

实用大学英语

分级水平测试题集

(I 级)

主 编 周保强 王正忠

副主编 蒋秉章 陈汉钮

汕头大学出版社

实用大学英语分级水平测试题集

(I 级)

主 编 周保强 王正忠

副主编 蒋秉章 陈汉钮

汕 头 大 学 出 版 社

[粤]新登字15号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

**实用大学英语分级水平测试题集 I 级 /著编 周保强 王正忠
—汕头: 汕头大学出版社, 1993.7**

ISBN 7-81036-009-4/H·4

I. 实用大学英语分级水平测试题集 I 级

II. ①周保强 ②王正忠

III. 大学英语 I 级 测试

IV. H 319·4

责任编辑 平常 封面设计 益平

汕头大学出版社出版

(广东省汕头市汕头大学内)

新华书店上海发行所发行

浙江上虞科技外文印刷厂印刷

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 8.25 字数: 212 千字

1993 年 8 月第 1 版

1994 年 2 月第 2 次印刷

印数: 1—2000

定价: 5.90 元

前 言

《实用大学英语分级水平测试题集》1—4级是根据国家教委颁布的《大学英语教学大纲》(理工科、文理科本科用)和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求设计编写的,旨在帮助广大师生测试检查教学效果,提高教学质量,使学生顺利通过各级测试。

每套试题均包括听力(附录音带)、阅读理解、词汇和结构、完型填空和写作五部分。

本书取材于当代英美报章杂志和其他出版物,各级试题难易得当,适合选用《大学英语》、《大学核心英语》等各类教材的大专院校的师生使用,也可供参加工程技术人员等级考试(EGT)的应试人员使用。试题集后附有答题纸和答案,使用方便。

本书由上海科技大学、上海工业大学、上海中医学院、上海教育学院、上海冶金高等专科学校、上海科技高等专科学校和河北建筑工程学院等院校的部分教师编写。参加编写的有:听力理解:沈爱珍、叶亚民;阅读理解:陈烨璠、王正忠、张益明、胥思铭、卫雪娟、蒋秉章、宋继平、郑义湍;词汇和结构:金贵荣、王正忠、卫雪娟、张益明、蒋秉章、陈汉钮、郭晓霜、宋继平;完型填空:蒋秉章、邵勇伟、张益明、卫雪娟、宋继平;写作:蒋秉章、张益明、卫雪娟、周保强。全书由蒋秉章主持编写。本书在编写过程中,得到了上海交通大学吴银庚教授的指导,外籍专家对听力理解部分认真审阅并为之录音,在此一并致谢。

由于编者的水平有限,错误在所难免,恳请同仁批评指正,也希望广大读者在使用中提出改进意见。

I 级试题型式、计分标准和时间分配表

题 型	题 号	题 目 数	计 分	测试时间
I 听力理解	1—20	20题	20分	20分钟
II 阅读理解	21—35	15题	30分	35分钟
III 词汇和结构	36—70	词汇20 } 35题 结构15 }	$\frac{10}{15}$ } 25分	20分钟
IV 完型填空	71—90	20题	10分	15分钟
V 连词成句翻译	91—100	成句 5 } 翻译 5 } 10题	$\frac{5}{10}$ } 15分	30分钟
合 计		100题	100分	120分钟

目 录

前言

Test One.....	(1)
Test Two.....	(11)
Test Three.....	(23)
Test Four	(33)
Test Five	(45)
Test Six	(57)
Test Seven.....	(67)
Test Eight.....	(77)
Tets Nine	(87)
Test Ten.....	(97)
Key	(107)
Tapescript	(114)

Test One

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20minutes)

Section A

Directions. In this section, there are 10 statements. Each statement will be read two times. Then there will be a pause. Choose the best answer from the four choices A), B), C), and D) given for each statement. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

Now you will hear an example.

You will read: A) Jack is busy.

B) Jack is lazy.

C) Jack feels unwell.

D) Jack feels excited.

