they age.

Passage Three

Question 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Where do *pesticides* (杀虫剂) fit into the picture of environmental disease? We have seen that they now pollute soil, water and food, that they have the power to make our streams fishless and our gardens and woodlands silent and birdless. Man, however much he may like to pretend the contrary, is part of nature. Can he escape a pollution that is now so thoroughly distributed throughout our world?

We know that even single exposures to these chemicals, if the amount is large enough, can cause extremely severe poisoning. But this is not the major problem. The sudden illness or death of farmers, farmworkers, and others exposed to sufficient quantities of pesticides is very sad and should not occur. For the population as a whole, we must be more concerned with the delayed effects of absorbing small amount of the pesticides that invisibly pollute our world.

Responsible public health officials have pointed out that the biological effects of chemicals are *cumulative* (累计) over long periods of time, and that the danger to the individual may depend on the sum of the exposures received throughout his lifetime. For these very reasons the danger is easily ignored. It is human nature to shake off what may seem to us a threat of future disaster. "Men are naturally most impressed by diseases which have obvious signs," says a wise physician, Dr. Rene Dubos, "yet some of their worst enemies slowly approach them unnoticed."

31. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the sentence "Man... is part of nature" (Line 3-4, Para. 1)?
A) Man appears indifferent to what happens in nature.
B) Man acts as if he does not belong to nature.
C) Man can avoid the effects of environmental pollution.
D) Man can escape his responsibilities for environmental protection.
32. What is the author's attitude toward the environmental effects of pesticides?
A) Pessimistic. B) Defensive. C) Indifferent. D) Concerned.
33. In the author's view, the sudden death caused by exposure to large amounts of pesticides _____.

- A) is not the worst of the negative consequences resulting from the use of pesticides
 - B) now occurs most frequently among all accidental deaths
 - C) has sharply increased so as to become the center of public attention
 - D) is unavoidable because people can't do without pesticides in farming
34. People tend to ignore the delayed effects of exposure to chemicals because _____.
- A) limited exposure to them does little harm to people's health
 - B) the present is more important for them than the future
 - C) the danger does not become apparent immediately
 - D) humans are capable of withstanding small amount of poisoning
35. It can be concluded from Dr. Dubos' remarks that _____.
- A) people find invisible diseases difficult to deal with
 - B) attacks by hidden enemies tend to be fatal
 - C) diseases with obvious signs are easy to cure
 - D) people tend to overlook hidden dangers caused by pesticides

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

A new era is upon us. Call it what you will; the service economy, the information age, the Knowledge society. It all translates to a fundamental change in the way we work. Already we're partly there. The percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen dramatically in the Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breadth of the economic transformation can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to a radical new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held notions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between individuals and employers—all these are being challenged.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years, possibly could have foreseen the ways in which a single invention, the *chip* (集成块), would transform our world thanks to its applications in personal computers, digital communications and factory robots. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology, artificial intelligence or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of dramatic changes. But one thing is certain; information and knowledge will become even more vital, and the people who possess it, whether they work in manufacturing or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to solve problems by applying information instead of performing routine tasks will be valued above all else. If you cast your mind ahead 10 years, information services will be predominant. It will be the way you do your job.

36. A characteristic of the information age is that _____.
- A) the service industry is relying more and more on the female work force
 - B) manufacturing industries are steadily increasing
 - C) people find it harder and harder to earn a living by working in factories
 - D) most of the job opportunities can now be found in the service industry
37. One of the great changes brought about by the knowledge society is that _____.
- A) the difference between the employee and the employer has become insignificant
 - B) people's traditional concepts about work no longer hold true
 - C) most people have to take part-time jobs
 - D) people have to change their jobs from time to time

38. By referring to computers and other inventions, the author means to say that _____.
 A) people should be able to respond quickly to the advancement of technology
 B) future achievements in technology will bring about inconceivable dramatic changes
 C) the importance of high technology has been overlooked
 D) computer science will play a leading role in the future information services
39. The future will probably belong to those who _____.
 A) possess and know how to make use of information
 B) give full play to their brain potential
 C) involve themselves in service industries
 D) cast their minds ahead instead of looking back
40. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
 A) Computers and the Knowledge Society. B) Service Industries in Modern Society.
 C) Features and Implications of the New Era. D) Rapid Advancement of Information Technology.

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

41. In many culture people who were thought to have the ability to _____ dreams were likely to be highly respected.
 A) interpret B) inherit C) interfere D) interrupt
42. When he applied for a _____ in the office of the local newspaper he was told to see the manager.
 A) location B) career C) profession D) position
43. When there are small children around, it is necessary to put bottles of pills out of _____.
 A) reach B) hold C) hand D) place
44. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as _____ sicknesses.
 A) normal B) regular C) average D) ordinary
45. This hotel _____ \$ 60 for a single room with bath.
 A) claims B) demands C) prices D) charges
46. His strange behaviors aroused the policemen's _____ and they arrested him for questioning.
 A) certificate B) attraction C) interest D) suspicion
47. The _____ of blood always makes him feel sick.
 A) sight B) view C) look D) form
48. A completely new situation will _____ when the examination system comes into existence.
 A) arise B) rise C) raise D) arouse
49. It took him several months to _____ the wild horse.
 A) tend B) breed C) cultivate D) tame
50. There's whole _____ of bills waiting to be paid.
 A) stock B) stack C) number D) sequence
51. To be an inventor, one needs profound knowledge as well as a very _____ imagination.
 A) vivid B) living C) bright D) colorful
52. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____.
 A) stand up to B) come up with C) make up for D) put up with
53. He might have been killed _____ the arrival of the police.
 A) except for B) with C) but for D) for
54. These figures are not consistent _____ the results obtained in previous experiments.
 A) to B) for C) with D) in
55. The animal has a brain which is nearest _____.
 A) in man's size B) in size to man's C) in size to man D) to the size in man

