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大学英语

主编 田秀珍
主审 刘永兵

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测试题集

吉林大学出版社

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大学英语二级测试题集

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前 言

为了配合大学英语全国统一考试新型题型的需要，我们编写了《大学英语二级测试题集》一书。本书是根据《大学英语教学大纲》的要求并参考国家教委拟实行的“大学英语考试的三项改革措施”编写而成的，目的在于通过每课学习结束后的测试，使学生牢固掌握所学内容，巩固已学知识，提高语言运用能力，以帮助学生在考试中能正常发挥，取得好成绩，为大学英语四级统考打下良好坚实的基础。

本书共 10 套考题，根据全国统一考试测试题题型，每套试题分为阅读、语法词汇、完型填空、汉译英和英译汉五大题型（听力另附一书），书后附有参考答案。每套试题的题数、词汇量、时间、分数等与全国统一考试试题基本一致。试题中的语言材料新颖，词汇与结构覆盖面广，翻译技巧性强，各试题之间尽量避免重复。

本书除供大专院校学生使用外，也可供自学英语者使用。

本书在编写的过程中得到了有关各方面的大力支持，在此谨向他们致以衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，难免有疏漏之处，衷心希望读者不吝赐教。

编 者

1995 年 6 月 26 日

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Test One

Part I Reading Comprehension

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

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

At 2 P. M. on Dec. 5, 1943, five Navy bombers took off in perfect flying weather from the Naval Air Station at Fort Lauderdale, Fla., on a routine training mission over the Atlantic Ocean. Less than two hours later, the flight commander radioed that he was "completely lost". Then there was silence. A rescue plane was sent to search for the missing aircraft and it, too, disappeared. In all, six planes and 27 men vanished that day without a trace. Despite one of history's most extensive search efforts, involving more than 300 planes and dozens of ships, the Navy was unable to discover even floating wreck.

This is just one of the many chilling stories told of "The Bermuda Triangle", a mysterious area of the Atlantic Ocean roughly stretching south from Bermuda to the Florida coast and Porto Rico. During the past 30 years, the triangle has claimed the lives of some 1,000 seamen and pilots. Among sailors, it is known variously as "The Triangle of Death" and "The Graveyard of the Atlantic" because of the mysterious calms and sudden storms that have bothered seafarers (船员) in its water. When he entered this stretch of the Atlantic, Christopher Columbus noted curious glowing bands of "white water". The mysterious patches of light and foam are still visible today and so bright that they have been seen by U. S. astronauts from outer space.

In recent months, the triangle has aroused considerable public interest through three hot selling books, a television documentary (纪录片) and a special exposition at the Library of Congress. None of these investigations has produced convincing answers to the mystery of the triangle, but there is no shortage of interesting theories. Some scientists and popular authors go so far as to suggest that the triangle is the hunting ground of extraterrestrial (地球以外的) beings in search of human specimens for their "zoos".

1. The flight commander sent a message by radio that _____.

- A) he did not know where he was
- B) he lost control of his men
- C) his aircraft was lost
- D) he failed to keep contacts with other aircraft

2. Which of the following would you expect the next part of the article to be about?
 - A) The writer's conclusion on sufficient evidence.
 - B) The writer's private conduct.
 - C) The fact that the triangle remains a mystery.
 - D) How the "zoos" were discovered.
3. Recently there is an increasing interest in the triangle among people resulting from _____.
 - A) the mysterious vanishings
 - B) the publication of a series of investigations
 - C) new discoveries in the area
 - D) one of history's most extensive search efforts
4. In some light readings those missing seamen and pilots _____.
 - A) had gone too far
 - B) had been captured by intelligent beings from other parts of the universe
 - C) were searching for outer space beings
 - D) were running out of interest
5. So far the number of missing seamen and pilots has reached _____.
 - A) some one thousand
 - B) exactly one thousand
 - C) fewer than one thousand
 - D) more than one thousand

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Some skyscrapers now being built will have built-in devices to help firemen in rescuing people from top floors. Steel bars, much like the rails trains run on, are firmly attached to the outer walls. The rails run straight up the walls between row of windows.

During a fire alert at a skyscraper with this device, a special fire engine will arrive. Instead of an extension ladder, the engine will carry a light metal box. On its front is a window; on the back are a door opening and four special wheels. An electric motor that turns the wheels receives its supply of power from the fire engine through a long cable.

