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大学英语

主编 王丽荣
主审 刘永兵



测试题集

吉林大学出版社

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大学英语三级测试题集

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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《大学英语三级测试题集》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、翻译和写作五大题型（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，写作题目多样化，并附加范文，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 4 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:

Television is now playing a very important part in our lives. But television, like other things, has both advantages and disadvantages. Do the former outweigh the latter?

In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one. For a family of four, for example, it is more convenient as well as cheaper to sit comfortably at home, with almost unlimited entertainment available, than to go out in search of amusement elsewhere. They do not have to pay for expensive seats at the theatre, the cinema, or the opera, only to discover, perhaps, that the show is disappointing. All they have to do is press a button, and they can see plays, films, operas, and shows of every kind, not to mention political discussions and the latest exciting football match. Some people, however, maintain that this is precisely where the danger lies. The television viewer takes no initiative. He makes no choice and exercises no judgment. He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part.

Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers an endless series of programmes which are both instructive and entertaining. The most distant countries and the strangest customs are brought right into one's sitting-room. It could be argued that the radio performs this service just as well; but on television everything is much more living, much more real. Yet here again there is a danger. We get so used to looking at it, so dependent on its flickering pictures, that it begins to dominate our lives.

There are many other arguments for and against television. The poor quality of its programmes is often criticized. But it is undoubtedly a great comfort to many lonely elderly people. And does it corrupt or instruct our children? I think we must realize that television in itself is neither good nor bad. It is the uses to which it is put that determine its value to society.

1. TV is now playing a very important part in our lives, because

A) TV is a convenient source of entertainment.

B) TV is a cheap source of entertainment.

- C) TV is another source of entertainment.
- D) both A and B.
2. Some people are against television because
 - A) the television viewers are completely passive.
 - B) television sets are very expensive.
 - C) television programmes are disappointing.
 - D) television entertainment is limited.
3. It is often said that television
 - A) keeps one informed about current events.
 - B) allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics.
 - C) offers an endless series of programmes which are instructive and entertaining.
 - D) All of the above.
4. According to the text, which of the following statements is not true?
 - A) We can see plays, films, operas, and shows of every kind on television.
 - B) There are no political discussions on television.
 - C) Everything is more living on television.
 - D) People often criticize the poor quality of the programmes on television.
5. The author thinks that television in itself is
 - A) not good.
 - B) neither good nor bad.
 - C) not bad.
 - D) either good or bad.

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

Britain is not just one country and one people, even if some of its inhabitants think so. Britain is, in fact, a nation which can be divided into several separate parts, each part being an individual country with its own language, character and cultural traditions. Thus Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales (and even Cornwall perhaps) do not claim to belong to "England" because their inhabitants are not strictly "English". They are Scottish, Irish, Welsh (or Cornish) and many of them prefer to speak their own native tongue which in turn is incomprehensible to the others.

These cultural minorities have been Britain's original inhabitants. In varying degrees they have managed to preserve their national identity, their particular customs and way of life. This is probably even more true of the remoter areas where traditional life has not been so affected by the growth of industrialism as the border areas have been. The Celtic races are said to be more emotional by nature than the English. An Irish temper is legendary! The Scots would rather forget about their reputation for excessive thrift and prefer to be remembered for their ballads and dances, while the Welsh are famous for their singing. The Celtic temperament as a whole produces numerous writers and artists, such as the Irish Bernard Shaw, the Scottish Robert Burns, and the Welsh Dylan Thomas, to mention but a few.

6. Some British people regard Britain as
- A) a single, unified country. B) a country of foreign cultures.
- C) a wholly Celtic country. D) an individualistic unit.

7. "Their own native tongue" means
 - A) the language of a foreign country.
 - B) the language of their own country.
 - C) the British way of speaking.
 - D) a secret language.
8. "A cultural minority" could be described as
 - A) cultured people who are few in number.
 - B) people of the same race who are small in stature.
 - C) members of ethnic groups under the age of 21.
 - D) small ethnic groups.
9. According to the passage some cultural minorities have
 - A) lost their individual character centuries ago.
 - B) retained their individual character.
 - C) lost count of their numbers.
 - D) managed to preserve their English character.
10. What is mentioned as being one of the probable reasons for preservation of traditional life?
 - A) Ethnic custom.
 - B) A specialized life style.
 - C) The growth of industrialism.
 - D) Geographical isolation.

