

Simulated College English Tests

(Bands 1-3)

大学英语
模拟试题集

(1~3级)

主 编 侯鸿节
王永杰

中国社会科学出版社

Simulated College English Tests

(Bands 1 ~ 3)

大学英语模拟试题集

(1 ~ 3 级)

主 编 侯鸿节 王永杰

副主编 王迎军 吴中平 翟世骏

编 者 冯 玲 戴立黎 刘兰芝

裴大津 隆建凤 常慧灵

曲桂菊 刘凤梅 战丽文

中国社会科学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语模拟试题集. 1~3级/侯鸿节等编. —北京:中国社会科学出版社,2000.9

ISBN 7-5004-2834-0

I. 大… II. 侯… III. 英语-高等学校-习题 IV. H31-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 69656 号

出版发行	中国社会科学出版社		
社 址	北京鼓楼西大街甲 158 号	邮 编	100720
电 话	010-84029453	传 真	010-64030272
网 址	http://www.cass.net.cn		
经 销	新华书店		
印 刷	北京宏文印刷厂		
版 次	2000 年 9 月第 1 版	印 次	2000 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
开 本	787×1092 1/16		
印 张	7.75		
字 数	173 千字		
定 价	12.00 元		

凡购买中国社会科学出版社图书,如有质量问题请与本社发行部联系调换
版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

大学阶段的英语4、6级考试,无论学生还是教师都是十分重视的。“万丈高楼平地起”,4级测试的基础,还是在于1~3级教学的好坏。1~3级的测试题过去都是各校单独出题,标准的模拟试题几乎没有。本书旨在提供成套的标准模拟试题,便于师生的检测和练习。

本测试题集的所有套题均按照最新颁布的《大学英语教学大纲(修订本)》编写,不针对任何一套现行教材,属于水平测试,它主要是考查学生是否达到了各级学习的教学要求。因此,本测试题集适合所有非英语专业的本科生及同等水平的学习者使用。

本测试题集供大学1~3级使用,每级4套题,可用作教学检查或平时测验;所有套题均按照4级真题的题型及时间要求设计,并且能满足学生尽早熟悉4级题型和在时间、难度等方面的要求。

各级4套题的题型安排为下:

第一套(没有新题型)

听力(对话、短文)、阅读、词汇和结构、完形填空、作文。

第二套(没有新题型)

听力(对话、短文)、阅读、词汇和结构、完形填空、作文。

第三套(增加翻译题型)

听力(对话、短文)、阅读、词汇和结构、翻译、作文。

第四套(加复合式听写和简答题型)

听力(对话、复合式听写)、阅读、词汇和结构、简答题、作文。

注:听力的语速略高于《教学大纲》的规定语速。

作文的评分,可参照4级评分标准,也可按低于4级标准一档给分。教师可将关键词列出给学生以降低难度。所提供的范文内容充实,词语使用的宽度较大,有相当深度,句子结构既有变化又有难度,符合4级考试的奖励分要求,便于教师讲解,也利于学生学习、模仿。

本测试题集分“套题”和“答案与注释”两部分。各级的每套测试题单独成册,印刷和排版格式严格按照正式4级考题试卷排印,可使学生提前适应4级测试试卷的格式内容。所附的答题纸供选用,有条件的最好使用机读卡。答案与注释尽可能详实准确。

侯鸿节

2000年7月

Simulated College English Test

— Band One —

Test One

Part I

Listening Comprehension(20%)

(20 minutes)

Section A Short Conversations

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. The conversation and the question will be read 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 center.*

1. A) 7:45. B) 8:15. C) 7:35. D) 7:25.
2. A) She can afford the coat. B) She will buy the coat if she likes it.
C) She can't afford the coat. D) She doesn't know if she can have the coat.
3. A) She refused the invitation.
B) She accepted the invitation.
C) She doesn't know if she will refuse the invitation.
D) She doesn't know if she will accept the invitation.
4. A) She is forgetting her glasses. B) She isn't remembering some glasses.
C) She is looking for some glasses. D) She is looking for her glasses.
5. A) Because he doesn't speak much English. B) Because he doesn't understand English.
C) Because she knows too much English. D) Because she can't speak English.
6. A) Work to Option. B) Work Traditional Organization.
C) World Trade Organization. D) World Trade Organizations.
7. A) 9:18. B) 9:12. C) 9:10. D) 9:09.
8. A) Hong Kong and Macao. B) Taiwan.
C) The unity of China. D) Macao and Taiwan.
9. A) At the ticket office. B) In the street.
C) At a bus stop. D) On a bus.
10. A) The man dialed the wrong number. B) John was not there at that time.
C) John had a date at that time. D) John was working then.