Sample Answer A) B) ● D)

Answer C) is closest in meaning to the statement "Jack doesn't feel well". Therefore you should choose C) and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. A. This is the best month. | B. This is the shortest month. |
| C. This is the longest month. | D. This is the coldest month. |
| 2. A. She is a nurse. | B. She is a teacher. |
| C. She is a patient. | D. She is a secretary. |
| 3. A. She couldn't speak English. | B. She couldn't speak much English. |
| C. She could speak French. | D. She couldn't speak French. |
| 4. A. He walks to the factory at night. | |
| B. He's the only one here. | |
| C. This is the only factory. | |
| D. He never works in the factory in the daytime. | |
| 5. A. We must go to bed. | B. We could forget everything. |
| C. We must study our lesson. | D. We should study each night. |
| 6. A. He doesn't correct the mistake. | B. I saw him. |
| C. I didn't see him. | D. He didn't make a mistake. |
| 7. A. He mailed a letter. | B. He went to his office. |
| C. He took a package. | D. He got a letter. |
| 8. A. Mr White knows her well. | B. Mr White is pleased to meet her. |
| C. They have met before. | D. This is the first time they have meet. |
| 9. A. Only one girl has a book. | B. Every girl has a book. |
| C. Four girls have books. | D. Three girls have books. |
| 10. A. Our ideas are different. | B. Your idea is correct. |
| C. Your idea is not different. | D. Your idea is like mine. |

Section B

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 will be

spoken twice but the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

Now you will hear an example,

You will read A) 8 o'clock

B) 9 o'clock

C) 10 o'clock

D) 11 o'clock

Sample Answer A) ● C) D)

From the conversation we know that the man started his work at 9 o'clock. Therefore B) "9 o'clock" is the best answer. You should choose answer B) on the Answer Sheet and blacken it with your pencil.

11. A. At 5 o'clock. B. At 6 o'clock. C. At 7 o'clock. D. At 8 o'clock.
12. A. The man's. B. The woman's. C. The boy's. D. The child's.
13. A. George. B. Tom. C. Hellen. D. Jane.
14. A. He didn't sleep at all. B. He only slept a little.
C. He slept very well. D. He slept restlessly.
15. A. It was easy. B. It is easy.
C. It was long. D. It was difficult for the woman.
16. A. Toys. B. Books. C. Cards. D. Tapes.
17. A. To the park. B. To the department. C. To the store. D. To the party.
18. A. Yes, because it's not expensive. B. Yes, if the man lends her money.
C. No, because it's too expensive. D. No, because she does not like it.
19. A. France. B. The United States. C. Britain. D. Germany.
20. A. He can't lend it out. B. Mary has two books.
C. It isn't really about China. D. He doesn't know where it is.

Part I

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions. There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each of them is given four suggested answers A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE best answer 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:

In October 1949 the United Nations brought a number of ^{expert} specialists on food to Geneva, to discuss the problems of eating habits and food supplies of peoples throughout the world. One problem that interested the specialists particularly was a form of illness, about which little was known, among the children in Africa and Latin America. The World Health Organization planned to study this disease to determine the relationship between the eating habits of the people and the disease.

Two doctors were chosen to make the study. They flew to Africa south of the Sahara and during the next two months visited ten countries. They found that serious diseases of poor eating, often mistaken for other diseases, existed in all parts of Africa. The diseases were similar and could therefore all be named kwashiorkor.

The diseased children are usually from one to four years old. As the illness pro-

gresses, the child's stomach becomes swollen by liquid collecting in the body. The skin changes colour and may break out in open sores. The hair changes colour and starts to fall out. The patient loses all interest in his surroundings and even in food, and becomes so weak that he wants to lie down all the time. Stomach liquids are no longer produced.

The doctors reasoned that kwashiorkor was found in the young children of this age in many parts of Africa because of lack of milk or meat. Their mothers, after stopping their breast-feeding, gave them foods full of starches instead of greatly needed proteins. They found that the addition of milk to the food of children suffering from kwashiorkor saved many lives.

It was necessary that the children of Africa be helped to eat better. The doctors suggested that the production of foods rich in protein be increased; they thought that more fish should be caught and more nuts should be grown. They urged education plans to teach mothers better ways of feeding children. They suggested that the United Nations should send large quantities of powdered milk to hospitals and child-health centres. Finally, they recommended closer study of all the special problems connected with kwashiorkor.

The unbelievable thing about kwashiorkor is that the very existence of the disease—which has been killing thousands of children for centuries—was not even recognized in Latin America as recently as ten years ago. The deaths of those children were mistakenly listed as due to other diseases. It was the World Health Organization's work in Africa that led to the discovery of the problem in Central America.

