

高等学校英语专业等级考试必备

英语专业 四级预测试卷

李欣 主编

- 十二套全真预测试卷
- 严格按照考试大纲编写
- 附参考答案及录音材料

TEST FOR
ENGLISH
MAJORS
GRADE FOUR

4级

专业四级冲刺

英语专业四级预测试卷

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前 言

为帮助考生更好地熟悉英语专业四级考试,最大程度地发挥自己的水平,取得理想的成绩,我们编写了这套《英语专业四级预测试卷》。

本书主要包括以下内容:一、根据我们的教学体会,对专业四级考试及其应试技巧作了简要的介绍;二、十二套完全按照专业四级考试要求编写的模拟试卷,所有客观测试项目不仅给出了标准答案和简明扼要的解析,而且还对部分难点进行了详尽的解释,以帮助考生熟悉、掌握专业四级考试的重点、难点内容,提高英语水平特别是应试能力。主观测试项目(Writing 和 Note-making)都给出了参考答案,供考生参照、对比、学习;三、附有听力理解的录音材料以及录音带,其难度、速度和内容也与考试的要求高度一致,不仅是很好的专业四级听力应试训练材料,也可供英语专业基础阶段学生作平时训练听力之用。

多年辅导专业四级考试的经验告诉我们,即使是对平时基础很好的同学,考前的模拟训练也是必不可少的。考前训练有利于提高同学们的实战技能,也有助于同学们在考试时发挥出最好的水平。这套全新的《英语专业四级预测试卷》在题型、题量、难度等方面与《高校英语专业基础阶段教学大纲》完全一致,具有很强的实用性、时效性和系统性,是一套供同学们考前训练的好材料!

编 者
二〇〇四年五月

英语专业四级考试与应试技巧介绍

英语专业四级考试 (精读、听力、语法、写作、翻译) 每年 4 月份举行, 检查英语专业二年级学生运用各项语言基本技能的能力以及对语法结构、词语用法的掌握程度, 既考察学生的综合能力, 也测试学生的单项技能。考试内容为写作、听写、听力理解、完型填空、语法及词汇、阅读理解, 总体难度较大。下面针对每一个考试项目及应试技巧做简单的介绍。

I 写作 (写作)

一 测试要求

a. 作文: 要求考生根据所出题目和列出的写作提纲或图表、统计数字等 (也附有写作提纲) 写一篇 150 词左右的短文。能做到内容切题、完整、条理清楚、文章结构严谨、语法正确、语言通顺恰当。考试时间为 30 分钟。

b. 写便条: 要求根据提示写一篇大约 100 词的通知、便条、请帖等。要求格式正确、语言得体。考试时间为 15 分钟。

二 题型

本部分为主观题型, 分两节: Section A 和 Section B

Section A: 作文 (Composition)

本节为作文, 题目主要属于记叙文、说明文和议论文的范畴。

Section B: 写便条 (Note-taking)

本节为写便条。

三 应试技巧

a. 认真审题: 考生不仅应看明白题目, 对给出的写作提示、结构和其他方面的要求也应认真阅读, 并严格按照要求写作文。比如, 第一段要“点题”, 第二段要论述自己观点, 第三段要做出结论等。在动笔写作之前, 心里要有一个基本的框架。这个框架包括文章的大致内容、主要观点、大致的篇章结构等, 具体地讲, 就是“写什么”, “先写什么”, “后写什么”, “得出一个什么样的结论”等。

b. 注意语言的规范性和地道程度。不少同学限于英语基本功, 句子结构明显“汉语化”, 语法甚至大小写错误很多, 措辞不准确, 基本上是汉语的对应词, 表达不清楚。要解决这些问题, 当然主要靠平时的功夫, 但考试时应该格外注意作文的措辞, 努力使自己的文章用词地道、准确, 句子结构符合英语表达习惯。

c. 保证语言的“新鲜”程度。不少同学的作文表达尤其是用词、表达很老套。要提高语言的“新鲜”程度, 平时多读英文报刊和收听、收看英文广播、电视是一个好办法。考试时, 要刻意留心自己措辞、表达的新鲜程度。同时, 四级作文大多涉及当代社会和大学生活的热点话题, 阅读英语报刊杂志有助于熟悉相关话题以及常用的表达方式。

d. 最后要仔细检查一遍自己的作文, 注意主谓一致、时态等语法问题, 消灭语法错误。在短短的三十五分钟里写完一篇作文、一个便条, 很容易在一些不该出现问题的地方出现问题。同时要保证文章有头有尾, 卷面整洁。