Section B Passages

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some ques-*

tions . The passage and the questions will be read 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 center .

Passage One

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

11. A) A letter. B) A long story. C) A long report. D) An article.
12. A) She felt that the editor didn't finish it.
B) Somebody told her.
C) The editor didn't pass the test the lady gave him.
D) She found that some pages were still stuck together as before.
13. A) Clearly. B) Directly. C) Wisely. D) Generally.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard .

14. A) How to improve the quality of school education.
B) How to find a good studying way.
C) How to carry out reforms.
D) How to meet the demands of a *dynamic* (生机勃勃) world.
15. A) The United States, Australia, Hong Kong and Singapore.
B) The United States, Hong Kong, the United Kingdom and Singapore.
C) Australia, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States.
D) Austria, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States.
16. A) One. B) Two. C) Three. D) Four.

Passage Three

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

17. A) In a farmhouse. B) Behind a farmhouse.
C) At the gate of a farmhouse. D) Beside a farmhouse.
18. A) For a dinner. B) For a glass of beer.
C) For a drink. D) For a place to live in.
19. A) She refused to give him anything. B) She gave him some food but with a requirement.
C) She gave him some food. D) She drove him away.
20. A) He did it as the woman asked. B) He couldn't find the wood.
C) He got the wood. D) He saw the wood but he didn't saw it.

Part II

Reading Comprehension(40%)

(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 4 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 center .

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

When Americans consider families, many of them think of a "traditional family". A traditional family is one in which both parents are living together with their children. The father goes out and works, and the mother stays home and rears the children. The biggest change in families in the United States is that most families today do not fit this image. Today, one out of three American families is a "traditional family" in this sense.

The most common type of family now is one in which both parents work outside the home. In 1950, only 20 percent of all American families had both parents working outside the home. Today, it is 60 percent. Even women with young children are going back to work. About 51 percent of women with children younger than one year old now work outside the home.

Another big change is the increase in the number of families that are headed by only one person, usually the mother.

Between 1970 and 1988, the number of single-parent families more than doubled—from 3.8 to 9.4 million. In 1988, nearly one out of every four children under 18 lived with only one parent.

Some families look even less like the typical traditional family. They may consist of a couple of one race who have adopted children of another race, or people of another country. In many states, single people may also adopt children. Some parents take in foster-children—children whose parents cannot take care of them.

Another change is that families in the United States are getting smaller. In the mid-1970s there were six people in the average household. Today the average household contains between two and three people. A household is defined as any place where at least one person is living.

One recent change is that the number of marriages is rising. The number of babies born also has been climbing steadily for the past 10 years. Many experts see these trends as a sign that Americans are returning to the values of marriage and family.

21. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?
- A) A Typical American Family B) Traditional American Family
C) The Changing American Family D) American Values of Family
22. According to this passage, the biggest change in American families is _____.
- A) there are more working parents B) more Americans believe in marriage
C) there are more traditional families D) Americans have fewer children
23. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) In 1988 9.4 million American families had no children.
B) In 1988 American families had four children on average.
C) In 1988 25 percent of the American population were children under 18.
D) In 1988 the United States saw the biggest number of single-parent families.
24. Some American families look even less like the typical traditional families because _____.
- A) they don't have children around
B) they have other people's children under their care
C) the parents cannot take care of their children

- D) the parents come from different countries
25. For the past ten years the number of babies in the U. S. has been _____.
- A) going up B) going down slowly
C) nearly the same D) going down rapidly

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Francis Bacon was an English philosopher and statesman who developed a scientific method for solving problems. Bacon felt that people should have control over the world around them. The way to get this control is through knowledge. The way to get knowledge is through science.