21. The study of this disease by the two doctors was done in
A. the Sahara. B. Africa. C. Latin America. D. Central America.
22. A main sign of the disease is that children who have it
A. cannot sit still. B. grow more hair.
C. have a fat stomach. D. are always hungry.
23. A good way to cure the disease is by
A. taking the proper medicine. B. eating more meat.
C. eating more starch. D. drinking pure water.
24. One way of discovering kwashiorkor is by
A. the study of the child's parents. B. blood pressure.
C. temperature. D. observation.
25. Now that the cause of kwashiorkor is known, kwashiorkor—in comparison with other main diseases—will be
A. easier to cure.
B. about as difficult to cure.
C. harder to cure.
D. nearly impossible to cure unless new drugs are found.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

An election year is one in which all four numbers are evenly divisible by four (1944, 1948, etc.) Since 1840, American presidents elected in years ending in zero have been destined to die in office. William H. Harrison, the man who served the shortest term, died of pneumonia several weeks after his inauguration. 魏联开等

Abraham Lincoln was one of four presidents who were assassinated. He was elected 谋杀

in 1860, and his untimely death came just five years later.

James A. Garfield, a former Union army general from Ohio, was shot during his first year in office (1881) by a man to whom he wouldn't give a job.

While in his second term of office (1901), William McKinley, another Ohioan, attended the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, New York. During the reception, he was assassinated while shaking hands with some of the guests. 投信

Three years after his election in 1920, Warren G. Harding died in office. Although it was never proved, many believe he was poisoned.

Franklin D. Roosevelt had been elected four times (1932, 1936, 1940, and 1944), the only man to serve so long a term. He had contracted polio in 1921 and died of the illness in 1945.

John F. Kennedy, the last of the line, was assassinated in 1963, only three years after his election. 假人易死

Will 1980's candidate suffer the same fate?

26. Which of the following was not an election year?

- A. 1960. B. 1930. C. 1888. D. 1824.

27. Which president served the shortest term in office?

- A. Abraham Lincoln. B. Warren G. Harding.
C. William McKinley. D. William H. Harrison.

28. Which of the following is true?

- A. All presidents elected in years ending in zero have died in office.
B. Only presidents from Ohio have died in office.
C. Franklin D. Roosevelt completed four terms as president.
D. Four American presidents have been assassinated.

29. How many presidents elected in years ending in zero since 1840 have died in office?

- A. 7. B. 5. C. 4. D. 3.

30. Which of the following presidents was not assassinated?

- A. John F. Kennedy. B. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
C. Abraham Lincoln. D. James A. Garfield.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

In 1920, after some thirty-nine years of problems with disease, high costs, and politics, the Panama Canal was officially opened, finally linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by allowing ships to pass through the fifty-mile canal zone instead of traveling some seven thousand miles around Cape Horn. It takes a ship approximately eight hours to complete the trip through the canal and costs an average of fifteen thousand dollars, one-tenth of what it would cost an average ship to round the Horn. More than fifteen thousand ships pass its locks each year.

The French initiated the project but sold their rights to the United States. The latter will control it until the end of the twentieth century when Panama takes over its duties. 管理

31. Who currently controls the Panama Canal?

- A. France. B. United States. C. Panama. D. Canal Zone.

32. In approximately what year will a different government take control of the Panama Canal?

- A. 2000. B. 2100. C. 3001. D. 2999.

33. On the average, how much would it cost a ship to travel around Cape Horn?
 A. \$1,500 B. \$15,000. C. \$150,000. D. \$1,500,000.
34. In what year was construction probably begun on the canal?
 A. 1881. B. 1920. C. 1939. D. 1999.
35. What can be inferred from this reading?
 A. This is a costly project which should be reevaluated.
 B. Despite all the problems involved, the project is beneficial.
 C. Many captains prefer to sail around Cape Horn because it is less expensive.
 D. Due to all the problems, three governments have had to control the canal over the years.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 35 items in this part. For each item there are four choices A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE word or phrase that best completes the meaning of the item. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

