

“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 张 红 乔 影

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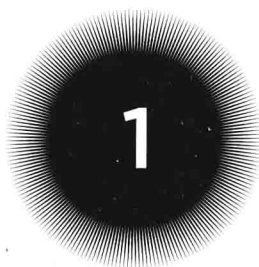
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前言

《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	College Life	1
Unit 2	Song of the Soul	16
Unit 3	Leisure Activities	33
Unit 4	Living on Your Own	49
	Mid-term Test	65
Unit 5	Sources of Information	78
Unit 6	Volunteering	96
Unit 7	Learning Strategies	113
Unit 8	Love and Friendship	130
	Final Test	145

Unit 1 College Life

Extended Reading Skills and Practice

► Reading with a Purpose (有目的的阅读)

有目的的阅读是指从特定的角度或带着具体的目标来阅读某一篇文章。只有在明确的目的的驱使下阅读的内容才会更易于理解和记忆。在课堂阅读的环境中提出明确的阅读目的必然会提高学生的阅读兴趣和效果。如果我们进行阅读只是为了获得对所读内容的大概了解，我们就采用略读 (skimming) 的方法；如果我们需要去查找一则特定信息，就采用寻读 (scanning) 的方法。

1. Skimming (略读)

目的：了解文章的主旨和大意。

方法：一般来说，在略读过程中，每篇文章的第一段应按常规来阅读，因为第一段往往是全文的引子；从第二段开始要重点读主题句和相关的重要细节，其他零碎的内容都可以略去不读；最后一段常常是文章的归纳总结，有助于理解全文的中心。

2. Scanning (寻读)

目的：快速找出某一个细节信息。

方法：有效运用寻读法的前提是要先用略读法对文章的整体布局，即每一段的主要内容和全文中心有大致地了解。运用寻读法有三个关键：1) 把握文章布局，2) 在题目中确定关键词，3) 以关键词为线索回到原文并确定特定信息的位置。做到这三点，便可以在最短的时间内在文章中找到所要找的细节信息。

► Practice for Reading with a Purpose

1. Skim the following paragraph to find: What is the master skill attached to high achievers?

When we think of brilliance we see Einstein, a thinking machine with skin and mismatched socks. High achievers, we imagine, were wired for greatness from birth. But then you have to wonder why, over time, natural talent seems to waken in some people and dim in others. This is where the candy comes in. It seems that the ability to delay reward is a master skill, a triumph of the logical brain over the irresponsible one. It is a sign, in short, of emotional intelligence. And it doesn't show up on an IQ test.

2. Scan the following paragraph to find: Monica Inzer, Dean of Admission and Financial Aid at Hamilton, believes _____.

- A) it doesn't pay to spend \$1 million a year to raise its ranking
- B) it gives students motivation to award academic achievements
- C) it's illogical to use so much money on only 4% of its students
- D) it's not right to give aid to those who can afford the tuition

"As we look to the future, we see a more pressing need to invest in need-based aid," says Monica Inzer, Dean of Admission and Financial Aid at Hamilton, which has offered merit scholarships for 10

years. During that time, it rose in *US News & World Report's* ranking of the best liberal arts colleges from 25 to 17.

Merit aid, which benefited about 75 students a year, or about 4% of its students body, at a cost of about \$1 million a year, "served us well," Inzer says, but "to be discounting the price for families that don't need financial aid doesn't feel right any more."

Extended Writing Skills and Practice

► Forming Compound and Complex Sentences (并列句和复合句)

英语句子的类型分为简单句 (simple sentences)、并列句 (compound sentences) 和复合句 (complex sentences)。在英语写作中, 一味使用简单句会使文章句式单调、结构松散; 而过多使用复杂的长句会使文章读起来晦涩难懂。好的文章要合理布局长短句, 使句式富于变化, 才会吸引读者。

1. 简单句: 只包含一个主谓结构的句子。

如: He died.

Jane didn't come to my birthday party.

2. 并列句: 由并列连词将两个或两个以上平等关系的简单句连接在一起构成的句子叫并列句。其结构是: 简单句+并列连词+简单句。并列句主要有四种关系:

【联合关系】常用的连词有and, not only... but (also)..., neither... nor...等。

如: He helps me and I help him.