Bacon stated that there were several things, which kept people from getting knowledge. First, people tend to decide that something is generally true if they have found it to be true in only one or two cases. They do not test it to find out if it is true in all cases. Second, people base decisions on their own backgrounds and education. They do not consider that someone with a different background and education might make a different decision. Third, people have to use words to describe something. Since words can be confusing, it is important to be exact in a description. Bacon called these blocks of knowledge prejudices.

Once these prejudices are put aside, people can get knowledge through inductive reasoning. Inductive reasoning requires making many observations and tests before arriving at any conclusions. Bacon suggested that lists be prepared. One list is for things that are true. A second list is for things that are not true. A third list is for things that are more true than not. For example, a person has seen only red apples. He says, "All apples are red." He believes this until he sees a yellow apple. He may then say, "Most apples are red." If he had made lists as suggested by Bacon, he would find that there are many red apples and many yellow apples. It would be better for him to say, "There are red apples and yellow apples." Bacon's theory states that the more often an idea is tested and found to be true, the more likely it is to be true.

Since Bacon was highly respected as a philosopher, his views were widely accepted. His work helped greatly in the progress of *Renaissance* (文艺复兴时期的) science.

26. The first problem with getting knowledge according to Bacon is _____.
- A) there is no test whatsoever
B) people believe things they have seen
C) tests are not adequate in number for truth
D) it is difficult to decide something generally true
27. Bacon also pointed out that knowledge was not easy to get because _____.
- A) not all schools provided good education
B) different people might make different decisions on truth
C) people had not enough words for description
D) there was too much to learn
28. The expression "blocks of knowledge" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____".
- A) decision B) backgrounds and education
C) words to describe something D) things which keep people from getting knowledge

29. The example of red apples is given in the 3rd paragraph to show the importance of _____.
- A) observing and testing B) getting knowledge
C) drawing conclusions D) preparing a list
30. This passage is mainly about _____.
- A) Francis Bacon's life B) Francis Bacon's work in science
C) Francis Bacon's theory on reasoning D) Francis Bacon's view on getting knowledge

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

What makes money valuable? Why is a piece of paper marked \$ 10 worth more than one marked \$ 1? You could say there is no reason. It is true that a special kind of paper is used to make dollar bills, and they are pretty, but that's not what makes them valuable. The real reason money is valuable is that everyone believes it is.

Ancient economies had no paper money or coins. Some used barter—trading one thing for another. Others used all kinds of objects as money. Any object would do, as long as there was not an unlimited amount of it. Animals or metals were popular and so were manufactured products like jewelry or weapons. Wealth in ancient Greece was measured in tools or cattle. This kind of money had two purposes. First, it was useful in itself. Tools and cattle can be used for farming. Second, it was a way to symbolize and measure value. A house, for example, would be valued at a certain number of tools or cattle. This greatly simplified trade. Other societies used money that was totally symbolic. For instance, American Indians used *wampum* (贝壳串珠), which is made from seashells. And until recently on the Pacific Island of Yap, people used large stone discs as money.

In most places these types of money died out because more practical forms of money were invented. People started using *precious metals*, such as gold and silver that were easier to carry than tools or stones. And in the 18th century, a paper money was introduced. At first people were suspicious of the new currency, but they came to accept it because the government or bank issuing it would exchange an amount of gold for the paper. A \$ 10 bill was really worth of \$ 10 gold. But now, people are used to the idea that government doesn't have to back its money with gold. Everybody believes that a \$ 10 bill is worth \$ 10 and that is good enough. But if, for some reason, people ever lost faith in paper money, ten dollars wouldn't be worth the paper it's printed on.

31. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the first kind of money?
- A) Animals. B) Houses. C) Metals. D) Weapons.
32. Tools and cattle were used as money because _____.
- A) they could be found with every family B) they were useful and symbolized value
C) they were easy to carry around D) they were the only wealth in ancient times
33. People were suspicious of paper money because _____.
- A) paper was not as useful as tools
B) paper had no value of its own
C) paper was just invented and new to people
D) paper was under the control of the government

34. Which of the following statement is true?
- A) There is no reason why money is valuable.
 B) The ancient Greeks were the first to use paper money.
 C) Paper money is worth as much as the same amount of gold.
 D) The value of money could change.
35. The best title for this passage might be "_____".
- A) Different Kinds of Money B) The Value of Money
 C) Different Uses of Money D) The Origin of Money

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The idea behind "the rule of law" is that, it is laws based on logical reasons and clear thinking that should govern social life. "We live under a rule of law, not of men." American teachers tell their students. The students accept the idea. They believe that "no man is above the law," and that laws apply equally to all people no matter how wealthy they are, what their personal connections are, or what their stations in life are. Their faith in the rule of law explains the belief many Americans held, and many foreigners could not understand, that President Richard Nixon should be removed from office as a result of his behavior in connection with what was called "Watergate Scandal". Nixon had broken the law and therefore should be punished. Americans believed, even if he was the President.

