

“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材配套用书

大学体验[®]英语

Experiencing English

(Third Edition)

(第三版)

Practice
File

一周——练

总主编 芮燕萍

主 编 郝建君 吕佩臣

x p e r i e n c i n g

2

“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材配套用书

大学体验[®]英语 Experiencing English

(Third Edition)

(第三版)

Practice
File

一周一练



总主编 芮燕萍
主 编 郝建君 吕佩臣
副主编 王 瑛 赵 清
编 者 付 蕾 孟晓佳 王 佳
郭 芳 王晓丽 齐 颖

DAXUE TIYAN YINGYU YIZHOUYILIAN



高等教育出版社·北京
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学体验英语(第三版)一周一练.2 / 芮燕萍主编;
郝建君, 吕佩臣分册主编. —北京: 高等教育出版社,
2013.8

ISBN 978-7-04-037414-8

I. ①大… II. ①芮… ②郝… ③吕… III. ①英语—
高等学校—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2013)第182244号

策划编辑 贾巍 谢森
责任校对 汪于祺

责任编辑 汪于祺
责任印制 毛斯璐

封面设计 姜磊

版式设计 魏亮

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社址 北京市西城区德外大街4号
邮政编码 100120
印刷 北京中科印刷有限公司
开本 889mm×1194mm 1/16
印张 9.75
字数 289千字
购书热线 010-58581118

咨询电话 400-810-0598
网址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>
版次 2013年8月第1版
印次 2013年8月第1次印刷
定价 24.00元(含光盘)

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换
版权所有 侵权必究
物料号 37414-00

前言

《大学体验英语（第二版）一周一练》自2007年底出版以来，由于编写目的明确、定位准确、实践性强，成为全国许多普通高校非英语专业一、二年级学生英语学习的有力助手，得到了同行们的充分肯定。同时，他们也对教材提出了一些宝贵的意见和建议，其中一个重要的意见是希望本教材能与主干教材紧密结合，更加有利于学生纵向拓展英语语言应用能力。

随着《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020年）》的贯彻和实施，大学英语教学改革不断深入，《大学体验英语》（第三版）的修订工作也已完成。在全面回顾总结前两版教材使用情况的基础上，我们对原《一周一练》进行了修订。

教育部明确指出：大学英语的教学目标是培养学生的英语综合应用能力，特别是听说能力，使他们在今后学习、工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行交际。简言之就是将语言技能学以致用。《大学体验英语（第三版）一周一练》完善了教材的总体结构，每个单元都适当增加了针对阅读、翻译和写作的知识体系介绍和训练，充实并拓展了主干教材的语言技能知识，使二者紧密配合，相辅相成。同时，每个单元都更新了教学内容，题材时效性强、信息量大、涉及面广。将听、说、读、写、译各项技能的培养和训练都围绕同一话题展开，不仅突出了交际和实践目的，而且有利于激发学生的学习热情，引导学生自主学习。此外，教材的题型设计更加丰富，形式多样；四册之间的难度衔接连贯，更为合理，有利于对学生进行全面的、严格的基本技能训练，形成正确的学习方法，培养学生综合运用语言进行交际的能力。

本书不仅为学生的自主学习提供条件，而且为教师的教学提供自由度，教师可以根据教学进度和学生的情况进行选讲或测试。

本书全部听力内容由资深外教朗读，随书附MP3光盘，并提供习题答案下载等教学资源，适合普通高校非英语专业一、二年级学生及有相当水平的学习者使用。

《大学体验英语（第三版）一周一练》是在充分收集和总结全国使用院校广大师生反馈意见的基础上，对第二版教材的再次提炼与升级，我们期待能得到广大师生一如既往的支持和认可，同时恳请本书的使用者不吝指正，提出宝贵意见。

编者
2013年5月

Contents

Unit 1	Famous Universities	1
Unit 2	Jobs and Careers	17
Unit 3	Advertising	33
Unit 4	Calamities and Rescue	49
	Midterm Test	64
Unit 5	Ways to Success	76
Unit 6	Sports and Health	91
Unit 7	Family Ties	107
Unit 8	Computers and Security	123
	Final Test	139

Unit 1

Famous Universities

Extended Reading Skills Practice

► Skimming

作为快速阅读的技巧之一，略读是指通过快速阅读一篇文章，了解文章大意，实现对其内容的整体把握。略读有两个特点：

1. 有意地忽略掉一些词、句子和段落。不逐词逐句，但要抓住关键词，阅读句群，把握整体意思。
2. 有意地不求甚解。读者可以进行选择性的阅读，将各种细节略去不读，但对文章的主要观点、关键词句和关键段落要格外注意。当找到信息点时，须细读。