36. I know nothing about that country _____ it is situated in the south of Africa.
 A. except B. beside C. besides D. except that
37. We have acquired _____ from this university. *very many*
 A. a great number of knowledge B. numerous knowledge
 C. a great many of knowledge D. much knowledge
38. In that warm _____ all are early risers.
 A. climate B. temperature C. weather D. degree
39. It's going to rain, you'd better _____ an umbrella with you.
 A. bring B. take C. carry D. fetch
40. She cleans her kitchen once a week, which _____ her two hours.
 A. spends B. takes C. spent D. took
41. Mary wasn't wearing a blue dress. _____, she hasn't got a blue dress.
 A. As a whole B. As has been known
 C. As a matter of fact D. As yet
42. I'm _____ to get the tickets for the show today, as there are hardly any left.
 A. worried B. anxious C. afraid D. trouble
43. Mary never tells anyone what she does for a _____.
 A. job B. work C. profession D. living
44. Those are very durable shoes. How much do they _____ them?
 A. demand *要* B. charge C. ask D. ask for
45. Most of the residents there have never _____ the project.
 A. put up *建* B. set out C. brought about *引起* D. heard of
46. _____ he hasn't any formal qualifications, he has managed to do very well.
 A. Despite *尽管* B. Although *虽然* C. If D. Whereas
47. His emotional problems _____ from the ill-treatment during his childhood.
 A. stem *起* B. root C. throw D. cast
48. My orders are important, so _____ to what I am going to say.
 A. take care B. notice C. pay attention D. mind
49. He did not succeed in his task _____ all his careful preparations.
准备 计划

- A. in case of B. in favour of C. in spite of D. in vain
50. That kind of dictionary is not _____ in the bookshop.
A. useful B. available C. harmful D. seeable
51. I could just see a car in the distance, but I couldn't _____ what colour it was.
A. make out B. work out C. look out D. take in
52. Just keep _____ on the baby while I cook the supper, will you?
A. look B. a glance C. an eye D. a care
53. A soldier has to learn to carry _____ orders as soon as they are given.
A. on B. out C. through D. away
54. He was unable to _____ his niece's wedding as he was ill.
A. be present B. visit C. attend D. appear
55. _____, after trying three times, he passed the examination.
A. At last B. Lastly C. Last of all D. Last
56. I feel like _____ to the owner of the house to complain.
A. writing B. to write C. write D. having written
57. _____ today, he would get there by Friday.
A. Would he leave B. Was he leaving
C. Were he to leave D. If he leaves
58. Neither Bill nor his parents _____ at home.
A. is B. are C. has D. was
59. Let's say you could go there again, how _____ feel?
A. will you B. should you C. would you D. do you
60. I'm sorry to _____ you so much trouble.
A. have given B. have been given
C. have been giving D. giving
61. The house is dark. The Browns _____ to bed.
A. should go B. should have gone C. must go D. must have gone
62. If you had told me in advance, I _____ him at the airport.
A. would meet B. would had meet C. would have met D. would have meet
63. Not once _____ his view of life.
A. did the gentleman mention B. the gentleman mentiond that
C. the gentleman mentioned D. does the gentleman mentioned
64. All of the people at the conference are _____.
A. mathematic teachers B. mathematics teacher
C. mathematics teachers D. mathematic teacher
65. I found my hometown completely _____.
A. changed B. changing C. to be changed D. to change
66. I hope you can visit my country soon, because _____ to show you some of the beautiful places near my home.
A. I like B. I'd like C. I will like D. I shall like
67. Experiments in the photography of moving objects _____ in both the United States and Europe well before 1900.
A. have been conducting B. were conducting
C. had been conducted D. being conducted
68. _____ are fed into a tape recorder, they magnetize the particles on the tape in

varying patters.

A. Electric waves

B. When electric waves

C. Because of electric waves

D. Electric waves that

69. The radio show presented the story very graphically, just as though it actually _____ happening at the time of the broadcast.

A. had been

B. has been

C. was

D. is

70. Those were the graduate assistants _____ to do the research work in the lab.

A. to whom it was their responsibility

B. whose responsibility there was

C. whose responsibility it was

D. of whom with the responsibility

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions. There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices A), B), C) and D) at the end of the passage. You should choose the answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Some people think they have an answer to the problem of automobile crowding and pollution in large cities. Their (71) is the bicycle, or "bike".

In a great (72) cities, hundreds of people ride bicycles to work every day. In New York City, some bike (73) have even formed a group (74) "Bike for a Better City." They (75) that if more people rode bicycles to work there (76) be fewer automobiles in the downtown section of the city and (77) less dirty air from car (78).

