

清华考研英语

清华大学博士生  
入学考试英语试题选编

(第3版)

罗立胜 郑海蓝 编著  
毕金献 审校

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## 内 容 提 要

本书为《清华大学博士生入学考试英语试题选编》第3版。第3版根据最近几年考试要求和题型的变化，增加了阅读理解客观题部分的题量；删除了该部分的简答题和写概要两项内容；增加了完形填空部分；提供了2002年3月和2003年3月两套考试真题。每套选编题后均有参考答案、详细注解、范文及听力文字材料。

本书主要适合于报考清华大学博士学位的考生和报考同等类型考试及 EPT、大学英语六级等高级水平英语考试的考生使用。

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## 第3版前言

近年来,清华大学博士研究生入学考试题型进行了新的调整 and 改变。考虑到广大考生的实际需要,我们对《清华大学博士生入学考试英语试题选编》(修订版)进行了必要的修改。主要改动如下:

1. 调整了听力理解的题型和分值。听力理解分为三部分,从 15% 调整为 20%。第一部分为填写有关信息;第二部分为简答题;第三部分为选择题。

2. 增加了一篇阅读理解文章,使总篇幅从原来的 3 篇增加到 4 篇;阅读理解客观题部分的分值从 30% 增加到 40%。

3. 去掉了阅读理解部分的“简答题”和“写概要”两项内容。

4. 增加了完形填空题。共 10 个填空,占总分数的 5%。

5. 加入了 2002 年和 2003 年的考试真题。去掉了 1998 年和 1999 年的考题。

本次修订以 2000 年以来的考试题型为主要依据,在今后的考试中将保持相对的稳定。同时希望这本《试题选编》(第 3 版)能够为考生提供更有针对性的辅导和有益的帮助。

我们在修订此书的过程中,得到清华大学出版社、清华大学研究生招生办公室及外语系公外研究生英语教研室的大力支持与帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。因编者水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2003 年 7 月

# 第1版前言

近几年来,随着高等院校研究生教育的迅速发展,报考博士研究生的人数逐年增多;以清华大学为例,1990年报名人数为300人左右,到1995年则达700余人。博士研究生教育是我国高等教育的最高层次,是培养高质量专门人才的重要途径。因此,攻读博士学位者,一方面应具备坚实的专业理论基础和很强的科研能力,另一方面还应具备一定水平的外语能力。英语是博士生入学考试中的一门重要课程。英语考试的成绩在一定的程度上直接影响考生能否被录取。前几年,有的考生专业课成绩不错,但是英语分数偏低,因而无法进入博士生阶段的学习与研究。为了帮助报考博士生的考生了解该考试的内容、要求、题型以及难易程度,我们从本校1990年到1995年的12套未公开的博士生入学英语考试题中选编了6套,供大家参考。

本《试题选编》的特点是:1)试卷的题型、题量、难易度基本与目前本校的博士生入学考试相同;2)在每套试题之后附有参考答案和解释。考生可先做试题,然后参照答案和解释解决存在的问题;3)试题的原材料基本选、摘、编自国外各种图书、报刊、词典、考题等。以求题材广泛,内容新颖。所用材料力求不和国内已出版的有关书籍重复;4)附硕士生阶段需掌握的1300单词表;5)本书主要适用于报考清华大学博士的考生,同时也适用于报考同等类型以及EPT、大学英语六级等高级英语水平考试的考生。

我们在编写此书的过程中,得到清华大学出版社、清华大学研究生招生办公室及外语系公外研究生英语教研室的大力支持与帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。因时间仓促,水平有限,不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

1995年12月

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# 考试指导

为了帮助考生更好地准备博士生英语入学考试,我们愿借此机会扼要地介绍一下近年来考试题型有关情况以及如何进行更有针对性的复习。

## 一、考试性质

根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》的有关规定,外语是为获得博士学位必考的考试课目。这是因为,博士研究生入学前具备相应的外语水平,以适应博士生阶段的学习及研究工作的需要。国家教育部颁布的《硕士、博士研究生英语教学大纲》明确指出,“博士生入学时其英语水平原则上应达到或略高于硕士生的水平”。硕士生毕业时应达到的英语水平在大纲中有明确的定性、定量的要求。下面将几个主要参数作一简单介绍:

- 1) 词汇——应理解性掌握 5000 个左右的常用单词及 500 个左右常用词组。
- 2) 阅读——速度达到每分钟 60—70 词,读后能正确理解中心思想及内容。
- 3) 写作——1 小时内写出 250 词左右的短文,正确表达思想,语意连贯。
- 4) 翻译——英译汉每小时 350 个左右英文词;汉译英每小时 250 个左右汉字。

博士生入学英语考试的性质是一种水平考试,主要考核实际掌握和运用英语的能力。本校的考试分两部分,即基础英语考试和专业英语考试。基础部分的英语考试(一般为 2 小时)由研究生招生办公室组织外语系的有关教师命题;专业英语的考试则由报考的专业所在系命题。本《试题选编》是基础英语部分的试题;许多考生主要是在这部分考试中未能达到通过的要求。

## 二、考试内容及项目

基础部分的英语考试以普通英语为主,题材包括文化、历史、科普、人物传记、社会风俗等;体裁有叙事、议论、描述、应用文等。单词量控制在 5500 个常用词(包括中学 2000 单词,大学 3000 单词以及硕士生 500 单词)。考试难度在硕士生通过考试和大学英语五至六级的水平上。考虑到博士生阶段的实际需要,基础部分的考试采取主、客观题相结合的方式:一般情况下主观题占总分的 50%,客观题占 50%。考试项目有:1) 听力理解,2) 词汇,3) 阅读理解,4) 完形填空,5) 写作。考试各项比例如下:听力理解 20%,词汇 20%,阅读理解 40%,完形填空 5%,写作 15%。有关各项的

具体要求，详见第三部分“备考指导”。

### 三、备考指导

为了帮助考生了解博士生入学英语考试的各项命题要点、测试要求和评分标准，我们对 5 个考试项目做以下概括性介绍。

#### 1. 听力理解 (Listening Comprehension)

听力理解共分三节,占总分的 20%。第一节 (Section A) 是听一段短文或对话 (150—200 字), 听两遍, 要求考生用英文填写有关信息, 包括关键词、数字等。做这类听力题时, 可以边听边写; 将关键词、数字等尽快地写下来。在听第二遍时, 可以补充、检查和确定在听第一遍时填写的内容。第一节中共包含 5 个信息填空题, 一般情况下, 每个填空要求填写一个关键词或者一个数据, 分值为 1 分。

第二节 (Section B) 也是听一段短文或对话 (150—200 字), 听两遍, 之后用英文回答 5 个问题。问题已印在答题纸上, 考生听音时, 可参考这些问题, 缩小听音时重点注意的范围。在一般情况下, 有 2—3 题是提问短文中的主要内容, 另外几题则涉及短文的细节信息。第二节中的每道答题占 2 分, 共 10 分。

第三节 (Section C) 的材料是一篇短文 (200 字左右), 播放一遍, 要求考生根据所听的材料, 在每题所给出的 4 个选择项中选择最佳答案。这部分共 5 道选择题, 每题 1 分, 共 5 分。问题已经印在答题纸上, 考生可以利用题干中提供的有关信息缩小选择的范围。

#### 2. 词汇 (Vocabulary)

这部分试题的目的是测试考生运用词汇及短语的能力, 占总分的 20%。词汇题的测试重点是对名词、动词、形容词、短语及固定搭配的判断和理解, 其中包括区分同义词、近义词、反义词等(词汇测试的重点是本书中“研究生英语词汇表”所列的 1300 单词)。请看以下例题:

1. Since we can not measure the increase or decrease of noise, we never know to what danger we are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) encountered    B) exposed    C) confronted    D) revealed
2. He glanced at her scornfully. This means that he \_\_\_\_\_ her.  
A) mocked    B) despised    C) teased    D) laughed at

第一题测试考生是否掌握了 exposed to 这一词语。第二题测试辨别词义及同义词的能力; glance at sb. scornfully 等于 despise。在做词汇题时, 考生应该注意词的固定搭配、



词的用法以及词的形式。

考试之前，考生应有意识地通过阅读或做练习的方式不断扩大词汇量。本书后面附有《研究生英语教学大纲》确定的硕士生阶段应掌握的 1300 单词。此外，考生还应恢复和掌握大学英语教学大纲 1—6 级规定的词汇。尽快使自己的词汇量达到 5500 左右，并能较熟练地运用一部分常用词语，这是考生亟需解决的一个问题。

### 3. 阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)

阅读理解共包含 4 篇短文，每篇文章之后有 5 个问题，要求考生选择正确答案，占总分数的 40%。

阅读理解试题的目的是测试考生通过阅读获取所需信息的能力，既要求准确，也要要求一定的速度；主要测试下述能力：

- 1) 掌握所读材料的中心思想、主要内容和细节；
- 2) 对所读材料的内容进行一定的判断和推理；
- 3) 理解某些词和句子的意义及上下文之间的逻辑关系；
- 4) 领会作者的观点，判断作者的态度。

下面我们列举一篇短文，从测试目的的角度分析如何答好阅读理解题。

The early settlers who came from the eastern United States were used to having lots of trees around. They found it hard to adapt to a treeless place like Nebraska. And they needed trees for building and for fuel, so they started many tree-planting programs that went on for years and years. Finally, in 1872 a newspaperman named J. Sterling Morton had an idea. Why not have a special day set aside for planting trees? So Arbor Day was born, and on April 10, 1872, the first Arbor Day was celebrated. On that day, more than one million trees were planted.

1. With what topic is the passage mainly concerned?

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A) The Nebraskan Trees | B) Arbor Day      |
| C) Early Settlers      | D) Uses for Trees |

2. It can be inferred from the passage that in the eastern United States there were many \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| A) trees         | B) settlers                        |
| C) types of fuel | D) situations requiring adaptation |

3. According to the passage, trees were initially needed by the Nebraskan settlers for \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                          |                                   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) shade                 | B) the prevention of soil erosion |
| C) the creation of parks | D) construction                   |

第1题测试考生是否掌握所读材料的中心思想。短文讲述的是植树节诞生的背景,所以B是正确答案。第2题测试考生对所读材料的内容进行一定的推理能力。短文讲最早从美国东部来到此地的定居者习惯于周围有许多的树木。由此可以推断,在美国东部有很多的树。所以,A是正确答案。第3题测试考生对所读材料的细节及某些词的理解。短文中的第三句讲“树木用于盖房和用作燃料”。因此,D是正确答案。

在做阅读理解题时,可先快读全文,浏览所有的试题题目,再仔细地阅读有关章节及段落,选择正确的答案。当然,还可以先看题目,后读文章,或一边读文章一边答题。这主要取决于考生的习惯及记忆力。许多人喜欢第一种方法。但无论使用哪种方法,都要仔细阅读文章的第一段、最后一段以及每段的第一句。考生从这些内容中可以获得有关文章和段落主题思想的信息,这对于正确理解全文、准确答题都有很大的帮助。

我们发现,考生在阅读过程中遇到的问题主要是词汇量不够;一旦有几个单词不认识,阅读的速度和质量都受影响。如果遇到这种情况,可以根据构词知识进行分析判断。如unbearable一词由三部分组成,bear是动词,意思是“忍受”,-able是形容词后缀,表示“可……的”,un-指“不”。由此可断定该词意思是“不可忍受的”或“忍受不了的”。此外,还可以根据上下文甚至整段的内容判断不认识的词语释义。在上面的短文阅读实例中,Arbor Day可能是你不熟悉的短语。但是通过该段的内容我们很容易确定Arbor Day是“植树节”。此外,在确定选择项时,应仔细看懂题意和选择项的意思。有些题需慎重思考,认真推敲。如果不能立即作出正确选择,可利用排除法,从最不可能的答案开始排除,再将剩下的答案与文章的有关部分进行比较。在遇到一时答不出来时,可先做其他部分的试题。避免在某一难题上花去过多的时间,影响整体的答题进度。

扩大词汇量的有效途径是阅读。考生在考试之前应多做一些相关的阅读理解题,有意识地扩大词汇量。考生可以从本《试题选编》以及相应的研究生英语试题集、大学英语五、六级试题集、TOEFL题集等中选择部分练习,以计时方式进行自测。一方面通过阅读扩大词汇量,另一方面提高阅读速度及准确理解的能力。

#### 4. 完形填空

完形填空部分共设10题,每题0.5分;要求考生阅读一篇难度适中的短文(约200英语单词),其中留出10个空白,每处有四个选项。考生需运用自己的语言综合能力,在全面了解文章内容的基础上,选择最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构完整、合理。

完形填空是对考生语言综合能力的考查。通常情况下,考查以下三个方面的内容:1)语法结构;2)词汇知识;3)阅读理解。

完形填空在命题时,一般情况下考虑到以下几个方面因素:

- 1) 语义干扰及固定搭配；2) 语法干扰和近义词辨别；3) 词的用法和结构辨别；
- 4) 介词及冠词确定。

做完形填空题时首先要对全文内容有一个整体的了解。在此基础上，可以分段进行填空。至少要在理解三个句子的基础上开始答题。同时要对填写的内容做一大概的猜测，在初步确定选择项后，需要将文章重读一遍，证实自己认为最合适的选项。在做题的整个过程中，要保持全文的整体性及思路的连贯性。

在具体做完形填空时可采取以下步骤：

- 1) 略读全文，抓住大意

完形填空在很大程度上考查语篇理解水平，所以第一步必须略读全文，抓住大意，只有这样，才能正确地选择词和词组在具体情景中的确切含义。

- 2) 把握结构线索

完形填空的填入部分主要包括句子中的功能结构词、固定搭配结构词和句型结构词。答题时要考虑选择项是否符合该句或上下文意思的要求；是否符合词组搭配要求；是否符合句型或语法要求；是否有提示词的暗示，如同义词、反义词或重复出现的词等。

- 3) 领会暗示，推断选择

语篇的理解特别强调文章的整体性。在做填空题的过程中应领会暗示，仔细搜寻字里行间或作者语气中的暗示词或内涵意义。如果一时难以确定答案，可以先不选择，继续往下面做。通常情况下，上下文和前后选择项可对文章的意思给予不断提示和补充。

- 4) 正确使用排除法

遇到难以判断的选择项时，可以将每一种选择都填入空中加以分析，运用语法知识和上下文信息，逐一排除掉错误答案和可能性很小的选择。

在具体答题时，还应注意词性的选择、词组的搭配、句子之间的关系、段落中的语义连贯等。

## 5. 写作 (Writing)

写作部分测试考生用英语书面表达思想的能力。要求考生的作文要切题，能正确表达思想，意义连贯，无重大的语言错误。

这部分试题占总分的 15%，一般要求考生写出不少于 150 字的短文。博士生入学考试通常为论述性命题作文。作文题目中给出写作情景，提出不同的看法，要求考生选择自己赞成的观点加以论述。请看下面的一道作文题。

Some graduates like to improve their English by themselves without taking a class, and others like to do so in an English class. Which one do you prefer? Give specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

这种类型的作文题需要考生在确定一个自己赞成的观点后,以比较充分的理由或实例阐述自己的论点。我们发现有一定数量的考生,作文的字数没有达到规定的要求,内容比较空洞,总是一再重复一些简单句。如有的考生在写上面的题目时,过多地重复“*It's good to take a class. It is important to take the English class. Because we began to learn English in a class.*”等。出现这一现象的原因是考生能够熟练运用的词汇及常用句型比较贫乏;或者是思路还没有展开。还有些考生的作文出现过多的语言错误,如拼写、时态、单复数错误等。这些语言错误使得他们的文章很难达到高分段。我们在批阅作文时,主要以下面4条得分级别划分标准为依据。

1) 字数不够,表达内容不够清楚,有较多的语言错误,但基本表达题意,勉强可懂。(2—5分)

2) 字数达到要求,表达比较清楚,有语言错误及句型错误。(7—9分)

3) 完整表达题意,条理清楚,只有少量的语言错误。(10—12分)

4) 表达内容清晰,文字连贯,切题,句型有变化,仅有个别语言上的小错。(13—15分)

以下是按照上面题目写成的14分、9分和4分段的三篇文章,供参考。

#### 短文1(14分)

Some graduates prefer to improve their English by themselves without taking a class. Others prefer to do so in an English class. In my opinion, learning foreign languages should not be confined to a classroom only. Graduates can improve their English by themselves outside the class. My reasons are as follows:

First, every graduate has learned English for at least 5 years before he entered a college. Therefore, he has the necessary knowledge about English grammar and basic vocabulary which can help him to improve his English. I have some good friends who won the prize in English Speech Contest or English Composition Contest. They said that in addition to the class they mainly learned the language by themselves.

Second, a graduate will have an opportunity to develop his own interest in some peticular skills of the language. For example, if he is interested in writing, he can spend more time on this skill, which is unlike the situation in a classroom that he has to follow the class whether he likes it or not.

Third, most graduates are mature enough and they know what they should do. They can find books and obtain the chance to practice English. On the other hand, there is a good environment in a college. There are plenty of English books, films, and many English activities such as English corner, lectures and so on. They can easily better their English in such surroundings.

From the discussion above, I can draw a conclusion that graduates can improve their English quickly by themselves without taking a class. Therefore I like this idea.

### 短文 2 (9 分)

Some graduates prefer to improve their English by themselves without taking a class, but I prefer to do so in an English class.

First, an English class will give me a chance to sit into the classroom, learning English. Without a class, graduates can not learn the language quickly. The class can at least ensure the amount of time required for the language learning. Otherwise some students will use the classroom time for something else. As we know, language learning must have enough time to be made available.

Second, graduates need some pressure from the class. And the pressure will make them work harder. If there are no class, I'm afraid that some student will have no motivation.

Third, in the class students can help each other and a teacher can give the students some necessary help. In this way they can learn the language better and better.

In summary, an English class could give me more time and more pressure than without taking a class. So I prefer to have an English class.

### 短文 3 (4 分)

Studying English is the task of yourself, not others. Some graduates prefer to improve their English by themselves, without taking a class. I think so. The reason is easy. I think study English good is mainly due to endeavour for study English and the interest for English. It is decided by yourself, not others. If you did not like English, even the best class, you could not take a good progress.

So when others prefer to study English in an English class, and even they say

that good teacher, good condition and good motive can make anyone study English more easier. I will tell them: It is not suit for me. I'm a person who will get anything when I like it.

So I prefer to improve my English by myself.

写作文时,考生应注意文章要符合题意,字数需达到要求,书写要整齐;避免主谓、时态、单复数、拼写、结构等方面的错误。本《试题选编》提供了8套写作题及范文,考生可根据这些形式从五、六级英语习题或其他材料中收集相应的作文题进行练习。

以上,我们就博士生入学英语考试的性质、考试项目、内容以及如何准备考试做了粗略的介绍,希望对考生有所帮助。

# TEST ONE

## Paper

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a report on health insurance provided by the state, and then fill in the missing information in the table below. You will hear the recording twice.

By 2007, population that will...	Data
<i>lose insurance coverage</i>	1.
<i>be insured by the state</i>	2.
<i>not be insured by the state</i>	3.
<i>lose insurance coverage as previously proposed</i>	4.
<i>choose not to have insurance provided by the state</i>	5.

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then have a few minutes to answer the following questions in English.

6. What is Michael North's house originally priced at?

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7. How many times has Michael North reduced the price of the house he is selling?

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8. How long has Michael North's house been on the market?

---

9. How much less does Michael North pay for his new house than it was originally priced at?

10. What is the reason that houses are sold not as fast as before?

---

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

11. Venice is in danger because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it is constantly flooded
  - B) it does not have a good relationship with water
  - C) it is a wet city
  - D) its water is very polluted
12. What engineers and people want to do to Venice is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) have a stone-laying ceremony
  - B) build beautiful sea gates
  - C) keep the city dry
  - D) delay the sea-gate building project
13. The need for water control in Venice is becoming more and more important because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the city people want a dry city instead of a wet city
  - B) there are more and more floods and some of them are very destructive
  - C) the city has risen more than 6 feet because of the water
  - D) people are tired of walking in water
14. How many times has Venice been flooded in the past 67 years?
- A) 14
  - B) 6
  - C) 66
  - D) 10
15. What is true about the geographical feature of Venice?
- A) It is a group of islands.



- B) It has a big pond on its northern side.
- C) The pond is connected to the Gulf of Venice by a shore.
- D) The water level in Gulf of Venice does not change the water level of Venice much.

## Part II Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are 40 sentences with four choices below each sentence. Choose the best one from the 4 choices.

1. In the 1950s and early 1960s most people in the Civil Rights movement favored nonviolence, but by the mid-1960s many members were militant.
  - A) gentle
  - B) annoying
  - C) loving
  - D) aggressive
2. When you are tired, run down, or not eating properly, you are more vulnerable to infection.
  - A) resistant to
  - B) safe from
  - C) open to
  - D) desirous of
3. Probably the greatest recorded robbery occurred when four stealthy thieves took 19 paintings worth over 19 million dollars from a home in Ireland.
  - A) careless
  - B) sneaky
  - C) quick
  - D) poor
4. Bob immediately became suspicious when he overheard his best friend make an oblique reference to his wife.
  - A) a careless
  - B) a hostile
  - C) a hinted
  - D) an open
5. The blue people of Morocco get their distinctive coloration from an indigo dye in their clothing which gradually penetrates the skin.
  - A) ugly
  - B) peculiar
  - C) ordinary
  - D) familiar
6. The fact that 99.9 percent of all animal species disappeared from the earth before the coming of man indicates that life forms are transitory.
  - A) temporary
  - B) unchanging
  - C) dying
  - D) present

7. Survivors of the Donner party, trapped in the Sierra Nevada mountains in 1846 and driven to cannibalism, did not adhere to the same story about the details of the disaster.
- A) believe  
B) digress from  
C) write  
D) stick to
8. Some economists are proposing that the United States institute a consumption tax rather than an income tax.
- A) in addition to  
B) in place of  
C) at the expense of  
D) at the mercy of
9. The squid's giant nerve fibers are used by marine biologists to conduct research on how nerves work.
- A) aquatic  
B) military  
C) seafaring  
D) naval
10. A nurse practitioner has training in a specialized area of medicine.
- A) an honorable  
B) a difficult  
C) a prescribed  
D) a distinct
11. Crop irrigation has long played a role in agricultural practices.
- A) possibilities  
B) routines  
C) rehearsals  
D) services
12. Congressional leaders prepared a strategy to override the presidential veto.
- A) reverse  
B) transport  
C) celebrate  
D) dissipate
13. In the early 1960's many Southern communities were slow to desegregate their public schools.
- A) establishments  
B) communes  
C) states  
D) neighborhoods
14. The "New Deal" was President Franklin D. Roosevelt's plan to counteract the economic hardship of the Depression.
- A) repress  
B) resurrect  
C) alleviate  
D) defend
15. In the 1960's the upper level of Pennsylvania Station in New York City was torn down and replaced by Madison Square Garden.
- A) detracted  
B) demoted  
C) distended  
D) dismantled
16. After twenty-two straight days of rain, the Illinois governor called out the National

- Guard to deal with the disaster.
- A) consecutive                      B) oppressive  
C) negligent                        D) cataclysmic
17. The ostrich egg is the largest egg of any nonextinct bird; the smallest egg is the egg of the hummingbird.
- A) living                                B) dead  
C) flying                                D) vanished
18. When heated to temperatures above 1250 degrees of centigrade, clay fuses and becomes pottery or stoneware.
- A) burns off                            B) steams up  
C) melts together                      D) decays down
19. The meat must be chopped before it can be used in that recipe.
- A) stewed                                B) bought  
C) cut                                      D) cooked
20. A literary award has been established to honor Laura Ingalls Wilder.
- A) authorize                            B) please  
C) vilify                                 D) recognize
21. According to Charles Darwin, man is \_\_\_\_\_ from the apes.
- A) originated                            B) revolved  
C) entailed                                D) descended
22. The \_\_\_\_\_ of his first novel appeared in "The Times" yesterday.
- A) survey                                 B) inspection  
C) review                                 D) appraisal
23. Tom hasn't been working: he won't get \_\_\_\_\_ his examination.
- A) off                                        B) down  
C) across                                 D) through
24. The tutorial system at Oxford and Cambridge is the \_\_\_\_\_ of many universities.
- A) jealousy                                B) regret  
C) envy                                     D) sorrow
25. The police stopped me the other day as I was driving home, because I was \_\_\_\_\_ the speed limit.
- A) overtaking                            B) exceeding  
C) surpassing                              D) breaking
26. If we can \_\_\_\_\_ our present difficulties, then everything should be all right.
- A) get off                                 B) come across

- C) come over  
D) get over
27. The little boy climbed up the tree and sat on a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) twig  
B) trunk  
C) log  
D) branch
28. Every student is expected to be \_\_\_\_\_ his best behavior on Speech Day.  
A) on  
B) in  
C) with  
D) at
29. It was difficult to guess what his \_\_\_\_\_ to the news would be.  
A) impression  
B) reaction  
C) comment  
D) opinion
30. She was surprised to find that there were some \_\_\_\_\_ flowers on the table.  
A) artificial  
B) unnatural  
C) false  
D) unreal
31. The corporation expects only \_\_\_\_\_ increases in sales next year despite a yearlong effort to revive its sales.  
A) unquestionable  
B) sequential  
C) modest  
D) exaggerated
32. American women were \_\_\_\_\_ the right to vote until 1920 after many years of hard struggle.  
A) ignored  
B) neglected  
C) refused  
D) denied
33. Dominant interests often benefit most from \_\_\_\_\_ of governmental interference in business, since they are able to take care of themselves if left alone.  
A) authorization  
B) elimination  
C) intensification  
D) centralization
34. Because folk art is neither completely rejected nor accepted as an art form by art historians, their final evaluations of it necessarily remain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) arbitrary  
B) estimable  
C) unspoken  
D) obscure
35. Although specific concerns may determine the intent of a research project, its results are often \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) unanticipated  
B) beneficial  
C) involuntary  
D) specialized
36. Fertilizers can increase farmers' \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) wonders  
B) yields

- C) woes  
D) favors
37. To be fair, laws must be \_\_\_\_\_ applied to all persons.  
A) urgently  
B) vaguely  
C) uniformly  
D) quickly
38. The use of robots and automated machinery has eliminated certain \_\_\_\_\_ factory jobs.  
A) tedious  
B) thrilling  
C) timid  
D) thrifty
39. Many people find chocolate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tempting  
B) tender  
C) temperate  
D) forceful
40. The snow-covered \_\_\_\_\_ of Mount Hood is the highest point in the State of Oregon.  
A) supremacy  
B) span  
C) slope  
D) summit

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should decide on the best choice.

