



大学英语 技能拓展

2

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Aiming High: Advancement in English Learning Skills 2

陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司
SHAANXI NORMAL UNIVERSITY GENERAL PUBLISHING HOUSE CO., LTD.



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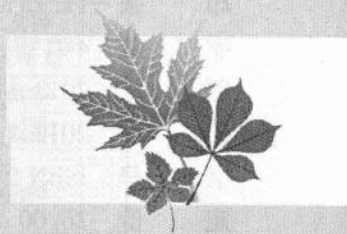
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Preface 前言

一、依据

为满足新形势下大学英语教学的需求,深化教学改革,提高教学质量,教育部 2007 年 7 月颁发了《大学英语课程教学要求》作为高等学校组织非英语专业本科生英语教学的主要依据。其中明确界定了大学英语的教学性质、教学目标、教学模式、教学评估、教学管理,并附以大学英语参考词汇表。本书即是以《课程要求》为指导进行设计和编写的。

二、目的

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,同时增强其自主学习能力,提高综合文化素养,以适应我国社会发展和国际交流的需要”。为此,本书的选材贴近学生生活与社会实际;题材内容上除满足语言技能、语言应用、跨文化交际等语言基础课的要求外,还涉及了英美社会与文化等方面的内容,以期开阔视野,激发学生的学习兴趣;编写形式上符合大学英语四六级考试的新题型,35% 的听力理解中选用了对话、讲座、广播电视节目等更具真实性的材料,快速阅读部分和仔细阅读部分可以测试使用者的各种阅读技巧和语篇语境能力,主观试题的广泛选材能够客观的测试使用者的实际语言能力;各种题型内容上基本覆盖了《大学英语课程教学要求》所规定的一般要求层次的全部词汇,充分体现了对积极词汇的关注和重视。

三、特点

本书由多年从事大学英语一线教学的教师认真收集材料,科学编审而成,与大学英语分级教学的理念相符合,循序渐进,由浅入深。本书共分四册,四册书既可作为大学英语教学的辅助评估手段,也可供广大英语爱好者根据自身水平自由使用。

四、结构

每册书共分为如下几个部分:模拟试题、参考答案和听力文字稿。其中模拟试题的结构如下表:

试题构成	测试内容		测试题型
第一部分 写作	写作		短文写作
第二部分 阅读理解	快速阅读理解		多项选择 + 句子填空
第三部分 听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择
		长对话	多项选择
	听力短文	短文理解	多项选择
		短文听写	复合式听写
第四部分 阅读理解	仔细阅读理解	篇章词汇理解	选词填空
		篇章阅读理解	多项选择
第五部分 综合测试	完型填空		多项选择
第六部分 综合测试	句子翻译		中译英

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目 录

Unit 1	(1)
Unit 2	(13)
Unit 3	(25)
Unit 4	(36)
Unit 5	(48)
Unit 6	(61)
Unit 7	(73)
Unit 8	(85)
Unit 9	(97)
Unit 10	(108)
参考答案	(120)
Tape Script of Listening Comprehension	(132)

Unit 1

Part I Writing



(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic of **My Opinion on Campus Lectures**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 大学校园里的讲座丰富多彩
2. 听讲座的益处
3. 你对在大学校园里听讲座的看法

My Opinion on Campus Lectures

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

American Values and Assumptions

People who grow up in a particular culture share certain values and assumptions. That doesn't mean they all share exactly the same values to exactly the same extent; it does mean that most of them, most of the time, mostly agree with each other's ideas about what is right and wrong, desirable and undesirable, and so on. They also agree, mostly, with each other's assumptions about human nature, social relationships, and so on.

One of the most important things to understand about Americans is how devoted they are to "individualism". They have been trained since very early in their lives to consider themselves as separate individuals who are responsible for their own situations in life and their own destinies. They have not been trained to see themselves as members of a close-knit, tightly interdependent family, religious group, tribe or nation.