The firemen handle the box so that the wheels grip two adjacent (邻近的) rails on the building. The motor is switched on. The box, with a fireman inside, runs up the wall of the skyscraper where people wait for rescue at the windows.

6. Built-in devices on skyscrapers are meant _____.
 - A) to be attached firmly
 - B) to help people waiting for rescue from the upper floors
 - C) to be used straight across the walls
 - D) to avoid danger
7. The special equipment for a skyscraper rescue is _____.
 - A) a long hose
 - B) an extension ladder
 - C) steel bars
 - D) a light metal box
8. The power moving the equipment up the rails is _____.
 - A) steam
 - B) gravity

C) electricity

D) human energy

9. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the passage?

A) Wooden ladders cannot reach the top of a skyscraper.

B) The door opening of the rescue equipment is in parallel with the windows.

C) When it is moving, the equipment is handled by one fireman.

D) The cable receives the power from the wheels.

10. The word "alert" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) probably means _____.

A) a warning of danger

B) disaster

C) damage to the skyscraper

D) trouble

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

Last summer Tom and his friends George and Bill wanted to take a vacation, but they did not have much money. They decided that a short mountain climbing expedition was the only trip they could afford. Since each of them was accustomed to climbing, the vacation would be a lot of fun.

Tom made all the plans. He decided that they should share the expenses for food and gas equally and that each one should bring some extra clothes because the weather at high altitudes is usually cold.

The boys were not in a hurry, so they climbed casually (漫不经心) the first day. The weather was pleasant, and they enjoyed the fresh air as they climbed up a narrow path. Tom expected the weather to stay nice, but late in the afternoon there was a storm. The boys rushed toward a cave and decided to camp there that night.

When the sun rose the next morning, they continued climbing. As the boys went higher, the climbing became more dangerous, and by late that afternoon the trip appeared endless.

When they finally reached the top of the mountain, they saw a beautiful sight. The colors of the sunset were yellow, red, and gold. The boys relaxed and enjoyed the view. The farms and fields of wheat and corn below appeared very small. In the distance, they could see many trees, hills, and valleys.

Tom, George, and Bill spent four more days camping and exploring the mountains. When they returned from their vacation, they told their friend Jim about the fun they had had. Jim was envious. He had intended to go with them, but he could not go at the last minute because he had to work. Jim told the boys that he wanted to go with them whenever they decided to go on another mountain climbing expedition.

11. Tom, George and Bill went mountain climbing because _____.

A) that was the only vacation they could afford

B) there would be a lot of fun there

C) they had not camped before

D) they liked to enjoy the fresh air on the top of the mountain

12. According to the passage, the higher they climbed, _____.

A) the earlier they could see the sunrise

B) the more things they had to bring

- C) the colder the weather became
D) the less people there were
- 13 It was in a cave that _____.
A) the boys avoided typhoon
B) the boys camped during that night
C) the boys had meals during a storm
D) they could relax themselves
14. Which of the following statements is not true according to the passage?
A) The boys shared the expenses for food and gas during the short mountain climbing expedition.
B) The boys enjoyed the view from the top of the mountain.
C) The boys had to bring extra clothes because of the cold weather at high altitudes.
D) Jim did not take a vacation because he was not used to it.
- 15 Jim was envious. Here the word "envious" probably means _____.
A) nervous B) crazy
C) jealous D) flexible

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

One Saturday afternoon in February, 1943, a farmer in Mexico stopped working for a moment and looked across his field of corn. Suddenly he saw a thin line of white smoke curling up out of his field, about 200 feet from where he stood. As he went toward the smoke to see what it was, he heard a strange noise. The line of smoke became thicker and bigger. It looked as if some great force were pushing it up into the sky.

The farmer rushed home to get his wife. While he was urging his wife to hurry from the house, the earth shook violently. When he stood up after the earth stopped shaking, he looked across the field and saw that great flames were rising from his cornfield. A volcano was being born.

They hurried across the shaking earth to the village of Paricutin, which was near their farm. They found the village in ruins and the road from the village filled with frightened people hurrying to safety.

Paricutin did not become dark that night. The volcano lighted up the sky for miles around. Flames rushed out of the ground. The volcano hurled hot stones a thousand feet through the air. Great explosions shook the earth and heavy ashes fell from the sky, covering roofs in Mexico city, 180 miles away.