(1)

The train began to slow down among the fields. I looked out and saw a wooden platform, and a board with "Aberdovey" on it. And there, too, was Arthur looking anxiously up and down the train. With him was a large vicar, overflowing with loud greetings, as I got out.

"We may as well walk up," said Arthur, "I fear there's no taxi to be had." As we left the station he pointed to a black box on wheels, drawn by an unbelievably old horse, driven by an unbelievably old man. "That is the Aberdovey bus traveling between station and town. You tell old Rushell where you want to be put down, climb in, bang the door as a sign that you are safe, and in time he starts. We shall see him presently on the road; it's about all the traffic we have."

It was a goodish walk from the station, for the town straggled (蔓延) along

between the hills and the port. I was amused with the walk and glad to stretch my legs after being cooped up so long. The vicar accompanied us most of the way, not from duty, as I at first imagined, but, as I learned later, because he had nothing else to do, and my arrival was a bit of an event, a trifle to add to the gossip. I was amazed at the way in which both he and Arthur turned on Welsh, as though from a tap, whenever they met an acquaintance, which was about every hundred yards.

At last the vicar said good-bye. He was very stout and didn't want to do our final climb. The tiny house that Arthur had obtained for his mother was at the end of a tiny row, lodged on the hillside. We could reach the house only by a rough and very steep path. At the open door stood Mrs. Hughes, with a "Well, well, well, and here you are at last!" It is curious how a mere tone of voice can make you feel at home at once. A meal was all ready, and as I fell upon it heartily I was able to amuse Arthur and his mother with the story of my journey; he, poor fellow, had been at the station since two o'clock, off and on.

41. The vicar who met Arthur at the station \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) was bursting with news
  - B) was overwhelmed with emotion
  - C) welcomed him cheerfully
  - D) greeted him unenthusiastically
42. The writer and his friends didn't think it was worth taking the bus because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it didn't go far enough
  - B) they thought a walk from the station was good to them
  - C) they didn't want to ride in a black box
  - D) the horse was too old to walk uphill
43. According to Arthur, if you wanted to take the Aberdovey bus you had to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) be ready to start on time
  - B) be content to go when the driver was ready
  - C) get in and give directions to the driver
  - D) signal to the driver when to get in
44. From the passage we understand that the writer was glad to walk as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) He liked walking long distances
  - B) He found walking amusing
  - C) He had long legs
  - D) He was stiff after his long journey

45. What makes us think that the writer arrived later than expected?
- A) He said the train had been delayed.
  - B) Arthur had been waiting at the station since two o'clock.
  - C) Arthur had had to make frequent trips to the station.
  - D) He said the journey had been amusing.

(2)

I left hospital in a taxi on the tenth day with Octavia in my arms and Lydia by my side. I was excited at the thought of getting home and having my baby to myself, but the cold of the outside air must have startled her, for she began to scream and screech violently in the taxi, and when we got home I did not quite know what to do. In hospital she had always been so quiet and sweet. I laid her down in her basket, but the mattress was a different shape from the hospital cot, and she looked strange and uncomfortable and screamed all the more fiercely. She looked odd, in her own Viyella nighties, after the regulation garments she had worn all her life until that afternoon. She went on and on crying, and I began to think that she would never adapt to real life. Lydia was getting almost as worried as I was, and after a while she said, as we both sat miserably and watched this small furious person, "Why don't you feed her? That would shut her up, wouldn't it?"

I looked at my watch; it was half past four.

"It's not time to feed her yet," I said. "In hospital, we had to feed them on the dot at five."

"Oh," said Lydia, "half an hour one way or the other can't make much difference."

"Don't you think so?" I said. "But then she'll wake half an hour early at the next feed, and the next, and the next, and then what will I do?"

"It wouldn't matter, would it?"

"I don't know. I somehow feel things would get all muddled and never get straight again. She was good and reasonable in hospital. And then she'll get confused, and how will she ever know when it's night time? How will she ever learn that it's night?"

"I should feed her," said Lydia. "It looks to me as though she's going to have a fit."

I didn't think she would have a fit, but I couldn't stand the sound of her crying, so

I picked her out and fed her, and she became quiet at once, and fell asleep afterwards looking as though her mattress and nightdress were very comfortable after all.

However, on the whole, things worked out very well. I had a subsidized home help to begin with, and after a fortnight or so this woman whom Lydia had discovered, a fat lady named Mrs. Jennings adored babies, and I found that all her chat about little darling tiny things fell quite naturally and indeed gratefully upon my ears.

46. In the taxi, the baby cried because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) she got excited
  - B) the temperature began to fall sharply
  - C) she couldn't breathe properly
  - D) something upset her
47. Octavia looked odd to her mother because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) her nightie was the wrong size
  - B) her clothes weren't her usual ones
  - C) the mattress was bigger than the one in the cot
  - D) the Viyella nighties were new
48. Why did Lydia suggest feeding the baby?
- A) It was near feeding time.
  - B) She believed it was better to feed her early.
  - C) She obviously didn't like the noise.
  - D) She could see Octavia was hungry.
49. The mother didn't want to feed the baby because she thought \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the baby wanted to be fed at five
  - B) it was too early to feed her
  - C) the baby wouldn't be hungry at night
  - D) it would stop the baby sleeping at night
50. Mrs Jennings \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) was not paid by Lydia for the first fortnight
  - B) was found by Lydia through the library
  - C) helped the author with the baby
  - D) first came in on a fortnight's trial

(3)

University Physics is intended for students of science and engineering. Primary



emphasis is on physical principles and problem-solving; historical background and specialized practical applications have been given a place of secondary importance. Many worked-out examples and an extensive collection of problems are included with each chapter.

In this new edition, the basic philosophy and outline and the balance between depth of treatment and breadth of subject-matter coverage are unchanged from previous editions. We have tried to preserve those features that users of previous editions have found desirable, while incorporating a number of changes that should enhance the book's usefulness.

The textbook is adaptable to a wide variety of course outlines. The entire textbook can be used for an intensive course two or three semesters in length. For a less intensive course, many instructors will want to omit certain chapters or sections to tailor the book to their individual needs. The arrangement of this edition facilitates this kind of flexibility.

Conversely, however, many topics that were regarded a few years ago as of peripheral importance and were omitted from introductory courses have now come to the fore again in the life sciences, earth and space sciences, and environmental problems. As instructor who wishes to stress these kinds of applications will find this textbook a useful source for discussion of the appropriate principles.

In any case, it should be emphasized that instructors should not feel constrained to work straight through the book from cover to cover. Many chapters are, of course, inherently sequential in nature, but within this general limitation instructors should be encouraged to select among the contents those chapters that fit their needs, omitting material that is not relevant for the objectives of a particular course.

51. This textbook lays stress on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the exploration of physical principles
  - B) the principles of physics and their application
  - C) the development of physics
  - D) the application of physics in different fields
52. Compared with the old one, this new edition \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) has been made more applicable
  - B) is easier to learn
  - C) covers a wider range of subject matter
  - D) has improved the balance between theory and practice
53. One of the features of this textbook is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) some contents are dealt with in terms of philosophy
  - B) it has an outline for each chapter
  - C) it introduces the physical principles in great depth
  - D) it can be used for different course arrangements
54. The words “Conversely, however” (Para 4) indicate that many topics \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) can be emphasized though they were not covered in the old edition
  - B) can be emphasized though they were usually omitted by instructors
  - C) have been added to the new edition as they were not covered in the old one
  - D) have been added to the new edition though they can be omitted by the instructors
55. To meet the needs of a particular course, the teacher of this book can omit some of the contents provided that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) his selection is based on the request of his students
  - B) he does not omit any chapter completely
  - C) his students are particularly intelligent
  - D) he keeps an eye on the internal relations between the chapters

(4)

For starters, let’s be clear about what we mean by “saving the earth.” The globe doesn’t need to be saved by us, and we couldn’t kill it if we tried. What we do need to save—and what we have done a fair job of messing up so far—is the earth as we like it, with its climate, air, water and biomass all in that destructible balance that best supports life as we have come to know it. If we spoil all that, the planet will simply shake us off, as it’s shaken off countless species before us. In the end, then, it’s us we’re trying to save—and while the job is doable, it won’t be easy.

The 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro was the last time world leaders assembled to look at how to heal the troubling environment. Now, 10 years later, Presidents and Prime Ministers are gathering at the World Summit in Johannesburg to reassess the planet’s condition and talk about where to go from here. In many ways, things haven’t changed: the air is just as dirty in many places, the oceans just as stressed, and most treaties designed to do something about it lie in incomplete states of ratification or implementation. Yet we’re oddly smarter than we were in Rio. If years of environmental false starts have taught us anything, it’s that it’s time to quit seeing the job of cleaning up the world as a win-lose game between industrial progress on the

one hand and a healthy planet on the other.

As the summitters gather in Johannesburg, we are looking ahead to what the unfolding century—a green century—could be like. We will examine several avenues to a healthier future, including green industry, green architecture, green energy, green transportation and even a greener approach to wilderness preservation. All of them have been explored before, but never so urgently as now. What gives such efforts their new credibility is the hope and notion of supportable development, a concept that can be hard to implement but wonderfully simple to understand.

56. Which of the following is true?
- A) We need to save the earth.
  - B) We may kill the earth if we don't protect it.
  - C) We need to save the environment of the earth.
  - D) We are not able to protect ourselves.
57. The damage done to the earth's environment \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) will cause human beings to die out before other species die out
  - B) will cause other species die out before human beings die out
  - C) has already caused many species to disappear
  - D) make it impossible for us to save ourselves in the end
58. Ten years after the 1992 Earth Summit, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) world leaders are evaluating how bad the environment is right now
  - B) the environment has been improved much
  - C) the air is dirtier and the oceans are worse
  - D) many treaties have been designed
59. The work done in these ten years to improve the environment should help us see that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) we are smarter than other species on the earth
  - B) we should quit cleaning the earth
  - C) industries are destroying our environment
  - D) industries and environment can progress together
60. The efforts to make a green century is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) not believable
  - B) believable
  - C) simple to implement
  - D) not so urgent

**Part IV Cloze (5%)**

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

An employer's background check can dig 61 some pretty embarrassing dirt, but how much it will miss may be the biggest surprise. You can 62 changes on many things 63 your education and your most recent arrests. People usually 64 the background checks that employers conduct 65 serious and scary affairs. Nine out of 10 large companies now conduct background checks on all potential new hires and the process of verifying employment is 66 routine that many companies have automated the process. Before investigating your past, the company has to tell you 67 writing what it is doing and obtain your permission. The company is also required to notify you if you are being 68 a position or continued employment because of information it has uncovered, and give you a chance to challenge what the company has found. In addition, employers' ability to use information 69 a background check to discriminate 70 you is often surprisingly limited.

- |                    |             |             |               |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 61. A) in          | B) down     | C) up       | D) through    |
| 62. A) bring about | B) take     | C) remove   | D) make       |
| 63. A) besides     | B) except   | C) than     | D) instead of |
| 64. A) picture     | B) think    | C) wonder   | D) guess      |
| 65. A) such        | B) so       | C) rather   | D) as         |
| 66. A) such        | B) so       | C) somewhat | D) rather     |
| 67. A) by          | B) at       | C) in       | D) with       |
| 68. A) denied      | B) accepted | C) taken    | D) granted    |
| 69. A) in          | B) except   | C) from     | D) besides    |
| 70. A) from        | B) against  | C) at       | D) of         |

**Part V Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the following topic. You should write at least 120 English words.

Some people believe that money spent on space research benefits all of humanity. Others take the opposite view and say that money for this type of research is wasted. Discuss these two positions, using examples. Tell which view you agree with and explain why.

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## Key

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

By 2007, population that will...	Data
<i>lose insurance coverage</i>	1. 38,000
<i>be insured by the state</i>	2. 700,000
<i>not be insured by the state</i>	3. 10,000
<i>lose insurance coverage as previously proposed</i>	4. 68,000
<i>choose not to have insurance provided by the state</i>	5. 7,100

**Section B**

- 6. \$350,000
- 7. Four times
- 8. Four months
- 9. \$50,000
- 10. There are more houses on the market now, so buyers often do not have to compete with other buyers and so do not have to make quick decisions.

**Section C**

11. A      12. C      13. B      14. D      15. A

**Part II Vocabulary**

1. D    2. C    3. B    4. C    5. B    6. A    7. D    8. B    9. A    10. D  
11. B    12. A    13. D    14. C    15. D    16. A    17. A    18. C    19. C    20. D  
21. D    22. C    23. D    24. C    25. B    26. D    27. D    28. A    29. B    30. A  
31. C    32. D    33. B    34. D    35. A    36. B    37. C    38. A    39. A    40. D

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

41. C    42. A    43. B    44. D    45. C    46. D    47. B    48. C    49. B    50. C  
51. B    52. A    53. D    54. B    55. D    56. C    57. C    58. A    59. D    60. B

**Part IV Cloze**

61. C    62. D    63. B    64. A    65. D    66. B    67. C    68. A    69. C    70. B

**Part V Writing**

For over fifty years, a number of nations have been involved in the exploration of outer space. This research has been very costly, of course. Has this money been

well-spent or wasted?

Some people believe that all or most space research should be eliminated because of its incredible expense, not only in terms of money, but also in terms of scientific and human resources. These people point out the fact that it cost billions of dollars to send astronauts to the Moon, but all they brought back were some worthless rocks. These people say that the money and effort now being wasted in outer space could be spent on more important projects right here on Earth, such as providing housing for homeless people, improving the education system, saving the environment, and finding cures for diseases.

However, other people believe that space research has provided many benefits to humanity. They point out that hundreds of useful products, from personal computers to heart pacemakers and to freeze-dried foods, are the direct or indirect results of space research. They say that weather and communication satellites, which are also products of space programs, have benefited people all over the globe. In addition to these practical benefits, supporters of the space program point to the scientific knowledge that has been acquired about the sun, the Moon, the planets, and even our own Earth as a result of space research.

I agree with those people who support space research and want it to continue. Space research, as shown, has already brought many benefits to humanity. Perhaps it will bring even more benefits in the future, ones that we can't even imagine now. Moreover, just as individual people need challenges to make their lives more interesting, I believe the human race itself needs a challenge, and I think that the peaceful exploration of outer space provides just such a challenge.

## Notes

- 1 题： 答案为 D。militant 好战的；aggressive 有侵犯性的。
- 2 题： 答案为 C。vulnerable to 易受侵害的；open to 易受（伤害、攻击）的。
- 3 题： 答案为 B。stealthy 偷偷的；sneaky 偷偷的。
- 4 题： 答案为 C。oblique 非直接的；hinted 暗示的。
- 5 题： 答案为 B。distinctive 醒目的；有特色的；peculiar 独特的。
- 6 题： 答案为 A。transitory 暂时的；瞬间的。
- 7 题： 答案为 D。adhere to 坚持；stick to 坚持。

- 8 题： 答案为 B。rather than 而不是；in place of 替代；并非是。
- 9 题： 答案为 A。marine 海洋的；aquatic 水的；seafaring 航海的。
- 10 题： 答案为 D。specialized 专门的，特别的；distinct 独特的；prescribed 规定的。
- 11 题： 答案为 B。practice 惯例；routine 常规。
- 12 题： 答案为 A。override 压倒，使无效；reverse 推翻；dissipate 浪费。
- 13 题： 答案为 D。community 邻区，社区。
- 14 题： 答案为 C。counteract 中和；alleviate 缓和；resurrect 恢复。
- 15 题： 答案为 D。tear down 拆卸；dismantle 拆除，夷平；detract 贬低；demote 降低；distend 膨胀。
- 16 题： 答案为 A。straight 一直的；consecutive 连续的；cataclysmic 灾难的。
- 17 题： 答案为 A。nonextinct 未灭绝的；vanished 消失的。
- 18 题： 答案为 C。fuse 熔合；steam up 蒸发；melt together 熔合在一起。
- 19 题： 答案为 C。chop 剁碎；stew 炖。
- 20 题： 答案为 D。honor 给以荣誉；recognize 赏识；authorize 委任；vilify 诬蔑。
- 21 题： 答案为 D。be originated from 来源于；revolve 循环；entail 遗留，继承；be descended from 为……的后裔。
- 22 题： 答案为 C。review 评论。
- 23 题： 答案为 D。get down 记下；get across 把……讲清楚；get through 通过
- 24 题： 答案为 C。jealousy 妒忌；envy 羡慕。
- 25 题： 答案为 B。exceed 在数目超过；overtake 追上，超过（人、车等）；surpass 在性质上超过，占上风。
- 26 题： 答案为 D。get off 下车；come across 遇到；come over 控制；get over 克服。
- 27 题： 答案为 D。twig 小枝；trunk 树干；branch 大枝。
- 28 题： 答案为 A。to be on one's best behavior = to try to show one's best manner 表现良好。
- 29 题： 答案为 B。reaction to 对……的反应。
- 30 题： 答案为 A。artificial 人造的。
- 31 题： 答案为 C。（译）尽管公司花了一年的努力增加其销售量，但对于下一年的销售，也只是预期内的一般性增长。
- 32 题： 答案为 D。be denied the right to 被剥夺……的权利。
- 33 题： 答案为 B。（译）政府干预的消除会给商业带来很多好处，因为他们自



己能管理好自己。

- 34 题： 答案为 D。arbitrary 任意的；estimable 可估计的；unspoken 无人理睬的；obscure 不明的。
- 35 题： 答案为 A。unanticipated 无法预料的；beneficial 有利的；involuntary 非故意的。
- 36 题： 答案为 B。yields 产量；woes 灾难，wonders 奇迹。
- 37 题： 答案为 C。uniformly 同样地；vaguely 含糊地。
- 38 题： 答案为 A。tedious 沉闷的；thrilling 惊心动魄的；thrifty 节俭的。
- 39 题： 答案为 A。tempting 诱人的；temperate 有节制的。
- 40 题： 答案为 D。summit 山顶；slope 斜坡；span 跨度。
- 41 题： 答案为 C。第一段的最后一句话中的 overflowing with loud greetings 表明 the vicar 很高兴地迎接作者，所以 C 对。
- 42 题： 答案为 A。第二段的第三句话讲 bus traveling between station and town，说明 bus 走得不够远。
- 43 题： 答案为 B。第二段的第四句话是答案。
- 44 题： 答案为 D。第三段的第二句话 I was amused with the walk and glad to stretch my legs after being cooped up so long 表明作者经过长途旅行之后想步行。
- 45 题： 答案为 C。第四段的最后一句话中 off and on 的意思是“不时地”。说明 Arthur 来来回回去了 station 好几次。
- 46 题： 答案为 D。第二句讲，“一定是外面的冷空气使她受了惊”。但这只是一种推测，究竟是什么原因尚说不清，故 D 最接近。
- 47 题： 答案为 B。该段提到，她穿着自己的睡衣看上去令人感到陌生，因为在医院她一直穿规定的衣服。
- 48 题： 答案为 C。Lydia 讲“ That would shut her up, wouldn't it? ”显然，她对孩子的哭声感到厌烦。
- 49 题： 答案为 B。母亲认为喂奶时间还早，每次都提前会打乱正常的喂奶时间。
- 50 题： 答案为 C。最后一段 a subsidised home help 就是指 Mrs Jennings 是来帮助她照看婴儿的。
- 51 题： 答案为 B。答案在第一段的第二句。
- 52 题： 答案为 A。第二段的最后一句话中的 enhance the book's usefulness 表明此书的实用性更大，所以答案为 A。

- 53 题： 答案为 D。文章的第三段的最后一句讲此版本的 arrangement 增强了这种 flexibility。
- 54 题： 答案为 B。conversely 的意思是“相反地”。
- 55 题： 答案为 D。第五段讲了 chapters 之间有联系，但不一定非要从头讲到尾。
- 56 题： 文章第一段第 3 句指出：我们所要挽救的是地球的环境，即空气、水等。选择项 C 与本题相符。
- 57 题： 本文第一段的第 4 句表明：已经有许多物种因环境的改变而灭绝了。故 C 是正确答案。
- 58 题： 文章第二段第 2 句指出，各国首脑人物在重新评估地球的状况。所以，A 是正确答案。
- 59 题： 文章第二段最后一句指出：工业发展与环境保护并不矛盾。故 D 是正确答案。
- 60 题： 文章最后一句表明：实现绿色世纪的努力是可行的。故 B 是正确答案。
- 61 题： 该句需填入 up，dig up 的意思是“发现……，挖出……”。即，“发现一些很让人难堪的事”。所以 C 是正确答案。
- 62 题： 该句需填入，“改动……”。make changes 的意思是“改动”。所以 D 是正确答案。
- 63 题： 该句需填入，“除了……以外”。故此处需填入“except”。
- 64 题： 这里是说“把……想象成……”。picture 的意思是“想象”。因此，要填入 A 更符合题意。
- 65 题： 该句需填入“把……想象成……”中的“成”。所以要填入 as。
- 66 题： 此句是 so/such that 句式。因为 routine 是形容词，所以应当选用 so 与 that 搭配。B 是正确答案。
- 67 题： in writing 的意思是“书面”，tell somebody in writing 是“书面通知某某”。需要选择 C。
- 68 题： position 在这里的意思是“位置，职位”。从上下文的意思可知是因为受背景调查结果的影响而未被录用。所以应该选用 denied “被拒绝”。
- 69 题： 此句的意思是“从背景调查的结果……”，所以应该选择 from。
- 70 题： discriminate 与 against 搭配，表示“对……歧视”。因此 B 是正确答案。

## Script

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a report on health insurance provided by the state, and then fill in the missing information in the table below.

The State will provide insurance coverage to 38,000 fewer people by the year 2007 because of changes in a health and human services budget bill the governor signed last week. The state is projected to provide insurance for about 700,000 people in 2007. The department calculated the figures based on projected average monthly enrollment.

Critics say the cutbacks will mean that people will get sicker and make more visits to emergency rooms or have longer hospital stays. But supporters say the reduction is a sign of reform. About 10,000 of the 38,000 people in 2007 will be dropped from the insurance rolls because the state will review eligibility more frequently and catch those who aren't eligible more quickly. Some of the 38,000 will still be eligible for some health insurance, but under more limited programs, or programs more costly to the recipient. The governor's original budget proposal would have reduced the number of people receiving insurance by 68,000, but changes were made to the legislation late in the session that reduced the impact.