You can see this in the way Americans treat their children. Even very young children are given opportunities to make their own choices and express their opinions. A parent will ask a one-year-old child what color balloon she wants, which dessert she prefers, or where she wants to sit. The child's preference will normally be accommodated. Through this process, Americans come to see themselves as separate human beings who have their own opinions and who are responsible for their own decisions.

Indeed, American child-rearing manuals state that the parents' objective is for the child to move out of the parents' house and make his or her own way in life. Americans take this advice very seriously, so much so that someone who remains dependent on their parents longer than the norm may be thought to be "immature", "tied to the mother's apron strings," or otherwise unable to lead a normal independent life.

Americans are trained to conceive of themselves as separate individuals, and they assume everyone else in the world is too. When they encounter a person from abroad who seems to them excessively concerned with the opinions of parents, with following traditions, or with fulfilling obligations to others, they assume that the person feels trapped, or is weak and "too dependent."

Americans, then, consider the ideal person to be an individualistic, self-reliant, independent person. They assume, incorrectly, that people from elsewhere share this value and this self-concept. In the degree to which they glorify "the individual" who stands alone and makes his or her own decisions, Americans are quite distinctive.

The American version of the "ideal individual" prefers an atmosphere of freedom, where neither the government nor any other external force or agency dictates what the individual does. For Americans, the idea of individual freedom is strongly positive. By contrast, people from many other cultures regard some of the behavior Americans justify as "individual freedom" to be self-centered and lacking in consideration for others.

Foreigners who understand the degree to which Americans are imbued with the notion that the free, self-reliant individual is the ideal kind of human being will be able to understand many aspects of Ameri-

can behavior and thinking that otherwise might not make sense. A very few of the many possible examples:

Americans see as heroes those individuals who “stand out from the crowd” by doing something first, longest, most often, or otherwise “best.” Examples are aviators Charles Lindbergh and Amelia Earhart.

Americans admire people who have overcome adverse circumstances (for example, poverty or a physical handicap) and “succeeded” in life. Black educator Booker T. Washington is one example; the blind and deaf author and lecturer Helen Keller is another.

Many Americans do not display the degree of respect for their parents that people in more traditional or family-oriented societies commonly display. They have the conception that it was a sort of historical or biological accident that put them in the hands of particular parents, that the parents fulfilled their responsibilities to the children while the children were young, and now that the children have reached “the age of independence” the close child-parent tie is loosened, if not broken.

It isn't unusual for Americans who are beyond the age of about 22 and who are still living with their parents to pay their parents for room and board. Elderly parents living with their grown children may do likewise. Paying for room and board is a way of showing independence, self-reliance, and responsibility for oneself.

Certain phrases one commonly hears among Americans which capture their devotion to individualism include:

“Do your own thing.”

“I did it my way.”

“You'll have to decide that for yourself.”

“You made your bed, now lie in it.”

“God helps those who help themselves.”

“Look out for number one.”

Closely associated with the value they place on individualism is the importance Americans assign to privacy. Americans assume that people “need some time to themselves” or “some time alone” to think about things or recover their spent psychological energy. Americans have great difficulty understanding someone who always wants to be with another person, who dislikes being alone.

If the parents can afford it, each child will have his or her own bedroom. Having one's own bedroom, even as an infant, imbues people with the notion that they're entitled to a place of their own where they can be by themselves and — notice — keep their possessions. They have their own clothes, toys, books and so on. These things are theirs and no one else's.

Americans assume that people have their “private thoughts” that might never be shared with anyone. Doctors, lawyers, psychiatrists, and others have rules governing “confidentiality” that are intended to prevent information about their clients' personal situations from becoming known to others.

Americans' attitudes about privacy can be difficult for foreigners to understand. Americans' houses, yards, and even their offices can seem open and inviting, yet, in the Americans' minds, there are boundaries that other people are simply not supposed to cross. When the boundaries are crossed, Americans will visibly stiffen and their manner will become cool.