II 听写 (听写)

一 测试要求

a. 要求学生在全面理解的基础上逐字逐句写出全篇短文。

b. 拼写和标点符号正确无误, 错误率不超过 5%。

c. 考试时间为 15 分钟。

二 题型

本部分为主观题型。听写文章全篇约 150 个词, 共念 3 遍。第一遍用正常速度朗读, 录音速度为每分钟 100 词, 让学生听懂短文内容大意。第二、三遍用稍慢的速度朗读, 句子或分句间有大约 10 秒的间隙,

让学生书写。第四遍再用正常的速度朗读,让学生检查。

猿 测试目的

测试学生的理解和书写能力、拼写熟练程度以及标点符号的正确运用。

源 选材原则

- 题材广泛,体裁多样。
- 文章的语言难度以不超过教学大纲的规定为准。
- 文章长度约 150 词。

缘 应试技巧

a. 不要在听第一遍时就急匆匆地写,应该在这段时间里集中精力理解、把握材料的主要内容、重点词汇、短语和大意,从整体上把握录音材料。否则,很容易只记下一些零碎的单词、短语。如果能在听第一遍时注意掌握文章的大意,对第一遍没有听懂的内容,在听第二遍、第三遍就能格外注意。如果还没有听懂,可以根据文章的大意进行推断、猜测。

b. 第二遍和第三遍的朗读是以句子为单位,要以意群为单位去理解。因为时间的关系,考生不可能把整个句子都写下来。要先抓住句子的主要结构、主要成分、关键词或短语。在听第三遍时再把次要的东西如冠词、修饰语等内容补上去。

c. 在听第四遍时要仔细核对,不仅要从整体上看自己写下来的东西是不是从逻辑上、从句法上讲得通,检查有没有遗漏,还应该注意大小写、单数/复数、标点符号、拼写、冠词、时态等等。当然也应该注意卷面的整洁、清楚。

d. 在整个过程中都应该保持沉着、冷静的心态。对暂时听不明白的内容,不要慌张。听写部分的内容都不生僻,对个别听不懂的字句可以在掌握录音材料大意的基础上,根据所听到的读音,运用自己的语言知识进行猜测。

Ⅲ 听力理解 (录音材料选自《英语听力》)

员 测试要求

a. 能听懂英语国家人士关于日常生活、社会生活的讲演或交谈,难度相当于 TOEFL 中的 minitalk 等中等难度的听力材料,理解中心大意,抓住主要论点或情节,能根据所听材料进行推理和分析。

b. 能听懂 VOA 和 BBC 国际新闻的主要内容。

c. 考试时间约 15 分钟。

圆 题型

听力理解部分为多项选择题,分为 Section A、Section B 和 Section C,共 15 题。

Section A 每题为两句或三句的陈述 (statement), 共有 10 题。

Section B 每题含有一组对话,约三句,共 10 题。

Section C 在若干篇 VOA 或 BBC 听力材料后有若干选择题,共 10 题。

听力部分的每题后约有 15 秒的间隙,要求考生从四个选项选择一个最佳的答案。录音速度为每分钟 150 词,只念一遍。

猿 选材原则

a. 陈述部分为一般反映日常生活的句子,略有难度。

b. 对话部分为一般反映日常生活的对话,句子结构和内容略有难度。

c. VOA 和 BBC 短篇听力材料为学生所熟悉的一般新闻报道、短评或讲话等。

d. 陈述和对话所用的词语不超过教学大纲词汇表对四级所规定的范围。所选用的 VOA 或 BBC 听力材料中的词语也尽量不超出上述范围。

源 应试技巧

a. 拿到试卷册后,在听录音之前先快速阅读试题选项,弄清都有哪些问题,注意关键信息 (如人名、地名、数字等)。带着问题去听录音材料,能抓住重要的、与试题相关的内容,效果会大不一样。

b. 背景知识对提高听力理解能力非常重要。考生应通过大量的语言实践来丰富自己有关英美国家历史传统、生活方式、社会习俗等方面的了解。Section C 的内容均为国际时事、热点。考生还要多关注国际