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

I was only eight years old when the Second World War ended, but I can still remember something about the victory celebrations in the small town where I lived on the day when the war in Europe ended. We had not suffered much from the war there, though like most children of my age, I was used to seeing bombed houses in the streets and the enormous army lorries passing through. But both at home and at school I had become accustomed to the phrases "before the war" and "when the war's over". "Before the war", apparently, things had been better, though I was too young to understand why, except that there had been no bombs then, and people had eaten things like ice cream and bananas, which I had only heard of. When the war was over we would go back to London, but this meant very little to me. I did not remember what London was like.

What I remember now about VE Day was the afternoon and the evening. I remember coming home about five o'clock with a little girl of my age who lived in the house opposite. Some boys and girls on a bomb-site at the end of the street were collecting wood and building an enormous bonfire. We stood and watched them for a time, and then I went home and let myself in with my key and waited for my parents to come back from work.

It was May and still broad day light when my mother arrived, and my father came in about an hour later. After dinner I said I wanted to see the bonfire, so when it got dark my father took me to the end of the street. The bonfire was very high, and somehow people had collected some old clothes to dress the unmistakable figure with the moustache they had put on top of it. Just as we arrived, they set light to it. The flames rose and soon engulfed the

"guy". Everyone was cheering and shouting, and an old woman came out of her house with two chairs and threw them on the fire to keep the blaze going.

I stood beside my father until the fire started to go down, not knowing what to say. He said nothing, either. He had fought in the First World War and may have been remembering the end of that. At last he said, "Well, that's it, son. Let's hope that this time it really will be the last one."

11. Where did the narrator live before the Second World War?
A) In a small town. B) In London.
C) In Europe. D) In the countryside.
12. What kind of food had the narrator certainly not tasted during the war?
A) Bread. B) Butter.
C) Ice cream and bananas. D) Meat.
13. The unmistakable figure with the moustache most probably represents
A) those who died in the war.
B) those who had won.
C) an imaginary figure.
D) the most hated person in the war—Hitler.
14. Which of the following statements is true?
A) The narrator's father had fought in the Second World War.
B) The narrator's father had fought in the First World War.
C) The narrator's father built a bonfire on VE Day.
D) The narrator's father threw two chairs on the fire to keep it going.
15. By saying "Let's hope that this time it really will be the last one", the father meant that
A) he wished the Second World War had not happened.
B) he hoped there would be no more wars in the world.
C) he hoped people would not build any more bonfires.
D) he wished people had not built the bonfire.

Questions 16 to 20 based on the following passage:

The modern sailing ship was developed by a man who never went to sea. He was Prince Henry of Portugal, the younger son of the Portuguese king and an English princess.

Prince Henry lived in the fifteenth century. As a boy he became devoted to the sea, and he dedicated himself to improving the design of ships and the methods of sailing them. In 1416, when he was twenty-two, Henry founded a school for mariners, to which he invited everyone who could help him—Jewish astronomers, Italian and Spanish sailors, and Arab mathematicians and map makers who knew how to use the crude compass of the day and could improve it.

Henry's goal was to design and equip vessels that would be capable of making long ocean voyages without having to hug the shore. The caravel carried more sail and was longer and slimmer than any ship then made, yet was tough enough to withstand gales at sea. He also developed the carrack, which was a slower ship, but one that was capable of carrying more

cargo.

To Prince Henry the world owes credit for development of craft that made oceanic exploration possible. He lives in history as Henry the Navigator.

16. Prince Henry started his school for the purpose of
- A) helping mariners.
 - B) improving ship design and sailing methods.
 - C) studying astronomy and mathematics.
 - D) improving his own skill as a sailor.
17. The teachers in Prince Henry's school seem to have been
- A) members of the royal family.
 - B) astronomers, sailors, and map makers.
 - C) shipbuilders.
 - D) All of the above.
18. Prince Henry's goal was to design vessels that could
- A) make long deep-sea voyages.
 - B) travel faster than those in use at that time.
 - C) explore the coastline of Portugal.
 - D) carry larger crews and more cargo than existing ones.
19. Prince Henry's principal achievement was that of
- A) making oceanic exploration possible.
 - B) improving the compass.
 - C) founding a school for mariners.
 - D) inventing the clipper ship.
20. The best title for this selection is
- A) The First Modern Sailing Vessels.
 - B) The Mariner Prince.
 - C) Prince Henry's Role in History.
 - D) The First School for Sailors.