1. The author clearly believes that American culture _____.

A) is better than other cultures

- B) is full of problems that American should do something about it
C) can be puzzling to people from other cultures
D) cannot be understood by people from other culture
2. According to the author, Americans are devoted to “individualism” because _____.
A) they have been trained since very early in their lives to see themselves as separate individuals who are responsible for themselves
B) their parents rarely refuse their requests
C) they’ve learned from an early age that they can’t rely on their families
D) they believe they are responsible for their own situations in life
3. The author observes that for Americans, being dependent on one’s parents longer than the norm is _____.
A) criminal behavior
B) a sign that something may be wrong
C) a feature of a loving, close-knit family
D) a common thing
4. Americans’ assumption that everyone in the world sees himself or herself as a separate individual _____.
A) springs from their cultural training
B) leads to misunderstandings with people from other countries
C) both A and B
D) is self-centered and lacking inconsideration for others
5. The author notes that _____.
A) it’s unfair to criticize Americans for being self-centered and lacking in consideration for others
B) Americans are foolish to consider all individual freedom so entirely positive
C) there’s more than one point of view when it comes to what Americans call “individual freedom”
D) people from other countries can hardly understand individual freedom
6. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
A) Many Americans believe that ties between children and parents naturally loosen when the child is old enough to live an independent life.
B) In America, grown children living with parents often pay for their room and board in order to show independence and self-reliance.
C) In America, people who seem to them excessively concerned with the opinions of parents or traditions are believed too weak and dependent.
D) In America, where children don’t display the right degree of respect for parents elderly parents living with grown children often have to pay for their room and board.
7. The expression “You made your bed, now lie in it” can be best interpreted as _____.
A) “You can’t expect your mother to make your bed for you, since you sleep in it”
B) “You have the right to decide for yourself whom you want to marry”
C) “Your actions and decisions are your own responsibility, so you must live with the results”
D) “Since you have made the bed yourself, you can sleep in it”

8. Americans come to see themselves as _____ who have their own opinions and who are responsible for their own decisions.
9. Americans see as heroes those individuals who are _____.
10. The importance Americans assign to privacy is closely associated with _____.

Part III Listening Comprehension



(30 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 conversation 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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 11. A) At the airport. | B) At the bank. |
| C) In a hospital. | D) In a supermarket. |
| 12. A) At 23:20. | B) At 17:50. |
| C) At 20:30. | D) At 20:20. |
| 13. A) Listening to the music. | B) Reading a book. |
| C) Reading a pictorial. | D) Reading a newspaper. |
| 14. A) He will drink coffee after the discussion. | |
| B) He will have a cup of tea at once. | |
| C) He is very busy now. | |
| D) He will wait a while before the debate. | |
| 15. A) Mr. White teaches language. | B) Mr. White works in gallery. |
| C) Mr. White teaches art. | D) Mr. White works as a babysitter. |
| 16. A) In a supermarket. | B) In a hotel. |
| C) In a theater. | D) In a school. |
| 17. A) Vienna. | B) Egypt. |
| C) Japan. | D) Warsaw. |
| 18. A) To the clinic. | B) To the cinema. |
| C) To the theatre. | D) To school. |

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

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 19. A) Staying long outside. | B) Working overtired. |
| C) Working with patients. | D) Wearing few clothes. |

20. A) In the office. B) At home.
C) In department stores. D) In the hospital.
21. A) Leave away from the crowded place. B) Do not go shopping.
C) Keep the body warm. D) Get a lot of rest.
22. A) They should not share the same space.
B) They should avoid touching each other.
C) They'd better have an injection for prevention.
D) They should wear the masks.

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

23. A) It can not be stopped properly. B) The brakes got loose.
C) It can not start up. D) The engine tends to die.
24. A) There are serious problems with it. B) The repairman is not available now.
C) There are many cars waiting for repair. D) The repairman needs to check it again.
25. A) Because it is far away from his home to the working place.
B) Because he promised his son to buy a new one for him.
C) Because he worries that the old one will cause trouble during the travel.
D) Because he has made a lot of money.