Under the new rules, about 7,100 adults without children earning from 75 to 175 percent of the poverty level will choose not to pay for coverage even though they are eligible in 2007. Under the old rules, adults earning up to 175 percent of poverty could get coverage without paying. Under the new rules, childless adults earning more than 175 percent of poverty income will not be eligible to buy the ongoing health insurance.

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then answer the following

questions in English.

When Michael North bought a house in Edina three years ago, the housing market was so competitive, he made a full-price offer the day the house was put up for sale. Many other buyers, unfortunately, had to offer a much higher price than the sellers asked because there were too many other buyers competing to buy the houses. Today Michael is wondering where all the buyers went. He's trying to sell the \$350,000 house, but after four price markdowns and four months on the market, there are still no buyers. "We thought it should be a couple of months," said North, who's buying another house for \$50,000 less than the original price that the seller set. As North has found out, now it seems to be a buyer's market.

With mortgage interest rates still near all-time lows, the housing market continues to help the state's economy. Yet the number of new and existing houses has climbed significantly higher than in recent years, allowing buyers to take their time and be more choosy. According to a study of the housing market, 14 percent more purchase agreements were signed in March than a year earlier. But the average time from the day the house was put on the market till it was sold was almost 65 days, much longer than previous years.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Water and Venice have always had a complicated relationship. The world's most famously wet city is also one of its most famously endangered ones, forever being flooded by its signature canals. Ever since the 14th century, Italian engineers have dreamed of ways to control the water. Now a solution may be at hand. Prime Minister and Venice Mayor attended a stone-laying ceremony in May to begin work on the long-delayed Moses project, a vast series of sea gates that may finally keep the soaked city dry.

The need for water control in Venice has never been greater. Especially high tides

have caused major floods 10 times in the past 67 years alone, most disastrously in 1966, when the water in parts of the city climbed to more than 6 feet. Compression of sediment under the city, along with rising sea levels, often causes smaller floods, shutting down business and making sidewalks and squares impassable.

The source of the problem is geography. Venice is primarily a small cluster of interlocked islands set in the northern end of a 207-square-mile pond. A long ridge of land separates the pond from the far larger Gulf of Venice except at three major shores. These openings allow high gulf tides to become high water tides, with the water sometimes climbing far enough to swamp the city's seawalls.

# TEST TWO

## Paper

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a conversation between two speakers, and then fill in the missing information about the car in the table below. You will hear the recording twice.

Car	VW Golf GLS
<i>Year of manufacture</i>	1.
<i>Size of engine</i>	2600 CC
<i>Number of doors</i>	2.
<i>Color</i>	3.
<i>Mileage</i>	85,000 Miles
<i>Price</i>	4. \$
<i>Time for the appointment</i>	5.
<i>Others about the car</i>	Left-hand drive, a sun-roof, bought in Germany, in good condition

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then have a few minutes to answer the following questions in English.

6. What did the word "sport" mean in the past?

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7. Why were some sportsmen called professional?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. How can sport stars make more money according to the speaker?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Why did the companies like to use the name and photograph of the famous sportsmen?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. Why did the speaker say that sport is no longer just something for people's spare time?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Section C**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

11. By what can goods be moved cheaply in the twentieth century?  
A) By train                      B) By car  
C) by plane                      D) By boat
12. What is the most advantage for canals in transportation according to the speaker?  
A) Save land                      B) Save water  
C) Save time                      D) Save efforts
13. Apart from the transportation, what else can canals do for human beings?  
A) For causing flood              B) For swimming  
C) For Irrigating farm land      D) For sightseeing
14. What happened in Holland?  
A) Permitting boats to reach cities.  
B) Much of the land is below the sea level.  
C) Dikes have been broken.  
D) Draining the water off the land by canals.
15. Water from canals is also used to \_\_\_\_\_?  
A) raise fish and ducks              B) generate electricity  
C) produce vegetables and grain    D) reach the wheel of the factories

## Part II Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are 40 sentences with 4 choices below each sentence. Choose the best one from the 4 choices.

1. Control of prices takes \_\_\_\_\_ over every other consideration.  
 A) fraud                                      B) precedence  
 C) flaw                                         D) specification
2. It is really unbelievable, but all her \_\_\_\_\_ have come true.  
 A) predictions                                 B) fragments  
 C) gratitude                                    D) expansion
3. At the conference, French and German were spoken, but English was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) explicit                                      B) finite  
 C) predominant                                D) evocative
4. Yesterday the judge held a \_\_\_\_\_ hearing on this case in the court.  
 A) dreadful                                      B) empirical  
 C) durable                                        D) preliminary
5. The police believe that the thief is still on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) premises                                     B) diversity  
 C) emission                                     D) engagement
6. He felt nervous about his \_\_\_\_\_ in this morning's class.  
 A) dependence                                 B) presentation  
 C) detection                                      D) compensation
7. He is the author of this novel with high \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.  
 A) coherence                                    B) prestige  
 C) consequence                                D) commitment
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ that he cannot finish the work before June 15.  
 A) prosecute                                    B) meddle  
 C) presume                                      D) mingle
9. This engineering project has \_\_\_\_\_ over all others this year.  
 A) awareness                                    B) blueprint  
 C) assessment                                   D) priority
10. He carefully read the \_\_\_\_\_ of the last meeting.  
 A) commodities                                B) controversies



- C) proceedings                      D) contributions
11. The suspended talk between the two countries was \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks later.  
A) recovered                      B) reset  
C) restored                      D) resumed
12. It is a mere \_\_\_\_\_ that the man reported dead looked like my brother.  
A) incident                      B) coincidence  
C) accident                      D) occasion
13. When he hears music whose rhythm \_\_\_\_\_ to him, he may dance in time to the tune.  
A) amuses                      B) appeals  
C) bewilders                      D) reveals
14. Miller said he would \_\_\_\_\_ miracles but no miracles occurred.  
A) yield                      B) stir  
C) make                      D) find
15. You think you are clever, \_\_\_\_\_, I assure you that you are very foolish.  
A) on the contrary                      B) on the other hand  
C) in other words                      D) on the whole
16. Farm incomes used to \_\_\_\_\_ far behind the national average.  
A) retreat                      B) retire  
C) lag                      D) locate
17. When circumstances changed, you should have revised your plan \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) accessibly                      B) consequently  
C) accordingly                      D) consistently
18. He can be \_\_\_\_\_ to do as much for you as you were kind enough to do for me so many years ago.  
A) confided                      B) trusted  
C) believed                      D) worshipped
19. The child can't hope to \_\_\_\_\_ his bad cold in a few days.  
A) get away                      B) get off  
C) get out                      D) get over
20. The State Department believed the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference would soon produce an ocean-mining treaty following its \_\_\_\_\_ declaration in 1970 that nodules (矿瘤) were the heritage of mankind.  
A) unanimous                      B) abstract  
C) autonomous                      D) almighty

21. I need to move to a large apartment. Do you know of any \_\_\_\_\_ ones in this neighborhood?  
A) evacuated  
B) empty  
C) vacant  
D) vacate
22. The electrical impulses are finally \_\_\_\_\_ back into the spots of light that make up the picture on the television screen.  
A) reflected  
B) cast  
C) conveyed  
D) transmitted
23. Bad traveling conditions had seriously \_\_\_\_\_ their progress.  
A) hampered  
B) drew  
C) tugged  
D) destroyed
24. In each of these processes, new substances are created \_\_\_\_\_ chemical composition and characteristics differ from those of the original substances.  
A) in which  
B) in that  
C) whose  
D) when
25. He has got a \_\_\_\_\_ for not talking things seriously.  
A) character  
B) reputation  
C) style  
D) personality
26. \_\_\_\_\_, he was afraid of touching the old lady's hand.  
A) For one reason or another  
B) Of one reason and another  
C) Among other reasons  
D) Due to this reason
27. He invested all his money in the project, which, however, completely failed \_\_\_\_\_ its purpose.  
A) on  
B) of  
C) at  
D) for
28. "Do you work in the lab every evening?" "No, but sometimes I wish I \_\_\_\_\_."  
A) have time  
B) have time to  
C) had time to  
D) had time to do
29. The site of the battle brought back to him memories of the \_\_\_\_\_ years of the World War Two.  
A) demolishing  
B) fiery  
C) dazzling  
D) forgery
30. It was proved that the killer stabbed his victim with a carving knife.  
A) narrated  
B) necessitated  
C) nominated  
D) pierced

31. They believed that the little child must have strayed from his mother.  
A) raised up                      B) lost his way  
C) expected                      D) got the instruction
32. The old lady stumbled over a stool in the darkened room.  
A) staggered                      B) found  
C) startled                      D) rebuked
33. She should not take such strenuous exercise.  
A) racial                      B) laborious  
C) radial                      D) redundant
34. He told us that the lease would terminate in May, and he had to find a new house.  
A) recondition                      B) recite  
C) ramble                      D) conclude
35. They found that the torrent carried the raft far down stream.  
A) quiet water                      B) violent water  
C) eruption of the fire                      D) burst of the soil
36. Everyone knows that youthful beauty is transient.  
A) proximate                      B) prospective  
C) momentary                      D) preventable
37. He suggested that we should proceed to the separation of chaff from wheat.  
A) sediment                      B) sculpture  
C) shipwreck                      D) removal
38. He was asked to specify what the job would entail.  
A) splay widely                      B) solidify  
C) explain in detail                      D) notarize
39. You should scrub your coat with this long handled brush.  
A) rub clean                      B) work quickly on  
C) salute to                      D) inject into
40. They admitted that they shared the same sentiment on the matter.  
A) hatred                      B) feeling  
C) happiness                      D) dislike

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)**

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

(1)

Many of the aids which are advertised as liberating the modern woman tend to have the opposite effect, because they simply change the nature of work instead of eliminating it. Machines have a certain novelty value, like toys for adults. It is certainly less tiring to put clothes in a washing machine, but the time saved does not really amount to much: the machine has to be watched, the clothes have to be carefully sorted first, stains removed by hand, buttons pushed and water changed, clothes taken out, aired and ironed. It would be more liberating to pack it all off to a laundry and not necessarily more expensive, since no capital investment is required. Similarly, if you really want to save time you do not make cakes with an electric mixer, you buy one in a shop. If one compares the image of the domesticated woman fostered by the women's magazines with the goods advertised by those periodicals, advertising which finances them, one realizes how useful a projected image can be commercially. A careful balance has to be struck: if you show a labor-saving gadget, follow it up with a complicated recipe on the next page; on no account hint at the notion that a woman could get herself a job, but instead foster her sense of her own usefulness, emphasize the creative aspect of her function as a housewife. So we get cake mixes where the cook simply adds an egg herself, to produce that lovely home-baked flavor the family love, and knitting patterns that can be made by hand, on knitting machines, which became a tremendous vogue when they were first introduced (difficult to know who would wear all those rapidly produced sweaters, which lacked the advantages of hand-made woollens). Automatic cookers are advertised by pictures of pretty young mothers taking their children to the park, not by professional women presetting the dinner before catching a bus to the office.

41. According to the writer, many of the aids which are supposed to liberate women

- \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) remove unpleasant aspects of housework
  - B) save the housewife very little time
  - C) save the housewife much time and labor
  - D) have hardly any value for the housewife
42. The writer suggests that using an electric mixer to make a cake is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) less expensive than buying one in a shop
  - B) more satisfying than buying one in a shop
  - C) more liberating than buying one in a shop
  - D) more time-consuming than buying one in a shop
43. The writer suggests that the image of the woman projected in women's magazines \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) contrasts sharply with the magazines' advertising trend
  - B) takes into account the growing number of professional women
  - C) is one of mindless housewives concerned only with the house
  - D) helps to reinforce the magazines' advertising effect
44. According to the text, advertisements in women's magazines try \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to encourage housewives to use their time more imaginatively
  - B) to make housewives feel that their role is a useful one
  - C) to persuade housewives that they should think about finding a job
  - D) to induce housewives to buy products that they really do not need
45. What does the writer say about automatic cookers?
- A) They are particularly useful for the professional woman.
  - B) Advertisements associate them principally with the conventional housewife.
  - C) They have less appeal for young mothers who do not work.
  - D) Professional women do not have much use for them.

(2)

Hunger is no novelty. We can discount legends of golden ages, lands of Cockayne, and Megasthenes' statement that before Alexander's invasion of India, there had never been famine or food shortage there. Trustworthy historical records show that during the Renaissance one year in ten in Britain, and one in five in Europe, was a famine year. China, with a greater area and more diverse climate, had a famine in some region every

year.

Famine is a state of affairs in which people are dying in the streets. It therefore attracts the notice of historians and is recorded. The fact that it strikes people who are aware of having been properly fed and well is more important. Not only are the survivors more adjustable, they are also angry at the breakdown of the system and eager to do something about it though it is obvious from the record that they do not always have the means. Malnutrition is much more underhanded. It is a chronic state in which the total food supply or, more often, the supply of certain components such as protein or some of the vitamins, is inadequate. It seems probable that, either constantly or seasonally, it used to be the usual condition of mankind and was regarded as normal. The unhealthy appearance of the figures in medieval paintings and drawings is often put down to the incompetence of the artist: it is as likely that most people really did look like that. The plentifulness with which poets greeted the 'merry month of May' may, in our dull climate, have had a climatic basis: it is just as likely that in May, after six months' shortage, there was now an adequate vitamin supply. The promptness with which some sailors died of scurvy (坏血病) after leaving port suggests that they were normally on the edge of scurvy and needed only a slight worsening of conditions to get it acutely. Others will think of other examples. Hunger and malnutrition are components of a classic example of a vicious circle. They lead to enfeeblement or unfeelingness in which nothing either can be done, or seems to be worth doing, to alter the state of affairs; this leads to more hunger and malnutrition. There is good reason to think that, in much of the developing world, if the circle could once be broken, it need never return.

46. According to the text, hunger in the past \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) occurred more frequently in Britain than in the rest of the world
  - B) was less of a problem than it is today
  - C) was almost unknown in the Indian subcontinent
  - D) was quite a regular occurrence
47. The writer suggests that famine is different from malnutrition because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it is a far more widespread problem
  - B) it causes rather more people to die
  - C) it arouses a desire for action rather than mere unfeelingness
  - D) it tends to affect the rich and well fed more than the poor

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48. What does the writer say about malnutrition?
- A) It was a common condition in the Middle Ages.
  - B) It arouses a great deal of emotion and interest.
  - C) It affected the competence of medieval artists.
  - D) It is a more obvious problem than famine.
49. The writer says that many sailors in the past died rapidly of scurvy because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they did not have enough to eat
  - B) they were not used to living at sea
  - C) they were already suffering from malnutrition
  - D) they caught it from other sailors
50. According to the writer, the vicious circle of malnutrition in developing countries \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) makes long-term progress very difficult to achieve
  - B) could be broken for good if it were broken once
  - C) has a significant effect on the developed countries
  - D) could extend to the developed countries in the future

(3)

What are we? To the biologist we are members of a sub-species called *Homo sapiens* (人类中的现代人), which represents a division of the species known as *Homo sapiens*. Every species is unique and distinct: that is part of the definition of a species. But what is particularly interesting about our species? For a start, we walk upright on our legs at all times, which is an extremely unusual way of getting around for a mammal. There are also several unusual features about our head, not least of which is the very large brain it contains. A second unusual feature is our strangely flattened face with its prominent, down-turned nose. Apes and monkeys have faces that protrude forwards as a muzzle and have “squashed” noses on top of this muzzle. There are many mysteries about evolution, and the reason for our unusually shaped nose is one of them. Another mystery is our nakedness or rather apparent nakedness. Unlike the apes, we are not covered by a coat of thick hair. Human body hair is very plentiful, but it is extremely fine and short so that, for all practical purposes, we are naked. Very partly this has something to do with the second interesting feature of our body: the skin is richly covered with millions of microscopic sweat glands. The human ability to sweat

is unmatched in the primate (灵长目) world.

So much for our appearance: what about our behavior? Our forelimbs, being freed from helping us to get about, possess a very high degree of manipulative skill. Part of this skill lies in the anatomical (解剖的) structure of the hands, but the crucial element is, of course, the power of the brain. No matter how suitable the limbs are for detailed manipulation, they are useless in the absence of finely tuned instructions delivered through nerve fibers. The most obvious product of our hands and brains is technology. No other animal manipulates the world in the extensive and arbitrary way that humans do. The termites (白蚁) are capable of constructing intricately structured mounds which create their own “air-conditioned” environment inside. But the termites cannot choose to build a cathedral instead. Humans are unique because they have the capacity to choose what they do.

51. According to the author, biologists see us as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) exactly the same as Homo sapiens  
B) not quite the same as Homo sapiens  
C) a divided species  
D) an interesting sub-division of Homo sapiens
52. What is indicated as being particularly interesting about our species?  
A) The fact that we walk.                      B) The size of our heads.  
C) The shape of our faces.                      D) The way our noses evolved.
53. The author explains that other primates \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) do not sweat  
B) sweat more than human beings  
C) have larger sweat glands than humans  
D) do not sweat as much as humans
54. What is most important about our hands?  
A) The way they are made.                      B) They are very free.  
C) Our control over them.                      D) Their muscular power.
55. From the passage it could be concluded that human uniqueness derives from \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the kind of choices people make  
B) people's need to make a choice  
C) people's ability to make a choice  
D) the many choices people make



(4)

Opportunities for rewarding work become fewer for both men and women as they grow older. After age 40, job hunting becomes even more difficult. Many workers want to stay at jobs because they think that they are too old to face possible rejection. Our youth-oriented, throw-away culture sees little value in older people. In writer Lilian Hellman's words, they have "the wisdom that comes with age that we haven't made use of."

Unemployment and economic need for work is higher among older women, especially minorities, than among younger white women. A national council reports these findings: Though unemployed longer when seeking work, older women hold a job longer with less absenteeism, perform as well or better, are more reliable, and are more willing to learn than men or younger women. Yet many older women earn poor pay and face a future of poverty in their retirement years. When "sexism meets ageism, poverty is no longer on the doorstep - it moves in", according to Tish Sommers, director of a special study on older women for the National Organization for Women.

Yet a 1981's report on the White House Conference on Aging shows that as a group, older Americans are the "wealthiest, best fed, best housed, healthiest, most self-reliant older population in our history." This statement is small comfort to those living below the poverty line, but it does explore some of the old traditional beliefs and fears. Opportunities for moving in and up in a large company may shrink, but many older people begin successful small businesses, volunteer in satisfying activities, and stay active for many years. They have few role models because in previous generations the life span was much shorter and expectations of life were fewer. They are ploughing new ground.

Employers are beginning to recognize that the mature person can bring a great deal of stability and responsibility to a position. One doesn't lose ability and experience on the eve of one's 65th or 70th birthday any more than one grows up instantly at age 21.

56. After the age of 40, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) most workers are tired of their present jobs
- B) many workers tend to stick to their present jobs
- C) people find it difficult to find new jobs
- D) people still wish to hunt for more suitable jobs

57. From Heilman's remark, we can see that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) full use has been made of the wisdom of older people  
B) the wisdom of older people is not valued by American society  
C) older people are less intelligent than young people  
D) the wisdom of older people is of great value to American society
58. In the second paragraph, the author believes that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) older women find it hard to stop poverty and sexism  
B) older women usually perform better in their jobs  
C) the major cause of the poverty of older women is poor performance  
D) more people have come to believe in sexism
59. According to the third paragraph, it can be seen that older Americans \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have more job opportunities than young people  
B) live below the poverty line  
C) have new opportunities to remain active in society  
D) no longer believe in the promise of a happy life upon retirement
60. It can be concluded from the passage that the writer \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) calls attention to the living conditions and families of older Americans  
B) believes that the value of older people is gaining increasing recognition  
C) attempts to justify the youth-oriented, throw-away culture of the United States  
D) argues that people should not retire at the age of 60 or 70

#### Part IV Cloze (5%)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Doctors say that anger can be an extremely damaging emotion 61 you learn how to 62 with it. They warn that angry hostile feelings can 63 heart disease, stomach problems, headaches, and even cancer. Anger is a normal sensation that all feel 64. Some people express their anger in a 65 and calm manner. Others express with anger and scream. Also, some other people would like to keep 66 their anger. They can not or will not tell it. This is called repressing anger. For

years many doctors thought that anger was more 67 to a person's health than expressing it. Doctors said that repressing the feeling to express the anger only make the feeling 68. And this can cause many troubles. Doctors thought a person could 69 these troubles from telling the anger out, by expressing it freely. But recently some doctors argued it. They said that people who express anger repeatedly and explosively become 70 more and more angry.

- |                    |               |                 |                      |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 61. A) unless      | B) if         | C) provided     | D) in case           |
| 62. A) solve       | B) deal       | C) handle       | D) overcome          |
| 63. A) result from | B) take place | C) lead to      | D) bring up          |
| 64. A) in time     | B) on time    | C) all the time | D) from time to time |
| 65. A) serious     | B) frank      | C) sincere      | D) hot               |
| 66. A) at          | B) down       | C) to           | D) up                |
| 67. A) helpful     | B) hopeful    | C) dangerous    | D) danger            |
| 68. A) survive     | B) continue   | C) insist       | D) persist           |
| 69. A) deal        | B) prevent    | C) give up      | D) answer            |
| 70. A) in turn     | B) in fact    | C) on time      | D) in addition       |

### Part V Writing (15%)

**Directions:** Write a composition of about 150 English words on the following topic.

Some young people like to carry out a research project on their own, while others like to do it in a group. Which way do you prefer? Explain why.

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**Key****Part I Listening Comprehension****Section A**

Car	VW GOLF GLS
<i>Year of manufacture</i>	1. 1990
<i>Size of engine</i>	2600 CC
<i>Number of doors</i>	2. 5
<i>Color</i>	3. White
<i>Mileage</i>	85,000 Miles
<i>Price</i>	4. \$ 800
<i>Time for the appointment</i>	5. 5 o'clock
<i>Others about the car</i>	Left-hand drive, a sun-roof, bought in Germany, in good condition

**Section B**

6. It meant something that people did in their free time. Later it often meant hunting wild animals and birds.
7. Because they are paid for the sports they play.
8. From advertising.
9. To make money.
10. It is too commercial.

**Section C**

11. D      12. C      13. C      14. D      15. B

**Part II Vocabulary**

1. B    2. A    3. C    4. D    5. A    6. B    7. B    8. C    9. D    10. C  
11. D    12. B    13. B    14. C    15. A    16. C    17. C    18. B    19. D    20. A  
21. C    22. D    23. A    24. C    25. B    26. A    27. B    28. C    29. B    30. D  
31. B    32. A    33. B    34. D    35. B    36. C    37. D    38. C    39. A    40. B

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

41. B    42. D    43. D    44. B    45. B    46. D    47. C    48. A    49. C    50. B  
51. B    52. C    53. D    54. C    55. C    56. C    57. D    58. B    59. C    60. B

**Part IV Cloze**

61. A    62. B    63. C    64. D    65. B    66. B    67. C    68. D    69. B    70. B

**Part V Writing**

Some young people like to conduct a research project on their own, and others like to do so in a group. In my opinion, the first way is more effective.

First, doing research on his own, one can know the whole process and control it by himself. He will have a chance to put his own ideas into practice without being affected by others. What's more, when he has completed his research, he will be the only person who can win the honor, and there will be nobody to argue with him.

Second, if one works on the project by himself, he will be more responsible. That's because nobody will take responsibility if he fails.

Third, his ability of independence will be trained through the self-directing work. He cannot depend on others, and he has to solve any sort of problems alone. This will help to enhance the ability which young people really need in the future.

Last, one may learn much more than he can when he works in a group. In a group, the work is shared and perhaps each person knows only a part. In an individual situation, he has to know the whole project. Therefore he can learn more.

In a word, if I were asked to choose, I prefer doing a research project

independently.