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. The expansion of the library _____ which student life _____ is one of the most important problems to be solved.
- A) in / revolves
 - B) of / centers
 - C) around / revolves
 - D) of / circles
22. Betty came all the way from Los Angeles to New York _____ helping us, but she proved to be only in our way.

- A) with the intention of B) wanted to
C) thought that D) intended to
23. _____ are that the new machine will arrive tomorrow.
A) The chance B) The opportunity
C) Chances D) Opportunities
24. Although many colonial scholars consider John Edwards an important writer, _____ anymore.
A) though few people read his works
B) but few people read his works
C) and his works are not widely read
D) his works are not widely read
25. He tried to _____ the children _____ their mother.
A) turn / against B) turn / in
C) turn / from D) turn / back
26. Susan changed her major from physics to computer, _____.
A) with hopes to be able locating employment more easily
B) hoping she can easier get a job
C) with the hope for ability to find a better job
D) hoping to find a job more easily
27. This is not my permanent job, it is only a _____ one.
A) perpetual B) terminal C) temporary D) prominent
28. Some students are absent. The meeting was _____ till tomorrow.
A) put in B) put off C) put out D) put on
29. The man drove _____ on the way as the road was covered with ice.
A) carelessly B) quickly C) cautiously D) smoothly
30. _____ good conditions, we could have done the work better.
A) Giving B) Being given C) To give D) Given
31. _____, the temperature of a body rises when it receives heat.
A) As for B) As a rule C) As yet D) As such
32. If it _____ yesterday afternoon, I would have gone for a walk.
A) had not been raining B) would not be raining
C) were not raining D) should not be raining
33. _____ with facts and figures like these, you are sure to persuade the committee to act on your suggestions.
A) Prepared B) Arming C) Armed D) Preparing
34. He still insisted that he _____ a book in the spring.
A) would bring out B) should bring up
C) will bring about D) could bring forth
35. Redouble your efforts, _____ you will never be able to accomplish what you have set out to do.

- A) lest B) for fear that C) in case D) or
36. With his lack of experience, I don't think he _____ of winning the fight.
A) by chance B) takes his chance
C) stands a chance D) takes a chance
37. **Whenever** the mother does something, the little girl is always _____.
A) on the way B) in a way
C) in no way D) in the way
38. The police detained the man as they _____ that he had committed murder in another town.
A) doubted B) wondered C) mistrusted D) suspected
39. I don't know whether his remark at the interview is true. I'll try to _____ it.
A) confine B) conform C) confirm D) confess
40. His noble behaviour made him _____.
A) respecting B) respected C) respective D) respectful
41. Our public transportation system is not _____ for the needs of the people.
A) complete B) normal C) adequate D) perfect
42. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to _____ the investment plan within a week.
A) turn out B) make out C) work out D) speak out
43. The meaning of his poem is very _____, I really do not understand it.
A) obvious B) conversational C) brilliant D) obscure
44. _____, we went to the seaside.
A) Being a hot day B) It was a hot day
C) Due to a hot day D) The day being hot
45. If you _____ your business affairs in the careless way you conduct your private things, they must be in confusion.
A) contest B) conduct C) contrast D) content
46. This kind of work is unfamiliar _____ me.
A) of B) to C) upon D) with
47. It is not my responsibility any longer, _____ that has passed to you.
A) for B) moreover
C) therefore D) nevertheless
48. The old teacher has a wide range of knowledge. He is, _____, a walking dictionary.
A) as it was B) as it is C) as though D) as it were
49. Dr. Bright always _____ as he examines his patients and treats them with extreme care.
A) takes his time B) takes himself off
C) takes it hard D) takes back
50. They _____ the businessman with jacking up prices.
A) accused B) suffered C) charged D) proved

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 centre.