The belief in the rule of law goes beyond the area of politics to other areas of life that are governed by formal rules and procedures. To get a job with government institutions, for example, or to get government funding for a research project, one must follow published procedures and show that one meets the published requirements. Personal connections are not supposed to matter under the rule of law.

This is not to say that personal contacts, wealth, and social influence do not matter in situations where laws and rules are to be obeyed. They may. What is said above describes the ideal with which Americans agree. In reality, connections can sometimes help a person get a government job. Rich people can sometimes go unpunished for illegal behavior that poor people would be likely to be punished for. But in general the rule of law prevails, and Americans are proud that it does.

36. The word "stations" (Line 5, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A) stages B) situations C) successes D) social positions
37. The writer mentions President Richard Nixon in the first paragraph in order to show that _____.
- A) no man is above the law B) the president should make sure of the rule of law
 C) the rule of law is important in politics D) American people have the right to remove the president
38. It can be learned from the last paragraph that in the United States the rule of law _____.
- A) is not carried out as fully as it should be
 B) makes poor people also likely to be successful
 C) is, in reality, almost impossible to realize
 D) makes sure that everyone is punished for his wrongdoing
39. The pronoun "They" in the second line of the last paragraph refers to all of the following except _____.
- A) personal connections B) laws and rules

- C) social influence D) wealth
40. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) America's faith in the rule of law
 B) law and personal connections in the U.S.
 C) the equality under the American rule of law
 D) the American rule of law in theory and in practice

Part III

Vocabulary and Structure(15%)

(20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 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 center.*

41. Just because she is young, it doesn't _____ that she cannot be trusted with such a task.
 A) prove B) follow C) explain D) represent
42. The professor questioned John _____ the country.
 A) about B) of C) over D) for
43. He worked to the best of his _____ for his company.
 A) knowledge B) technique C) ability D) skill
44. We want him to leave the room but he won't _____ to it.
 A) allow B) admit C) agree D) approve
45. The area is 100 meters _____ the sea level.
 A) under B) beneath C) below D) low
46. The rain was heavy, and _____ the field was flooded.
 A) however B) consequently C) whatever D) but
47. In the future he hopes to go _____ for further study.
 A) away B) on C) abroad D) far
48. It is the _____ in this country to go out and pick flowers on the first day of spring.
 A) behavior B) habit C) custom D) manner
49. Do you mind if I _____ with my work while you are getting tea ready?
 A) put on B) take on C) turn on D) carry on
50. The _____ soldier was very thirsty. He cried for water.
 A) harmed B) wounded C) damaged D) destroyed
51. Come over here, Mary, and stand _____ me.
 A) besides B) towards C) by D) beyond
52. _____ your step, or you might fall into the water.
 A) See B) Watch C) Notice D) View
53. She speaks English with a Chinese _____.
 A) dialect B) tone C) accent D) pronunciation