【选择关系】常用的连词有or, otherwise, or else, either... or... 等。

如: Will he still be there or will he have gone away?

Either Tom is coming or his sisters are.

【转折关系】常用的连词有but, while, yet等。

如: She looks very young, but she is already in her 30's.

【因果关系】常用的连词有for, so等。

如: I am thirsty, for it is hot.

The manager was ill so I went in her place.

3. 复合句: 复合句是一个主句和一个或一个以上的从句构成的句子。在复合句中, 主句是全句的主体, 从句是全句的一个成分, 不能独立存在。复合句类型如下:

【主语从句】What you have done is right.

【宾语从句】They said they would help me.

【表语从句】This is what I want to say.

【定语从句】The girl who came here just now is my sister.

【同位语从句】Mr. Li who was just back from home came to see you.

【状语从句】I will tell her the news as soon as she comes.

在写作中, 合理使用简单句、并列句和复合句会使文章表意严密、语气贯通。请看如下段落:

The animal trainer dove into the pool. The trainer was skilled and athletic. She was excited when she dove into the pool. She swam with two dolphins. The dolphins were babies. The dolphins were playful. The trainer swam with the dolphins for over an hour. When the trainer swam with the dolphins, she was happy.

段落中过多使用简单句, 句型结构单一、零散浅薄, 使段落整体显得既乏味又肤浅, 句子间的内在逻辑和层次关系也模糊不清。

我们可将上面的例子改写为如下的一个长句：

The skilled, athletic animal trainer excitedly dove into the pool, where she happily swam for over an hour with two playful baby dolphins.

修改后的长句几乎无停顿地汇集了大量信息，修饰成分摩肩接踵，读起来较难懂。所以，写作时应学会交替使用长短句，合理调配信息和结构布局，使句子长度适中，错落有致，既使文字内容逻辑井然，又能让文章朗朗上口，产生一种韵律美。按照这种思路，我们进一步修改上述句子：

The animal trainer was skilled and athletic. She excitedly dove into the pool, where there were two playful baby dolphins. She swam with them happily for over an hour.

改写后的这段文字两短一长，相互交错，既突出了主要思想，又表达了次要意义。既有了短句的活泼随意，又具有长句的优雅工整，两者相得益彰，效果尤佳。句子间层次分明，连贯通畅，更便于阅读和理解。

Practice for Forming Compound and Complex Sentences

1. Identify the following sentences as simple, compound, or complex sentences.

- 1) The teacher walked into the classroom, greeted the students, and took attendance.
- 2) Juan played football while Juanita went shopping.
- 3) Juan played football, yet Juanita went shopping.
- 4) Although Mexico has the better football team, it lost.
- 5) The island was filled with many winding trails, a small lake, and dangerous wild pigs.
- 6) Naoki passed the test because he studied hard and understood the material.

2. Combine the following simple sentences into a complex or compound sentences, and make the sentence meaningful.

- 1) Part-time jobs are useful for full-time students. They not only earn money but also gain career experience.
- 2) Old people are unlikely to assume physically demanding tasks. There are many jobs that are especially suitable for old people such as consultants, doctors and psychologists.
- 3) I like tea. My sister likes coffee.
- 4) More people have received higher education. They should earn more money.
- 5) Study hard. You will make a remarkable progress.
- 6) There are too many examinations nowadays for college students. They are too difficult.

Review and Test (1)

Part I. Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic **My First Day at College**. You should write at least 120 words to describe what you have experienced on the first day at college.

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 II.

For questions 1–7, mark Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage; N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage; NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Colleges and Universities

More than 60 percent of all high school graduates continue their formal education after graduation. Many attend colleges that offer four-year programs leading to a bachelor's degree. College students are called undergraduates, and their four years of study are divided into the freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior years. In most colleges the first two years are designed to provide a broad general education, and during this time the college student is usually required to take courses in general areas of study, such as natural science, foreign languages, and social science. By the junior year the student begins to major in one particular field of study, or discipline.