结合略读的特点，建议使用以下方法：

1. 阅读文中各级标题，包括大标题、副标题、小标题等，尝试预测作者思路。
2. 重点阅读文章首尾段。文章首段往往给出中心思想，尾段往往是对通篇文章的概括总结。
3. 重点阅读每段主题句。主题句通常出现在段首或段尾，有时也出现在段中。
4. 注意把握关键词。关键词通常由表示转折关系（如however, but, on the other hand等）和递进关系（如moreover, furthermore, what's more, in addition等）的连词或序数词（如firstly, secondly等）构成。

Practice for skimming:

Now take 2 minutes to skim the following passage for the general idea and then write it down in the space provided.

Famous Universities in America

Over the years, certain American universities have become famous for educating business leaders, nationally recognized politicians, famous artists, prominent authors and Nobel Prize winners.

The oldest university in America, Harvard, was established in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636—just 16 years after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth. It was named after John Harvard, who willed the school his library and a portion of his estate in 1638. Today, Harvard offers 46 majors, 134 graduate degrees and 32 professional degrees. Originally known as the College of New Jersey, Princeton University was founded in 1746 as a response to the religious revival called the Great Awakening. For many years, the school's culture reflected its founders' convictions. Students were required to know Latin and Greek and attend regular prayer meetings. Located in New Haven, Connecticut, Yale University was established in 1701 by Congregationalist Christians. In 1718, the school was named for Elihu Yale, a businessman who donated funds, books and a portrait of King George I. Presidents George H.W. Bush, William Clinton and George W. Bush are Yale alumni.

General idea

Grammar Focus

► Subjunctive Mood

语气是一种动词形式, 用来表示说话人对所说内容的看法和态度。英语动词有三种语气: 陈述语气、祈使语气和虚拟语气。虚拟语气是说话人在表示一种假设的情况或一种主观的愿望时所用的动词形式。虚拟语气主要用在非真实条件状语从句、其他状语从句(方式、让步、目的等)、名词性从句、宾语从句以及连词所连接的并列句中。

一、虚拟语气在非真实条件状语从句中的应用

非真实条件状语从句所表示的是假设的或不大可能实现的情况, 所以其谓语动词用虚拟语气。虚拟条件句可以表示对现在、过去或将来情况的假设。

1. 与现在真实情况相反的假设

	条件从句	主句
谓语	动词过去式 (be动词用were)	should/would/might/could + 动词原形

If it were not raining, we should go for a picnic. 如果现在不下雨的话, 我们就出去野餐了。(事实是: 天在下雨, 我们不能出去野餐。)

2. 与过去事实情况相反的假设

	条件从句	主句
谓语	had + 过去分词	would/should/could/might + have + 过去分词

She would have gone to the party if she had been invited. 要是当初她被邀请的话, 就会去参加这次聚会。(事实是: 当时没有人邀请她, 因此, 她没有来参加聚会。)

3. 与将来情况相反的假设

	条件从句	主句
谓语	一般过去式/were + 不定式/should + 动词原形	would/should + 动词原形

If I were to be twenty years old next year, I would take the course of French. 明年我要是二十岁, 我就会学法语。(事实是: 我现在已经老了, 明年我学不了法语。)

4. 混合时间的虚拟语气

如果条件从句所表示的动作与主句所表示的动作在时间上不一致, 一个发生在过去, 一个发生在现在, 这时就要用混合时间的虚拟语气, 这类句子也称为错综时间条件句。错综时间条件句的从句常用过去完成时(指过去的行为), 而主句用一般时(指目前的状态)。

He would pass the test if he had taken my advice. 如果他听了我的劝告, 现在就能通过考试了。(事实是: 他之前没听我的劝告, 现在没通过考试。)

二、虚拟语气在其他状语从句(方式、让步、目的等)中的应用

1. 在as if, as though 引导的方式状语从句中用虚拟语气

Mary talks about London as if she had been there several times. 玛丽说起伦敦, 就像她去过好几次一样。

注: as if, as though 引导的从句也可用陈述语气, 表示从句谓语动词所叙述的动作很可能发生。

It looks as if it's going to rain. 看起来要下雨了。(从句为陈述语气, 表示下雨的可能性大。)

It looks as if it might rain. 看起来好像要下雨了。(从句为虚拟语气, 表示下雨的可能性不大。)