## Notes

- 1 题: 此处需用 precedence 表示“优先考虑”。fraud 欺骗 ;flaw 缺陷 ;specification 规格, 说明书。故正确答案是 B。
- 2 题: 这里指“预言成为事实”, 应选用 predictions。fragments 碎片 ;gratitude 感激 ; expansion 扩展。A 是正确答案。
- 3 题: 表示“主要的”用 predominant。explicit 清晰的 ;finite 有限的 ;evocative 唤起的。答案是 C。
- 4 题: dreadful 可怕的 ;empirical 经验主义的 ;durable 持久的 ;preliminary 初步的, 预备的。D 是正确答案。
- 5 题: 表示在建筑物内, 应选择 A ,premises 房屋。diversity 差异 ;emission 发射 ;engagement 约会。
- 6 题: 正确答案是 B。dependence 依靠 ;presentation 介绍 ;detection 察觉 ;compensation 补偿。
- 7 题: 这里需用 prestige, 表示“声望”。coherence 一致性 ;consequence 后果 ;commitment 承诺。故正确答案是 B。
- 8 题: C 是正确答案。prosecute 告发 ;meddle 干涉 ;presume 推测 ;mingle 混合。
- 9 题: awareness 意识 ;blueprint 蓝图 ;assessment 评估 ;priority 优先。正确答案是 D。
- 10 题: 正确答案是 C。commodities 商品 ;controversies 争论 ;proceedings 会议录 ;contributions 贡献。
- 11 题: 中止的会谈三周后复会, 应用 D ,resume。recover 指病人身体康复 ;restore 指使某物回到原位或恢复原样 ;reset 再固定。
- 12 题: 答案为 B。incident 事件 ;coincidence 巧合 ;accident 事故 ;occasion 场合。
- 13 题: 该句意思是“当听到他喜欢的音乐节奏时, 他会随着曲调跳起舞来”。appeal to 对……喜欢, 有感染力 ;amuse 使感兴趣, 但后面不跟介词 to ;bewilder 迷惑 ;revel 使着迷, 后面应跟介词 in。故 B 是正确答案。
- 14 题: “创造”奇迹的动词需用 make 或 create。所以, 正确答案是 C。
- 15 题: 正确答案是 A。on the contrary 正相反 ;on the other hand 另一方面 ;in other words 换言之 ;on the whole 总的看来。

- 16 题：lag behind 是词组，意为“落后于”。因此，C 是正确答案。retreat 后撤；retard 阻碍；linger 逗留。
- 17 题：该句意思是“当环境变化时，你本应相应地修改你的计划”。accordingly 表示“相应地”；therefore 所以；nevertheless 然而；thus 因此。故应选择 C。
- 18 题：正确答案为 B。trust 信任，信赖；confide 和 believe 后面需加 in，才表示“信任”；worship 崇拜。
- 19 题：根据句意，应是“从（病）中恢复过来”，所以 D 是正确答案。get away 离开；get off 下车，get out 出去。
- 20 题：正确答案是 A，指全体一致的。abstract 抽象的；autonomous 自治的；almighty 全能的。
- 21 题：表示空房常用 vacant，意为 not occupied by anyone，未被占用的。empty 意为 having nothing inside，确定内中无物的，空的；evacuate 撤离，搬空；vacate 表示“搬出”。所以，正确答案为 C。
- 22 题：对电、信号、声等的传递一般用 transmit。reflect 反映；cast 对（光、影等）投射；convey 传达。正确答案应为 D。
- 23 题：该题意思是“交通条件差严重阻碍了他们的进度”。drew 拉，拖；tug 使劲拉；destroy 破坏，毁坏。故 A 是正确答案。
- 24 题：这里指的是“产生的新物质的化学成分和特征”。所以，应选择 C。
- 25 题：character 表示“性格”，style 指“风格”；personality 表示“个性”；reputation 指“名声”，后接 for，意为“以……出名”。故应选择 B。
- 26 题：据句意，应是“由于某种原因”，reason 前面一般使用介词 for。因此，正确答案为 A。
- 27 题：fail 后面用 of，表示未达到（目的等），故应选择 B。
- 28 题：wish 后面宾语从句的谓语用虚拟语气，表示“……就好了”。A 和 B 不符合虚拟语气的语法要求；D 多了 do 一词，应该是 to do so 或省略 do so。故 C 是正确答案。
- 29 题：正确答案是 B。fiery 激烈的；demolishing 破坏的；dazzling 眩惑的；forgery 伪造的。
- 30 题：正确答案是 D。narrated 讲述，necessitated 迫使，nominated 提名，pierced 刺入。
- 31 题：正确答案是 B。stray 的意思是“lose one's way”迷路。
- 32 题：正确答案是 A。stumble “绊跌”和 stagger “摇晃”是近义词。startled 吃惊；rebuked 斥责。
- 33 题：strenuous 和 laborious 是同义。正确答案是 B。racial 种族的；laborious 吃力的；radial 光线的；redundant 多余的。

- 34 题：正确答案是 D。recondition 修理；recite 背诵；ramble 闲逛；conclude 终止。
- 35 题：torrent 意思是“急流”。所以，正确答案是 B。
- 36 题：正确答案是 C。proximate 贴近的；prospective 未来的；momentary 短暂的；preventable 可防止的。
- 37 题：D 是正确答案。separation 表示“分离”。sediment 沉；sculpture 雕刻；shipwreck 轮船失事；removal 分离。
- 38 题：正确答案是 C。splay widely 张开；solidify 使巩固；explain in detail 详细说明；notarize 公证。
- 39 题：scrub 表示“刷干净”。与 rub clean 是同义。正确答案是 A。
- 40 题：正确答案是 B。feeling 和 sentiment 是同义，表示“感情”。
- 41 题：短文第三句表明 B 是正确答案。
- 42 题：据第五句看正确答案应是 D。
- 43 题：短文第六句表明 D 是正确答案。
- 44 题：根据第七句的意思，应选择 B。
- 45 题：本文最后一句表明 B 是正确答案。
- 46 题：从第一段中，我们得知：饥饿在过去的年代里是经常发生的事情，故答案为 D。
- 47 题：第二段的第二至六句表明正确答案是 C。
- 48 题：第二段中提到中世纪的肖像都带有病容。人们为此指责艺术家，但事实确是如此。故应选择 A。
- 49 题：过去许多海员离开港口后马上患上了坏血病，原因是他们在离岸前因营养不良已处在发病的边缘，只要环境稍一恶劣即刻得此病。因此，C 是正确答案。
- 50 题：短文最后一句的意思是：恶性循环一旦能被制止，就不会再发生了。for good “永久”和 never 是近义词。所以，正确答案是 B。
- 51 题：从该段第一句和第二句可推断出 B 是正确答案。
- 52 题：短文没有提到走路这一事实，也不是头的尺寸及鼻子的进化。所以，A、B 和 D 不对。正确的答案是 C。
- 53 题：第一段的最后一句是本题的答案。D 是正确的选择。
- 54 题：第二段第一句是本题的答案。应选择 C。
- 55 题：短文最后一句是本题的答案。应选择 C。
- 56 题：文章第一段第 2—3 句指出：过了 40 岁找工作就变得更困难了。选择项 C 与本题相符。
- 57 题：本文第一段的最后 2 行表明：老年人有他们的智慧，但是还没有得到充



- 分的利用。故 D 是正确答案。
- 58 题：在第二段中作者认为，年纪大的妇女在工作中表现更好，更努力。所以，B 是正确答案。
- 59 题：文章第三段第 4—6 行提供了本题的答案。
- 60 题：文章最后一段表明：人们越来越多地认识到了年长者的优势——稳定，有责任心。故 B 是正确答案。
- 61 题：该句需填入：“如果不……”。意思是：“如果不能很好处理的话”。所以 A 是正确答案。
- 62 题：deal with 是一个动词词组，表示“处理，应对”。所以 B 是正确答案。
- 63 题：该句的意思是，“生气的、抵触的情绪将导致心脏病……”。因此此处需填入“lead to”。
- 64 题：这里指“所有人时常感受到的情感”。因此，D 项符合题意。
- 65 题：根据该句后面的“clam”一词，可以推断，“frank”更符合上下文的意思。其他选项不符题意。
- 66 题：keep down 的意思是“抑制”。这里指要抑制生气的情绪。
- 67 题：该句的意思是，“压抑生气的情绪比表露出这一情绪更有害于身体。”需要选择 C。
- 68 题：这里需要填入“persist”，表示“使得这种情绪持续下去”。所以 D 是正确答案。
- 69 题：需填入“prevent”，一方面是上下文的需要，另一方面在“troubles”后面有一个介词“from”。这是 prevent from 动词词组的固定搭配。
- 70 题：只有 B 项符合题意。表示“实际上……”。

## Script

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a conversation between two speakers, and then fill in the missing information about the car in the table below.

W: Good morning. I'm ringing in answer to your ad in Exchange and Mart.

M: Oh, yes.

W: Yes, can you give me a bit more information about the car?

M: Sure. Well, as it said in the ad, it's a 1990 model, white, V registration, left-hand drive with a sun-roof ...

W: How come it's a V registration if it's a 90's model?

M: Well, I bought it in Germany originally, when I was working there, and brought it back with me early in 1995, so it was given a V registration instead of an S or whatever ...

W: And it's the GLS, isn't it?

M: Yes, that's right. That's the top of the range model, so it's got a 2600 cc engine, five doors, and various little extras like rear windscreen-wiper, cigar-lighter, and lots of smart carpet all over the place inside.

W: And what sort of condition is it in?

M: Very good. It's a nice car, no rust. The tyres are all good. In fact, I put on a complete new set only about 18 months ago.

W: So, how come it's so cheap?

M: What do you mean?

W: Well, 800 seems very reasonable for a Golf in that sort of condition. What's the catch?

M: No catch. It's just that the mileage is a little on the high side.

W: How high?

M: 140,000 kilometres actually. That's about 85,000 miles.

W: Oh.

M: But I've had the engine overhauled, new piston rings and everything. It's fine. It runs beautifully and it's quite economical. I've never had any bother with it. It always starts first time. The battery is ...

W: I'd better think very carefully about buying a car with such a high mileage.

M: Well, why don't you come and see it? Then you can make up your mind.

W: Can I come at five this afternoon?

M: No problem.

W: See you then.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then answer the following

questions in English.

The word “sport” first meant something that people did in their free time. Later it often meant hunting wild animals and birds. About a hundred years ago the word was first used for organized games. This is the usual meaning of the word today. People spend a lot of their spare time playing football, basketball, tennis and many other sports. Such people play because they want to. A few people are paid for the sport they play. Those people are called professional sportsmen. They may be sportsmen for only a few years, but during that time the best ones can earn a lot of money.

For example, a professional foot-baller in England earns more than 3,000 pounds a year. The stars earn a lot more. International golf and tennis champions can make more than 50,000 a year. Of course, only a few sportsmen can earn as much money as that. It is only possible in sports for individuals, like golf, tennis and motor-racing. Perhaps the most surprising thing about sportsmen and money is this: the stars can earn more money from advertising than sport. An advertisement for sports equipment does not simply say “Buy our things”. It says “Buy the same shirt and shoes as ...”. Famous sportsmen can even advertise things like watches and food. They allow the companies to use their names or a photograph of them and they are paid for this. Sport is no longer just something for people’s spare time.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Today, most countries in the world have canals. Even in the twentieth century, goods can be moved cheaply by boat than by any other means of transport. Some canals, such as the Suez or the Panama, save ships weeks of time by making their voyage a thousand miles shorter. Other canals permit boats to reach cities that are not located on the coast. Still other canals drain lands where there is too much water, help to irrigate fields where there is not enough water, and provide water power to factories and mills.

In places where it does not rain very often, irrigation canals drain water from rivers or lakes, such as the lake behind the Aswan Dam on the Nile River, and provide

the irrigation water.

In places where there is too much water, canals can drain the water off the land for use in farming. In Holland, acres and acres of land have been drained in this way. Much of this drained land is below sea level. Dikes have been built in Holland to keep the sea from covering the land, as it did in the past.

Canals are also used to carry water to mills and factories. The water from a river is kept at a higher level than the river until it reaches the wheel of the mill. Then the water is poured over the mill wheel, making it turn. The same principle is used in more modern factories and in hydroelectric generating plants. The force of the water, falling from a certain height, provides a cheap way of producing electricity.

# TEST THREE

## Paper

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a report about water supplies on the earth, and then fill in the missing information in the table below. You will hear the recording twice.

Water on the earth	Data
<i>Percentage of water on the earth</i>	1.
<i>Percentage of fresh water</i>	2.
<i>Amount of water each person consumes</i>	50 quarters
<i>Population in need of clean water</i>	3.
<i>Population in need of sanitation</i>	2.4 billion
<i>The year when the world may face serious water shortage</i>	2025
<i>Amount of fresh water agriculture uses</i>	4.
<i>No. of organizations in WASH program</i>	5.

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then have a few minutes to answer the following questions in English.

6. How did the shepherd feel about the wolf at the beginning?

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7. What did the shepherd do after he first saw the wolf?  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. What was unusual about the wolf's behavior at the beginning?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. When did the shepherd begin to consider the wolf the guardian of his sheep?  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. What should we trust?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

11. To prepare their children for college education, parents should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) let their kids start helping pay the education cost  
B) let their kids start saving for college education  
C) start saving for college as early as possible  
D) know that academic preparation is more important than financial preparation
12. Parents should regard paying for their children's college education as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) an investment in their children's future  
B) a way to teach their children how to respect them  
C) a way to show how much they love their children  
D) their responsibility if their children are academically successful
13. According to the passage, financial aid is most likely available to students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) whose parents do not have enough college savings in their bank  
B) who do not have enough college savings in their bank  
C) who have to pay by themselves  
D) whose parents are poor
14. In the past ten years, college costs have increased \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) but not more than the cost of living  
B) more than people can imagine  
C) about the same as the cost of living

- D) less than people believe
15. According to the passage, the benefit of people having collage education is that they can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) feel very successful.
  - B) earn much more money
  - C) help the economy of the country
  - D) get academic awards

## Part II Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are 40 sentences with four choices below each sentence. Choose the best one from the 4 choices.

1. If you want to convince people of your point of view, you must present a lucid argument.
  - A) strong
  - B) clear
  - C) friendly
  - D) loud
2. Invading another country is an overt act of war.
  - A) flirtatious
  - B) financial
  - C) open
  - D) hidden
3. Most Californians choose to ignore scientists' predictions of an impending major earthquake that could strike the state in the next ten years.
  - A) likely
  - B) terrible
  - C) unimportant
  - D) remote
4. Because they do not understand the feelings of others, children can be embarrassingly candid.
  - A) noisy
  - B) shy
  - C) dishonest
  - D) frank
5. Recent studies of gorilla behavior have dispelled the belief that the animals are aggressive; they are actually very shy.
  - A) gotten rid of
  - B) proven
  - C) supported
  - D) led to
6. Although it seems that some stress is inherent in living, excessive stress has become the number-one health problem in our country, leading to heart attacks,

ulcers, and even migraine headaches.

- A) discovered                                  B) reduced  
C) natural                                        D) accepted

7. In a democracy, the people governed assent to the will of the majority.

- A) argue with                                  B) accept  
C) deny    D) rebel against

8. In order to avoid punishment by society, people must operate within the parameters established by law.

- A) religion                                      B) location  
C) business                                     D) rules

9. The United States government issues three types of passports: diplomatic, official, and regular.

- A) orders                                        B) circulates  
C) retains                                        D) relies on

10. Death Valley received its name because of its desolate desert environment.

- A) sandy                                         B) hot  
C) barren                                         D) deadly

11. Carbon monoxide prevents hemoglobin from supplying oxygen to the body.

- A) discourages                                B) distracts  
C) impedes                                      D) excuses

12. The eight survivors subsisted for four days and nights on sea biscuits and mere gulps of water.

- A) endured                                      B) subscribed  
C) misled                                        D) wandered

13. On the Fahrenheit scale, 32 degrees is the freezing points of pure water.

- A) desalinated                                 B) oceanic  
C) untainted                                    D) unassimilated

14. Chlorophyll cannot be produced unless the plant is exposed to light.

- A) raised to                                     B) subjected to  
C) kept from                                    D) developed with

15. The background of a painting helps to establish the painting's tone.

- A) setting                                        B) return  
C) home                                         D) subject

16. Political analyst said that Portillo's support is mainly a reaction against the government party and its dismal record with the country's economy.





25. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ as it was the only one signed by the writer.  
A) unusual B) rare  
C) unique D) singular
26. You've been smoking. You smell \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes.  
A) of B) as  
C) by D) with
27. When I peel onions, I can't stop my eyes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) dripping B) watering  
C) leaking D) dropping
28. Mr. Jackson is permanently \_\_\_\_\_ as the result of a car accident.  
A) incapable B) powerless  
C) inactive D) disabled
29. He listened very intently, \_\_\_\_\_ in every word that was said.  
A) swallowing B) gulping  
C) drinking D) eating
30. Use your imagination and try to \_\_\_\_\_ the scene in your mind.  
A) draw B) picture  
C) paint D) model
31. "\_\_\_\_\_, Mary, that step is not safe!"  
A) Look around B) Look up  
C) Look down D) Look out
32. You thought I did wrong but the results \_\_\_\_\_ my action.  
A) agreed B) approved  
C) proved D) justified
33. They don't \_\_\_\_\_ students run in the corridors.  
A) accept B) let  
C) allow D) permit
34. When John had a fever, he felt cold and hot \_\_\_\_\_ turns.  
A) in B) out of  
C) by D) to
35. One of the most popular peaks for mountain climbers to \_\_\_\_\_ is El Capitan in Yosemite.  
A) scale B) soak  
C) shun D) stodgy
36. Even after a ship has sunk, its cargo can often be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) severed    B) shattered  
 C) salvaged     D) spattered
37. Musicians have to \_\_\_\_\_ before performing.  
 A) rehearse     B) resent  
 C) recount    D) repeat
38. The experiment long proved that X-rays cannot \_\_\_\_\_ lead.  
 A) provoke    B) penetrate  
 C) plunge     D) perceive
39. Trade with Britain and the West Indies allowed colonial seaports such as Boston to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) postpone    B) procure  
 C) pursue     D) prosper
40. Employers often require job applicants to have \_\_\_\_\_ experience in the field.  
 A) premier    B) prior  
 C) plush    D) pressing

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

(1)

It is generally understood that a ballad is a song that tells a story, but a folk song is not so easily defined. A ballad is a folk song, but a folk song is not a ballad unless it tells a story. Folk song, then, has come to be the inclusive word, covering many varieties of music. For instance, the chantey, a sailor’s song of the sea, is a folk song. A spiritual is a Negro religious folk song. The blues, a predominantly depressed type of jazz popular in New Orleans, may be a folk song. In fact, there are folk songs for every occupation—railroading, herding cattle, and so on. To be considered genuine traditional folk songs, they must have oral transmission, continuity, variation, and selection.

“Home on the Range” illustrates how a popular song may become a folk song. It

was first picked up as folk song in 1910 by John A. Lomas in San Antonio, Texas. Lomas heard the song from an old man who has been a camp cook many years before on the old Crisholm Trail. The song was apparently known all over the Midwest, though it did not come to national attention until the early 1930's. Careful research by Kirke Mechem established that a Dr. Brewster Higley wrote the words in 1873 and a Mr. Daniel E. Kelley composed the music. By 1947 "Home on the Range" was so popular that it was adopted as the official state song of Kansas.

41. What kind of song is a chantey?
- A) Seafaring
  - B) Religious
  - C) Railroading
  - D) Popular
42. A folk song is also a ballad when it \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) tells a story
  - B) has a spiritual theme
  - C) makes the listener feel sad
  - D) covers many varieties of music
43. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true of a folk song?
- A) It is initially passed on orally.
  - B) It has different versions.
  - C) It may be related to work.
  - D) It is found only in the western states.
44. The author uses the example of "Home on the Range" to show that folk songs \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) always tell a story
  - B) may come from popular songs
  - C) are based on written compositions
  - D) have been adopted as state songs
45. The main topic of the passage is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) variety in folk songs
  - B) development of popular music
  - C) definition of a ballad
  - D) importance of folk songs in American life

(2)

To understand the marketing concept, it is only necessary to understand the difference between marketing and selling. Not too many years ago, most industries concentrated primarily on the efficient production of goods, and then relied on “Persuasive salesmanship” to move as much of these goods as possible. Such production and selling focuses on the needs of the seller to produce goods and then convert them into money.

Marketing, on the other hand, focuses on the wants of consumers. It begins with first analyzing the preferences and demands of consumers and then producing goods that will satisfy them. This eye-on-the consumer approach is known as the marketing concept, which simply means that instead of trying to sell whatever is easiest to produce or buy for resale, the makers and dealers first try to find out what the consumer wants to buy and then go about making it according to consumer demand.

This concept does not imply that consumer satisfaction is given priority over profit in a company. There are always two sides to every business activity—the firm and the customer—and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producer and each must be satisfied before trade occurs. Successful merchants and producers, however, recognize that the surest route to profit is through understanding customers, this concept has been recognized in such slogans as “Have It Your Way.” And “You’re the Boss.” A good example of the importance of satisfying the consumer presented itself in mid 1985, when Coca Cola changed the flavor of its drink. The non-acceptance of the new flavor which was them marketed alongside the new. King Customer ruled!

46. A good knowledge of the difference between marketing and selling leads to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the efficient production of goods
  - B) a perfect command of salesmanship
  - C) a basic command of the marketing concept
  - D) the conversion of goods into money
47. Not too long ago, industries focused on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) producing and selling goods
  - B) the needs and wants of customers
  - C) the selling of new products

- D) moving goods to the market
48. The very core of marketing lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) an understanding of consumer needs  
B) the efficient movement of goods  
C) developing new wants for consumer goods  
D) making goods readily available to customers
49. A successful business deal can take place only when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the customer is satisfied at the expense of the company  
B) a company makes a big profit  
C) consumer satisfaction and company profit are given equal importance  
D) priority is given to the requirements of the customer
50. The last sentence of the passage suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the consumer should be allowed to do things his own way  
B) the consumer should be treated like a king  
C) the consumer should have the final say in the selling of any product  
D) the consumer should be advised on what to buy

(3)

For several years, scientists have been testing a substance called interferon (干扰素), a potential wonder drug that is proving to be effective in treating a variety of ailments, including virus infections, bacteria infections, and tumors. To date, the new drug has provoked no negative reaction of sufficient significance to discourage its use. But in spite of its success, last year only one gram was produced in the entire world.

The reason for the scarcity lies in the structure of interferon. A species of specific protein, the interferon produced from one animal species cannot be used in treating another animal species. In other words, to treat human beings, only interferon produced by human beings may be used. The drug is produced by infecting white blood cells with a virus. Fortunately, it is so powerful that the amount given each patient per injection is very small.

Unlike antibiotics, interferon does not attack germs directly. Instead, it makes unaffected cells resistant to infection, and prevents the multiplication of viruses within cells.

As you might conclude, one of the most dramatic uses of interferon has been in the treatment of cancer. Dr. Hans Strander, research physician at Sweden's famous

Karolinska Institute, has treated more than one hundred cancer patients with the new drug. Among a group of selected patients who has undergone surgical procedures for advanced cancer, half were given interferon. The survival rate over a three-year period was 70 percent among those who were treated with interferon as compared with only 10 to 30 percent among those who have received the conventional treatments.

In the United States, a large-scale project supported by the American Cancer Society is now underway. If the experiment is successful, interferon could become one of the greatest medical discoveries of our time.

51. In what does interferon differ from antibiotics?
- A) Interferon has serious side effects, whereas antibiotics do not.
  - B) Interferon is available in large supply, whereas antibiotics are not.
  - C) Antibiotics are very effective, while interferon is not.
  - D) Antibiotics kill germs by attacking them directly, while interferon does not.
52. What effect does interferon have on infection?
- A) It provokes a negative reaction.
  - B) It keeps healthy cells from becoming infected.
  - C) It causes healthy cells to grow.
  - D) It attacks viruses.
53. Interferon is produced by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) infecting viruses, bacteria, and tumors with a drug
  - B) infecting proteins with a virus
  - C) infecting white blood cells with a virus
  - D) infecting viruses with proteins
54. Interferon has not been widely used because it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) still very dangerous
  - B) not yet available in the United States
  - C) difficult to produce in large quantities
  - D) not effective for human beings
55. Which of the following is true of the results of Dr. Strander's experiments?
- A) Both interferon and conventional treatments should be used to ensure the survival of the patients.
  - B) At the end of three years, only ten to thirty percent of the patients who had not received interferon died.
  - C) Only the patients who received interferon survived.

D) Most of the patients who were treated with interferon survived.

(4)

Helplessness is a common phenomenon that often dominates the attitudes of people. When it does dominate, it causes unthinkable damage. It creates a nearly constant state of psychological stress, characterized by depression and anxiety. This state strikes when people feel powerless to manage their own environments. It brings the fears of not having enough and these fears become so uncontrollable that many people don't even try to fight back – they just freeze, and passively wait for the threats to go away.