The natural method of learning a foreign language almost necessarily implies residence in the country where the language is spoken. But residence abroad has also its 51linguistic (语言学的) drawbacks. 52 sounds well to talk of "picking 53 a language" 54 ear in the country 55, but most good linguists will confess that they learnt 56 everything from books, 57 at the beginning of their study. There are, indeed, many obstacles to 58 from conversation. In the 59 of talk we are likely to mishear and forget, so that 60 we learn in that way is not 61. Conversation is not really a 62 of learning new words and expressions, but one 63 practicing in hearing and reproducing what we have already learnt. In conversation we also have the 64 of hearing only the answers 65 our questions, while we have 66 way of knowing if those questions were expressed correctly, 67 it is very difficult to overhear the 68 speakers asking each other questions which will serve 69 patterns for our own. Rash (草率的) reproductions of what we hear by 70 may land us in slangy (俚语的) or otherwise objectionable expressions.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 51. A) intimate | B) own | C) independent | D) private |
| 52. A) It's | B) This | C) It | D) That |
| 53. A) out | B) over | C) at | D) up |
| 54. A) by | B) through | C) with | D) from |
| 55. A) connected | B) involved | C) mentioned | D) concerned |
| 56. A) scarcely | B) surely | C) nearly | D) likely |
| 57. A) specially | B) normally | C) ordinarily | D) commonly |
| 58. A) studying | B) understanding | C) learning | D) observing |
| 59. A) speed | B) quickness | C) urgency | D) hurry |
| 60. A) whenever | B) what | C) wherever | D) how |
| 61. A) sound | B) steady | C) reliable | D) sensible |
| 62. A) system | B) stage | C) measure | D) means |
| 63. A) of | B) with | C) in | D) for |
| 64. A) discomfort | B) disadvantage | C) harm | D) defect |
| 65. A) for | B) with | C) to | D) in |
| 66. A) no | B) some | C) one | D) every |
| 67. A) so | B) unless | C) for | D) nevertheless |
| 68. A) strange | B) foreign | C) oversea | D) native |
| 69. A) for | B) with | C) as | D) in |
| 70. A) situation | B) chance | C) occasion | D) opportunity |

Part IV Translation

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.

Today we will discuss Transcendentalism, which is a philosophical and literary movement that developed in New England in the early nineteenth century.

71) Transcendentalism (先验论) began with the formation in 1836 of the Transcendental Club in Boston, Massachusetts, by a group of artists and writer. This group was the advance guard of a reaction against the rigid Puritanism of the period, especially insofar as it emphasized society at the expense of the individual.

The Transcendental Club published a literary magazine, the Dial, and some of its members participated in an experiment in communal living at Brook Farm.

One of the most distinguished members of the club was Ralph Waldo Emerson who served as editor of the Dial. His essays stressed the importance of the individual. 72) In one of his most well-known essays, "Self-Reliance," he appealed to intuition as a source of ethics, asserting that each person should be the judge of his own actions, without the rigid restrictions of society.

From 1841-1843, Emerson entertained in his home the naturalist and author Henry David Thoreau. Partly as a result of their friendship, Thoreau became a member of the Transcendental Club.

73) Probably more than any other member, he demonstrated by his life-style the ideas which the group advanced. 74) He preferred to go to jail rather than to pay taxes to the federal government, and affirmed that the best government was that which governed least.

Upon leaving Emerson's home, Thoreau built a small cabin along the shores of Walden Pond near Concord, Massachusetts, where he lived alone for two years. 75) Devoting himself to the study of nature and to writing, he published an account of his experiences in Waldern, a work which is generally acknowledged as the most original and sincere contribution to literature by the Transcendentalists.

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part you are supposed to write a composition about OUR LIBRARY in three paragraphs.

Use the facts and key words given below. You are given the opening sentence of each paragraph and the concluding sentence of the composition. Your part of the composition should be about 100 words.

Facts and key words to be used:

1. open: 8:00 a. m. — 9:00 p. m. Monday — Friday, 8:00 a. m. — 4:00 p. m. Saturdays closed; Sundays
2. books on/, novels, short stories, students' reading rooms, teachers' reference rooms, reference books
3. borrow, look through, catalogue, fill in a slip, have/for two weeks, librarian, lending counter, recommend

Our Library

We have a big library. _____

The library has a collection of all kinds of books _____

I often read in the library. _____

The librarian is certainly trying to do her best to help us students.