2. 在even if, even though 引导的让步状语从句中用虚拟语气
Even if you were a millionaire, you couldn't buy the lost youth. 即使你是百万富翁, 也无法买回逝去的青春。
3. 在lest, for fear that, in case 等引导的目的状语从句中用虚拟语气
I got up early lest I should miss the train. 我早早起床, 以免误了火车。
4. 在句型 It is (high, about) time... 中用虚拟语气
It's time (that) we went (should go) to school. 我们该去上学了。(如果从句的谓语用should do的形式, should 不可省略。)

三、虚拟语气在名词性从句中的应用

1. 虚拟语气在主语从句中的应用

- 1) 在句型It is necessary/important (表示愿望、需要、建议等的形容词或分词) that...中, that 从句的谓语为should(可省) + 动词原形。

It's quite necessary that a doctor (should) be sent for at once. 立刻去请一名医生是很有必要的。

注: 该句型中常用的表示愿望、需要、建议等的形容词或分词包括desirable, essential, important, imperative, natural, necessary, preferable, strange, advisable, demanded, ordered, proposed, required, suggested, urgent等。

- 2) 在句型It is a pity/a shame/no wonder (表示惊奇、惋惜、理应如此等的名词) that...中, that 从句的谓语为should(可省) + 动词原形。

2. 虚拟语气在表语从句及同位语从句中的应用

在表示建议、命令、要求、提议等意义的名词(suggestion, proposal, order, request, plan, idea, recommendation, motion, demand, desire等) 后面的表语从句和同位语从句中, 应使用虚拟语气, 从句的谓语为should(可省) + 动词原形。

His suggestion is that we (should) leave at once. 他建议我们立即离开。

四、虚拟语气在宾语从句中的应用

1. 在表示要求、建议或命令等意义的动词的宾语从句中, 其谓语用 should(可省) + 动词原形的虚拟语气形式。常见的这类动词包括: ask, require, request, demand, insist, desire, propose, suggest, urge, advise, recommend, move, command, order, arrange, decide, prefer, maintain, beg等。

Mary insisted that the seats (should) be booked in advance. 玛丽坚持要提前预定座位。

2. wish 后面的宾语从句中, 动词用虚拟语气。

对现在情况的假设, 从句谓语用一般过去式 (be动词用were); 与过去事实相反, 从句谓语用had + 过去分词; 表示对将来没有把握实现的愿望, 从句谓语用would/should/could/might + 动词原形。

I wish I would go abroad next year. 我希望明年能出国。

3. 在would/had + rather/as soon/sooner + that 从句中, 从句的谓语动词用虚拟语气。与现在事实相反时, 从句谓语用一般过去式; 与过去事实相反, 从句谓语用had + 过去分词; 与将来事实相反时, 从句谓语用动词原形。

I would rather you didn't mention it to him now. 我宁愿你现在不要和他提及这件事。

五、虚拟语气在but, or, or else, otherwise 等连词所连接的并列句中的应用

I didn't know he was a liar, or else I wouldn't have believed him. 我不知道他是个骗子, 不然我是不会相信他的。

Practice for the subjunctive mood:

Put the verbs in brackets into the proper subjunctive form.

- 1) It is essential that all the facts _____ (be) examined first.
- 2) I wish I _____ (not be) busy yesterday. I could have helped you with it.
- 3) Your advice that she _____ (wait) till next week is reasonable.
- 4) If I _____ (leave) sooner, I would have caught the bus.
- 5) He ordered that the books _____ (be) sent at once.

Review and Test (1)

Part I. Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic **Is It Good to Send Children to Study Abroad at a Very Early Age?** You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 目前出国留学学生低龄化趋势明显，越来越多的父母选择送孩子到国外读中学、甚至小学；
2. 你认为他们这样选择的原因是什么；
3. 你的看法。

Part II. Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 2.

For questions 1–7, choose the best answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Higher Education in the United States

The American university system is largely decentralized. Public universities are administered solely by the individual states. Public universities generally offer lower tuition rates for in-state students than out-of-state students. In 2002, the average in-state tuition was \$4,081 and \$18,273 for those who paid out of state rates.

American universities developed independent accreditation (认证) organizations to vouch (担保) for the quality of the degrees they offer. The accreditation agencies assess universities and colleges on criteria such as academic quality—the quality of their libraries, the publishing records of their faculty, and the degrees which their faculty holds. Non-accredited institutions are perceived as lacking in quality and rigor, and may be termed as diploma mills (文凭工厂).