Helplessness can strike almost anyone, but it most often occurs in three basic situations: when someone fails too many times, when someone is boxed in by a double-bind, lose-lose situation, or when someone is dominated by somebody else who takes away his opportunity to choose. But each of these three common causes of helplessness can be overcome. If repeated failure is making you feel helpless, remember that failure occurs only when you quit. Thomas Edison failed to invent the light bulb the first 2,000 times he tried. If you feel as if you're boxed into a hopeless, difficult situation, make a strong effort to look outside the box for an adventurous solution. And remember that no difficult situation ruins the completeness of life or lasts forever.

Most important of all, be brave enough to resist when someone else wants to steal your right to make your own decisions. If you follow the voice of your heart, you'll learn something. Tom Watson, the founder of IBM, made a fortune by letting his managers make their own decisions. Once, when one of those decisions was wrong, causing a \$10 million loss, the manager offered to resign. But Watson replied, "What? After I just spent 10 million dollars on your education?"

Most people who want to rob others of their right to make choices do it because they feel powerless themselves. Insecurity is a typical trait of a tyrant. But there is a force far stronger than insecurity that also often makes people steal your choices. You must be careful of this force. It is love. Love, at its best, gives meaning to our lives. But love can also victimize.

56. Helplessness can make people become \_\_\_\_\_.

A) physically stressed



- B) powerless to control other people  
C) depressed and anxious  
D) powerful to love other people
57. Helplessness appears when \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) you are much loved by someone  
B) you try many times but cannot succeed  
C) you cannot get out of a box  
D) you don't take the opportunity to make choices
58. If you are helpless, you should know that difficulties \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) may last forever  
B) may ruin your entire life  
C) may not last if you follow other people's advice  
D) may not last if you are determined to find a solution
59. What did Tom Watson mean when he said to one of his managers, "I just spent 10 million dollars on your education" ?  
A) He decided to send the manager to school for more education.  
B) He thought the manager should learn from the loss.  
C) He wanted the manager to give him back \$10 million education cost.  
D) He has paid \$10 million college education cost for the manager.
60. People who want to keep rights from others when they themselves feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) powerless  
B) powerful  
C) loved  
D) stressful

#### Part IV Cloze (5%)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

In some schools, in sixth-grade math, science, social studies and English classes, students are separated 61 all-boy and all-girl groups. Though the latest testing data aren't back, leaving school officials with 62 measurable way to judge whether the separation 63, teachers and students 64 say the separation has helped them do better work. Several studies suggest that girls begin to ask fewer

questions as they 65 sixth grade. This is the age when kids have a lot of insecurity around male-female interaction. They are still kids 66 society encourages them to mature faster. The separated all-male and all-female classes let the boys relax and not try to 67 the girls, and the girls like this new system because they are not afraid to ask questions when boys are not 68. So 69 all the parents are happy with the result and the schools have decided to move the new system into the seventh grade. However some elective courses, such as art, remain mixed because kids still need to learn how to 70 with male-female interactions.

- |                 |              |            |                |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|----------------|
| 61. A) to       | B) from      | C) into    | D) by          |
| 62. A) a lot of | B) many      | C) some    | D) no          |
| 63. A) does     | B) works     | C) makes   | D) goes        |
| 64. A) alike    | B) like      | C) likely  | D) unlikely    |
| 65. A) become   | B) arrive at | C) go up   | D) reach       |
| 66. A) and      | B) instead   | C) that    | D) even though |
| 67. A) deal     | B) handle    | C) impress | D) talk        |
| 68. A) around   | B) out       | C) in      | D) by          |
| 69. A) much     | B) now       | C) far     | D) that        |
| 70. A) handle   | B) deal      | C) relax   | D) grow        |

### Part V Writing (15%)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an English composition on the following topic. You should write at least 120 words.

Some people place a high value on loyalty to the employer. To others, it is perfectly acceptable to change jobs every few years to build a career. Discuss these two positions. Then indicate which position you agree with and why.

Use specific reasons and details to support your answer.

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## Key

### Section A

Water on the earth	Data
<i>Percentage of water on the earth</i>	1. 70%
<i>Percentage of fresh water</i>	2. 2.5%
<i>Amount of water each person consumes</i>	50 quarters
<i>Population in need of clean water</i>	3. 1.1 billion
<i>Population in need of sanitation</i>	2.4 billion
<i>The year when the world may face serious water shortage</i>	2025
<i>Amount of fresh water agriculture uses</i>	4. 2/3
<i>No. of organizations in WASH program</i>	5. 28

### Section B

6. He felt that the wolf would attack his sheep.
7. He gathered his sheep and moved them to a barn nearby.
8. The wolf didn't attempt to attack the sheep.
9. After many days of watching the wolf walk nearby without attempting to attack the sheep.
10. Our instinct.

**Section C**

11. C      12. A      13. D      14. D      15. B

**Part II Vocabulary**1. B    2. C    3. A    4. D    5. A    6. C    7. B    8. D    9. B    10. C  
11. C    12. A    13. C    14. B    15. A    16. B    17. C    18. D    19. A    20. C  
21. D    22. B    23. C    24. D    25. C    26. A    27. B    28. D    29. C    30. B  
31. D    32. D    33. B    34. C    35. A    36. C    37. A    38. B    39. D    40. B**Part III Reading Comprehension**41. A    42. A    43. D    44. B    45. D    46. C    47. A    48. A    49. D    50. B  
51. D    52. B    53. C    54. C    55. D    56. C    57. B    58. D    59. B    60. A**Part IV Cloze**

61. C    62. D    63. B    64. A    65. D    66. D    67. C    68. A    69. C    70. B

**Part V Writing**

Different cultures place varying values on loyalty to the employer. In some countries, most notably in Asia, there is a high degree of loyalty to one company. However, in most European countries and the United States, loyalty to one's employer is not highly valued; instead it is considered more rational and reasonable for an employee to change jobs whenever it is warranted to achieve the optimal overall career. Both of these positions have advantages and disadvantages.

In cultures that value loyalty to the employer, a kind of family relationship seems to develop between employer and employee. It is a reciprocal arrangement which the employer is concerned with assisting the employee to develop to his/her full potential and the employee is concerned about optimizing the welfare of the company. The negative aspect to absolute loyalty to one company is that an employee may stay in one

job that he/she has outgrown and may miss out on opportunities to develop in new directions. From the employer's point of view, the company may be burdened with employees whose skills no longer match the needs of the company.

In cultures in which it is quite acceptable to change jobs every few years, employees can build the career they choose for themselves. They can stay with one company as long as it is mutually beneficial to company and employee. As long as good relationship exists and the employee's career is advancing at an acceptable pace, the employee can remain with a company. But at any time the employee is free to move to another company, perhaps to achieve a higher position, to move into a new area, or to find a work situation that is more suitable to his/her personality. The disadvantage of this situation is that employees tend to move around a lot.

Although both of these systems have advantages and disadvantages, it is much better for employees to have opportunity to move from job to job if it is necessary to have a better career.

## Notes

- 1 题： 答案为 B。 lucid 清晰的。
- 2 题： 答案为 C。 overt 公开的； flirtatious 轻佻的。
- 3 题： 答案为 A。 impending 即将来临的； likely 有可能的。
- 4 题： 答案为 D。 candid 坦率的； dishonest 不诚实的； frank 率直的。
- 5 题： 答案为 A。 dispel 消除； get rid of 去除； lead to 导致。
- 6 题： 答案为 C。 inherent 内在的，固有的； natural 天生的。
- 7 题： 答案为 B。 assent to 同意； rebel against 反抗。
- 8 题： 答案为 D。 parameter 标准。
- 9 题： 答案为 B。 issue 发行； circulate 周转，发行； retains 保留。
- 10 题： 答案为 C。 desolate 荒芜的； barren 荒芜的，贫瘠的。
- 11 题： 答案为 C。 distract 使分心； impede 阻止； excuse 免去。
- 12 题： 答案为 A。 subsist 生存； endure 持续； subscribe 订阅； mislead 引错路。
- 13 题： 答案为 C。 pure water 纯净水； untainted 未污染的； desalinated 脱盐的； unassimilated 未同化的。
- 14 题： 答案为 B。 exposed to 暴露于； subject to 受影响。

- 15 题： 答案为 A。tone 调子，氛围；setting 环境。
- 16 题： 答案为 B。dismal 沉闷的；chaotic 混乱的。
- 17 题： 答案为 C。hindrance 障碍。
- 18 题： 答案为 D。fraud 假冒品；fake 假货。
- 19 题： 答案为 A。expulsion 驱逐；dismissal 打发走；disclosure 揭发。
- 20 题： 答案为 C。endorse 认可，批准；associate 联系；endeavor 努力。
- 21 题： 答案为 D。（译）为保证一项新技术的开发和利用，彼此仍无联系的几种活动间要有不断的相互作用。
- 22 题： 答案是 B。（译）尽管作者所揭示的一些俄国的情况会令美国人吃惊，但她所写的主题还是人们很熟悉的。
- 23 题： 答案是 C。consequent 随后发生的；subsequent 接着的，紧接其后的；latest 最新的
- 24 题： 答案是 D。vary between 介于……之间变化。
- 25 题： 答案是 C。因为是 only one，所以用 unique 独特的。
- 26 题： 答案是 A。smell of 闻上去有……味。
- 27 题： 答案是 B。dripping 滴下；watering 流泪；leaking 漏；dropping 掉下。
- 28 题： 答案是 D。incapable 无能的；powerless 无权的；inactive 不活跃的；disabled 残废的。
- 29 题： 答案是 C。drink in 在此处意为“全神贯注地倾听”。
- 30 题： 答案是 B。picture 想象出来。
- 31 题： 答案是 D。look around 四处看；look up 向上看；look down 向下看；look out 当心。
- 32 题： 答案是 D。approve 赞成；justify 为……的行为辩护，证明是正确的。
- 33 题： 答案是 B。allow/permit sb to do sth；allow/permit doing sth；let sb do sth。
- 34 题： 答案是 C。in turn 依次；by turns 交替。
- 35 题： 答案为 A。scale 攀登；shun 躲开；stodgy 重步行走。
- 36 题： 答案为 C。shatter 粉碎；salvage 打捞；spatter 喷散。
- 37 题： 答案为 A。rehearse 排练；resent 愤恨；recount 列举。
- 38 题： 答案为 B。provoke 诱发；penetrate 穿透；plunge 使刺进；perceive 发觉。
- 39 题： 答案为 D。procure 获得；pursue 追求；prosper 繁荣。
- 40 题： 答案为 B。premier 首要的；prior 在先的，以前的；plush 奢侈的。
- 41 题： 答案为 A。chantey 是 a sailor's song of the sea。因此答案为 A。seafaring 航海的。

- 42 题： 答案为 A。第一段的第二句讲得很明白。
- 43 题： 答案为 D。第一段的第七和第八句中并未提到 D。
- 44 题： 答案为 B。答案在第二段的第一句。
- 45 题： 答案为 D。此文讲得是 folk songs 存在于美国的各行各业，也就深入到美国人民的生活中。因此 folk songs 对美国人民很重要。
- 46 题： 答案是 C。第一句是本题的答案。
- 47 题： 答案是 A。第一段的第二句为本题提供了答案。
- 48 题： 答案是 A。从第二段中可得到答案。
- 49 题： 答案是 D。第三段第一句是本题的答案。
- 50 题： 答案是 B。
- 51 题： 答案是 D。第三段的第一句讲了 antibiotics 与 interferon 的区别。
- 52 题： 答案是 B。见第三段的第二句。
- 53 题： 答案是 C。见第二段的第四句。
- 54 题： 答案是 C。第一段落的第三句中 only one gram was produced in the entire world 和第二段第一句的 scarcity 都表明了 difficult to produce in large quantities。
- 55 题： 答案是 D。见第四段的第四句。
- 56 题： 文章第一段第三句提到 helplessness 所引起的心理反应。C 是正确答案。
- 57 题： 本文第二段第一句列出引发 helplessness 心态的三种情况。其中第一种情况就是选项 B。故 B 是正确答案。
- 58 题： 文章第二段的结尾指出，人在无助的情况下应该努力寻求出路，找出解决问题的办法。所以，D 是正确答案。
- 59 题： 文章第三段第 3—4 句的意思是，Watson 是要那个 manager 从损失中吸取教训。B 是正确答案。
- 60 题： 文章最后一段的第一句提供了本题的答案。A 是正确答案。
- 61 题： 该句的意思是“将……分成……组”。所以 C 是正确答案。
- 62 题： 该句的意思是“尽管还没有测试结果，学校无法判断分组学习是否有益，……”。所以 D 是正确答案。
- 63 题： something works 是指某物某事有用，顶用。这里的意思是指“分组学习的做法适用”。因此此处需填入 B。
- 64 题： 该句的意思是“老师和学生都……”。alike 的意思是“……和……一样”。因此，A 项符合题意。
- 65 题： reach 的意思是“升到，长到……”。需要选择 D。

- 66 题：此句的意思是“尽管人们鼓励他们尽快成熟，其实他们还是孩子”。这句话有转折的语气，需要选择 D。
- 67 题：impress somebody 的意思是“在某某面前表现自己。”其他选项不符合题意。
- 68 题：somebody is around 的意思是“某某在场”。所以 A 是正确答案。
- 69 题：从上下文的意思看，这里需填入“far”。so far 的意思是“到目前为止”。
- 70 题：只有 B 项符合题意。表示“应付……”。其他词不能与 with 搭配使用。

## Script

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a report about water supplies on the earth, and then fill in the missing information in the table below.

For a world that is 70% water, things are drying up fast. Only 2.5% of water is fresh, and only a fraction of that is accessible. Meanwhile, each of us requires about 50 quarts per day for drinking, bathing, cooking and other basic needs. At present, 1.1 billion people lack access to clean drinking water and more than 2.4 billion lack adequate sanitation. Unless we take swift and decisive action, by 2025, two-thirds of the world's population may be living in countries that face serious water shortages.

The answer is to get smart about how we use water. Agriculture accounts for about two-thirds of the fresh water consumed. A report, titled as “more crop per drop”, calls for more efficient irrigation techniques, planting of drought- and salt-tolerant crop varieties that require less water and better monitoring of growing conditions, such as soil humidity levels. Improving water-delivery systems would also help, reducing the amount that is lost on the way to the people who use it.

One program winning quick support is WASH—for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All—a global effort that aims to provide water services and hygiene training to everyone who lacks them by 2015. Already, 28 governments and many



nongovernmental organizations have signed on.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then answer the following questions in English.

A shepherd was once on a hilltop watching his sheep when he noticed a wolf walking nearby. He thought that the wolf was about to attack, so he gathered his sheep together and moved them to a barn nearby. But the wolf did nothing and for a long time continued walking near the sheep without attempting to harm any of them. The same thing happened each day, but the shepherd still considered the wolf an enemy. However, after many days of watching the wolf walk nearby without ever attempting to harm them, the shepherd began to consider the wolf a guardian of the sheep instead of suspecting him of evil. One day the shepherd had to go to the town nearby and he thought he would leave the wolf in charge of his sheep on the hilltop instead of putting them in the barn. This was the chance the wolf had been waiting for, and as soon as the shepherd had gone, the wolf attacked the sheep and destroyed many of them.

Wouldn't it be better if the shepherd had not trusted the wolf and so had not left his sheep to the wolf? We all, from time to time, want to know whether we could trust someone even though we have known him for a long time or we think we have know him really well. Our instinct tells us that wolf will never protect sheep. Our instinct is right. So, trust our instinct.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

A college or technical education opens the door to a successful career and a productive life. But successful higher education doesn't just happen. It requires careful academic and financial preparation. And it's never too late to get started. The College Savings Plan is there to help your family financially prepare for higher education.

Parents have the primary responsibility for financing their child's higher education. You are making an important investment in your child's future when you save for higher education. Financial aid is available to many students. But unless your income is extremely low, you will be expected to pay for a part or all of your child's education. How can you do it? Start saving early. Save regularly, and get into a routine. Let your money work for you in the College Savings Plan.

Families are continually reminded of soaring college costs. In the last 10 years or so, college costs have risen more than the general cost of living. Although college costs are rising, they are usually not nearly as high as many people believe. Higher education remains affordable for most families. Invest in your child's future. A technical or college education can result in thousands of dollars of additional income. Multiplied over a 40-year career, the difference can amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars. The College Savings Plan is a starting point in helping your child realize the economic rewards of higher education.

# TEST FOUR

## Paper

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice about the Stansted Airport as London's third airport in Essex, and then fill in the missing information in the table below.

Stansted Airport	
Location:	In Essex, 25 miles 1. _____ of London
Present number of passengers per year:	2. _____
Cost of proposed expansion:	3. _____ pounds
According to the speaker, the proposal of the third airport in London was 4. _____ by Conservative members.	
The government is determined to find an alternative 5. _____ to Stansted airport.	

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice about the inflation, and then have a few minutes to answer the following questions in English.

6. What is the main purpose of the talk?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. According to the lecture, what is inflation?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Who benefits most from inflation?

\_\_\_\_\_

9. What kind of people would be most affected by inflation?

\_\_\_\_\_

10. What will the speaker talk about today?

\_\_\_\_\_

### Section C

*Directions:* In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

11. What did the United Nations want governments to do quickly?

- A) To save water.
- B) To protect nature.
- C) To help the poor.
- D) To respect the old.

12. What is the example of the problem?

- A) Plants and trees have been destroyed
- B) Plants and trees have died by themselves.
- C) Plants and trees have been over grown.
- D) Plants and trees have been replanted.

13. Which of the following do a lot of young people know today according to the passage?

- A) money
- B) government
- C) conservation
- D) country

14. What is mentioned by the speaker in order to save the world?

- A) Help the poor.
- B) Plant trees.
- C) Clean the classrooms.
- D) Assist the suffering people.

15. What did a large group of girls do in a small town in the United States?

- A) They cleaned the streets every day.
- B) They conserved our world.
- C) They liked to plant trees.
- D) They cleaned the banks of their river.





- A) over B) through  
C) off D) away
23. Paul and his companions would explore the woods on the estate for days \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) on show B) on time  
C) on end D) on hand
24. These newly unearthed cultural relics \_\_\_\_\_ the intelligence of the working people of ancient China.  
A) manifest B) magnify  
C) maintain D) manipulate
25. In this book we shall learn \_\_\_\_\_ about our wonderful bodies.  
A) as well as B) as many as possible  
C) as much as D) as much as possible
26. Do you consider it any good \_\_\_\_\_ more people over to help them with the work.  
A) sending B) send  
C) sent D) that sends
27. Although Smith was sick, he was \_\_\_\_\_ enough to hear and see everything around him.  
A) drowsy B) alert  
C) dizzy D) versatile
28. Before moving to another city, Frank \_\_\_\_\_ of the house and the furniture.  
A) dispensed B) discarded  
C) disposed D) discharged
29. Computers will not \_\_\_\_\_ replace man in tasks which need the exercise of judgement.  
A) in advance B) by chance  
C) at random D) in the least
30. The members of the committee were unanimous in approving the project.  
A) unhappy B) happy  
C) showing complete agreement D) showing disagreement
31. Living in an apartment, we miss the utility of a basement and an attic.  
A) presentation B) precedence  
C) availability D) prefix
32. They questioned the validity of the contact which she signed five years ago.  
A) plague B) legitimacy  
C) potentiality D) pessimist

33. The volcano vomited great amount of smoke.  
A) ignited  
B) immersed  
C) emitted  
D) hugged
34. When you have bought the cleaner, you should be given 5-years warranty.  
A) ingredient  
B) infinity  
C) written guarantee  
D) written hypothesis
35. She could not wedge anything into the suitcase.  
A) cram  
B) manipulate  
C) mingle  
D) jerk
36. The company withholds part of its employees' earnings for income taxes.  
A) retains  
B) minimizes  
C) mocks  
D) modulates
37. He is the most zealous worker in the whole factory.  
A) optimal  
B) offensive  
C) negligent  
D) vigorous
38. Every U.S. President must take a(n) oath to uphold the Constitution.  
A) optimism  
B) pledge  
C) option  
D) opposition
39. They should be sent to a special school to learn obedience.  
A) submission  
B) perception  
C) penetration  
D) peculiarity
40. Twenty years have elapsed since our first meeting in Australia.  
A) coincided  
B) confronted  
C) slipped  
D) consoled

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)**

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

(1)

Insurance in respect of the property will be carried out by the Society in accordance with the rules and the mortgage conditions with such insurance companies



as the Society may determine. The Society has a wide experience of insurance companies and of the terms offered by their policies, and places insurance with many companies who are able to provide the cover which the Society considers necessary. You may like the Society to insure with a particular company, and if so please contact immediately the Branch Office to which you submitted your application for loan, and so long as that company and its terms are acceptable to the Society, cover will be arranged accordingly. If you suggest a company and it is not one with which the Society does business you will be informed and offered a choice of other companies. You may request a change of insurance company at any time during the life of the mortgage. If your mortgage is under the endowment scheme or supported by an insurance guarantee or if the documents of title specify the company to be used it may not be possible to accept your choice.

The initial sum insured will be the figure shown under the heading "Amount of Property Insurance" in the Details of Loan. This figure is the amount recommended by the Society's value as his estimate of the replacement cost of the building at the date of valuation, unless some other amount has been agreed in writing between you and the Society. No warranty is given or implied that the amount of insurance will cover complete loss.

You are reminded that the market value of your property bears no relationship to the cost of replacement. The amount for which the property is insured should therefore represent not less than the cost, at the time of repair or replacement, of rebuilding all the property covered in the same materials, form, style and condition as when new. It should also include any architects', surveyors' and legal fees which may be payable, and any costs which may be subjected in complying with the requirements of the Local Authority and in removing debris, etc. The term "property" includes domestic outbuildings, garages, walls, landlords' fixtures and fittings, etc., but excludes the value of the land.

The market value of a house is therefore likely to be less than the cost of rebuilding, especially if the property is elderly. Even if the property is recently built, the work involved in reinstatement will be more expensive than the building cost which can be achieved by a builder building on an estate basis.

41. The passage appears to be from \_\_\_\_\_.

A) a novel

B) an information booklet

- C) a newspaper article                      D) a formal speech
42. The tone of this passage could best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) academic                                      B) formal  
C) light-hearted                                 D) subjective
43. According to the passage, if the customer suggests an insurance company which has no business with the Society \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it is impossible to change that company later on  
B) the Building Society will not provide a loan  
C) the Building Society will not accept responsibility for the policy  
D) the Building Society may advise you to change another one
44. The passage states that when you insure your property \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) you should not take the land value into account  
B) you should use the market value as a guide  
C) you should take the advice of your Local Authority immediately  
D) garage and garden sheds are not usually included
45. The passage implies that rebuilding a property costs more than its market value \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) only if the property is old  
B) particularly if the property is new  
C) whatever the age of the property  
D) because of rising building costs

(2)

The biosphere is the name biologists give to the sort of skin on the surface of this planet that is inhabitable by living organisms. Most land creatures occupy only the interface between the atmosphere and the land; birds extend their range for a few hundred feet into the atmosphere; burrowing invertebrates (无脊椎动物) such as earthworms may reach a few yards into the soil but rarely penetrate farther unless it has been recently disturbed by men. Fish cover a wider range, from just beneath the surface of the sea to those depths of greater than a mile inhabited by specialized creatures. Fungi (真菌) and bacteria are plentiful in the atmosphere to a height of about half a mile, blown there by winds from the lower air. Balloon exploration of the stratosphere (同温层) as long ago as 1936 indicated that moulds and bacteria could be found at heights of several miles, recently the USA's National Aeronautics and Space

Administration has detected them, in decreasing numbers, at heights up to eighteen miles. They are pretty sparse at such levels, about one for every two thousand cubic feet, compared with 50 to 100 per cubic foot at two to six miles (the usual altitude of jet aircraft), and they are almost certainly in an inactive state. Marine bacteria have been detected at the bottom of the deep Pacific trench, sometimes as deep as seven miles; they are certainly not inactive. Living microbes have also been obtained on land from cores of rock drilled (while prospecting for oil) at depths of as much as 1,200 feet. Thus we can say, disregarding the exploits of astronauts, that the biosphere has a maximum thickness of about twenty-five miles. Active living processes occur only within a compass of about seven miles, in the sea, on land and in the lower atmosphere, but the majority of living creatures live within a zone of a hundred feet or so. If this planet were scaled down to the size of an orange, the biosphere, at its extreme width, would occupy the thickness of the orange-colored skin, excluding the pith.