时事 经常阅读 China Daily 等国内外英文报刊杂志,这对应对 Section C 非常有帮助。

c. 在考前通过模拟测验有的放矢地训练捕捉听力材料重要信息的能力、边听边作笔记的能力、以及根据猜测上下文猜测词义的能力。同时要注意培养良好的听力考试心理状态,避免一听不懂就紧张,越紧张越听不懂的情况。

IV 完型填空 (悦缘猿)

员 测试要求

要求考生在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。考试时间为 15 分钟。

圆 题型

本题为多项选择题。在一篇 100 词左右、体裁熟悉、难度中等的短文中留有 15 个空白。每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择题。填空的词包括结构词和实义词。

猿 应试技巧

- 迅速浏览全文,把握文章的大意,弄清文章里的时态、涉及的背景知识等。
- 在填空时注意上下文的衔接、连贯。确定一个选择项后,要从句子的意思是否讲得通,语法上(时态、主谓一致、虚拟语气等)对不对,搭配对不对,上下文是否连贯等。必要时可以采取排除法。
- 最后通读全文,从语法、句意、前后衔接连贯等角度检查所选答案是否正确。

V 语法与词汇 (悦缘猿)

员 测试要求

- 能够灵活正确地运用教学大纲语法结构一至四级的全部内容。
- 熟练掌握教学大纲词汇表对一至四级规定的 1500 个认识词汇中的 1000 个词汇和最基本的搭配。
- 考试时间为 15 分钟。

圆 题型

本部分为多项选择题,由 15 个题组成,每题有四个选择题。题目中约 10% 为词汇、词组和短语的用法,另外 10% 为语法结构。

猿 应试技巧

- 大量的语言实践(主要是阅读)是扩大词汇量、提高对词汇的理解、把握程度的最根本、最有效的方法。考生应该在大量的阅读中理解、掌握词汇,也只有这样才能真正“记住”词汇,掌握词汇的用法。单纯地“背单词”对水平的提高没有太大的用处。但是,从应试的目的出发,考试前集中记忆一下考试大纲所有求的词汇还是有些用处的。
- 要扩大词汇量,考生应多掌握一些英语的构词法知识;多数英语单词都是由一些外来词根构成的,多了解一些词根对扩大词汇量很有帮助。
- 考试前可以集中温习一下语法的难点,如主谓一致、虚拟语气、非谓语动词等。不应该去“背”语法的条条框框,而应真正理解这些语法现象。

VI 阅读理解 (悦缘猿)

员 测试要求

a. 阅读理解

- 能够读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章和材料,掌握所读材料的主旨和大意。
- 了解说明主旨、大意的事实和细节。
- 既理解字面的意思,也能够根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论。
- 既理解个别句子的意思,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

b. 快速阅读

- 能在 15 分钟内速读 100 词左右中等难度的文章。
- 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意。

c. 考试时间共 15 分钟。

圆 题型

本部分题型为多项选择题,分两节 Section A 和 Section B

Section A: 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

本节共数篇短文。短文共长 员个单词左右。每篇短文后有若干个单项选择题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。共 员题。

Section B: 快速阅读 (Skimming and Scanning)

本节共数篇短文。短文共长 怨个词左右。每篇短文后有若干道单项选择题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。共 员题。考试时间为 缘分钟。

猿 测试目的

阅读理解部分测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力。既要求准确,也要求有一定速度。

快速阅读部分测试学生通过快速阅读获取信息的能力。既要求快速,也要求准确。

源 选材原则

a. 题材广泛,包括社会、文化、日常生活、科普知识、人物传记等。但是,所涉及的背景知识应该能为学生所理解。

b. 体裁多样,包括记叙文、说明文、议论文等。

c. 语言难度中等,所用词汇基本上不超过教学大纲词汇表对四级规定的范围。

d. 快速阅读部分的材料与阅读理解部分材料相仿,但相对容易一些。题材除上述之外还包括广告、说明书等。

缘 应试技巧

a. 根据这些题型,有意识地在考前训练自己的阅读理解技巧,如通过“略读”确定文章的中心思想或大意,通过“寻读”寻找所需信息,通过“细读”来把握文章的细节,通过“评读”弄清文章中的逻辑关系,推论作者的意图、态度等。