Two-year colleges (often but not always community colleges) in the US usually offer the associate's degree such as an Associate of Arts (A.A.). Community colleges often have open admissions (免试入学制), with generally lower tuition than other state or private schools. Four-year colleges offer the bachelor's degree, such as the Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) or Bachelor of Science (B.S.). These are usually primarily undergraduate institutions, although some might have limited programs at the graduate level. Many students earn an associate's degree at a two-year institution before transferring to a four-year institution for another two years to earn a bachelor's degree.

Four-year institutions in the US which emphasize the liberal arts are liberal arts colleges. These colleges traditionally emphasize interactive instruction (Although research is still a component of these institutions.). They are known for being residential and for having smaller enrollment, class size, and higher teacher-student ratios than universities. These colleges also encourage a high level of teacher-student interaction at the center of which are classes taught by full-time faculty rather than graduate student teaching assistants (TAs), who do teach classes at some institutes and other universities. Most are private, although there are public liberal arts colleges.

Universities are research-oriented institutions which provide both undergraduate and graduate education. For historical reasons, some universities—such as Boston College, Dartmouth College, and The College of William & Mary—have retained the term “college”, while some institutions granting few graduate degrees, such as Wesleyan University, use the term “university”.

Some universities have professional schools, which are attended primarily by those who plan to be practitioners instead of academics (scholars/researchers). Examples include journalism schools, business schools, medical schools, law schools, pharmacy (药剂学) schools, and dental schools.

Except for the United States service academies and staff colleges, the federal government does not directly regulate universities, although it can give federal grants to them. The majority of public universities are operated by the states and territories, usually as part of a state university system. Each state supports at least one state university and several support many more. California, for example, has three public higher education systems: the 11-campus University of California, the 23-campus California State University, and the 109-campus California Community Colleges System.

Many private universities also exist. Among these, some are secular (世俗的) while others are involved in religious education. Some are non-denominational and some are affiliated with a certain sector church, such as Roman Catholicism or religions such as Lutheranism or Mormonism. Seminaries (神学院) are private institutions for those preparing to become members of the clergy. Most private schools (like all public schools) are non-profit, although some are for-profit.

Most universities, public and private, have endowments (捐赠基金). A January 2007 report by the National Association of College and University Business Officers revealed that the top 765 US colleges and universities had a combined \$340 billion in endowment assets as of 2006. The largest endowment is that of Harvard University, at \$29 billion.

The majority of both liberal arts colleges and public universities are coeducational; the number of women's colleges and men's colleges has dwindled in past years and nearly all remaining single-sex institutions are private liberal arts colleges. There are historically black colleges and universities (HBCUs), both private and public.

1. Public universities in the United States are administered only by _____.
 - A) the federal government
 - B) the individual states

- C) the state government
D) no answers above
2. The accreditation agencies of American universities assess universities and colleges not on criteria of _____.
A) the quality of their libraries
B) the publishing records of their faculty
C) the degrees their faculty holds
D) the quality of their students
3. What is untrue about community colleges in the US?
A) They are usually two-year colleges.
B) They often have open admissions.
C) They usually offer the associate's degree.
D) They have generally higher tuition than other state or private schools.
4. Liberal arts colleges in the US are not known for _____.
A) being residential
B) having smaller enrollment
C) classes being taught by graduate student teaching assistants
D) higher teacher-student ratios than universities
5. Which institution grants few graduate degrees, according to the passage?
A) Wesleyan University.
B) Boston College.
C) Dartmouth College.
D) The College of William & Mary.
6. Some universities have professional schools, including anything but _____.
A) journalism school
B) research school
C) medical schools
D) law schools
7. Which of the following private universities is involved in religious education?
A) Roman Catholicism.
B) Seminaries.
C) Lutheranism or Mormonism.
D) All the answers above.
8. Many students earn an associate's degree at a two-year institution before transferring to a four-year institution for another two years to earn _____.
9. Most universities, public and private, have _____. And according to the official report in 2007, the largest one is that of Harvard University, at \$29 billion.
10. The majority of both liberal arts colleges and public universities are _____, and the number of single-sex institutions has dwindled in past years.