In this tiny zone of our planet takes place the multitude of chemical and biological activities that we call life. The way in which living creatures interact with each other, depend on each other or compete with each other, has fascinated thinkers since the beginning of recorded history. Living things exist in a fine balance which is often taken for granted—for, from a practical point of view, things could not be otherwise. Yet it is a source of continual amazement to scientists because of its intricacy and delicacy. The balance of nature is obvious most often when it is disturbed, yet even here it can seem remarkable how quickly it readjusts itself to a new balance after a disturbance. The science of ecology—the study of the interaction of organisms with their environment—has grown up to deal with the minutiae of the balance of nature.

46. According to the passage, the “ biosphere ” is the layer on the earth’s surface \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) where the atmosphere meets the sea
  - B) in which birds, fish and animals would die
  - C) in which plant and animal life can exist
  - D) in which earthworms and other invertebrates can live
47. The writer states that fungi and bacteria \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) are only found below the normal altitude of jet planes
  - B) have been found well at the normal altitude of jet planes
  - C) are not found below the surface of the earth
  - D) are mainly found below the surface of the earth

48. The passage says that the biosphere \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) extends only 1,200 feet below the earth's surface  
B) is about seven miles in width  
C) is as much as twenty-five miles in thickness  
D) is a zone only about one hundred feet wide
49. According to the text, the balance of nature is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) something which we should not take for granted  
B) most frequently apparent when it is upset  
C) only now becoming of interest to scientists  
D) very difficult to preserve
50. The writer says that ecology is primarily concerned with the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) finer details of the balance of nature  
B) role of organisms in the environment  
C) way living creatures compete with each other  
D) way nature readjusts to a new balance

(3)

As children get older, self-discipline should take the place of imposed discipline. Constraints become internalized and children begin to weigh from within the validity of their promptings (敦促). But their tendency to be self-critical, to develop a code of their own, depends on the extent to which they must have kept critical company. The dialogue within reflects the dialogue without; that is why discussion is so important during adolescence. Those in authority over children will, therefore, attempt to get children to do what is sensible by appealing to their common sense instead of ordering them around or appealing to their own status. They will not say, "I'm your father and I'm telling you not to smoke," but will point out the dangers involved. It is a further question, however, whether a child's acceptance of good reasons should be the criterion for his action. If a parent explains to a child why it is stupid and wrong to put objects on railway lines, and yet sees him doing so, will he stand aside and reflect that the boy is learning to choose? Parents must weigh their own fundamental principles against what is instructive for their children.

Example, of course, is crucial. Parents and others must provide a pattern out of which the child can eventually develop his own style of self-regulation. This is not likely to happen unless exercise of authority is rationalized and sensitively adapted to

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age, to persons, and to the tasks in hand. For the young will rightly rebel against the irrational expression of a traditional status. In brief, teachers and parents must learn to be in authority without being authoritarian.

51. When children get older, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they begin to consider everything carefully with their own standard
  - B) self-discipline becomes a conscious or unconscious part of themselves
  - C) they tend to rebel against senseless expression of authority
  - D) all of the above
52. The sentence “their tendency to be self-critical depends on the extent to which they must have kept critical company” could be best interpreted as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the outside world can exert great influence on the development of children
  - B) children are willing to follow teacher’s instruction
  - C) both teachers and parents should exercise authority
  - D) teachers and parents should have talks with children regularly
53. Which of the following is implied but not mentioned?
- A) Discussion with children is important when they get older.
  - B) Parents and others should set examples for children to follow.
  - C) As children get older imposed discipline becomes a part of themselves.
  - D) When children are not older, they should be forced to accept some training which develops self-control.
54. The author’s style of this passage can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) ironic
  - B) formal
  - C) informal
  - D) reserved
55. The title below that best expresses the idea of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) Self-discipline or Imposed Discipline
  - B) How to Educate Children
  - C) Authority Not Authoritarian
  - D) Example of Parents is Crucial to Children

(4)

The most exciting kind of education is also the most personal. Nothing can exceed the joy of discovering for yourself something that is important to you. It may be an idea or a bit of information you come across accidentally or a sudden insight, fitting

together pieces of information or working through a problem. Such personal encounters are the “payoff” in education. A teacher may direct you to learning and even encourage you in it — but no teacher can make the excitement or the joy happen. That’s up to you.

A research paper, assigned in a course and perhaps checked at various stages by an instructor, leads you beyond classrooms, beyond the texts for classes and into a process where the joy of discovery and learning can come to you many times. Preparing the research paper is an active and individual process, and ideal learning process. It provides a structure within which you can make exciting discoveries, of knowledge and of self, that are basic to education. But the research paper also gives you a chance to individualize a school assignment, to suit a piece of work to your own interests and abilities, to show others, what you can do. Writing a research paper is more than just a classroom exercise. It is an experience in searching out, understanding and synthesizing, which forms the basis of many skills applicable to both academic and nonacademic tasks. It is, in the fullest sense, a discovering, an education. So, to produce a good research paper is both a useful and a thoroughly satisfying experience.

To some, the thought of having to write an assigned number of pages often more than ever produced before, is disconcerting. To others, the very idea of having to work independently is threatening. But there is no need to approach the research paper assignment with anxiety, and nobody should view the research paper as an obstacle to overcome. Instead, consider it a goal to accomplish, a goal within reach if you need the help this book can give you.

56. According to the writer, personal discoveries \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) will give one encouragement and direction
  - B) are helpful in finding the right information
  - C) are the most valuable part of one’s personal education
  - D) will help one to successfully complete school assignments
57. It can be inferred from the passage that writing a research paper gives one chances \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) to fully develop one’s personal abilities
  - B) to use the skills learnt only in the classroom
  - C) to prove that one is a productive writer
  - D) to demonstrate how well one can accomplish school assignment
58. From the context, the word “disconcerting” (Para.3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) misleading  
B) embarrassing  
C) stimulating  
D) upsetting
59. The writer argues in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) one should explore new areas in research  
B) one should trust one's own ability to meet course requirements  
C) one should consider research paper writing a pleasure, not a burden  
D) one should use all one's knowledge and skills when doing research
60. What will probably follow this passage?
- A) How to write a research paper.  
B) The importance of research in education.  
C) How to make new discoveries for oneself.  
D) The skill of putting pieces of information together.

#### Part IV Cloze (5%)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Scientists are studying how to prevent dying out of the cranes, 61 numbers have been decreasing rapidly because of environmental changes, poisoning and 62. Their traditional feeding grounds in fields and wetland have become polluted. The cranes are being poisoned for eating insects which 63 have been poisoned. Others are shot or trapped by hunters.

Scientists said it is 64 to determine how many cranes remain and warned that their decrease is "very alarming".

The scientists propose to save the birds 65 finding out where they are most at risk and by educating the public 66 the value of these creatures.

Most of the 67 about the bird life has been collected by nonprofessional bird watchers who note down what they see in their 68 time.

The white crane, as the name suggests, is all-white except for the black rear half of the wing. The bird stands one-meter high.

Each year hundreds fly to Africa after breeding in Europe. Scientists are extremely concerned that the numbers returning to stay in Europe have been 69.

“We need to find out 70 about the needs of these birds and the dangers they face so we may be able to help them.” said the scientists.

- |                   |                |                 |               |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 61. A) whose      | B) those       | C) the          | D) their      |
| 62. A) hunted     | B) hunting     | C) to hunt      | D) hunts      |
| 63. A) they       | B) ones        | C) themselves   | D) some       |
| 64. A) impossible | B) inadequate  | C) improper     | D) improbable |
| 65. A) in         | B) at          | C) on           | D) through    |
| 66. A) at         | B) with        | C) for          | D) about      |
| 67. A) news       | B) information | C) intelligence | D) impression |
| 68. A) scarce     | B) special     | C) specific     | D) spare      |
| 69. A) increasing | B) improving   | C) ascending    | D) descending |
| 70. A) much       | B) lot         | C) more         | D) many       |

**Part V Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** Write an English composition of about 150 words on the following topic.

More and more of China’s population are living in towns or cities. Whether urbanization is a good thing or not has caused much argument. Comment on it with your own ideas.

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**Key****Part I Listening Comprehension****Section A**

Stansted Airport
Location: In Essex, 25 miles 1. <u>Northeast</u> of London
Present number of passengers per year: 2. <u>500,000</u>
Cost of proposed expansion: 3. <u>1 billion</u> pounds
According to the speaker, the proposal of the third airport in London was 4. <u>rejected</u> by Conservative members.
The government is determined to find an alternative 5. <u>solution</u> to Stansted airport.

**Section B**

6. The purpose of the talk is to summarize the previous lecture on inflation.
7. Inflation means that prices go up faster than the incomes.
8. The stockholders and persons with business interests and investments.
9. The persons with slow-rising incomes
10. The actions the government will take against the inflation.

**Section C**

11. B      12. A      13. C      14. B      15. D

**Part II Vocabulary**

1. D    2. B    3. A    4. B    5. C    6. D    7. A    8. B    9. C    10. B  
 11. B    12. B    13. C    14. A    15. B    16. B    17. A    18. D    19. A    20. C  
 21. A    22. A    23. C    24. A    25. D    26. A    27. B    28. C    29. D    30. C

31. C 32. B 33. C 34. C 35. A 36. A 37. D 38. B 39. A 40. C

**Part III Reading Comprehension****Section A**41. B 42. B 43. D 44. A 45. C 46. C 47. B 48. C 49. B 50. A  
51. D 52. A 53. D 54. B 55. C 56. C 57. A 58. B 59. C 60. A**Part IV Cloze**

61. A 62. B 63. C 64. A 65. D 66. D 67. B 68. D 69. D 70. C

**Part V Writing**

With the booming economy, more and more China's population are now living in towns and cities. In my opinion this rapid urbanization is a good thing, for it is the natural outcome of economic and social progress.

As we can see, many young people have moved from countryside into towns and cities just to find jobs. This movement has helped to provide the urgently needed labor force to sustain the expansion of industries in urban areas. They work in factories, or on construction sites. They help to build roads, bridges, houses, etc. Some of them work in the third industry, making clothes, decorating houses, repairing shoes, opening restaurants and so on. To some extent, they have made our life more convenient and comfortable. On the other hand, the surplus labor power from the countryside has found its great use in cities. Anyhow, without their efforts our cities could not have developed so rapidly.

The urbanization process has some negative effects such as crowded cities and congested traffic. But I believe that the situation will turn for the better if a city government takes proper action and intensifies the administration. In a word, the urbanization is a positive phenomenon in China.

## Notes

- 1 题： D 是正确答案。dome 拱顶；fable 寓言；flake 薄片；profile 侧像。
- 2 题： 此处需填入 prohibits“禁止”。flings 投，掷；erases 抹掉；facilitates 促进。正确答案是 B。
- 3 题： prolong 延长；formulate 用公式表示；designate 指明；denote 表示。A 是正确答案。
- 4 题： 需填入 B，propagate 表示“繁殖”。infer 推论；inject 注射；jerk 猛动。
- 5 题： 正确答案是 C。legible 易读的；laden 装满的；radical 重要的；medieval 中世纪的。
- 6 题： microbe 微生物；medal 奖章；modification 修改；rage 愤怒。正确答案是 D。
- 7 题： 此处需填入 A，random“碰巧”。mortal 致命的；metallic 金属的；molten 溶化的。
- 8 题： B 是正确答案。omission 省略；realm 范围；norm 规范；negligence 疏忽。
- 9 题： 正确答案是 C。paralyzed 使瘫痪；overcharged 要价过高；reckoned 计算；peered 凝视。
- 10 题： peck 啄；reconcile 与……和解；perturb 使不安；presume 推测。正确答案是 B。
- 11 题： to be taken in 的意思是“受骗”。所以，B 是正确答案。
- 12 题： 正确答案是 B。delayed 推迟；postponed 延缓；held 保持。
- 13 题： respective 各自的；respectable 应受尊敬的；respectful 尊重他人的。respected 受尊重的，C 是正确答案。
- 14 题： in the event(that)是固定词组，表示“如果”。所以，应选择 A。
- 15 题： 正确答案是 B。worth 后面用 doing；worthy 后面一般接介词 of；A 缺少 it。
- 16 题： 正确答案是 B。look through 检查，审阅；look after 照看；look up 向上看；look into 调查。
- 17 题： 由于约翰没有受过这方面的训练，所以应是“非专业的”或“业余的”。正确答案为 A。
- 18 题： 该句意思是“他相信没有比不希望学习的人更无知了”。urged 驱使；

- persuaded 被说服；convicted 被定罪。正确答案是 D。
- 19 题：顾客的投诉应用 complaints。故正确答案是 A。claims 要求；accusations 控告；grumbles 牢骚。
- 20 题：正确答案是 C。due to 由于；thanks to 幸亏，多亏；because 需加 of，后面才能用名词；in spite of 不管，不顾。
- 21 题：根据句意，应选 A，表示“日益地”，“不断地”。tolerably 可忍受地；dynamically 有生气地；obediently 顺从地。
- 22 题：get over 表示“克服”。因此，正确答案是 A。
- 23 题：这里所要表示的是“连续数日”。所以，C 是正确答案。on show 在展出；on time 准时；on hand 在手头有。
- 24 题：此句意思是，“这些新出土的历史文物显示了古代中国劳动人民的智慧”。manifest 展示，显示；magnify 放大；maintain 维持；manipulate 操作。正确答案是 A。
- 25 题：as well as 用于连接两个并列成分；as much as 用于比较。所以，A 和 C 不对。learn 后面需用 much，不用 many。故 D 是正确答案。
- 26 题：这道题需用动名词 sending，it 为先行宾语，代替 sending。类似的句子还有，I don't think it any use waiting here. It is no good arguing with her. 等。正确答案是 A。
- 27 题：正确答案是 B。alert 警觉的；drowsy 昏昏欲睡的；dizzy 头晕目眩的；versatile 多才多艺的。
- 28 题：dispose of 的意思是“卖掉”，故正确答案为 C。
- 29 题：in the least 是个介词短语，意思是“丝毫”或“一点”。正确答案是 D。
- 30 题：正确答案是 C。unanimous 表示 showing complete agreement “一致同意”。
- 31 题：正确答案是 C。presentation 介绍；precedence 领先；availability 使用；prefix 前缀。
- 32 题：正确答案是 B。plague 瘟疫；legitimacy 合法性；potentiality 潜能；pessimist 悲观。
- 33 题：正确答案是 C。ignited 引燃；immersed 沉浸；emitted 喷出；hugged 搂。
- 34 题：正确答案是 C。ingredient 成分；infinity 大宗；written guarantee 保证书；written hypothesis 假设。
- 35 题：正确答案是 A。cram 塞入；manipulate 操作；mingle 使混合；jerk 猛推。
- 36 题：正确答案是 A。retains 扣留；minimizes 使减到最少；mocks 嘲笑；modulates 调整。

- 37 题： 正确答案是 D。optimal 最适宜的；offensive 冒犯的；negligent 忽视的；vigorous 热情的。
- 38 题： 正确答案是 B。optimism 乐观；pledge 誓言；option 选择；opposition 反对。
- 39 题： 正确答案是 A。submission 服从；perception 感觉；penetration 穿透；peculiarity 特色。
- 40 题： 正确答案是 C。coincided 相符合；confronted 面对；slipped 过去；consoled 安慰。
- 41 题： 短文谈到财产保险方面的内容，介绍了如何进行保险。所以，A 和 D 明显不对；C 不可能。故 B 是正确答案。
- 42 题： 这是篇关于财产保险方面的文章，语气不会是学术性的、主观性的或轻松愉快的。所以应选择 B。
- 43 题： 第一段表明 D 是正确答案。
- 44 题： 第三段最后一句 but excludes the value of the land 表明正确答案为 A。
- 45 题： 文章的最后一段的大意是房子的市场价很可能要比重建费用低，特别是老房子。即便是最近才建成的房子，翻修也比造价贵。故 C 符合作者的原意。
- 46 题： 此题答案可在文章的第一句中找到。第一句讲，“生物圈指地球上生物可生存的表层”。故正确答案应是 C。
- 47 题： 第一段中，作者讲到在 18 英里高空发现了真菌及细菌。但与飞机的通常高度 2 至 6 英里相比要稀少。在飞机的高度上每立方尺有 50 至 100 个真菌及细菌。A、C 和 D 都不符合短文的意思。B 是正确答案。
- 48 题： 作者提到：“生物圈的最大厚度约 25 英里”。因此，C 是正确答案。
- 49 题： 从第二段中的 The balance of nature is obvious most often when it is disturbed 一句中可以找到正确答案。apparent 和 obvious 是同义词，upset 和 disturbed 都有“搅乱”、“打乱”的意思。所以，正确答案是 B。
- 50 题： 此题的答案在这篇文章的最后一句。minutiae 的意思是 details 或 fine-points。故应选 A。
- 51 题： A、B 和 C 的内容在文章中都提到了。故 D 是正确答案。
- 52 题： 此句意思为：“孩子自我克制的程度取决于他们与有自我克制力的朋友的接触程度”。所以，应选择 A。
- 53 题： 只有 D 没有提到。因此，正确答案是 D。
- 54 题： 这篇文章的文体较正式。ironic 讽刺的；informal 非正式的，reserved 保留的。所以，B 是正确答案。

- 55 题：短文的最后一句是此题的答案。故应选择 C。
- 56 题：由文章第一段中的 Nothing can exceed the joy of discovering for yourself something that is important to you 可以确定 C 是正确答案。
- 57 题：文章第二段提到，写一篇研究论文有许多的好处，可以非常全面地锻炼一个人的各种能力。因此 A 是正确答案。
- 58 题：第三段的上下文可以帮助确定 disconcerting 的意思为“令人困窘的，令人为难的”。故 B 是正确答案。
- 59 题：第二段最后一句表明：作者认为写论文是一种“愉快的经历”，不应该把它当成一种障碍，可见 C 符合题意。
- 60 题：第三段的最后几句提到，这本书可以为写论文提供帮助，使写论文的目标较容易地实现。由此推理，后面作者应该谈论如何完成研究论文。显然 A 符合文章逻辑的发展。
- 61 题：whose 指 the cranes，由 whose 引出非限制性定语从句。
- 62 题：需要于 and 前面的成分保持平衡。前面是 poisoning，后面应该是 hunting。
- 63 题：在此处需要填入 themselves，此作 which 的同位语。
- 64 题：根据上下文，需选择 impossible。其他选项与该题不符。
- 65 题：这里指通过某种方式，所以 D 是正确答案。
- 66 题：对公众关于……方面的教育，需要填入 about。
- 67 题：这里指的是“信息”，其他选项与本题不符。
- 68 题：在他们的业余时间，所以需要选择 D。
- 69 题：指它们的数量在下降。显然 D 是正确答案。
- 70 题：根据上下文，C 符合题意。

## Script

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice about the Stansted Airport as London's third airport in Essex, and then fill in the missing information in the table below.

The government has suffered a major defeat in the Commons over plans to develop Stansted in Essex as London's third airport. Conservative rebels were very

happy here this evening after the government's defeat on the future of Stansted Airport. 241 members of the parliament voted against the proposal for massive expansion at the airport 25 miles north-east of London.

An independent report on national airport policy had recommended the immediate expansion of Stansted Airport from 500,000 to 15 million passengers a year by 1998. The total investment will be 1 billion pounds. However, it now seems that the government will have to modify this proposal and compromise with its own rebels.

Northern MPs, many of whom voted against the government to show their support for regional airport expansion, were delighted by the result. Mr. Alf Morris, Labour MP, called the vote a great victory and said it had shown that ministers who adopted a southern attitude should start listening to people elsewhere.

However, advocates for the regional airports seem likely to be disappointed. The government is determined to find an alternative solution to Stansted airport.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice about the inflation, and then answer the following questions in English.

Yesterday we discussed the problem of rising prices, or in the economists' terms, inflation. We noted that, during the periods of inflation, all prices and incomes do not go up at the same rate. Some incomes rise more slowly than the cost of living, and a few do not rise at all. Other incomes rise more rapidly than the cost of living.

We concluded that persons with fixed incomes, for example, as the elderly who depend upon pensions, and persons with slow-rising incomes, for example, as an employee with a salary agreed to in a long-term contract, will be most seriously affected by inflation. Please recall that while their dollar incomes stay the same, the cost of goods and services rises, and, in effect, real income decreases, that is, they are able to purchase less with the same amount of money.

We also talked about the fact that stockholders and persons with business interests and investments would probably benefit most from inflation, since high prices would increase sales receipts, and profits would likely rise faster than the cost of living.

And now, before we begin today's lecture on the actions the government should take against the inflation, are there any questions about the term inflation or any of the examples given in our discussion so far?

**Section C**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

1990 was World Conservation Year. The United Nations wanted everyone to know that the world is in danger. They hoped that governments would act quickly in order to conserve nature. Here is one example of the problem. At one time there were 10,300 different plants, trees and flowers in Holland, but now only 8,665 remain. The others have been destroyed by modern man and his technology. We are changing the earth, the air and water, and every thing that grows and lives. We can't live without these things either. If we continue like this, we shall destroy ourselves.

What will happen in the future? Perhaps it is more important to ask "what must we do now?" The people who will be living in the world of tomorrow are the young of today. A lot of them know that conservation is necessary. Many are helping to save our world. In some countries young people spend their spare time as "conservation volunteers". They plant trees, build bridges across rivers in forests, and so on. In a small town in the United States a large group of girls cleaned the banks of their river. They have a clear hope for the tomorrow.



# TEST FIVE

## Paper

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear an announcement about a summer reading program, and then fill in the missing information in the table below. You will hear the recording twice.

Sum m erReading Program	D A T A
<i>Age of readers in the Program</i>	4 to 19 years old
<i>Kickoff celebration time</i>	1.
<i>Age of 20-hour-reading program readers</i>	2.
<i>Age of read-and-write-review program readers</i>	3.
<i>Starting date of summer reading program</i>	June 7
<i>Ending date of summer reading program</i>	4.
<i>Age of kids attending story time event</i>	5.
<i>Age of kids in book clubs</i>	4 <sup>th</sup> or 5 <sup>th</sup> graders

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then have a few minutes to answer the following questions in English.

6. What are the two major industries of Las Vegas?

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7. What is Mr. Newton's work schedule?

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- 8. How does the passage describe Mr. Newton's popularity?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9. What is the most important reason for Mr. Newton's popularity?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10. What makes us believe that Mr. Newton loves his work?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Section C**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- 11. In the US, one of the fields that men still dominate is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) medicine
  - B) law
  - C) architecture
  - D) engineering
- 12. The comparison of the statistics of 1966 and today shows that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) there were no women who earned engineering degrees in 1966
  - B) there were very few women who earned engineering degrees in 1966
  - C) women represent about 20 percent of the total working engineers
  - D) the progress didn't even exist
- 13. Women may feel that entering the engineering world is not the right choice when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) their male classmates are not friendly to them
  - B) their grades are not as good as their male classmates
  - C) there are very few female classmates
  - D) they find that electrical engineering is a hard field
- 14. The Society of Woman Engineers (SWE) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) is an educational nonprofit service organization
  - B) has 17,000 women members nationwide
  - C) are mostly graduate students at the University
  - D) is an organization helping students find job opportunities
- 15. The purpose of SWE activities such as Technically Speaking is to help high school girls to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) speak in technical terms
- B) participate in college projects
- C) gain their confidence in themselves
- D) choose their female friends in college

## Part II Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are 40 sentences with four choices below each sentence. Choose the best one from the 4 choices.