54. My mother is old but her mind is still _____ .
 A) clever B) sensitive C) sharp D) awake
55. What do you mean _____ saying so?
 A) by B) for C) at D) in
56. Your son gets _____ pocket money.
 A) too many B) far too much C) too far much D) much too
57. Mark Twain once wrote, "The more I know about human beings, _____ I like my dog."
 A) the most B) the more C) the many D) the much
58. The building is said _____ in a fire two years ago.
 A) to have destroyed B) to be destroyed
 C) to have been destroyed D) to destroy
59. Choose a room or area where you can work without _____ .
 A) disturbing B) being disturbed C) having disturbed D) having been disturbed
60. By tomorrow Daniel _____ in bed for a week since he caught the flu.
 A) will have been B) will be C) have been D) will be being
61. Concentration allows you _____ on just one thought or bit of information at a time, eliminating every-
 thing else.
 A) focus B) focusing C) to be focused D) to focus
62. I never trusted him because I always thought of him _____ such a suspicious character.
 A) for B) as C) like D) to
63. I shall expect you to dinner next Tuesday _____ I hear anything to the contrary.
 A) unless B) until C) if D) only if
64. Is there any particular reason _____ you can't come?
 A) when B) where C) why D) that
65. Let's play tricks on her, _____?
 A) don't we B) are we C) do we D) shall we
66. Mrs. White's gone to the United States, and _____ .
 A) so does her husband B) so has her husband
 C) so her husband is D) nor has her husband
67. He seldom comes except _____ at my pictures.
 A) look B) to look C) looking D) be looked
68. I am very sorry to say that your usual room is not free now and the only one I can offer you is _____
 comfortable.
 A) less B) little C) much D) least
69. We didn't go out last night. We _____ to the cinema but we decided to stay at home.
 A) must have gone B) need have gone C) could have gone D) might have gone
70. It was only then _____ how much I owed to her.
 A) did I realize B) had I realized
 C) I did realize D) that I realized

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 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 center.

Everyone knows that worms are good for catching fish. But do you know that worms are (71) for plants and for the soil itself? That's (72) why earthworms can be called (73).

The earthworm (74) much of his time *burrowing* (打地洞) into the earth. But he (75) dig the way most animals do. He doesn't push the earth aside. (76) he eats it! He can *gobble* (贪食) out (77) a distance in a short time.

He has been known to dig as (78) down as eight feet.

The tunnels (79) out by the earthworm allow air from the surface to enter the soil. The air spaces give plants (80) room to spread their (81). The worm's tunnels are passageways for water too. The soil drains (82), thanks to the earthworm.

The earthworm's eating habits (83) the soil in other ways. He drags leaves into his burrow to eat (84). The leaves and other vegetable matter the worm brings underground (85) to make the soil richer.

The earthworm (86) brings chemicals from underground to the surface. He eats the soil that holds (87) chemicals. Then he goes to the surface and deposits the waste (88) food that (89) through his body. These little

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 71. A) profitable | B) good |
| C) harmless | D) healthy |
| 72. A) usually | B) really |
| C) regularly | D) completely |
| 73. A) wanders | B) pests |
| C) wonders | D) pets |
| 74. A) spends | B) takes |
| C) costs | D) wastes |
| 75. A) has to | B) hasn't to |
| C) does | D) doesn't |
| 76. A) Contrary | B) Opposite |
| C) Instead | D) Indeed |
| 77. A) fairly | B) quite |
| C) very | D) pretty |
| 78. A) far | B) farther |
| C) further | D) beyond |
| 79. A) dug | B) moved |
| C) picked | D) dragged |
| 80. A) more | B) less |
| C) many | D) mass |
| 81. A) leaves | B) branches |
| C) roots | D) stems |
| 82. A) fast | B) slow |
| C) worse | D) better |
| 83. A) reduce | B) improve |
| C) increase | D) promote |
| 84. A) late | B) later |
| C) recently | D) lately |
| 85. A) like | B) let |
| C) help | D) have |
| 86. A) well | B) also |
| C) either | D) all |
| 87. A) these | B) above |
| C) that | D) such |
| 88. A) with | B) for |
| C) from | D) into |
| 89. A) goes | B) went |
| C) has gone | D) will go |

clumps (团块) are called "castings". In (90) through the earthworm's body the chemicals in the soil are changed into a form that plants can use.

90. A) putting B) pulling
C) running D) passing

Part V

Writing(15%)

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part; you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

The Importance of Confidence

1. 凡事都要有信心。
2. 没有信心的原因。
3. 建立信心是可能的。

Simulated College English Test

— Band One —

Test Two

Part I

Listening Comprehension(20%)

(20 minutes)

Section A Short Conversations

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. The conversation and the question will be read 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 center.*