Part III. Listening Comprehension**(35 minutes)****► Section A**

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then write the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

11. A) He wants to go home early to stay with his parents.
B) He wants to leave before the party is over.
C) He doesn't want to meet his parents in the party.
D) He is worrying about his math test tomorrow morning.
12. A) At 9:10. B) At 9:00.
C) At 8:50. D) At 9:20.
13. A) A traffic guard. B) An author.
C) A salesman. D) A student.
14. A) In a school. B) In a clothing shop.
C) In a barbershop. D) In a bank.
15. A) A lecturer. B) A reporter.
C) A visitor. D) A student.
16. A) Share her paper and pencil with the man.
B) Share her notes with the man.
C) Take notes for the man.
D) Make friends with the man after the class.
17. A) She's unhappy to work so long without pay.
B) She's willing to stop work.
C) She wants to work again tomorrow.
D) She wants to consider half a day's work as a full day's.
18. A) A manager. B) A retiree.
C) A dentist. D) A shop assistant.

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He does not like the class.
B) He does not know which major he should choose.
C) His father keeps telling him to choose one major.
D) He could not get enough credits.
20. A) Less than 10. B) 10.
C) More than 10. D) None.
21. A) They did not want to help her.
B) They did not have too much money and thought, she should earn her own education.
C) They wanted her to work during her school year.

D) None of them above.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A) The man wants to punish those who skip classes.
 B) The man knows how to lure students to attend class.
 C) The woman doesn't know how to help the man.
 D) The woman is giving some advice to the man.
23. A) They always skip classes.
 B) They search information with phones and laptops during class.
 C) They play games with phones during class.
 D) They can voice opinions with phones during class.
24. A) To reward students with food.
 B) To give students permission of using phones during class.
 C) To permit students to discuss questions in class with phones.
 D) Answers all above.
25. A) Professor and student.
 B) Husband and wife.
 C) Colleagues.
 D) Mother and son.

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 passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then write the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) In 1949.
 B) In 1898.
 C) In 1911.
 D) In 1889.
27. A) The development of applied sciences.
 B) The development of medicine.
 C) The development of humanities.
 D) The development of information.
28. A) The Tsinghua University library.
 B) The Technological University library.
 C) The Peking University library.
 D) The Monash University library.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) More than 4,000 students.
 B) Less than 4,000 students.
 C) 4,000 students.
 D) It's not mentioned.

30. A) Once.
C) Three times.
B) Twice.
D) Four times.
31. A) The development of the globalization.
B) The influence of global economic crisis.
C) The growth of the American economy.
D) The growth of the Chinese economy.
32. A) Business.
C) Education.
B) Linguistics.
D) Film.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) They might stay in schools.
B) They might spend a week partying on a warm beach with their parents.
C) They might spend a week partying on a warm beach with no parents around.
D) They might drink most.
34. A) 22.
C) 18.
B) 16.
D) 21.
35. A) Americans want to raise the age limit for alcohol.
B) Rules on alcohol are the same in different colleges in the United States.
C) In the United States, many schools require all first-year students to take an alcohol prevention and education program, often given online.
D) At the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, alcohol is allowed in first-year dorms.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage 3 times, when the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Many countries have excellent universities. There are, however, few world famous ones. These universities have achieved their fame through a (36) _____ of both their age and the high levels of quality in their (37) _____. Throughout their histories, each one has been a (38) _____ ground for the leadership of the (39) _____. In the United States, Harvard and Yale are the two most famous schools. Each of these began as a (40) _____ school, but expanded beyond this to (41) _____ in all types of scholarships. Each year, they (42) _____ thousands of foreign students who would use what they learn for the (43) _____ of their own nations. In this way, (44) _____. Graduates around the world are able to connect with each other by having graduated from one of the finest universities in the world. Leaders in every field, (45) _____, who graduated from the same school have a direct link to each other and understand each other much better. Thus, (46) _____.

Part IV. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please write the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

The China Education Expo 2012 was ____ 47 ____ on Saturday in Beijing, attracting more than 500 overseas institutions and education bureaus from 38 countries and regions across the world, with new national ____ 48 ____ stepping into the world's largest recruitment market.

The number of national pavilions (展馆) ____ 49 ____ their countries' academic opportunities reached a ____ 50 ____ of 21, including educational powers like Canada, the US, Britain, Germany and Spain.

Even though Spain is caught in the global financial crisis and the ____ 51 ____ of institutions it brought to China this year—more than 20—is a little bit smaller, it doesn't ____ 52 ____ Spain's desire to embrace more Chinese students in the future.

Institutions from the UK and the US both numbered more than 80. And Canada, a ____ 53 ____ hot destination for Chinese students, had the most exhibitors with 94. The expo held at the China Exhibition Hall filled two floors, with schools from Canada and the US ____ 54 ____ the entire second floor.