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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

26. A) The weather is fine and it is in summer. B) One has a temperature.
C) Having a great deal of heat. D) Having very little heat.
27. A) In the cold season human beings will die.
B) One usually builds his life on fire.
C) The more heat one has the better.
D) It is impossible for man to live without heat.
28. A) Men have never found the nature of heat.
B) Men found the nature of heat in the 17th century.
C) Men found the nature of heat in the 19th century.
D) Men found the nature of heat before the 19th century.

Passage Two

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

29. A) To look for two of her close friends.
 B) To stay at home and study.
 C) To share an apartment with friends.
 D) To move out and live alone.
30. A) She couldn't find a good place to stay.
 B) Her friend and she couldn't afford the rent.
 C) A friend left her for work's sake.
 D) She quarreled with her friends.
31. A) Because her home was far way from school.
 B) Because her parents asked her to do so.
 C) Because she was bored living outside.
 D) Because the place where she lived caught fire.
32. A) Because she was disappointed in the college.
 B) Because she kept moving all the time and couldn't concentrate on studying.
 C) Because her home was too far away from school and it was inconvenient.
 D) Because she was not interested in study at all.

Passage Three

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

33. A) Why people restrain their tear.
 B) Why people cry.
 C) How to hold back one's tears.
 D) How tears are produced.
34. A) What chemicals tears are composed of.
 B) Whether crying really helps us feel better.
 C) Why some people tend to cry more often than others.
 D) How tears help people cope with emotional problems.
35. A) They cry eight times more than boys.
 B) They cry three times more than boys.
 C) They cry four times more than boys.
 D) They cry only a quarter as often as boys.

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.

In the English (36) _____ system, students take three very important examinations. The first is the eleven - plus, which is (37) _____ at the age of eleven or a little past. At one time the (38) _____

_____ or (39) _____ shown on the eleven – plus would have (40) _____ whether a child could stay in school. Now, however, all children continue in (41) _____ schools, and the eleven – plus determines which courses of study the child will follow. At the age of fifteen or sixteen, the students are (42) _____ for the Ordinary (43) _____ of the General Certificate of Education. (44) _____. Once students have passed this exam, they are allowed to specialize, so that two – thirds or more of their courses will be in physics, chemistry, classical languages, or whatever they wish to study at greater length. (45) _____. Even at the universities, students only study in their concentrated area, and very few students ever venture outside that subject again. (46) _____.

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 a 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 mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

According to the dictionary definition of “create”, ordinary people are creative every day. To create means “to bring into being, to cause to exist” — something each of us does 47.

We are 48 whenever we look at or think about something in a new way. First this involves a(n) 49 of our surroundings. It means using all of our senses to become aware of our world. This may be as 50 as being aware of color and texture, as well as taste, when we plan a meal. Above all, it is the ability to 51 things that others might miss.

A second part of creativity is an ability to see 52 among things. If we believe the expression, “There is nothing new under the sun,” the creativity is remarking or recombining the old in new ways. For example, we might do this by finding a more 53 way to study or a better way to 54 our furniture. A third part of creativity is the courage and drive to make use of our new ideas, to 55 them to achieve some new results. To think up a new 56 is one thing; to put the idea to work is another.

These three parts of creativity are involved in all the great works of genius, but they are also involved in many of our day – to – day activities.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| A) notice | B) normally | C) effective | D) adapt | E) concept |
| F) apply | G) relationships | H) dispose | I) creative | J) daily |
| K) occurrence | L) simple | M) awareness | N) incredible | O) arrange |

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 mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

American sports are quite distinct from those played elsewhere in the world. The top four spectator team sports are American football, baseball, basketball, and ice hockey. Baseball is the oldest among these sports. The professional game dates from 1869 and has no close rivals in popularity until the 1960s; though baseball is no longer the most popular sport, it is still referred to as the national pastime. Little boys play baseball in parks and empty lots, in streets and in alleys; and picnics all through the hot summer months include at least a few *innings* (回合) of baseball with boys and girls, young and old, taking turns at bat. Probably no American was very surprised to read in the newspapers that when a United States atomic submarine surfaced at the North Pole, the crewmen played a game of baseball.