b. 专业四级阅读理解部分要求在 猿分钟内读完 员篇左右的文章或材料,对考生的阅读速度要求很高。可以先看文章后面的题目,再回头带着问题去阅读。快速阅读的问题都是一些比较肤浅的问题,要求考生具备一目几行的阅读技巧和很强的搜索信息的能力。多数题目都能在文章里直接找到答案。有些题目不能直接找到答案,需要做一个简单的推理或运算等。 员分钟内不可能读完六、七篇文章,考生应先阅读试题,找到试题里出现的关键词,然后到文章里寻找这个关键词。

c. 阅读题的题型主要包括细节题、主旨题、推理题等。细节题一般在文章里都能找到相关的信息,多数还是原文的某句话换了一个说法。文章如果很长,要根据题目里出现的关键词到文章里去寻找相关的信息。主旨题要求考生回答诸如文章中心大意、作者态度等问题。对于“中心大意”之类的题目,考生应该注意从整体上把握文章,仔细阅读文章的开头、结尾和每一段的 Topic sentence,对“作者态度”之类的题目,要注意文章用词的褒贬和感情色彩。推理题在原文字面上找不到答案,考生应该注意文章的内在逻辑线索,因为有些文章长达上千字,不必一字一句都看懂,要根据试题的要求来阅读。

d. 根据四级考试阅读部分的要求,注意扩大阅读量,增加有关英语国家的风土人情、社会经济、文化教育、历史传统等方面的背景知识,扩大词汇量。快速阅读部分的题材非常广泛,但不少是生活中常用的文体,如广告、求职信、旅行指南、说明书等。考生平时应注意多阅读此类材料。

英语专业四级预测试卷 员

四、听解题：用适当的符号
将下列各题的答案填入答题卡
一、听解题：将下列各题

听解题：将下列各题

听解题 I

听解题 II

听解题 III

听解题：将下列各题

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a composition of about 150 words on the following topic :

听解题：将下列各题

听解题：将下列各题

Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE a note of about 100 words based on the following situation :

Dr. . Baker is invited to deliver a lecture at your university Write him a note to make arrangements

Marks will be awarded for content , organization , grammar and appropriacy .

听解题 II

听解题 III

听解题 IV

Listen to the following passage . . Altogether the passage will be read four times During the first reading , which will be read at normal speed , listen and try to understand the meaning . For the second and third readings , the passage will be read sentence by sentence , or phrase by phrase , with intervals of 15 seconds . . The last reading will be read at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work You will then be given 10 minutes to check through your work once more . .

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET TWO

Now listen to the passage

听解题 III

听解题 IV

听解题 V

In Section A , B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY . . Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow Mark the best answer to each question on your ANSWER SHEET

听解题：将下列各题

In this section you will hear seven statements . . Each will be read only once At the end of

the statement you will be given 15 seconds to choose the answer which is the closest in meaning to the statement you have just heard..

Now listen to the statements

1. A. Tim went to four doctors before having surgery.

B. Three other members of Tim 's family are doctors.

C. The second surgeon was caught by four doctors.

D. Tim 's relatives have never needed surgery.

2. A. The student had a one-day holiday.

B. All of the students enjoyed the zoo.

C. Students enjoy holidays.

D. The students enjoy holidays.

3. A. It must be a joke that the heart is attacked.

B. I don 't think we 'll have heart attack.

C. Heart attack is dangerous.

D. Don 't play a joke on me.

4. A. We have to be at the airport at 4:00.

B. We have to be at the airport at 4:15.

C. We have to be at the airport at 4:30.

D. We have to be at the airport at 4:45.

5. A. I went to the wrong class.

B. I missed the class.

C. I came to class on time.

D. I was late for class.

6. A. It 's round ten o 'clock.

B. It 's round nine o 'clock.

C. It 's round five o 'clock.

D. It 's round eleven o 'clock.

7. A. Bill went to New York in December.

B. Bill runs a business in New York.

C. Bill opens a business in New York in December.

D. Bill shouldn 't go to New York.

Section 2: Listening Comprehension

In this section , you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers . At the end of each conversation you will be given 15 seconds to answer each of the following nine questions .