大学英语三级考试(CET 3)
答 题 纸

学校:

姓名:

试
卷
代
号

[A]
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学 校 代 号				准 考 证 号					
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

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1 [A] [B] [C] [D]	26 [A] [B] [C] [D]	46 [A] [B] [C] [D]	66 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
2 [A] [B] [C] [D]	27 [A] [B] [C] [D]	47 [A] [B] [C] [D]	67 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
3 [A] [B] [C] [D]	28 [A] [B] [C] [D]	48 [A] [B] [C] [D]	68 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
4 [A] [B] [C] [D]	29 [A] [B] [C] [D]	49 [A] [B] [C] [D]	69 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
5 [A] [B] [C] [D]	30 [A] [B] [C] [D]	50 [A] [B] [C] [D]	70 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
6 [A] [B] [C] [D]	31 [A] [B] [C] [D]	51 [A] [B] [C] [D]	71 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
7 [A] [B] [C] [D]	32 [A] [B] [C] [D]	52 [A] [B] [C] [D]	72 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
8 [A] [B] [C] [D]	33 [A] [B] [C] [D]	53 [A] [B] [C] [D]	73 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
9 [A] [B] [C] [D]	34 [A] [B] [C] [D]	54 [A] [B] [C] [D]	74 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
10 [A] [B] [C] [D]	35 [A] [B] [C] [D]	55 [A] [B] [C] [D]	75 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
11 [A] [B] [C] [D]	36 [A] [B] [C] [D]	56 [A] [B] [C] [D]	76 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
12 [A] [B] [C] [D]	37 [A] [B] [C] [D]	57 [A] [B] [C] [D]	77 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
13 [A] [B] [C] [D]	38 [A] [B] [C] [D]	58 [A] [B] [C] [D]	78 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
14 [A] [B] [C] [D]	39 [A] [B] [C] [D]	59 [A] [B] [C] [D]	79 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
15 [A] [B] [C] [D]	40 [A] [B] [C] [D]	60 [A] [B] [C] [D]	80 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
16 [A] [B] [C] [D]	41 [A] [B] [C] [D]	61 [A] [B] [C] [D]	81 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
17 [A] [B] [C] [D]	42 [A] [B] [C] [D]	62 [A] [B] [C] [D]	82 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
18 [A] [B] [C] [D]	43 [A] [B] [C] [D]	63 [A] [B] [C] [D]	83 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
19 [A] [B] [C] [D]	44 [A] [B] [C] [D]	64 [A] [B] [C] [D]	84 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
20 [A] [B] [C] [D]	45 [A] [B] [C] [D]	65 [A] [B] [C] [D]	85 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
21 [A] [B] [C] [D]	注意:考生不能在此栏填写,否则试卷作废		86 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
22 [A] [B] [C] [D]	评卷员代号:		87 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
23 [A] [B] [C] [D]			88 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
24 [A] [B] [C] [D]			89 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
25 [A] [B] [C] [D]			90 [A] [B] [C] [D]	
作文分		[0] [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [10] [11] [12] [13] [14] [15]		

Test Two

Part I Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 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:

Some psychologists maintain that mental acts such as thinking are not performed in the brain alone, but that one's muscles also participate. It may be said that we think with our muscles in somewhat the same way that we listen to music with our bodies.

You surely are not surprised to be told that you usually listen to music not only with your ears but with your whole body. Few people can listen to music that is more or less familiar without moving their body or, more specifically, some part of their body. Often when one listens to a symphonic concert on the radio, he is tempted to direct the orchestra even though he knows there is a competent conductor on the job.

Strange as this behavior may be, there is a very good reason for it. One cannot derive all possible enjoyment from music unless he participates, so to speak, in its performance. The listener "feels" himself into the music with more or less pronounced motions of his body.

The muscles of the body actually participate in the mental process of thinking in the same way, but this participation is less obvious because it is less pronounced.

1. Some psychologists maintain that thinking is
 - A) not a mental process.
 - B) more of a physical process than a mental action.
 - C) a process that involves our entire bodies.
 - D) a process that involves the muscles as well as the brain.
2. The process of thinking and that of listening are similar in that
 - A) both are mental acts.
 - B) muscles participate in both processes.
 - C) both processes are performed by the entire body.
 - D) we derive equal enjoyment from them.
3. The pronounced body motions are a listener's way of
 - A) "feeling" the music.
 - B) participating in the performance.
 - C) deriving enjoyment from the music.