1. A) 10:15. B) 10:20. C) 10:10. D) 10:05.
2. A) At home. B) In the hotel. C) At the airport. D) At the post office.
3. A) 15. B) 23. C) 7. D) 22.
4. A) Husband and wife. B) Two close friends.
 C) Brother and sister. D) Mother and son.
5. A) It's Kate's. B) It's the man's. C) It's the woman's. D) It's an officer's.
6. A) No, because the VCD is sold out.
 B) Yes, if he fetches some money.
 C) No, because he doesn't have enough money.
 D) Yes, if he returns the money back to the woman on time.
7. A) She likes it very much. B) She doesn't like it at all.
 C) She is very excited. D) She couldn't understand it.
8. A) The woman doesn't agree with the man. B) The man hardly agrees with the woman.
 C) The woman totally agrees with the man. D) The man totally agrees with the woman.
9. A) He didn't go to the court. B) He would go to the court.
 C) He had to go to the court. D) He would go to the court if he had been asked.
10. A) The woman's bike was stolen. B) Tom's bike was stolen.
 C) The man's bike was stolen. D) Nobody's bike was stolen.

Section B Passages

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 2 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. The passage and the questions will be read 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 An-*

swer Sheet with a single line through the center .

Passage One

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

11. A) 15 minutes a day. B) Half an hour a day.
C) One hour a day. D) 15 minutes or half an hour a day.
12. A) At least 15 minutes. B) At least half an hour.
C) At least one hour. D) At least 15 minutes or half an hour.
13. A) Money. B) An easy book.
C) An easy and entertaining English book. D) An English book.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) They are better at telling lies than men. B) They are worse than men.
C) They tell fewer lies than men do. D) Women liars are better accepted than men liars.
15. A) A lie whose color is white. B) A lie which has an evil purpose.
C) A lie which is unbelievable. D) A lie which is told with a good will.
16. A) Because they can be thought as honest men.
B) Because they can do everything easily.
C) Because they may gain some advantages.
D) Because it is a skill that politicians and businessmen must have.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Because his hotel was far away from the beach.
B) Because he went to the beach too often.
C) Because he took water with a bucket.
D) Because he had to walk so much.
18. A) He asked whether he would be allowed to take a bucket of salt water.
B) He asked whether he was allowed to swim far in the sea.
C) He asked if the lifeguard did a good business.
D) He asked the lifeguard to help him with his feet.
19. A) Because it was a very hot afternoon.
B) Because the wind had been blowing hard.
C) Because the tide had gone out.
D) Because a lot of people had taken water from the sea.
20. A) Life-guarding was a very good business.
B) The lifeguard was a good business.
C) The sea water was very cheaper.
D) One bucket of sea water was not enough for his feet.

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. 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 mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

The way in which memory takes place is not known. Some psychologists think that there is a physical change in the brain cells or nerves when learning takes place.

Psychologists are also unable to say what makes people forget. Some things are forgotten quickly while others are always remembered. Sometimes a person seems to have forgotten certain material completely, yet is able to relearn the material more quickly than when he first learned it. In trying to understand memory, psychologists have done a lot of experiments.

Psychologists have found that the conditions under which something is learned have an effect on how well it is remembered. When a great deal of material is to be learned, for example, to learn one thing at a time is better than to learn many things at the same time. A person then learns more quickly and remembers better.

Learning two similar things one after another seems to have a bad effect on memory. When a person memorizes two sets of historical dates, one after the other, for example, he may mix up the two—the learning of the new material prevents the remembering of the already learned material.

Most forgetting takes place in the first day or so after learning. After that, forgetting happens more slowly. Material that is understood—such as ideas or riddles—is not so easily forgotten. Very little forgetting takes place in time if an idea is well understood. The more meaningful the learned material is, the better it will be remembered.

21. The reasons for remembering and forgetting _____ .
A) are not clearly known by people B) are clearly known only by psychologists
C) are different from person to person D) are not being paid enough attention to
22. What psychologists can be certain of is that _____ .
A) remembering and forgetting are not two different from each other
B) the way we learn affects how much we remember
C) the more people learn, the better they can remember
D) remembering and forgetting cannot be understood
23. According to the passage, two similar things _____ .
A) should be learned at the same time B) should not be learned at a time
C) should be analyzed before being learned D) should be relearned again and again
24. The meaning of a learned material _____ .
A) has little to do with remembering it
B) prevents the remembering of it
C) depends on conditions under which it is learned
D) has a good effect on how well it is remembered