16. Where was the thin line of white smoke from?
A) From about 200 feet away. B) From under the ground.
C) From his corns. D) From Mexico.
17. When the farmer saw the smoke becoming bigger, did he realize its danger?
A) Yes. B) No.
C) Yes, but not until the earth shook violently.
D) Yes, but not until he rushed home to get his wife.

18. "Paricutin" is probably _____.
 A) the name of volcano B) the name of his cornfield
 C) a village D) a town nearby
19. The word "to hurl" would probably means _____.
 A) to pull B) to push C) to melt D) to throw
20. What can you infer from this article?
 A) A farmer in Mexico saw a volcano.
 B) Some volcanoes could be unpredictable.
 C) When they rushed to Paricutin, it had already ruined by the volcano.
 D) People try to find a safe place to stay when there is danger.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four 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 centre.

21. He has kept up his study _____ he began in 1959.
 A) ever and again B) ever since C) as ever D) ever after
22. This is _____ the direct current (直流电) flows in a wire always in one direction.
 A) because of B) what C) which D) because
23. I didn't think much of his speech; _____, the subject was uninteresting, for another, his delivery was not so good.
 A) first B) firstly C) in the place D) for one thing
24. _____ the method itself _____, it is worth trying. The trouble is that we don't have enough hand.
 A) So far/concerning B) So/therefore
 C) As far as/is concerning D) As far as/is concerned
25. In approaching a problem a Marxist should see the whole _____ the parts.
 A) as it is B) as though C) as well D) as well as
26. Both Mary and Elen, _____ Jane, are studying Chinese History at Nanjing University.
 A) as well as B) and as well C) with D) besides
27. The mother, as well as her three children, _____ taken to hospital.
 A) were B) was C) is D) are
28. You cannot expect her to do the homework as well as _____ after the children.
 A) to look B) looking C) to take D) look
29. He _____ in spite of his doctor's warning.
 A) kept on smoke B) kept smoking
 C) kept on smoking D) kept to smoke
30. _____ had Jane reached the college when the bell rang.
 A) No sooner B) Hardly C) Only D) Hard

31. The effect of TV _____ the life of average people is incalculable.
A) in B) about C) for D) on
32. Social _____ vary in different parts of the world.
A) customs B) custom C) habits D) actions
33. The guide _____ a pagoda and told us that it was built hundreds of years ago.
A) pointed out B) pointed at C) pointed up D) pointed to
34. The county was named _____ the hero Yang Jing-yu who gave his life for the cause of the people.
A) as B) after C) by D) from
35. It is reported that two cars _____ into each other this morning on the highway, killing both drivers and two passengers.
A) smashed B) cracked C) pressed D) crashed
36. The new English dictionary I bought last year _____ me almost thirty Yuan.
A) spent B) paid C) cost D) took
37. He is blind _____ of being unable to tell enemies from friends.
A) to point out B) to point to C) to the point D) to point at
38. Modern man has polluted his environment _____ that he might destroy himself if he went on like this.
A) to some extent B) to a great extent
C) to a certain extent D) to such an extent
39. He is so cocky that his tail is sticking high _____ in the air.
A) up B) together C) to D) out
40. The moist fertile land _____ the fragrance of fresh earth.
A) gave off B) gave in C) gave over D) gave up
41. For this reason, too, this light _____ only one colour, and not of many colours like sunlight.
A) consists of B) makes up of C) makes from D) composes of
42. Any attempt to _____ the wheel of history is doomed to failure.
A) set up B) set back
C) set aside D) set out
43. _____ the outing, the teacher thinks we should go there by bike. For one thing, we can enjoy the beautiful scenery as much as possible. _____, it's good for our health.
A) As to/For another B) As of/For one other
C) As is/For another thing D) As if/On the other hand
44. The tie _____ your suit.
A) fits B) fit C) matches D) suits
45. An enemy officer was caught _____.
A) alive B) living C) live D) lived
46. That work, properly speaking, falls outside the scope of a literary history, but is of considerable interest to the historian of _____.

- A) ideas B) thought C) notion D) conception
47. The helicopter hovered _____ the spot where the lost man had last seen.
A) over B) up C) above D) upward
48. It's his own _____ that he has failed in the exam.
A) mistake B) error C) fault D) idea
49. The toy boat turned over and sank to the _____ of the pool.
A) base B) bottom C) basis D) ground
50. Police officers working on the murder have _____ hundreds of families.
A) asked B) demanded C) enquired D) questioned

Part III Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank, there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) below the passage. 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.