1. The hostile manner of the woman caused the committee to reconsider the issue.
  - A) stubborn
  - B) angry
  - C) forthright
  - D) charming
2. The reporter wondered how impartial the decision really was.
  - A) unprejudiced
  - B) narrow
  - C) one-sided
  - D) insensitive
3. The newspaper described the amoral activities of the terrorist group in detail.
  - A) erotic
  - B) unproductive
  - C) philanthropic
  - D) unethical
4. A botanist can identify a flower by its shape and its scent.
  - A) name
  - B) size
  - C) smell
  - D) color
5. Eating and drinking too much increases the size of the abdomen.
  - A) headache
  - B) gathering
  - C) belly
  - D) inflation
6. The comedian has a tendency to be more absurd than funny.
  - A) late
  - B) ridiculous
  - C) greedy
  - D) proud
7. The terrier was kind of short with long, black hair.
  - A) somewhat
  - B) anyhow
  - C) somehow
  - D) however
8. The probability of the strike ending before the tourist season is not high.
  - A) identity
  - B) hypothesis
  - C) controversy
  - D) likelihood

9. Approximately half of American high school graduates enroll in institutions of higher learning.
- A) buildings  
B) establishments  
C) companies  
D) incidences
10. The kick of the welfare reforms that the Wisconsin variety has given has been a good thing and has given them the impetus they need to go succeed in the labor market.
- A) chance  
B) means  
C) suggestion  
D) power
11. Because of the gravitational pull of the sun, the earth and the other planets maintain an orbit around the sun.
- A) force  
B) source  
C) push  
D) attractiveness
12. In an annulment, a marriage is declared invalid.
- A) ill  
B) unhappy  
C) void  
D) unfinished
13. Scientists measure the microscopic distances between atoms in microns.
- A) visible  
B) tiny  
C) machine-like  
D) unmeasured
14. The Lewis and Clark expedition left St. Louis in 1804 and traveled 7,700 miles on route to the Pacific Coast.
- A) away from  
B) returning to  
C) on the way to  
D) leaving for
15. His hat was knocked askew by the wind.
- A) awry  
B) out of shape  
C) off  
D) on the ground
16. A chameleon is a kind of lizard known for its ability to change color.
- A) scope  
B) magnitude  
C) span  
D) hue
17. The plane crashed, killing 10, all of whom were veteran skydivers.
- A) old  
B) farmer  
C) experienced  
D) military
18. The concert was intended to be a tribute to the 1960's Woodstock, promoting peace and love.
- A) a test  
B) an honor

- 
- C) a contribution  
D) an activity
19. Fortunately, the Daily has been able to avoid many of the sticky ethical problems by creating a clear separation between news and advertising.  
A) inflexible  
B) gluey  
C) humid  
D) awkward
20. The readers need to recognize the separate function of editorials and not allow them to affect their perceptions of the Daily's news.  
A) impressions  
B) acceptance  
C) performance  
D) considerations
21. After much fruitless discussion the meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ to the following week.  
A) adjourned  
B) deferred  
C) held up  
D) withheld
22. He is looking for a job that will give him greater \_\_\_\_\_ for using his own initiative.  
A) space  
B) scope  
C) place  
D) suitability
23. The expedition has left for the Andes and there is no \_\_\_\_\_ when it will return.  
A) informing  
B) reporting  
C) knowing  
D) advising
24. The chances of meeting a tiger in Piccadilly Circus are about a million \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) for one  
B) against one  
C) to one  
D) in one
25. The plot of this play is so absurd, it \_\_\_\_\_ on the ridiculous.  
A) hangs  
B) borders  
C) edges  
D) urges
26. Being extremely \_\_\_\_\_ to the cold, I do not like skiing.  
A) sensitive  
B) sensible  
C) senseless  
D) insensitive
27. Maria \_\_\_\_\_ missed the first train so as to travel on the same one as John.  
A) deliberately  
B) predictably  
C) decisively  
D) subjectively
28. My neighbor and his wife have decided \_\_\_\_\_ to Australia.  
A) to migrate  
B) to immigrate  
C) to emigrate  
D) to expatriate
29. This is \_\_\_\_\_ the most difficult job I have ever tackled.

- A) by rights  
C) by the way
- B) by all means  
D) by far
30. I do not believe that this absurd scheme is \_\_\_\_\_ of our serious consideration.  
A) worthless  
C) worthwhile
- B) worth  
D) worthy
31. Children and old people do not take kindly to having their daily \_\_\_\_\_ upset.  
A) habit  
C) routine
- B) method  
D) custom
32. It takes years to \_\_\_\_\_ as a doctor.  
A) practice  
C) complete
- B) pass  
D) qualify
33. This map has a \_\_\_\_\_ of one centimeter to two kilometers.  
A) system  
C) scale
- B) diagram  
D) reference
34. This organization is completely \_\_\_\_\_ any political association.  
A) inclusive of  
C) independent of
- B) devoid of  
D) ignorant of
35. Some practical \_\_\_\_\_ is desirable for candidates interested in applying for this job.  
A) exploit  
C) initiative
- B) adventure  
D) experience
36. The poetry of Eza Pound is sometimes difficult to understand because it contains so many \_\_\_\_\_ references.  
A) notable  
C) objective
- B) obscure  
D) opulent
37. Rationing is a system for \_\_\_\_\_ scarce resources.  
A) adapting  
C) appraising
- B) allotting  
D) adopting
38. Many people think of deserts as \_\_\_\_\_ regions, but many species of plants and animals have adapted to life there.  
A) bland  
C) barren
- B) balmy  
D) bushy
39. Spoken language is generally more \_\_\_\_\_ than written language.  
A) casual  
C) cautious
- B) capable  
D) concentric

40. Before 1754, Britain and the North American colonies had a \_\_\_\_\_ relationship, but after that, their relationship became strained.
- A) conspicuous
  - B) curt
  - C) cunning
  - D) cozy

### **Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)**

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

(1)

Change—or the ability to adapt oneself to a changing environment—is essential to evolution. The farmer whose land is required for housing or industry must adapt himself: he can move to another place and master the problems peculiar to it; he can change his occupation, perhaps after a period of training; or he can starve to death. A nation which cannot adapt its trade or defense requirements to meet world conditions faces economic or military disaster. Nothing is fixed and permanently stable. There must be movement forward, which is progress of a sort, or movement backwards, which is decay and deterioration.

In this context, tradition can be a force for good or for evil. As long as it offers a guide, it helps the ignorant and the uninformed to take a step forward and, thereby, to adapt themselves to changed circumstances. Tradition, or custom, can guide the hunter as effectively as it can influence the nervous hostess. But if we make an idol of tradition, it ceases to become a guide and becomes an obstacle lying across the path of change and progress. If we insist on trying to plot the future by the past, we clearly handicap ourselves and invite failure. The better course is to accept the help which tradition can give but, realizing that it necessarily has its roots in the past, to be well aware of its limitations in a changing world.

41. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?
- A) To avoid decay and deterioration, we must keep the world permanently stable.
  - B) The world is always changing, so we must adjust ourselves to new conditions.

- C) The important point of evolution is that the world undergoes movement forward and movement backward alternately.
- D) Tradition often becomes an obstacle lying across the path of change and progress.
42. The author uses the incident of the farmer in the passage to illustrate that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people should adapt themselves to the changed circumstances
  - B) farmers are especially influenced by tradition
  - C) the farmer may have to undergo a period of training
  - D) people will starve to death if they do not pay due regard to tradition
43. In the second paragraph, "this context" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) decay and deterioration
  - B) movement forward
  - C) tradition or custom
  - D) a changing world
44. Tradition becomes an obstacle across the path of change and progress when we \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) accept tradition only as guide
  - B) rely too much on tradition without realizing its limitations
  - C) strongly desire for change without considering the possible consequences
  - D) plot the future irrespective of tradition
45. The author concludes by offering the advice: \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) since tradition necessarily has its roots in the past, it would be better to take no notice of tradition
  - B) we must stick firmly to tradition when facing a new problem, and not break with tradition under any circumstance
  - C) we should neither worship nor reject tradition but take from it any help it can offer in any particular instance
  - D) we should realize the limitations of a changing world and not invite failure under any circumstance

(2)

Somewhere up in the high forests between England and Wales I had been walking for hours and, not for the first time, I had lost my way. All tracks seemed to lead west when it was clear from map and compass that I should be heading north. Down in the



valley an old man explained in elaborate detail how I'd strayed miles off course. In any case, he said, there wasn't much worth seeing even had I got to where I intended to spend the night. A thoroughly dispiriting old man. From time to time you meet them. I thanked him and began to move off.

But he wasn't to be put off that easily and asked me where I had come from. When I told him I had walked all the way from Cornwall he shook his head sadly and said: "Then all I can say is it's a pity you couldn't be doing something useful."

You can't win. Go to deserted parts of Africa and walk around some lake or other and people say you were lucky to get the chance. It looks like an exotic act. They reckon it's just a matter of being able to raise the cash. Some point out you could have hired a Land Rover instead of camels and got there in a tenth of time.

If, on the other hand, you decide, as I did, to walk across your own native land they tell you it's been done many times before. Men have set off on foot, on bicycles, on tricycles. But all that, of course, was done on the roads I tried to avoid.

For me the question wasn't whether it could be done, but whether I could do it. I'm fifty. I'm interested in biology and pre-history. They are, in fact, my business. For years I've had the notion of getting the feel of the country in one brisk walk: mountains and moorlands and downlands. Thick as it is with history and scenic contrast, Britain is just small enough to be walked across in springtime. It seemed an attractive idea. There was a challenge in the prospect. But to see the best of what's left I knew I should have to set off pretty soon. Each year the country in every sense of the word gets a bit smaller. Already there are caravans in some of the most improbable places. Long-distance walkers are becoming rare. You can regard what follows as the reminiscences of one of the last.

I set off with the intention of avoiding all roads. I meant to keep to cross-country tracks and footpaths all the way. In places this turned out to be practically impossible for not withstanding what's been written about the ancient by-ways, many of them are now hopelessly overgrown; others have been enclosed, ploughed up, or deliberately obstructed in one way or another. But I tried to keep to out-of-the-way places, especially the highlands and moors.

As for trappings, I carried the basic minimum, including a tent that eliminated the need to look for lodgings at nightfall. This gives you a comforting sense of independence. I don't mean I'm over-fond of the Spartan life; certainly not for its own sake, and if I found a pub or hotel at dusk, I went in, gratefully. But I had no need to rely on static shelter.

46. The walker had lost his way because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the tracks he was following were leading him in the wrong direction
  - B) his compass was giving him a faulty reading
  - C) he was unable to read the map he was carrying with him
  - D) he had lost his way several times before
47. Down in the valley the walker met an old man who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) tried to persuade him to stay in his village for the night
  - B) seemed to know the surrounding countryside very well
  - C) thought the walker was on his way to see a famous landmark
  - D) had met people like the walker several times before
48. If you decided to travel to more distance parts of the world, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people think that you must be very wealthy
  - B) people consider you to be extremely adventurous
  - C) people regard the enterprise with some doubt
  - D) people will raise money to help you with expenses
49. If you decide to walk across your own native land, people will tell you that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) you are not attempting anything new
  - B) no one has yet achieved this by sticking to the roads
  - C) you would be better off going by public transport
  - D) you need a gimmick to make your trip worthwhile
50. The writer decided to carry a tent \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) in order to avoid spending a lot of money on hotel bills
  - B) because he was free to stay where he wanted overnight
  - C) because he preferred to sleep out-of-doors
  - D) in order to provide himself with more than Spartan comforts

(3)

The difference between a liquid and a gas is obvious under the conditions of temperature and pressure commonly found at the surface of the Earth. A liquid can be kept in an open container and fills it to the level of a free surface. A gas forms no free surface but tends to diffuse throughout the space available; it must therefore be kept in a closed container or held by a gravitational field, as in the case of a planet's atmosphere. The distinction was a prominent feature of early theories describing the

phases of matter. In the nineteenth century, for example, one theory maintained that a liquid could be “dissolved” in a vapor without losing its identity, and another theory held that the two phases are made up of different kinds of molecules: liquidons and gasons. The theories now prevailing take a quite different approach by emphasizing what liquids and gases have in common. They are both forms of matter that have no permanent structure, and they both flow readily. They are fluids.

The fundamental similarity of liquids and gases becomes clearly apparent when the temperature and pressure are raised somewhat. Suppose a closed container partially filled with a liquid is heated. The liquid expands, or, in other words, becomes less dense; some of it evaporates. In contrast, the vapor above the liquid surface becomes denser as the evaporated molecules are added to it. The combination of temperature and pressure at which the densities become equal is called the critical point. Above the critical point the liquid and the gas can no longer be distinguished; there is a single, undifferentiated fluid phase of uniform density.

51. According to the passage, the difference between a liquid and a gas under normal conditions on Earth is that the liquid \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) is affected by changes in pressure
  - B) has a permanent structure
  - C) forms a free surface
  - D) is considerably more common
52. It can be inferred from the passage that the gases of the Earth’s atmosphere are contained by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a closed surface
  - B) the gravity of the planet
  - C) the field of space
  - D) its critical point
53. According to the passage, in the nineteenth century some scientists viewed liquidons and gasons as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) fluids
  - B) dissolving particles
  - C) heavy molecules
  - D) different types of molecules
54. According to the passage, what happens when the temperature is increased in a closed container holding a liquid?
- A) The liquid and gas become similar.
  - B) The liquid and the gas become less dense.
  - C) The container expands.
  - D) The liquid evaporates out of the container.

55. According to the passage, which of the following is the best definition of the critical points?
- A) When the temperature and the pressure are raised.
  - B) When the densities of the two phases are equal.
  - C) When the pressure and temperature are combined.
  - D) When the container explodes.

(4)

Part-time smokers are a fast-growing segment of the 23 percent of American adults who smoke, a troubling trend to anti-tobacco activists. A generation ago, people generally were either daily smokers or nonsmokers. Researchers lately are finding a new group of smokers—occasional smokers who don't light up every day. They say the likely reasons for the emergence of this smoking subgroup are more expensive cigarettes, tough smoking bans and a growing social disgrace against smoking. But scientists still don't know very much about whom the part-time smokers are and how to get them to quit for good.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta released an annual tobacco survey last month that showed little change in the overall percentage of adult smokers. But it revealed a big change in the percentage of those smokers who call themselves part-time smokers. Between 1996 and 2001, 38 states showed significant increases in "someday smokers," or people who said they smoked, but not every day.

The trend is disturbing to public health officials who have poured billions into anti-tobacco efforts, but are far from their goal of having only 12 percent of American adults smoking by 2010. The number of adult smokers is staying about the same, but they're smoking fewer cigarettes. The changing smoking habit also gives researchers a new problem. Are these part-time smokers former daily smokers, meaning their new smoking habits are a good development? Or are these part-time smokers young people who have heard so many anti-tobacco messages that they don't like considering themselves "real" smokers? CDC officials are worried about part-time smokers, citing studies that show doubtful health benefits from smoking less but not quitting.

A 16-year study of thousands of European smokers found that daily smokers who cut their cigarette consumption by at least half were just as likely as their heavy-smoking counterparts to develop tobacco-related disease. Doctors also warn that

smokers who cut back unconsciously inhale more deeply, meaning their exposure to carcinogens doesn't go down. "We need to be careful about saying you're better off by smoking fewer cigarettes. We just don't have the science to show that," said McGoldrick, research director for Tobacco-Free Kids. "We've got to send the message that there's no safe alternative to quitting."

56. The new trend of American smokers is that many of them \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) become anti-tobacco activists
  - B) smoke, but not every day
  - C) do not smoke any more
  - D) smoke less every day
57. The new trend troubles scientists because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) don't know how to help part-time smokers quit smoking
  - B) don't have enough money to help part-time smokers quit smoking
  - C) don't have the exact statistics of part-time smokers
  - D) spent billions of dollars but still can't get people quit smoking
58. In the third paragraph, what makes researchers wonder is whether \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) those part-time smokers will become daily smokers
  - B) those part-time smokers will quit smoking for good
  - C) anti-tobacco movements help young people develop good habits
  - D) anti-tobacco movements make young people think smoking is disgraceful
59. Which of the following statement is true according to the passage?
- A) Smoking less but not quitting definitely benefits people's health.
  - B) Reducing cigarette smoking has good health effect on European smokers.
  - C) Part-time smokers are not likely to be healthier than everyday smokers.
  - D) European smokers who reduce cigarette smoking are more likely to develop tobacco-related disease.
60. What can be concluded from this passage about smoking?
- A) Part-time smoking is healthier than daily smoking.
  - B) Smoking fewer cigarettes is healthier than heavy smoking.
  - C) Smoking fewer cigarettes is as unhealthy as heavy smoking.

D) Heavy smoking is now popular among American smokers.

### Part IV Cloze (5%)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

You probably won't be able to achieve every financial goal you've ever dreamed 61. So identify your goals clearly and decide which are most important, and why they matter 62 you. By concentrating your efforts, you have a better chance of achieving 63 matters most. To 64 primary goals, you will often need to put equally desirable but less important ones on a back burner. Even 65 goals often conflict with one another. When faced with such a conflict, you can sometimes choose 66 applying criteria like: Will one of the conflicting goals benefit more people than the other? Which goal will cause the greater harm if it is 67 ? In drawing 68 your list of goals, you should look for things that will help you feel financially secure and happy. Some of the items that wind up 69 such lists include building an emergency fund, getting out of debt, and paying the kids' tuition. Once you have your list together, you need to 70 the items in order of importance.

- |                |            |               |                |
|----------------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| 61. A) to      | B) from    | C) of         | D) for         |
| 62. A) for     | B) at      | C) because of | D) to          |
| 63. A) that    | B) what    | C) which      | D) when        |
| 64. A) achieve | B) pass    | C) set        | D) have        |
| 65. A) common  | B) distant | C) working    | D) worthy      |
| 66. A) for     | B) by      | C) to         | D) from        |
| 67. A) done    | B) passed  | C) postponed  | D) implemented |
| 68. A) up      | B) out     | C) through    | D) on          |
| 69. A) in      | B) off     | C) on         | D) for         |
| 70. A) get     | B) rank    | C) make       | D) think       |

**Part V Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an English composition on the topic: **Automobiles**. You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline given below.

- 1) Automobiles, as the product of modern civilization, have been playing a vital part in the daily activities of human society.
- 2) But automobiles have also given rise to a series of problems.
- 3) Obviously, automobiles, like anything else, have more than one face.

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**Key****Part I Listening Comprehension****Section A**

Sum m erR ead ing Program	D A T A
<i>Age of readers in the Program</i>	4 to 19 years old
<i>Kickoff celebration time</i>	1. 10am to 2pm
<i>Age of 20-hour-reading program readers</i>	2. 4 to 12 years old
<i>Age of read-and-write-review program readers</i>	3. 13 to 19 years old

Continue

Sum m erReading Program	D A T A
<i>Starting date of summer reading program</i>	June 7
<i>Ending date of summer reading program</i>	4. August 24
<i>Age of kids attending story time event</i>	5. 3 to 5 years old
<i>Age of kids in book clubs</i>	4 <sup>th</sup> or 5 <sup>th</sup> graders

**Section B**

6. Gambling & Entertainment.
7. Two shows a night, seven nights a week, for eight months.
8. He has never played to a single empty seat.
9. Singing all kinds of popular songs, playing 11 musical instruments.
10. He would still sing even if nobody paid him.

**Section C**

11. D      12. B      13. C      14. A      15. C

**Part II Vocabulary**

1. B    2. A    3. D    4. C    5. C    6. B    7. A    8. D    9. B    10. D  
 11. A    12. C    13. B    14. C    15. A    16. D    17. C    18. B    19. D    20. D  
 21. A    22. B    23. C    24. C    25. B    26. A    27. A    28. C    29. D    30. D  
 31. C    32. D    33. C    34. C    35. D    36. B    37. B    38. C    39. A    40. D

**Part III Reading Comprehension****Section A**

41. B    42. A    43. D    44. B    45. C    46. A    47. B    48. C    49. A    50. B  
 51. C    52. B    53. D    54. A    55. B    56. B    57. A    58. D    59. C    60. C



**Part IV Cloze**

61. C 62. D 63. B 64. A 65. D 66. B 67. C 68. A 69. C 70. B

**Part V Writing**

Automobiles, as the product of modern civilization, have been playing a vital part in the daily activities of human society. For example, industry needs them for transporting products. Agriculture depends on them for farm supplies. Besides, automobiles are used every day to carry people to and from work. At weekends, automobiles take families on joyful outings. In short, the whole society is on wheels.

But automobiles have also given rise to a series of problems. For example, the streets are crowded with automobiles. They not only cause traffic accidents which injure or kill a large number of people each year, but also make great noises and give off a lot of poisonous gases.

Obviously, automobiles, like anything else, have more than one face. More and more people have realized that while they are a necessity to mankind, automobiles also bring us many problems. We hope that satisfactory solutions to these problems will be found soon.

**Notes**

- 1 题： 答案为 B。 hostile 敌对的； stubborn 顽固的； forthright 坦率的。
- 2 题： 答案为 A。 impartial 公平的； unprejudiced 无偏见的； insensitive 迟钝的。
- 3 题： 答案为 D。 amoral 不道德的； erotic 色情的； philanthropic 博爱的； unethical 不道德的。
- 4 题： 答案为 C。 scent 味。
- 5 题： 答案为 C。 abdomen 腹部； belly 肚子； hangover 突出。
- 6 题： 答案为 B。 absurd 荒唐的； ridiculous 荒谬的。
- 7 题： 答案为 A。 kind of 有点，有些； somewhat 有些。
- 8 题： 答案为 D。 probability 可能性； likelihood 可能性； controversy 争论。

- 9 题： 答案为 B。institution 学校；establishment 机构；incidence 发生率。
- 10 题： 答案为 D。impetus 动力；means 措施。
- 11 题： 答案为 A。pull 吸引力。
- 12 题： 答案为 C。invalid 无效的；void 无效的。
- 13 题： 答案为 B。microscopic 细微的；tiny 微小的。
- 14 题： 答案为 C。on route 道，路上。
- 15 题： 答案为 A。askew 歪斜；awry 歪斜。
- 16 题： 答案为 D。hue 颜色。
- 17 题： 答案为 C。veteran 富有经验的；military 军队的。
- 18 题： 答案为 B。tribute 颂赞。
- 19 题： 答案为 D。sticky 尴尬的；gluey 胶质的。
- 20 题： 答案为 D。perception 感觉。
- 21 题： 答案为 A。adjourn 休（会）；defer 延期；held up 使停顿；withheld 扣留，阻止。
- 22 题： 答案为 B。scope（发挥能力等的）余地，机会。
- 23 题： 答案为 C。there is no knowing 无法知道。
- 24 题： 答案为 C。表示比例时用 to。
- 25 题： 答案为 B。hang on 靠在；border on 近乎，简直是；edge on 怂恿。
- 26 题： 答案为 A。sensitive 敏感的；sensible 可察觉到的；senseless 无知觉的；insensitive 不敏感的。
- 27 题： 答案为 A。（译）玛丽亚为了与约翰乘同一班火车旅行而故意错过了第一班火车。deliberately 故意地。
- 28 题： 答案为 C。migrate 鸟、鱼等的迁徙；immigrate 移居入境；emigrate 移居到他国；expatriate 流放。
- 29 题： 答案为 D。by rights 按理说；by all means 务必；by far...得多，最.....。
- 30 题： 答案为 D。worthless 不值得，表示对某事合适的。
- 31 题： 答案为 C。daily routine 日常工作起居。
- 32 题： 答案为 D。qualify as 获得.....资格。
- 33 题： 答案为 C。scale 比例。
- 34 题： 答案为 C。inclusive of 包含；devoid of 无，缺乏；independent of 与.....无关。
- 35 题： 答案为 D。（译）某些实际经验对有意申请这项工作的申请者来说是很需要的。
- 36 题： 答案为 B。obscure 晦涩的；opulent 丰富的。

- 37 题： 答案为 B。ration 定量供应；allot 分派。
- 38 题： 答案为 C。bland 温和的；balmy 芳香的；barren 荒芜的；bushy 浓密的。
- 39 题： 答案为 A。casual 随便的；cautious 小心的；concentric 同轴的。
- 40 题： 答案为 D。conspicuous 惹人注目的；curt 粗率的；cunning 精巧的；cozy 密切的。
- 41 题： 答案为 B。见第一段的第一句。
- 42 题： 答案为 A。见第一段的第二句。
- 43 题： 答案为 D。这句话的意思是，在这个变化的世界里，习惯势力可以有好的一面，也可以有坏的一面。
- 44 题： 答案为 B。第二段的第四句中 But if we make an idol of tradition 的意思是 rely too much on tradition without realizing its limitations。
- 45 题： 答案为 C。见第二段的第六句。The better course 更好的行动方针。
- 46 题： 答案为 A。见第一段的第二句。
- 47 题： 答案为 B。第一段的第三句中作者用了 explained in elaborate detail，表明这个老人对周围的环境很熟悉。
- 48 题： 答案为 C。第三段的第三句中 an exotic act 表明一般人对此表示不解。
- 49 题： 答案为 A。见第四段的第一句。
- 50 题： 答案为 B。第七段的第一句中讲到 a tent that eliminated the need to look for lodgings at nightfall，因此，答案为 B。
- 51 题： 答案为 C。见文章第二句及第三句。
- 52 题： 答案为 B。见文章第三句的后半句。
- 53 题： 答案为 D。见文章的第五句。
- 54 题： 答案为 A。见第二段的第二和第三句。
- 55 题： 答案为 B。文章的第二段的第四句为 critical point 的定义。
- 56 题： 文章第一段第 1 句提供了本题的答案。选择项 B 正确。
- 57 题： 本文第一段最后 1 句表明：科学家不知道该如何帮助这些人彻底戒烟。故 A 是正确答案。
- 58 题： 在第三段第 5 句中作者提供了本题的答案。D 是正确选择。
- 59 题： 文章第三段的结尾和第四段的开始指出：吸烟多少对健康的影响差异不大。故 C 是正确答案。
- 60 题： C 是正确选项。
- 61 题： dream 只能与 of 搭配用来指“向往……，期望……”。所以 C 是正确答案。

- 62 题：matter to somebody 是一个动词词组，表示“对某人重要”。所以 D 是正确答案。
- 63 题：该句应该填的是“the goal that”。选项中只有 what (= the thing that) 能替代这个意思。所以 B 是正确答案。
- 64 题：文章中用过很多 achieve ... goals。A 项符合题意。
- 65 题：该句的意思是，“甚至很值得去实现的目标之间也常常会相互冲突。”“worthy”更符合上下文的意思。其他选项不符题意。
- 66 题：该句的意思是，“按.....的标准来选择。”，应选择 by。
- 67 题：该句的意思是，“推迟哪个目标的实现会引起最不利的后果。”只有 postpone 符合逻辑。
- 68 题：draw 与 up 搭配，意思是“制定”。这句的意思是“制定一个目标清单”。需要选择 A。
- 69 题：on ... list 的意思是“在.....的单子上”。需要选择 C。
- 70 题：该句的意思是“按重要性排序。”只有 B 项符合题意。

## Script

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear an announcement about a summer reading program, and then fill in the missing information in the table below.