For several years this (79) has been trying to get the city government to (80) bicycle riders. For (81), they want the city to paint special lanes—for bicycles only—(82) some of the main streets, because when bicycle riders must use the (83) lanes as cars, there may be (84). "Bike for a Better City" feels that if there were (85) lanes, more people would use bikes. But no bicycle lanes have been (86) yet. Not everyone thinks they are a good (87). Taxi drivers don't like the idea—they say it will slow (88). Some store owners on the main streets don't like the idea — they say that if there is less traffic, they will have less (89). And most people live (90) far from downtown to travel by bike.

71. A. problem

B. answer

C. help

D. purpose

72. A. many

B. deal

C. number

D. more

73. A. sellers

B. fans

C. riders

D. sportsmen

74. A. as

B. of

C. marked

D. called

75. A. announce

B. assure

C. claim

D. convince

76. A. would

B. must

C. will

D. can

77. A. still

B. therefore

C. even

D. so

78. A. factories

B. equipments

C. engines

D. accidents

79. A. group

B. proposed

C. section

D. movement

80. A. help

B. organize

C. notice

D. concern

81. A. once

B. that

C. good

D. example

82. A. on

B. beside

C. by

D. near

83. A. very

B. big

C. same

D. narrow

84. A. happenings

B. conflicts

C. events

D. accidents

85. A. good

B. special

C. broad

D. safe

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 83. A. build | B. divided | C. painted | D. allowed |
| 87. A. idea | B. way | C. sign | D. group |
| 88. A. transport | B. speed | C. traffic | D. advance |
| 89. A. business | B. money | C. goods | D. customers |
| 90. A. very | B. quite | C. too | D. so |

Part V

Sentence Making and Translation

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions. Arrange the following groups of scrambled words into correct and sensible sentences. Write your sentences on the Answer Sheet.

91. Two, we, be back, are, at, by, the office, supposed to, past, half
92. Hat, fish, Bill, your, if, you, eat, caught, a, said, would, you
93. NOT OK, person, we're, just, good, we, as, we, as, next, when, the, are, think, really
94. Be. that, they, is, into, regional, may, prejudice, believing, fooled, problem
95. What, be, can, like, future, the, only, will, be, imagine, homes, of

Section B

Directions. Translate the following sentences into English. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

96. 在前往飞机场路上,游客们必须提防扒手。(be on own's guard against)
97. 父亲经常提醒我精力主要放在我的学习上。(centre around)
98. 白求恩大夫把中国当作他的第二故乡。(think of...as)
99. 你应当穿点衣服,以防剧烈气候侵袭。(protect...from)
100. 格林先生退休时,他的儿子接管他的生意。(take over)

Answer Sheet

Dept. _____ Name _____ Score _____

Part I Listening Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. ABCD | 2. ABCD | 3. ABCD | 4. ABCD | 5. ABCD |
| 6. ABCD | 7. ABCD | 8. ABCD | 9. ABCD | 10. ABCD |
| 11. ABCD | 12. ABCD | 13. ABCD | 14. ABCD | 15. ABCD |
| 16. ABCD | 17. ABCD | 18. ABCD | 19. ABCD | 20. ABCD |

Part II Reading Comprehension

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 21. ABCD | 22. ABCD | 23. ABCD | 24. ABCD | 25. ABCD |
| 26. ABCD | 27. ABCD | 28. ABCD | 29. ABCD | 30. ABCD |
| 31. ABCD | 32. ABCD | 33. ABCD | 34. ABCD | 35. ABCD |

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 36. ABCD | 37. ABCD | 38. ABCD | 39. ABCD | 40. ABCD |
| 41. ABCD | 42. ABCD | 43. ABCD | 44. ABCD | 45. ABCD |
| 46. ABCD | 47. ABCD | 48. ABCD | 49. ABCD | 50. ABCD |
| 51. ABCD | 52. ABCD | 53. ABCD | 54. ABCD | 55. ABCD |
| 56. ABCD | 57. ABCD | 58. ABCD | 59. ABCD | 60. ABCD |
| 61. ABCD | 62. ABCD | 63. ABCD | 64. ABCD | 65. ABCD |
| 66. ABCD | 67. ABCD | 68. ABCD | 69. ABCD | 70. ABCD |

Part IV Cloze

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 71. ABCD | 72. ABCD | 73. ABCD | 74. ABCD | 75. ABCD |
| 76. ABCD | 77. ABCD | 78. ABCD | 79. ABCD | 80. ABCD |
| 81. ABCD | 82. ABCD | 83. ABCD | 84. ABCD | 85. ABCD |
| 86. ABCD | 87. ABCD | 88. ABCD | 89. ABCD | 90. ABCD |

Part V Sentence Making and Translation

91. _____
92. _____
93. _____
94. _____
95. _____
96. _____
97. _____
98. _____
99. _____
100. _____

Test Two

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are 10 statements. Each statement will be read two times. Then there will be a pause. Choose the best answer from the four choices A), B), C) and D) given for each statement. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

Now you will hear an example.