Once upon a time, the United States seemed to have 51 of land to go around. Plenty of rivers to dam 52 plenty of rural valleys left over. Plenty of 53 for parks and for cities. Plenty of forests to 54 and grasslands to plow. 55 that was once upon a time. The 56 of unused land are over.

57 the same time, the population 58 growing. People need places to work and 59 to play. So we need more sites for more industries, more beaches 60 more sunbathers, and more clean rivers for 61 fishers. And it isn't just a 62 of population growth. Our modern technology has needs that must be 63, too. We need more 64 for energy, and we need more power plants; 65 must have highways and parking lots, and jets must have 66.

How do you decide what to do with 67 piece of land? It depends upon the 68 and it depends upon the needs of the 69 and their values. It is always hard to 70.

51. A) lot B) plenty C) many D) more
52. A) but B) and C) while D) when
53. A) mountains B) rivers C) space D) roads
54. A) grow B) raise C) rise D) cut
55. A) Neither B) Either C) As D) But
56. A) days B) months C) weeks D) hours
57. A) In B) On C) At D) From
58. A) keeps B) makes C) gives D) starts
59. A) balls B) chess C) places D) time
60. A) for B) in C) out D) to
61. A) many B) much C) most D) more
62. A) matter B) thing C) food D) book
63. A) given B) met C) provided D) left
64. A) coal B) grass C) land D) light

- | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 65. A) trains | B) bikes | C) wheels | D) cars |
| 66. A) stations | B) stops | C) airports | D) stands |
| 67. A) an | B) the | C) a | D) one |
| 68. A) air | B) land | C) room | D) water |
| 69. A) people | B) persons | C) ones | D) them |
| 70. A) go | B) decide | C) come | D) take |

Part IV Put the Following into English

71. 理论的基础是实践,又转过来为实践服务。(base on ,in turn)
72. 这座摩天大楼是以为人民事业而献身的英雄的名字命名的。(name after)
73. 烟火使节日之夜更加生色。(add to)
74. 一个由科学家、教师、干部(cadre)组成的代表团于上星期取道日本 (by way of Japan)前往美国。(compose of)
75. 海湾危机(the Gulf crisis) 耽搁了首相对阿拉伯国家的访问。(set back)

Part V Put the Following into Chinese

76. The dark smoke that comes out of stacks or from a burning dump contains tiny bits of solid or liquid matter. The smoke also contains many gases, most of which cannot be seen.
77. Production keeps going up. Working conditions, too, keep improving.
78. The moist fertile land gave off the fragrance of fresh earth.
79. The book tells about Mark Twain's life as well as about his writings.
80. What I especially like about the idea is its originality.
81. Scientists have invented many things which help to make our lives still richer and better.
82. I shall be very grateful if you can manage to come this Sunday afternoon.
83. It is fashionable for the amateur administrators (官员们) who run international sporting events to complain that sportsmanship is a thing of the past and to put the blame for everything wrong with sport on the growth of professionalism.
84. On one occasion the losing team in the Olympic football final walked off the field and refused to go on with the game.
85. One of the aims of this book is to present as many of these words as possible.

大学英语二级考试(CET 2) 答 题 纸

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注意:考生不能在此栏填写,否则试卷作废

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Test Two

Part I Reading Comprehension

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

Questions 1 to 10 are based on the passage:

Centuries ago, man discovered that removing moisture from food helps to preserve it, and that the easiest way to do this is to expose the food to sun and wind. In this way the North American Indians produce pemmican (dried meat ground into powder and made into cakes), the Scandinavians make stockfish and the Arabs dried dates and 'apricot leather'.

All foods contain water—cabbage and other leaf vegetables contain as much as 93% water, potatoes and other root vegetables 80%, lean meat 75% and fish anything from 80% to 60% depending on how fatty it is. If this water is removed, the activity of the bacteria which cause food to go bad is checked.

Fruit is sun-dried in Asia Minor, Greece, Spain and other Mediterranean countries, and also in California, South Africa and Australia. The methods used vary, but in general, the fruit is spread out on trays in drying yards in the hot sun. In order to prevent darkening, pears, peaches and apricots are exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur before drying. Plums, for making prunes, and certain varieties of grapes for making raisins and currants, are dipped in an alkaline solution in order to crack the skins of the fruit slightly and remove their wax coating, so increasing the rate of drying.

Nowadays most foods are dried mechanically. The conventional method of such dehydration is to put food in chambers through which hot air is blown at temperatures of about 110°C at entry to about 43°C at exit. This is the usual method for drying such things as vegetables, minced meat, and fish.