Some institutions of higher learning offer only the four-year college program. A university offers graduate or post-college programs, as well. Graduate degrees in fields such as English literature, chemistry, and history are granted by graduate schools of arts and sciences. These schools may offer one- or two-year programs leading to a master's degree (M.A.), and programs lasting three years or more that lead to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.). A candidate for a Ph.D. must meet certain course requirements in his field, pass written and oral examinations, and present a written thesis based on original research. Some universities offer post-doctoral programs that extend study and research beyond the Ph.D.

Many universities also have what are called professional schools for study in such fields as law, medicine, engineering, architecture, social work, business, library science, and education. Professional schools differ widely in their requirements for admission and the lengths of their programs. Medical students, for example, must complete at least three years of premedical studies at an undergraduate school before they can enter the three- or four-year program at a medical school. Engineering and architecture students, on the other hand, can enter a four- or five-year professional school immediately upon completion of secondary school.

The various disciplines, or fields of study, are organized by department. These departments are staffed by faculty members ranging from full professors to teaching assistants. A full professor has tenure, which is permanent appointment with guaranteed employment at the institution until his retirement. Ranking below the full professors are the associate professors, who may or may not have tenure, depending on the policy of the particular college or university. Next are the instructors or lecturers, who do not have tenure. At the bottom of this academic ladder are the teaching assistants. They are usually young teachers who have just received their doctorates or will receive them shortly. Sometimes graduate students are employed as part-time teaching assistants while they are completing their graduate work.

Today almost 5 million men and more than 3 million women attend more than 2,500 colleges and universities. Approximately 85 percent of these schools are coeducational, which means that both men and women are enrolled in the same institutions. Colleges range in size from a few hundred students to many thousands. Several universities have more than 20,000 undergraduate and graduate students on one campus.

A number of large state institutions maintain branches on several different campuses throughout the state. Classes vary from seminars, or small discussion groups, of fewer than 20 to large lecture courses for hundreds of students.

Approximately one-fourth of all college and university students attend private institutions. The rest study at state or municipal, publicly financed colleges and universities. Every state has at least one public university, and in addition there are several hundred state and locally supported colleges. The academic programs of these private and public institutions are very similar. Indeed, there are only a few important differences between public and private colleges. Private colleges are privately organized and privately run; public institutions are operated under the control of state or local officials. The other differences involve admissions policies and the methods by which public and private institutions are financed.

Admission to a state university is usually open to all men and women who have graduated from high schools of the state and who have satisfactory high school records. Many state universities require students to earn high scores on achievement and aptitude examinations, but the underlying philosophy is that all students who want an education and are qualified should have the opportunity to continue their education at public institutions. Tuition (学费) rates are low, compared to private-college costs, and scholarship aid and loans are frequently available. A few nonresidents are admitted to state schools, but they must pay much higher tuition fees than residents of the state.

Admission to some private colleges is more selective and rigid than admission to some public institutions, and frequently the student body is smaller. High school applicants to some private colleges must submit detailed application forms, and they must take scholastic aptitude and achievement examinations. College admissions committees decide which students to accept, basing their judgment on these applications, the results of the examinations, high school records, and other factors such as personal interviews with the applicants and letters of recommendation from high school teachers. For certain colleges, such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Stanford, and Columbia, applications usually far exceed the number of students who are accepted. In 1975, for example, Harvard received 7,620 applications for 1,500 available places.

Almost 1,500 American colleges and universities are privately organized and financed. More than half the income of these institutions comes from student tuition payments. The rest comes from private gifts, endowment (捐款) earnings, and some federal research grants. Because of steadily rising costs, many private institutions have had to raise tuition rates, reduce scholarship aid, and limit some academic programs. The poor financial condition of most private institutions is a very serious problem in the world of higher education today.

Student fees account for only 15 percent of the income of public colleges and universities. The rest comes from municipal (市的), state or federal government sources. Although public institutions have also experienced the problem of rising costs, they have often been able to depend on state legislators for financial support. In large part, this support may be explained by the legislators' response to the wishes of the people who elected them and to general acceptance of the American tradition that everyone who is qualified should have the opportunity to continue his climbing up the educational ladder at publicly financed institutions.