You will read: A) Jack is busy.

B) Jack is lazy.

C) Jack feels unwell.

D) Jack feels excited.

Sample Answer A) B) ● D)

Answer C) is closest in meaning to the statement "Jack doesn't feel well". Therefore you should choose C) and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

- | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A. It is recovered. | B. It is clean. | C. It is dirty. | D. It is being repaired. |
| 2. A. He was happy. | B. He was sad. | C. He was sick. | D. He was home. |
| 3. A. To ship goods by boat is cheaper. | B. Sheep are cheap animals. | | |
| | C. By plane is cheaper. | D. By train is cheaper. | |
| 4. A. What's his name? | B. What's the color of his shirt? | | |
| | C. What's his job? | D. What's he doing? | |
| 5. A. She spoke for two more hours. | | | |
| | B. She walked two more hours. | | |
| | C. She went to the classroom. | | |
| | D. She stayed in the classroom for two more hours. | | |
| 6. A. It's a funny story. | B. It's a sad story. | | |
| | C. It's an interesting story. | D. It's a terrible story. | |
| 7. A. I will show you the way. | B. I often go to the cinema. | | |
| | C. I don't know the way. | D. I like the film at the cinema. | |
| 8. A. He is a foreigner. | B. He can speak seven languages. | | |
| | C. He is a landlord. | D. He is a teacher. | |
| 9. A. He didn't like the movie. | B. He liked the movie. | | |
| | C. He enjoyed the movie. | D. He enjoyed himself. | |
| 10. A. Virginia went to buy shoes. | B. Virginia went to get some money. | | |
| | C. Virginia went to the show. | D. Virginia went to buy books. | |

Section B

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 will be spoken twice but the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and

D), and decide which is the best answer. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with your pencil.

Now you will hear an example,

You will read, A) 8 o'clock

B) 9 o'clock

C) 10 o'clock

D) 11 o'clock

Sample Answer A) ● C) D)

From the conversation we know that the man started his work at 9 o'clock. Therefore, B) "9 o'clock" is the best answer. You should choose answer B) on the Answer Sheet and blacken it with your pencil.

11. A. \$9.5 B. \$8.5 C. \$7.5 D. \$6.5
12. A. An English book. B. A math book.
C. A history book. D. A physics book.
13. A. No, because she is tired. B. No, because she doesn't like the movie.
C. No, because she is sleepy. D. Yes, because she likes it.
14. A. He is not hungry. B. He is hungry.
C. He is not angry. D. He is angry.
15. A. She had a throatache. B. She had a flu.
C. She had a fever. D. She had a headache.
16. A. 9 o'clock. B. 8 o'clock. C. 7 o'clock. D. 6 o'clock.
17. A. The woman is prepared. B. The man is prepared.
C. Both the woman and the man are prepared. D. Neither of them is prepared.
18. A. Apple. B. Peach. C. Strawberry. D. Orange.
19. A. Watching TV. B. Playing the piano.
C. Doing homework. D. Singing a song.
20. A. Smith. B. George. C. Johnson. D. Anderson.

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions, There are 3 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Each of them is given four suggested answers A), B), C and D). You should choose the ONE best answer 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.

No one is very glad to hear that his body has to be cut open by a surgeon and part of it taken out. Today, however, we need not worry about feeling pain during the operation. The sick person falls into a kind of sleep, and when he awakes, the operation is finished. But these happy conditions are fairly new. It is not many years since a man who had to have an operation felt all its pain.

Long ago, men knew of a few things that could cause a kind of sleep, but these anaesthetics were weak. They could not be given in large amounts because they often caused death. If only a little were given, the sick man could still feel. Therefore these old anaesthetics were almost useless.

Operations had usually to be done while the sick man could feel everything. Many young men who had decided to be doctors changed their minds after seeing their first