Liquids such as milk, coffee, tea, soups and eggs may be dried by pouring them over a heated horizontal steel cylinder or by spraying them into a chamber through which a current of hot air passes. In the first case, the dried material is scraped off the roller as a thin film which is then broken up into small, though still relatively coarse flakes. In the second process it falls to the bottom of the chamber as a fine powder. Where recognizable pieces of meat and vegetables are required, as in soup, the ingredients are dried separately and then mixed.

Dried foods take up less room and weigh less than the same food packed in cans or

frozen, and they do not need to be stored in special conditions. For these reasons they are invaluable to climbers, explorers and soldiers in battle, who have little storage space. They are also popular with housewives because it takes so little time to cook them. Usually it is just a case of replacing the dried-out moisture with boiling water.

1. The open-air method of drying food _____.
 - A) is the one most commonly used today
 - B) was invented by the American Indians
 - C) has been known for hundreds of years
 - D) tends to be unhygienic
2. The water content _____.
 - A) does not vary from food to food
 - B) is greater in green vegetables than in lean meat
 - C) is greater in fish than in vegetables
 - D) has never been accurately calculated
3. Bacteria which cause food to go bad _____.
 - A) cannot live in sunlight
 - B) are killed by drying
 - C) are in no way dependent on the water content
 - D) have their activity greatly reduced by drying
4. Sulphur fumes are used before drying some fruits _____.
 - A) to dry them more quickly
 - B) to preserve their colour
 - C) to prevent the skin from cracking
 - D) to kill off bacteria
5. Powdered coffee is made _____.
 - A) by spraying the liquid over a cylinder
 - B) in one of two different ways
 - C) in the same way as minced meat
 - D) by passing through a grinding machine
6. If soup requires recognizable pieces of meat, they are _____.
 - A) treated separately
 - B) allowed to fall to the bottom of the drying chamber
 - C) mixed in later as a fine powder
 - D) sold separately in sealed plastic bags
7. Housewives like dried foods because they _____.
 - A) are quick to prepare
 - B) taste better
 - C) can be preserved by boiling in water
 - D) look fresh and appetizing when cooked
8. "expose to" (Line 2, Para 1) means _____.

- A) leave out in B) protect from
C) open out D) demonstrate to

9. "stockfish" (Line 4, Para 1) means ____.

- A) dried fish B) salted fish
C) cooked fish D) stored fish

10. "checked" (Line 4, Para 2) most likely means ____.

- A) looked over B) supervised
C) stopped D) verified

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passage:

Every day thousands of Londoners set their watches by Big Ben. Every 15 minutes they can hear the bells of Big Ben. This most famous clock in the world is always correct. Well, almost always. In 1976 the bells in the clock tower did not ring for 51 hours. It was the first time for 20 years that Big Ben had been silent for so many hours.

Three men always came at once if there was any problem with Big Ben. But they were not necessary this time. Mr John Vernon, director of the firm of clockmakers who looked after Big Ben, stopped the bell himself because painters were coming to the clock room to give it a new coat of paint at the top of the 66-metre tower.

"My job is very important," said Mr. Vernon. "Everyone looks at the clock. If something is wrong, everyone wants to know why."

But Mr. Vernon had to stop the bells. The wheels that moved the bells were very close to the walls, and the bell swung only two centimetres away from the wall the painters were going to paint. That's why the bells in the clock tower did not ring for so many hours.

11. According to the passage, how many times can one hear the bells of Big Ben in an hour?

- A) Once. B) Twice. C) Three times. D) Four times.

12. Who stopped the bell in 1976?

- A) Mr. Vernon stopped it. B) Three men stopped it.
C) The painter stopped it. D) A drunken Londoner stopped it.

13. Why didn't the bell ring for 51 hours?

- A) Because the clock had to be repaired.
B) Because the clock was to be painted.
C) Because the wall in the clock tower was to be painted.
D) Because the clock went wrong.

Questions 14 to 20 are based on the following passage:

The greatest recent social changes have been in the lives of women. During the twentieth century there has been a remarkable shortening of the proportion of a woman's life spent in caring for children. A woman marrying at the end of the 19th century would probably have been in her middle twenties, and would be likely to have seven or eight children, of whom four or five lived till they were five years old. By the time the youngest was fifteen, the mother would have been in her early fifties and would expect to live a further twenty years, during