1. It can be inferred from the passage that all high school graduates who want an education and are qualified will have the opportunity for further education in either public or private universities.
2. According to the passage, about three fourths of college and university students are studying in the public institutions.
3. Private institutions enjoy higher reputation of good teaching quality, although they have similar academic programs with public institutions.

4. Students can study for a master's degree or the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in any institutions as long as they can meet all the requirements.
5. The lecturers are right next to the full professors in the academic ladder.
6. The average tuition of private colleges was about four times more than that of public colleges in the early 1970s, which accounted for half of the total income.
7. The majority of the students who graduate from high schools go on with their education in the institutions of higher learning.
8. A college senior is supposed to focus his study on _____.
9. That the operation of the colleges and universities rests with state or local government is the characteristic of _____.
10. The admissions committees of private colleges are responsible for _____.

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 four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then write the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet II.

11. A) Copy the book at Sam's store.
B) Go to the school store and look again.
C) Ask Sam for some copies.
D) Go to the bookstore near the Sam's.
12. A) She thinks the books are expensive.
B) She doesn't think the books are expensive.
C) She wanted the man to buy books in other bookstores.
D) She thought books in other stores were just as expensive.
13. A) A new job in a firm.
B) A headmaster of a school.
C) A manager of a company.
D) A traveling experience.
14. A) He'd like to post the parcel for the woman.
B) He wants to go out for lunch with the woman.
C) He doesn't think he has time to buy lunch for the woman.
D) He doesn't think he can post the parcel for the woman.
15. A) She doesn't feel like going to the art class.
B) She decides to change her brush.
C) She quits art and is now studying drama.
D) She has no more paint for drawing.
16. A) The man took up much of the professor's time.
B) The man didn't make any trouble with Professor Johnston.
C) The man has trouble getting along with Professor Johnston.

- D) The man knew Professor Johnston was very busy.
17. A) Join the dormitory council himself.
B) Attend the next council meeting.
C) Persuade the other council members not to quit.
D) Help the woman find someone to fill the vacancy.
18. A) At a museum. B) In a store.
C) In a classroom. D) In a library.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) At a college. B) In a law firm.
C) In a company. D) In a department store.
20. A) Three years. B) Five years.
C) Two years. D) A few months.
21. A) About \$3,600. B) About \$3,500.
C) At least \$2,000. D) At least \$3,000.
22. A) Kelly will have a better boss.
B) Kelly will earn much more money.
C) Kelly will be promoted more easily.
D) Kelly will be able to attend college courses up to six hours a week at full pay.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) French. B) Hotel Management.
C) Computer Science. D) Education.
24. A) He'd like to work at a hotel or travel agency.
B) He wants to become a teacher.
C) He wishes to work in the computer industry.
D) He hopes to continue his study in a graduate school.
25. A) It pays for part of her tuition. B) It pays for all of her books.
C) It pays for all of her tuition. D) It pays for all of her tuition and books.

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 write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet II.

Passage One

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

26. A) Because the full list is under preparation.
B) Because they are on show every Wednesday.
C) Because this is redundant.
D) Because they are already posted outside of the cafeteria.

27. A) Intercampus buses will depart from the main hall every hour on the half hour.
 B) The cafeteria will serve meals during the week.
 C) The library will have shorter opening hours on weekends.
 D) Intercampus buses will make their stops on their regular route upon demand.
28. A) Yes, it is available.
 B) There is no information about it.
 C) No, it is not available.
 D) The cafeteria doesn't serve breakfast at all.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) Provide housing information.
 B) Help students find temporary jobs.
 C) Offer psychological counseling.
 D) Pay part of the price of student meals.
30. A) The great majority of the students.
 B) Half of the students.
 C) A small minority of the students.
 D) More than half of the students.
31. A) In commercial laboratories.
 B) In local restaurants.
 C) In the public library.
 D) On the campus.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) They are given by the professors in the first class.
 B) They are usually posted on the door of the professor's office.
 C) They are posted on the door of each classroom.
 D) It is not mentioned in the passage.
33. A) 2 hours.
 B) 3 hours.
 C) 5 hours.
 D) 6 hours.
34. A) Using the library.
 B) Practicing in class.
 C) Using the office hours.
 D) Cherishing study time.
35. A) Professors.
 B) The principals of the university.
 C) The teaching assistants.
 D) The college students.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three 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.