8. Compared with former times , how is the hotel now ?

A. The rooms are better but not the service.

B. The service is better but the rooms are dirty.

C. The service is even worse.

D. Both the rooms and the service are better.

9. The woman is angry because _____ .

A. her son was hit

B. her son is a trouble-maker

C. her son has bad grades

D. the teacher isn 't competent

18 The woman was looking for the key because _____.

- A. she wanted to enter the man's apartment B. the man forgot it
C. the man forgot where he hid it D. the man lost it

19 What does the woman want to do?

- A. She wants to return the skirt that her husband bought.
B. She wants to buy another skirt.
C. She wants to change the blue skirt for a yellow one.
D. She wants to change the yellow skirt for a blue one.

20 The two speakers are probably _____.

- A. father and daughter B. boyfriend and girlfriend
C. guidance counselor and student D. teacher and student

21 The woman is speaking to _____.

- A. an optometrist B. a coach C. a dentist D. a waiter

22 The woman is _____.

- A. at a service station B. on a hill C. in an emergency D. in a parking lot

23 Why is the woman afraid that she won't be able to attend the lecture?

- A. Because she thinks that the ticket line will be too long.
B. Because she thinks that the speaker won't show up.
C. Because she thinks that no more tickets are available.
D. Because she thinks that the lecture will not be open to the public.

24 What does the woman mean?

- A. The man is able to fix her car.
B. It's impossible that he can't fix her car.
C. The man can fix anything.
D. There is something untrue in the man's ad.

25 The woman is _____.

26 The woman is _____.

Now listen to the news.

27 Which of the following statements is one of the moves agreed in a joint statement?

- A. A cross-border national park with Egypt.
B. A road linking Israel and Jordan with Egypt.
C. A road linking Israel with Jordan.
D. A cross-border national park with Iraq.

28 Which of the following countries did not take part in the talks?

A. Egypt.

B. Jordan.

C. Israel.

D. The United States.

在塞浦路斯，一名男子在拥挤的人群中摔倒，导致多人受伤。警方正在调查事故原因。塞浦路斯警方表示，事故发生在当地时间下午3点左右。当时，一名男子在拥挤的人群中摔倒，导致多人受伤。警方正在调查事故原因。塞浦路斯警方表示，事故发生在当地时间下午3点左右。

Now listen to the news.

1. Which is the casualty number of the accident?

A. 源

B. 缘

C. 缘

D. more than 缘

2. What is the cause of the stampede?

A. Insufficient gates to the concert hall.

B. Unreserved seat tickets.

C. Unpunctuality of the ticket office workers. D. The lack of policemen to keep order.

3. In spite of the accident, why did the concert go on as scheduled?

A. It proceeded as planned lest further trouble should be aroused.

B. It was so arranged as to appeal to the Fantasy.

C. It was a decision made by the concert organizers.

D. It was public opinion.

4. What was the possible consequence of the accident?

A. The Fantasy will be dismissed.

B. The organizers will be under arrest.

C. Better organization will be guaranteed for further concert.

D. Cancellation of the Fantasy's other US tours will be expected.

在塞浦路斯，一名男子在拥挤的人群中摔倒，导致多人受伤。警方正在调查事故原因。塞浦路斯警方表示，事故发生在当地时间下午3点左右。当时，一名男子在拥挤的人群中摔倒，导致多人受伤。警方正在调查事故原因。塞浦路斯警方表示，事故发生在当地时间下午3点左右。

Now listen to the news.

5. How many Kurdish rebels were killed in southeast Turkey in recent months?

A. 远

B. 苑

C. 猿

D. 怨

6. Where did the fiercest fighting take place?

A. In a border province with northern Iraq.

B. In a border province with northern Iran.

C. In the port city of Istanbul.

D. In the capital of Ankara.

7. What did the rebel do last December?

A. Appealed for a peace talk.

B. Proposed a bilateral ceasefire.

C. Declared a unilateral ceasefire.

D. Declared independence.

8. 下列哪项是正确的?

悦藩的夫

怨怨怨怨

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best answer for each blank on your ANSWER SHEET

The name "United Nations" was probably devised by the U. S. President Franklin D.