56. It is a common theme in many science fiction stories that the world may one day be _____ by insects.
A) broken in B) taken over C) run over D) filled in
57. A large part of human activity, particularly in relation to the environment, is _____ conditions or events.
A) in response to B) in contrast to C) in favour of D) in excess of
58. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
A) get along with B) get hold of C) go back on D) go in for
59. We are _____ faced with the necessity to recognize that having more people implies a lower standard of living.
A) readily B) inevitably C) smoothly D) deliberately
60. Some people criticize family doctors for _____ too many medicines for minor illnesses.
A) prescribing B) ordering C) advising D) delivering
61. Communication is the process of _____ a message from a source to an audience via a channel.
A) transmitting B) transforming C) submitting D) switching
62. Dogs are often praised for their _____; they almost never abandon their masters.
A) faith B) trust C) loyalty D) truthfulness
63. The problem of _____ to select as his successor was quickly disposed of.
A) what B) which C) whom D) how
64. Her excellent performance made a deep _____ on the audience.
A) impression B) comment C) reaction D) opinion
65. Some companies have introduced flexible working time with less emphasis on pressure _____.
A) than more on efficiency B) and more on efficiency
C) and more efficiency D) than efficiency
66. He often sat in a small bar drinking considerable more than _____.
A) he was in good health B) his good health was
C) his health was good D) was good for his health
67. Sometimes, very young children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
A) for separating B) to separate C) having separated D) separating
68. The second book was _____ by August 1952, but two years later, the end was still nowhere in sight.
A) completed B) to complete
C) to have completed D) to have been completed
69. Whatever the causes, English at the end of the 20th century is more widely spoken and written than any other language _____.
A) ever was B) has ever been
C) had ever been D) would ever be
70. In this experiment, they are wakened several times during the night and asked to report what they _____.
A) had just been dreaming B) are just dreaming
C) have just been dreaming D) had just dreamt

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

There is virtually no limit to how one can serve community interests, from spending a few hours a week with some charitable *organization* (慈善组织) to practically full-time work for a social agency. Just as there are opportunities for voluntary service overseas (VSO) for young people before they 71 full-time employment, 72 there are opportunities for overseas service for 73 technicians in developing countries.

Some people 74 those who retire early, 75 their technical and business skills in countries 76 there is a special need. So in considering voluntary or 77 community service there are more opportunities than there 78 were when one first began work. Most voluntary organizations have only a small full-time 79, and depend very much on volunteers and part-timers. This means that working relationships are different from those in commercial organizations, and values may be different. 80 some ways they may seem more 81 and less efficient, but one should not 82 them by commercial criteria. The people who work with them do so for different reasons and with different 83, both personal and organizational. One should not join them 84 to arm them with professional expertise; they must be joined with commitment to the 85 not business efficiency. Because salaries are 86 or non-existent, many voluntary bodies offer 87 expenses. But many retired people take part in community service for 88 simply because they enjoy the work. Many community activities possible in retirement were also possible during one's working life but they are to be undertaken 89 seriously for that. Retired people who are just looking for something different or unusual to do should not consider 90 community service.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 71. A) take on | B) take up | C) take to | D) take in |
| 72. A) so | B) as | C) that | D) than |
| 73. A) qualifying | B) quantity | C) qualified | D) quality |
| 74. A) partly | B) partially | C) noticeably | D) particularly |
| 75. A) operate | B) order | C) occupy | D) offer |
| 76. A) where | B) which | C) wherever | D) whichever |
| 77. A) paid | B) paying | C) pay | D) to be paid |
| 78. A) lately | B) before | C) ever | D) never |
| 79. A) number | B) team | C) crowd | D) staff |
| 80. A) By | B) In | C) Through | D) With |
| 81. A) casual | B) superficial | C) accidental | D) irregular |
| 82. A) comment | B) accuse | C) judge | D) estimate |
| 83. A) subjects | B) objections | C) temptations | D) objectives |
| 84. A) to expect | B) expecting | C) expected | D) being expected |
| 85. A) cause | B) course | C) caution | D) case |
| 86. A) small | B) minor | C) considerable | D) handsome |
| 87. A) generous | B) modest | C) mean | D) average |
| 88. A) freedom | B) free | C) certain | D) certainty |
| 89. A) no more than | B) no less than | C) no less | D) no more |
| 90. A) to take | B) to be taken | C) being taken | D) taking |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition based on the topic **Where There Is a Will, There Is a Way**. You should write no less than 120 words and you should base your composition on the idea below:

- 为什么说“有志者，事竟成”。
- 试举例说明。

Where There Is a Will, There Is a Way