If you are a young college student, most of your concerns about your health and happiness in life are probably (36)_____ on the present. Basically, you want to feel good physically, mentally, and (37)_____ now. You probably don't spend much time worrying about the (38)_____ future, such as whether you will develop heart (39)_____ or (40)_____, how you will take care of yourself in your (41)_____ years, or how long you are going to live. Such thoughts may have (42)_____ your mind once in a while. However, if you are in your thirties, forties, fifties, or older, such health-related thoughts are likely to become (43)_____ important to you.

Regardless of your age, (44)_____ that will help you feel better physically and mentally. Recently, researchers have found that, even in late adulthood, exercise, strength training with weights, and better food can help elderly individuals significantly improve their health and add happiness to their life. (45)_____, giving us the opportunity to avoid some of the health problems that have troubled them. (46)_____ to help them become healthier than our generation.

Part IV. Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten 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 II. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

After entering college, we found, to our _____ 47 _____, that differences between high school life and college life are great. In high school, we always depended on our parents and teachers to solve all kinds of difficult problems. At college, however, we have to rely _____ 48 _____ on ourselves. What's more, we have to learn how to get along with our classmates and _____ 49 _____.

Four years at college is an important yet very short _____ 50 _____ of time in our life. So it is always _____ 51 _____ that we _____ 52 _____ to this life as quickly as possible. But it is a pity that not everyone can do so _____ 53 _____. Here are some suggestions.

First, get _____ 54 _____ with the main buildings on campus. Spend one or two hours by yourself or with your classmates to go around the campus so that you can know the location of such important places as the library, the dining room, the post office, the clinic and classrooms. Next, try to be _____ 55 _____. Learn to do such things as making _____ 56 _____ decisions on how to spend your time, how to spend your money etc., and washing clothes on your own. Furthermore, form good study habits. Talk with your classmates and learn from their good habits. Finally, try to take part in all kinds of activities to get out of your solitude and get on well with your classmates.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| A) expecting | B) adapt | C) shock | D) proud |
| E) period | F) expected | G) familiar | H) surprise |
| I) adopt | J) roommates | K) remove | L) sound |
| M) exclusively | N) independent | O) immediately | |

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 four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and write the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet II.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

There are three common calendar systems in use by the United States higher education institutions. Semester Systems are one of them.

The academic year is divided into two terms, each of which provides for about 15 weeks of instruction plus a week for final examinations. The fall semester, considered the first term of the academic year, usually begins in September or late August, and it is increasingly common for the term to start early enough to be completed before the two-week Christmas holiday. Colleges start later in September. The second or spring semester usually begins sometime in January and ends in late May or early June. Most schools schedule a one- or two-week vacation in March or April. A variation of the semester system being tried by some institutions is the “4—1—4” calendar, which has a four-month fall semester ending in December, a one-month short term in January for which students may enroll if they wish, and another four-month semester beginning early in February.

57. In the United States, the students will stay in school for about _____ a year.
A) 15 weeks B) 16 weeks
C) 30 weeks D) 32 weeks
58. The academic year begins _____.
A) in late September B) in late August
C) sometime in January D) in late May
59. The first term ends _____.
A) after Christmas holiday B) in May
C) before Christmas holiday D) in fall
60. The second term lasts about _____.
A) five months B) four months
C) six months D) five or six months
61. In the “4—1—4” calendar system, the first term begins _____.
A) in December B) in August
C) in January D) in February

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

A major incentive (动机) for college attendance is the belief that it will prepare you for a career. Chances are that the career you want, whether in nursing, counseling, law, or management, requires a college education. In the sense that a degree is increasingly required for even middle-level jobs, your investment in a college education will still pay off.