· 愿 ·



Roosevelt , and the first group of representatives of the member states who met and signed a declaration of ① purpose on New Year 's Day in ② Representatives of five ③ worked together to draw ④ proposals , completed at Dunbarton Oaks in ⑤ These proposals , modified after ⑥ at the conference on International Organization in San Francisco which began in April ⑦ were finally ⑧ and signed as the U.N Charter by ⑨ countries on ⑩ June , ⑪ Poland , not ⑫ at the conference , signed the Charter later and was added to the list of ⑬ members. It was not until that autumn , ⑭ , after the Charter had been ⑮ approved and signed by China , France , the U.S.S.R. , the U.K. and the U.S. and by a majority of the other participants that the U.N came ⑯ existence. The day was ⑰ October , now ⑱ celebrated as United Nation Day. The essential ⑲ of the U.N. are to maintain international peace and security , to develop friendly relations among nations , to cooperate internationally in solving international ⑳ , social , cultural and human problems , ㉑ respect for human right and fundamental freedom , and to be a center of coordinating the actions of nations in attaining these common ㉒ .

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ① A. ordinary | B. usual | C. common | D. average |
| ② A. lands | B. powers | C. armies | D. delegates |
| ③ A. up | B. out | C. down | D. on |
| ④ A. debate | B. quarrel | C. dispute | D. talk |
| ⑤ A. admitted to | B. decided on | C. permitted for | D. agreed on |
| ⑥ A. representing | B. represented | C. represent | D. to represent |
| ⑦ A. former | B. original | C. initial | D. formal |
| ⑧ A. therefore | B. otherwise | C. however | D. nevertheless |
| ⑨ A. really | B. publicly | C. officially | D. actually |
| ⑩ A. to | B. about | C. out | D. into |
| ⑪ A. universally | B. totally | C. wholly | D. worldly |
| ⑫ A. jobs | B. concerns | C. effects | D. functions |
| ⑬ A. economical | B. economic | C. economy | D. economics |
| ⑭ A. creating | B. developing | C. promoting | D. making |
| ⑮ A. ends | B. means | C. targets | D. conclusions |

① 普通 ② 代表 ③ 一起 ④ 提出 ⑤ 在 ⑥ 在 ⑦ 以前 ⑧ 最后 ⑨ 五十 ⑩ 在 ⑪ 波兰 ⑫ 没有 ⑬ 成员 ⑭ 因此 ⑮ 批准 ⑯ 存在 ⑰ 在 ⑱ 现在 ⑲ 本质 ⑳ 国际 ㉑ 尊重 ㉒ 目标

There are twenty-five sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four choices marked A , B , C and D. Choose one word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence Mark your answers on your ANSWER SHEET

源 The remarkable _____ of life on the Galapagos Islands inspired Charles Darwin to establish his theory of evolution.

- A. classification B. variety C. density D. diversion

源 My pain _____ apparent the moment I walked into the room , for the first man I met asked sympathetically , “Are you feeling all right ?”

- A. must be B. had been C. must have been D. had to be

源 The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me _____ she could remember who last borrowed it.

- A. ever since B. much as C. even though D. if only

源 Observations were made _____ the children at the beginning and at the end of pre-school and first grade.

- A. towards B. of C. on D. with

源 The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports , each _____ one major point in contrast with the other.

- A. makes B. made C. is to make D. making

源 The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

- A. vanished B. abandoned C. scattered D. rejected

源 Dress warmly , _____ you will catch cold.

- A. on the contrary B. or rather C. or else D. in no way

源 Our research has focused on a drug which is so _____ as to be able to change brain chemistry.

- A. powerful B. influential C. monstrous D. vigorous

源 Jean Wagner 's most enduring contribution to the study of American poetry is his insistence that it _____ in a religious , as well as worldly , frame of reference.

- A. is to be analyzed B. has been analyzed
C. be analyzed D. should have been analyzed

源 Difficulties and hardships have _____ the best qualities of the young geologist.

- A. brought out B. brought about C. brought forth D. brought up

源 Bob was completely _____ by the robber 's disguise.

- A. taken away B. taken down C. taken to D. taken in

源 The millions of calculations involved , had they been done by hand , _____ all practical value by the time they were finished.