As this year's country of ____ 55 ____, Germany brings more than 30 institutions to Beijing, including some elite universities such as Heidelberg University and Technical University of Munich.

According to the Ministry of Education, the number of Chinese students studying abroad has seen an ____ 56 ____ growth rate of 19.19%, jumping from 118,500 students in 2005 to 339,700 in 2011. The number is expected to reach 400,000 this year.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| A) started | B) held | C) annual | D) faces |
| E) looks | F) record | G) degree | H) occupying |
| I) presenting | J) number | K) increasingly | L) honor |
| M) confine | N) limit | O) consistently | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Cambridge is a collegiate university, meaning that it is made up of self-governing and independent

colleges, each with its own property and income. Most colleges bring together academics and students from a broad range of disciplines, and within each faculty, school or department within the university, academics from many different colleges will be found. The faculties are responsible for ensuring that lectures are given, arranging seminars, performing research and determining the syllabi for teaching, overseen by the General Board. Together with the central administration headed by the Vice-Chancellor, they make up the entire Cambridge University.

Cambridge has 31 colleges, of which three, Murray Edwards, Newnham and Lucy Cavendish, admit women only. The other colleges are mixed, though most were originally all-male. Darwin was the first college to admit both men and women, while Churchill, Clare, and King's were the first previously all-male colleges to admit female undergraduates, in 1972. In 1988 Magdalene became the last all-male college to accept women. Clare Hall and Darwin admit only postgraduates, and Hughes Hall, Lucy Cavendish, St Edmund's and Wolfson admit only mature (i.e. 21 years or older on date of matriculation) students, encompassing both undergraduate and graduate students. All other colleges admit both undergraduate and postgraduate students with no age restrictions.

Colleges are not required to admit students in all subjects, with some colleges choosing not to offer subjects such as architecture, history of art or theology, but most offer close to the complete range. Some colleges maintain a bias towards certain subjects, for example with Churchill leaning towards the sciences and engineering, while others such as St Catharine's aim for a balanced intake. Costs to students (accommodation and food prices) vary considerably from college to college. Others maintain much more informal reputations, such as for the students of King's College to hold left-wing political views, or Robinson College and Churchill College's attempts to minimize its environmental impact.

There are also several theological colleges in Cambridge, separate from Cambridge University, including Westcott House, Westminster College and Ridley Hall Theological College, that are, to a lesser degree, affiliated to the university and are members of the Cambridge Theological Federation.

57. The responsibilities of faculties in Cambridge exclude _____.
A) arranging seminars
B) ensuring that lectures are given
C) performing research
D) overseeing the General Board
58. Which college in Cambridge below admits women only?
A) Darwin.
B) Newnham.
C) Clare.
D) Churchill.
59. Which college in Cambridge below admits students with age restrictions?
A) Murray Edwards.
B) Clare Hall.
C) Magdalene.
D) Wolfson.
60. Which statement about Cambridge is not exact according to the passage?
A) Students in Churchill College have a bias towards leaning the sciences and engineering.
B) Some colleges in Cambridge don't offer subjects such as architecture, history of art or theology.
C) All the colleges in Cambridge have the same cost to students.
D) Robinson College and Churchill College attempt to minimize its environmental impact.
61. Theological colleges are _____ to Cambridge University according to the passage.
A) equal
B) affiliated
C) lesser
D) federate

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

It is commonly believed in United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and *all-inclusive* than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or in the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the working of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that it is not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

62. What is the meaning of the word “*all-inclusive*” (Line 1, Para. 2)?
 - A) Including.
 - B) Informal.
 - C) Extensive.
 - D) Specific.
63. Which one of the following statements is **not** characteristic of education?
 - A) Education knows no bounds.
 - B) Education includes both formal learning and informal learning.
 - C) The agents of education can range from a child to a revered grandparent.
 - D) Education has a certain predictability.
64. Which one is the characteristic of schooling?
 - A) Schooling is a formalized process.
 - B) The general pattern of schooling is various.
 - C) Children are taught by an adult, but use different textbooks.
 - D) The slices of reality learned is never limited by the subject.
65. What can be inferred from the passage?
 - A) A child cannot study in a kitchen.
 - B) Education is better than schooling.
 - C) Schooling is better than education.
 - D) Education can take place anytime and anywhere.
66. Please choose one suitable title for the passage.
 - A) Which is the Best?
 - B) Schooling and Education