Also unlike the professional levels of the other popular spectator sports in the U. S., Major League Baseball teams play almost every day from April to October. American football (known simply as “football” in the U. S.) now attracts more television viewers than baseball; however, National Football League teams play only 16 regular – season games each year, so baseball is the great leader in ticket sales. The really important professional players are members of the 24 teams in America’s two major baseball leagues. Each summer they are America’s national heroes. At the end of the season, when the two top teams play against each other to find the winner of the “World Series”, excitement and tension rise in cities all over the country. Fans make long trips to watch the games and to shout from their seats in the *bleachers* (廉价座位). Millions of others tune in on radio and television, sometimes making it a topic of conversation. And long after it is all over, baseball fans talk over the scores and the players, inning by inning, and the batting averages of the players this year compared to other years. (Batting averages show the percentage of times a player hits the ball effectively).

The President of the United States is invited to start the season each year by tossing the ball into the first game in Washington D. C. — and he rarely fails to come.

57. What do we know about American baseball from the first paragraph?

- A) Baseball is America’s most popular sport of all time.
- B) Baseball is America’s national pastime of all time.
- C) Baseball was not the most popular sport until the 1960s.
- D) Basketball is more popular than baseball now.

58. Why was no American surprised when he/she read the crewmen of an atomic submarine played a baseball game at the North Pole?

- A) Because the crewmen like to play baseball at the North Pole.
- B) Because the North Pole is a good place to play baseball.

- C) Because Americans don't care about the crewmen's lives.
 D) Because baseball is the national pastime, and many people enjoy it.
59. From the second paragraph, we learn that _____.
 A) baseball attracts more television viewers than American football
 B) many people buy tickets to watch baseball games each year
 C) baseball teams play almost every day in April and October every year
 D) baseball players are America's national heroes
60. When the final game is played between the two top teams, _____.
 A) everyone stays at home to tune in on radio and television
 B) rich people make long trips to watch the game
 C) people seldom change their ideas about the game through conversation
 D) many people in the country feel excited and nervous
61. A possible reason why the President of the United States is invited to start the season in Washington D. C. each year is that _____.
 A) the President likes baseball
 B) people like the President
 C) the President can show that baseball is a true American sport
 D) the President was once one of the players of the Washington D. C. baseball team

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

No one knows when the first calendar was developed. But it seems possible that it was based on lunar months. When people started farming, the sages of the tribes became very important, they studied the sky and gathered enough information to be able to predict when the seasons would change, and were able to announce when it was time to plant crops.

The divisions of time we use today were developed in ancient Babylonia 4,000 years ago. Babylonian astronomers believed the sun moved around the Earth every 365 days. They divided the trip into 12 equal parts, each with 30 days. Then they divided each day into 24 equal parts, or hours, and divided each hour into 60 minutes, each minute into 60 seconds.

Humans have used many devices to measure time; the *sundial* (日晷) was one of the earliest and simplest. However, the sundial worked well only when the weather was fine, so other ways of measuring the passing of time were invented. One device was the *hourglass* (沙漏). By the eighteenth century, people had developed mechanical clocks and watches. So we have devices to mark the passing of time, but what time is it now? Clocks in different parts of the world do not show the same time at the same time, because time on Earth is set by the sun's positions in the sky above us. As international communications and travel grew, it became clear that a way to establish a common time for all parts of the world was needed. In 1884, an international conference divided the world into 24 time zones, each zone represents one hour. The astronomical observatory in Greenwich, England, was chosen as the starting point for the time zones. Twelve zones are west of Greenwich. Twelve are east. The time at Greenwich measured by the sun is considered by astronomers to be Universal Time, also known as Greenwich Mean Time.

62. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
 A) The Development of Universal Time. B) Different Ways to Measure Time.
 C) Why We Measure Time the Way We Do. D) How the Calendar Came into Being.
63. What does the example of Babylonia astronomers reveal?
 A) It reveals Babylonians' wisdom that was absent elsewhere.
 B) It reveals the origin of our time measurements.
 C) It reveals the limits of some time measurements.
 D) It reveals the stability of time measurements.
64. The author mentions all of the following ways to measure time EXCEPT _____.
 A) sundial B) hourglass
 C) electric clock D) mechanical clock
65. According to the passage, Greenwich Mean Time _____.
 A) provides a common time for all parts of the world
 B) is calculated from the sun
 C) is the 12th of the 24 time zones
 D) was named after an international conference
66. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
 A) Time measurements have changed in response to need and technological development.
 B) In ancient Babylonia, 12 was the basic division of time.
 C) The first calendar was developed because the sages of tribes were intelligent.
 D) Universal Time is so named because it is applicable throughout the universe.

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) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

There are more than forty universities in Britain — nearly twice as many as in 1960. During the 1960s eight completely new ones were founded, and ten other new ones were created 67 converting old colleges of technologies into universities. In the same period the 68 of students more than doubled, from 70,000 to 69 than 200,000. By 1973 about 10% of men aged from eighteen 70 twenty — one were in universities and about 5% of women. All the universities are private institutions. Each has its 71 governing councils, 72 some local businessmen and local politicians as 73 a few academics (大学教师). The state began to give grants to them fifty years 74, and by 1970 each university derived nearly all its 75 from state grants. Students have to 76 fees and living costs, but every student may receive from the local authority of the place 77 he lives a personal grant which is enough to pay his full costs, including lodging and 78 unless his parents are 79. Most 80 take jobs

in the summer 81 about six weeks, but they do not normally do outside 82 during the academic year. The Department of Education takes 83 for the payment which covers the whole expenditure of the 84, but it does not exercise direct control. It can have an important influence 85 new developments through its power to distribute funds, but it takes the advice of the University Grants Committee, a body which is mainly 86 of academics.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 67. A) with | B) by | C) at | D) into |
| 68. A) amount | B) quantity | C) lot | D) number |
| 69. A) more | B) much | C) less | D) fewer |
| 70. A) with | B) to | C) from | D) beyond |
| 71. A) self | B) kind | C) own | D) personal |
| 72. A) making | B) consisting | C) including | D) taking |
| 73. A) good | B) long | C) little | D) well |
| 74. A) ago | B) before | C) after | D) ever |
| 75. A) suggestions | B) grades | C) profits | D) funds |
| 76. A) make | B) pay | C) change | D) delay |
| 77. A) where | B) which | C) what | D) how |
| 78. A) living | B) drinking | C) food | D) shelter |
| 79. A) poor | B) generous | C) kindhearted | D) rich |
| 80. A) students | B) professors | C) politicians | D) businessmen |
| 81. A) at | B) since | C) with | D) for |
| 82. A) travel | B) work | C) experiment | D) study |
| 83. A) responsibility | B) advice | C) duty | D) pleasure |
| 84. A) government | B) school | C) universities | D) committees |
| 85. A) at | B) to | C) on | D) form |
| 86. A) consisted | B) composed | C) made | D) taken |

Part VI Translation



(5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the following sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they _____ (没有充分发挥自己的能力).
88. _____ (我们一到山顶) than we all sat down to rest.
89. That Canadian speaks Chinese _____ (和他说英语一样流利).
90. A season ticket _____ (使持有者有权) make as many journeys as he wishes within the stated period of time.
91. _____ (尽管你的观点值得考虑) the committee finds it unwise to place too much importance on it.