It can pay off in other ways too. It is a value judgment to say that a college education will make you a better person. Survey after survey shows that people feel very positive about their college education, believing that it has made them better and more tolerant (宽容的) people.

Whether it makes you a better person or not, a college education is likely to have a lasting effect on your knowledge and values. If you finish college, you will sit through 30 to 45 different courses. Even the least *dedicated* student is sure to learn something from these courses. In addition, students learn informally. College education will make you know different people, challenge your mind and broaden your horizons. As a result, college graduates are more knowledgeable about the world around them, more tolerant and less prejudiced, more active in public and community affairs, and more open to new ideas.

62. It is obvious that people go to college mainly because they believe _____.
A) a college education will provide them with a guarantee of success in life
B) the economy of their country can't absorb lots of untrained youngsters
C) a college education will make them qualified for a career
D) the investment in a college education can bring a higher economic return
63. We can learn from the second paragraph that _____.
A) college can hardly help people become better citizens
B) most college graduates refuse to make any comment on their college education
C) a college education may not be the best thing for everyone
D) people consider their college education to be of great worth
64. The word "dedicated" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) could best be replaced by _____.
A) hardworking
B) competent
C) intelligent
D) conservative
65. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) A college student can enrich his knowledge and broaden his mind.
B) A college education is likely to give you a chance to know more people.
C) A college student who doesn't work hard can not get anything out of the courses he takes.
D) A college education will have long-range effects on a person's knowledge and values.
66. This passage is mainly concerned with _____.
A) the change of people's attitude toward their college education
B) the benefits of a college education
C) the result of formal and informal learning
D) the intercommunication among college students

Part V. 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). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then write the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet II.

Some students at the Open University left school 20 years ago. Others are younger but 67 must be at least 21 years old. This is one example 68 how the Open University is 69 from all other

universities. 70 students must either work full-time 71 be at home all day, 72 instance mothers of families. They do not 73 to pass any examinations before they are accepted as students. This is 74 the university is called "open". The university was started in 75 to help a group of people who 76 having a university education when they were young.

The first name for the Open University was "The University of the 77". The idea was to teach "on the air", in other 78 on radio and television. Most of the teaching is done like this. Radio and television 79 brought the classroom into people's 80. But this, on its own, is not 81 for a university education. The Open University 82 also received advice at one of 283 study centers in the country. 36 weeks of the year he has to send 83 work to a "tutor", the person who guides his 84. He must also spend 3 weeks every summer 85 a full-time student. The tutors and students meet and study together, as in other universities. At the end of the Open University's first year, the results were good. 3 out of every 4 students 86 their examinations. If they do this every year, they will finish their studies in 4 or 5 years.

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|------------------|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 67. A) all | B) other | C) the others | D) another |
| 68. A) and | B) no matter | C) of | D) in |
| 69. A) away | B) different | C) run | D) developed |
| 70. A) Their | B) Its | C) All | D) These |
| 71. A) and | B) then | C) neither | D) or |
| 72. A) in | B) on | C) at | D) for |
| 73. A) have | B) want | C) fail | D) go |
| 74. A) how | B) why | C) because | D) that |
| 75. A) way | B) order | C) reason | D) time |
| 76. A) enjoyed | B) finished | C) missed | D) avoided |
| 77. A) Air | B) Radio | C) Television | D) Open |
| 78. A) way | B) places | C) words | D) expression |
| 79. A) are | B) is | C) have | D) has |
| 80. A) families | B) homes | C) factories | D) offices |
| 81. A) good | B) bad | C) much | D) enough |
| 82. A) president | B) professor | C) teacher | D) student |
| 83. A) writing | B) written | C) lost | D) missing |
| 84. A) studies | B) teachings | C) works | D) examinations |
| 85. A) on | B) for | C) as | D) to |
| 86. A) took | B) failed | C) enjoyed | D) passed |

Part VI. Translation

(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences on Answer Sheet II by translating into English the Chinese given in the brackets.

87. I found myself _____ in spoken English (有兴趣).
 88. He _____ at his four years of college with satisfaction (回想).
 89. Students can _____ and choose another major in the second year