- A. could lose B. would have lost C. might lose D. ought to have lost

源 No bread eaten by man is so sweet as _____ earned by his own labor.

- A. one B. that C. such D. what

with four suggested answers marked A , B , C and D . . Choose the one that you think is the correct answer Mark your choice on your ANSWER SHEET

栽译栽粤

Carnegie Hall , the famous concert hall in New York City , has again undergone a restoration. While this is not the first , it is certainly the most extensive in the building 's history. As a result of this restoration , Carnegie Hall once again has the quality of sound that it had when it was first built.

Carnegie Hall owes its existence to Andrew Carnegie , the wealthy owner of a steel company in the late 员圆园. The hall was finished in 员怨怨 and quickly gained a reputation as an excellent performing arts hall where accomplished musicians gained fame. Despite its reputation , however , the concert hall suffered from several detrimental renovations over the years. During the Great Depression , when fewer people could afford to attend performances , the directors sold part of the building to commercial businesses. As a result , a coffee shop was opened in one corner of the building , for which the builders replaced the brick and terra cotta walls with windowpanes. A renovation in 员怨源 seriously damaged the acoustical quality of the hall when the makers of the film Carnegie Hall cut a gaping hole in the dome of the ceiling to allow for lights and air vents. The hole was later covered with short curtains and a fake ceiling , but the hall never sounded the same afterwards.

In 员怨圆, the violinist Issac Stern became involved in restoring the hall after a group of real estate developers unveiled plans to demolish Carnegie Hall and build a high-rise office building on the site. This threat spurred Stern to rally public support for Carnegie Hall and encourage the City of New York to buy the property. The movement was successful , and the concert hall is now owned by the city. In the current restoration , builders tested each new material for its sound qualities , and they replaced the hole in the ceiling with a dome. The builders also restored the outer walls to their original appearance and closed the coffee shop. Carnegie has never sounded better , and its prospects for the future have never looked more promising.

远 The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. changes to Carnegie Hall
- B. the appearance of Carnegie Hall
- C. Carnegie Hall 's history during the Great Depression
- D. damage to the ceiling in Carnegie Hall

远 What major change happened to the hall in 员怨源?

- A. The acoustic dome was damaged.
- B. Space in the building was sold to commercial businesses.

C. The walls were damaged in an earthquake.

D. The stage was renovated.

远愿 What was Isaac Stern 's relationship to Carnegie Hall ?

A. He made the movie Carnegie Hall in 员缘远

B. He performed on opening night in 员愿员

C. He tried to save the hall , beginning in 员怨园

D. He opened a coffee shop in Carnegie Hall during the Depression.

远怨 What was probably the most important aspect of the recent renovation ?

A. Restoring the outer wall.

B. Expanding the lobby.

C. Restoring the plaster trim.

D. Repairing the ceiling.

远园 Which of the following would most likely be the topic of the next paragraph ?

A. A scientific explanation of acoustics and the nature of sound.

B. A description of people 's reactions to the newly renovated hall.

C. A discussion of the coffee shop that once was located in the building.

D. Further discussion about the activities of Isaac Stern in 员怨园

耕率裁月

Industry should get rid of half its bosses , says behavioral psychologist Alfred J. Marrow. "Adults are quite capable of handling their lives outside their homes , at their jobs , " Marrow said in an interview. They need fewer supervisors and managers , not more.

As president of the American Board of Professional Psychology , he 's heard the complaint from working people over and over again : too many bosses.

If a shirt manufacturer 's customers are returning merchandise because the collars are crooked , he said , the people who make the shirts are more likely than management to identify the problem quickly if they get together to talk about it.

But if the boss comes on as an adversary , bawling them out for bad work and threatening to or actually firing some , the remaining workers will probably react angrily and work will suffer.

He recalled an insurance company in Hartford , Conn. that got about 缘园园 pieces of mail every morning. One person was assigned to slit the envelopes , starting at 远a.m. When a meeting was called to discuss the frequent turnover of employees in that job , one worker suggested that the starting hour be changed to 苑园, and the one person to a team of four or five.

The solution worked , Marrow said , because one person was no longer stuck with a boring and lonely job for four to five hours. The work got done in one hour , and the people who did it were then given more varied and interesting clerical duties the remainder of the day.