This year's summer reading program is Explore Bright Ideas at Your Library. The program kicks off next Saturday with a celebration event from 10am to 2pm at all the libraries in the city. The event will feature free refreshments and activities such as make-your-own-book, face-painting, science fun and juggling workshops. The event is free and open to the public.

The summer reading program is designed to encourage children ages 4 to 12 and teens 13 to 19 to read throughout the summer. Children track the amount of time they spend reading. After they finish 20 hours of reading, they can collect prizes at the

libraries. For teens, they read and submit book reviews for weekly drawing prizes. Both children and teens' reading programs run from June 7 to August 24 at the libraries. Participants may pick up their reading materials at the kickoff on next Saturday or anytime after at any library.

The Reading Program also announces two special reading events for this summer: story time and book clubs. The story time is for children ages 3 to 5. The story time features readings, activities, songs and lots of fun for parents and kids alike. The book clubs are for students entering grades 4 or 5.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then answer the following questions in English.

Las Vegas is one of America's favorite vacation spots. It is also one of the two places in the United States where gambling is legal. Gambling and entertainment have become the city's main industries. Few people who have visited Las Vegas have left the city without seeing or at least hearing about its best-known entertainer, singer Wayne Newton. In Las Vegas, Wayne Newton is king. He is certainly king of the entertainment business, and in addition, is well respected in the community. As America's highest-paid entertainer, he gives two shows a night, seven nights a week, for about eight months a year, and he has never played to a single empty seat—not once in over fifteen years. Singing all kinds of popular songs, and playing eleven musical instruments in his two-hour shows, he leaves his audiences feeling special and thoroughly entertained. Mr. Newton loves his work, and he once said that if nobody paid him, he would sing on street corners.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

In the US, long after women conquered a big territory for themselves in

historically male-dominated fields like medicine, law, and architecture, engineering remains largely a guy thing. According to a study carried out in the US, women now account for slightly more than 10 percent of all working engineers.

Depressive as the statistic may be, it represents progress. In 1966, the first year such records were kept, women earned so few engineering degrees that from a statistical point of view they didn't even exist. Even today, female engineering undergraduates represent only about 20 percent of the total. Among electrical engineering students, women are especially rare; many classes in that discipline include no more than a handful of female students. Regardless of the friendliness of her male classmates and the academic excellence of the classes themselves, being "the only girl" is an experience that can leave a woman feeling isolated and unsure that engineering is the right choice after all.

That's where the Society of Women Engineers (SWE) steps in. Founded in 1950, SWE offers support, guidance, and recognition to female engineers and engineering students. Members of the educational nonprofit service organization – 17,000 nationwide – include professionals, graduate students, undergrads, and men.

An important activity that SWE carries out is *Technically Speaking*, a daylong event aimed at girls in high schools. The members of SWE take these teenage girls to campus and show them what a day in IT is like. *Technically Speaking* and other SWE activities help the girls challenge the notion that engineering is somehow a guy thing. This notion can limit their future career options if girls avoid the challenging math and science classes that prepare them for college-level engineering and technical programs.

# TEST SIX

## Paper

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a conversation between two speakers, and then fill in the missing information in the table below. You will hear the recording twice.

Today's weather is 1. _____			
Flight No.	From	Scheduled Time of Arrival	Likely Time of Arrival
2. _____	Belgrade	7:55	9:55
GF235	Bahrain	8:25	3. _____
4. _____	Khartoum	8:35	10:35
TW009	Miami	10:05	5. _____

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then have a few minutes to answer the following questions in English.

6. What are the two reasons that people go to school?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What is the teacher's job according to the speaker?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. Why could great scientists such as Einstein and Newton be successful?

9. What is important for the students to know according to the speaker?

10. What is the main subject of this talk?

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

11. Why were the 1970's a bad time for Britain's small businessmen?

- A) They were in heavy debt.                      B) They were in trouble.  
C) They were growing too fast.                D) They couldn't cooperate well.

12. According to the speaker, the main advantage of the giant supermarkets is that

- \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) things were sold cheaply                      B) there was a big variety  
C) the service was excellent                    D) the environment was marvelous

13. What happened to the small beer companies?

- A) They were developing fast.  
B) They survived and still kept their tastes.  
C) They lost their traditional favor.  
D) They were bought by the bigger ones.

14. What did bigger companies do in order to make more profits according to the speaker?

- A) They forced the workers to work hard.  
B) They did not follow the law.  
C) They cut down their workers.  
D) They used cheap materials.

15. What would be terrible for some towns?

- A) A big factory was shut down.



- B) Most people couldn't move out to work.  
 C) Unemployment was worse than in big cities.  
 D) The population was exploding.

## Part II Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** There are 40 sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the best one from the 4 choices.

1. Early explorers were confronted by the \_\_\_\_\_ tribesmen of the interior.
 

A) profound	B) prescriptive
C) prospective	D) savage
2. After the flood the streets in the town were covered with \_\_\_\_\_.
 

A) spire	B) symmetry
C) sediment	D) symptom
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ tears to gain our sympathy.
 

A) simulated	B) supervised
C) subsided	D) subscribed
4. The lorry's wheels \_\_\_\_\_ on the wet road.
 

A) skidded	B) testified
C) withered	D) underestimated
5. The business has been \_\_\_\_\_ because prices are too high.
 

A) slack	B) weird
C) viral	D) weary
6. The mother \_\_\_\_\_ the child to sleep.
 

A) limped	B) infected
C) lulled	D) inflicted
7. Thoughtless holiday-makers \_\_\_\_\_ the beach with cigarette packets and beer cans.
 

A) insulated	B) integrated
C) ignited	D) littered
8. The museum \_\_\_\_\_ the fund-raising drive with a special exhibition.
 

A) fostered	B) initiated
C) hauled	D) fascinated
9. The referee \_\_\_\_\_ before the players hurt each other.

- A) intervened                      B) deleted  
C) deceived                        D) diminished
10. Parts of the document are faded and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) courteous                      B) cordial  
C) illegible                        D) customary
11. \_\_\_\_\_ you return those books to the library immediately you will have to pay a fine.  
A) Until                              B) If  
C) Unless                            D) Provided
12. The plan was \_\_\_\_\_ when it was discovered just how much the scheme would cost.  
A) surrendered                      B) released  
C) abandoned                      D) discussed
13. The storm sweeping over this area now is sure to cause \_\_\_\_\_ of vegetables in the coming days.  
A) variety                            B) rarity  
C) invalidity                        D) shortage
14. It is \_\_\_\_\_ to expect the common man to know everything about germs.  
A) humorous                        B) ridiculous  
C) sarcastic                         D) funny
15. When two people feel the same way about each other, their feelings are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) habitual                         B) mutual  
C) relevant                         D) equivalent
16. At the end of the play, the audience \_\_\_\_\_ enthusiastically.  
A) approved                        B) appreciated  
C) applauded                        D) approached
17. Reports of victory came in quick \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) continuation                    B) repetition  
C) succession                       D) continuity
18. The professor gave \_\_\_\_\_ instructions for carrying out the research project.  
A) explicit                          B) formidable  
C) afflictive                         D) dominant
19. A few simple \_\_\_\_\_ to this plan would greatly improve it.  
A) demands                         B) modifications  
C) modulations                      D) assessments

- 
20. Cigarette smoking is a major health \_\_\_\_\_ and may result in your death.  
A) hazard B) fault  
C) mistake D) shortcoming
21. You can rely on Mr. Smith to carry out this mission, for his judgment is always \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) unquestionable B) healthy  
C) sound D) subtle
22. What \_\_\_\_\_ did they employ when they selected this picture as the prize-winner ?  
A) criterion B) regulation  
C) condition D) testimony
23. Paul and John work on \_\_\_\_\_ days.  
A) altering B) alternative  
C) alterable D) alternate
24. The doctor assured her that the pain would \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) wear off B) go off  
C) die off D) get off
25. His colleagues were envious \_\_\_\_\_ his promotion.  
A) by B) of  
C) with D) to
26. If you take this medicine twice a day it should \_\_\_\_\_ your cold.  
A) heal B) cure  
C) treat D) recover
27. The criticism from the public has \_\_\_\_\_ the book.  
A) eclipsed B) avenged  
C) baffled D) broadened
28. Many people did not know that the elevation of Mexico City is 7,500 feet.  
A) fracture B) fraud  
C) hemisphere D) altitude
29. They are to embark on a new business venture.  
A) commence B) inflict  
C) insulate D) interact
30. All cars must have devices to reduce exhaust emissions.  
A) insulations B) discharges  
C) identifications D) isolations



**Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)**

**Directions:** There are 4 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

(1)

Banking is about money; and no other familiar commodity arouses such excesses of passion and dislike. Nor is there any other about which more nonsense is talked. The type of thing that comes to mind is not what is normally called economics, which is inexact rather than nonsensical, and only in the same way as all sciences are at the point where they try to predict people's behavior and its consequences. Indeed most social sciences and, for example, medicine could probably be described in the same way.

However, it is common to hear assertions of the kind "if you were left alone on a desert island a few seed potatoes would be more use to you than a million pounds" as though this proved something important about money except the undeniable fact that it would not be much use to anyone in a situation where very few of us are at all likely to find ourselves. Money in fact is a token, or symbolic object, exchangeable on demand by its holders for goods and services. Its use for these purposes is universal except within a small number of primitive agricultural communities.

Money and the price mechanism, i.e., the changes in prices expressed in money terms of different goods and services, are the means by which all modern societies regulate demand and supply for these things. Especially important are the relative changes in price of different goods and services compared with each other. To take random examples: the price of house-building has over the past five years risen a good deal faster than that of domestic appliances like refrigerators, but slower than that of motor insurance or French Impressionist paintings. This fact has complex implications for students of the industry, trade unionism, town planning, insurance companies, fine-art auctions, and politics. Unpacking these implications is what economics is about, but their implications for bankers are quite different.

In general, in modern industrialized societies, prices of services or goods produced in a context requiring a high service-content (e.g. a meal in a restaurant) are

likely to rise in price more rapidly than goods capable of mass-production on a large scale. It is also a characteristic of highly developed economies that the number of workers employed in service industries tends to rise and that of workers employed in manufacturing to fall. The discomfort this truth causes has been an important source of tension in western political life for many years and is likely to remain so for many more.

41. According to the passage, economics is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) similar to other social sciences because a lot of nonsense is talked about it
  - B) different from social sciences which try to forecast the way people behave
  - C) similar to other social sciences because it can foretell the tomorrow
  - D) different from sciences such as medicine
42. In the writer's view, the assertion that money would be useless on a desert island \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) illustrates one limitation to the importance of money
  - B) is only of importance to people stranded in such places
  - C) proves that there are many situations in which money is irrelevant
  - D) tells us nothing of significance about money in a certain situation
43. Modern societies control supply and demand \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) by direct intervention in the pricing of goods and services
  - B) by means of money and the price mechanism
  - C) by keeping a watchful eye on relative price changes
  - D) by fixing prices in specific industries
44. The writer suggests that economics is concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) explaining to bankers the price changes
  - B) understanding the effect of relative price changes
  - C) trying to understand why some prices rise fast
  - D) the same financial considerations as banking
45. In developed economies, service industries \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) tend to employ an increasing number of people
  - B) employ more people than manufacturing industries do
  - C) cause problems for the white-collar unions
  - D) try to reduce their employees to combat rising costs

(2)

I was in a small shed about the size of the garage. It contained one piece of machinery that at first sight seemed like a cage of rods and wires furnished with innumerable perches (杆) to hold some wingless adult bird—it gave the impression of being tied up with old rags, but the rags had probably been used for cleaning when Mr. Muoi and his assistants had been called away. I found the name of a manufacture—somebody in Lyons and a patent number—patenting what? I switched on the current and the old machine came alive: the rods had a purpose—the contraption (设备) was like an old man gathering his last vital force, pounding down his fist, pounding down... This thing was still a press, though in its own sphere it must have belonged to the same era as the nickelodeon( 门票为 5 分钱的戏院 ), but I suppose that in this country where nothing was ever wasted, and where everything might be expected to come one day to finish its career, the press was still employable.

I examined the press more closely: there were traces of a white powder. There was no sign of a drum or a mould. I went into the office and into the garage. I felt like giving the old car a pat on the mudguard: it had a long wait ahead of it, perhaps, but it too one day...

I walked home. *Phuong* was not in—only a note to say that she was with her sister. I lay down on the bed—I still tired easily—and fell asleep. When I woke I saw the illuminated dial of my alarm pointing to one twenty-five and I turned my head expecting to find *Phuong* asleep beside me. But the pillow was un-dented. She must have changed the sheet that day—it carried the coldness of the laundry. I got up and opened the drawer where she kept her scarves, and they were not there. I went to the bookshelf—the pictorial *Life of the Royal Family* had gone too. She had taken her dowry with her.

In the moment of shock there is little pain: pain began about three a.m. when I began to plan the life I had still somehow to live and to remember memories in order somehow to eliminate them. Happy memories are the worst, and I tried to remember the unhappy. I was practiced. I had lived all this before. I knew I could do what was necessary, but I was so much older—I felt I had little energy left to reconstruct.

46. The small shed about the size of the garage contained a \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| A) car and a press | B) press |
| C) birdcage        | D) car   |

47. The author supposed that when the men were called away they had been \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) printing something                      B) tying the machine up  
C) cleaning the machine                    D) dismantling the machine
48. What is it the author most probably leaves unsaid about the car? "... but it too one day..."  
A) would collapse completely like everything else  
B) would finish its career in another country  
C) would be occasionally employable  
D) would be out of date but employable
49. What does the author eventually decide about Phuong?  
A) She has left him.                      B) She is at her sister's.  
C) She has robbed him.                    D) Something has happened to delay her.
50. The author's ultimate feeling is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) reconstructing his energy would be difficult  
B) he should eliminate unhappy memories  
C) he has only just enough courage to go on living  
D) he is too old to deal with the problem

(3)

When your family wants to buy or replace a car, a television or a washing machine, you find the money either from savings or by borrowing from the bank, a hire-purchase company or perhaps a friend. Similarly, a family buying a house for the first time commonly borrows from a building society.

If you own a private business, a garage, shop, or a farm, you will need, from time to time, to buy new equipment, new furnishings, or, if you are doing well, new premises so that you can expand. Some of the cost you can meet from the profits you have kept in the business, but often you will need help.

You will go to your bank, to a finance house, or perhaps to a relative or friend for finance provided from his savings. When you borrow money or raise money in this way you pay it back out of future profits.

Many large business, however, need cash for new development or expansion far in excess of what can be provided from their profits or from private sources of capital. A new factory, an oil-well in the North Sea, can cost millions of pounds to construct and bring into production. A new design of car or brand of medicine likewise can cost



millions of pounds to design, develop, test and market before it reaches the stage where it earns a profit.

Often these costs can be met from profits earned in other parts of the business or from reserves built up from profits earned in past years. Sometimes, however, it is necessary, and often it may be more advantageous, to raise new money from other sources.

There can be little prospect of raising the sort of sums needed by major businesses from friends or acquaintances, and generally the banks are reluctant to provide sufficient cash on a permanent basis for long-term projects, though they will provide short-term finance.

Such companies can sometimes only raise the money they need to stay in the forefront of industry and develop new products and sources of production by turning to the public at large and inviting it to lend them cash or take a share in the business in exchange for a share in future profits. This they can do by offering shares in the business or loan capital through The Stock Exchange.

51. If you want to buy a new car, which of the following could you not do?
- A) Borrow the money from a building society.
  - B) Borrow the money from a bank.
  - C) Take money from your savings.
  - D) Ask a friend to help you out.
52. The normal way for a small business to finance new operations is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) use profits from the business
  - B) borrow from friends
  - C) borrow from a hire-purchase company
  - D) arrange a bank loan
53. Large businesses need to borrow huge amount of money because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) developing and producing a new product takes a long time
  - B) they can never make enough profit
  - C) developing and expanding production costs a lot of money
  - D) running something like an oil-well is very expensive
54. Large businesses get new money to pay for major developments by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) borrowing from friends
  - B) involving banks
  - C) borrowing from building societies
  - D) selling shares of the company
55. The main purpose of this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) contrast the ways different organizations lend money
- B) explain how large businesses raise money
- C) explain why large businesses need to raise money
- D) advise about borrowing money

(4)

In our culture, the sources of what we call a sense of “mastery” feeling are important and worthwhile—and the sources of what we call a sense of “pleasure”—finding life enjoyable—are not always identical. Women often are told “You can’t have it all.” Sometimes what the speaker really is saying is: “You chose a career, so you can’t expect to have closer relationships or a happy family life.” or “You have a wonderful husband and children. What’s all this about wanting a career?” But women need to understand and develop both aspects of well-being, if they are to feel good about themselves.

Our study shows that for women’s dimensions. One is mastery, which includes self-esteem, a sense of control over your life, and low levels of anxiety and depression. Mastery is closely related to the “doing” side of life, to work and activity. Pleasure is the other dimension, and it is composed of happiness, satisfaction and optimism. It is tied more closely to the “feeling” side of life. The two are independent of each other. A woman could be high in mastery and low in pleasure, and vice versa. For example, a woman who has a good job, but whose mother has just died, might be feeling very good about herself and in control of her work life, but the pleasure side could be damaged for a time.

The concepts of mastery and pleasure can help us identify the sources of well-being for women, and remedy past mistakes. In the past, women were encouraged to look only at the feeling side of life as the source of all well-being. But we know that both mastery and pleasure are critical. And mastery seems to be achieved largely through work. In our study, all the groups of employed women rated significantly higher in mastery than did women who were not employed.

A woman’s well-being is enhanced when she takes on multiple roles. At least by middle adulthood, the women who were involved in a combination of roles—marriages, motherhood, and employment were the highest in well-being, despite warnings about stress and strain.

56. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) for women, a sense of “mastery” is more important than a sense of “pleasure”
  - B) for women, a sense of “pleasure” is more important than a sense of “mastery”
  - C) women can’t have a sense of “mastery” and a sense of “pleasure” at the same time.
  - D) a sense of “mastery” and a sense of “pleasure” are both indispensable to women
57. The author’s attitude towards women having a career is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) critical
  - B) positive
  - C) neutral
  - D) realistic
58. One can conclude from the passage that if a woman takes on several social roles, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it will be easier for her to overcome stress and strain
  - B) she will be more successful in her career
  - C) her chances of getting promoted will be greater
  - D) her life will be richer and more meaningful
59. Which of the following can be identified as a source of “pleasure” for women?
- A) Family life.
  - B) Regular employment.
  - C) Multiple roles in society
  - D) Freedom from anxiety.
60. The most appropriate title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) The Well-being of Career Women
  - B) Sources of Mastery and Pleasure
  - C) Two Aspects of Women’s Well-Being
  - D) Multiple Roles of Women in Society

#### Part IV Cloze (5%)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

In recent years, more and more foreigners are involved in the teaching programs of the United States. Both the advantages and disadvantages of using foreign faculty in

teaching positions have to be 61, of course. It can be said that the foreign 62 that makes the faculty member from abroad a good wealth also 63 problems of adjustment, both for the university and for the individual.

The foreign research scholar usually isolates 64 in the laboratory as a means of protection; however, what he needs is to be fitted to a highly organized university system quite different from 65 at home. He is faced in his daily work 66 differences in philosophy, arrangements of courses and methods of teaching. Both the visiting professor and his students lack background in each other's cultures. Some 67 of what is already in the minds of American students is required by the foreign professor. While helping him to 68 himself to his new environment, the university must also make certain adjustments in order to take full advantage of what the newcomer can 69. It isn't always known how to make powerful use of foreign faculty, especially at smaller colleges. This is thought to be a 70 where further study is called for. The findings of such a study will be of value to colleges and universities with foreign faculty.

- |                  |                  |               |                 |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 61. A) thought   | B) measured      | C) balanced   | D) considered   |
| 62. A) situation | B) circumstances | C) background | D) condition    |
| 63. A) carries   | B) creates       | C) emerges    | D) solves       |
| 64. A) himself   | B) oneself       | C) him        | D) one          |
| 65. A) those     | B) which         | C) what       | D) that         |
| 66. A) toward    | B) with          | C) to         | D) at           |
| 67. A) concept   | B) feeling       | C) plan       | D) intelligence |
| 68. A) place     | B) adapt         | C) put        | D) direct       |
| 69. A) show      | B) afford        | C) express    | D) offer        |
| 70. A) scope     | B) range         | C) field      | D) district     |

### Part V Writing (15%)

**Directions:** Write an English composition of about 150 words on the following topic.

Title: Importance of Confidence and Self-confidence for Young Scientists as far as Their Careers are Concerned

Outline:

1. Confidence and self-confidence are important and necessary for young scientists.
2. If possible, present examples to support your view.
3. Reasons for the lack of confidence and self-confidence.
4. Your suggestions for building up confidence and self-confidence.

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## Key

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

Today's weather is 1. <u>fine</u> .			
Flight No.	From	Scheduled Time of Arrival	Likely Time of Arrival
2. <u>BA062</u>	Belgrade	7:55	9:55
GF235	Bahrain	8:25	3. <u>8:25</u>
4. <u>BA150</u>	Khartoum	8:35	10:35
TW009	Miami	10:05	5. <u>9:25</u>

**Section B**

6. One is for an education and the other is for a skill to make a living.
7. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn.
8. They continued to study and knew how to study.
9. Much more is to be learned outside the classroom.
10. School education is important, but how to learn by himself and work hard is more important.

**Section C**

11. B      12. A      13. D      14. C      15. A

**Part II Vocabulary**

1. D    2. C    3. A    4. A    5. A    6. C    7. D    8. B    9. A    10. C  
11. C    12. C    13. D    14. B    15. B    16. C    17. C    18. A    19. B    20. A  
21. C    22. A    23. D    24. A    25. B    26. B    27. A    28. D    29. A    30. B  
31. B    32. C    33. D    34. A    35. A    36. C    37. B    38. A    39. D    40. A

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

41. C    42. D    43. B    44. B    45. A    46. B    47. C    48. D    49. A    50. C  
51. A    52. D    53. C    54. D    55. B    56. D    57. B    58. D    59. A    60. C

**Part IV Cloze**

61. D    62. C    63. B    64. A    65. D    66. C    67. A    68. B    69. C    70. C

**Part V Writing**

Confidence and self-confidence are very important and truly necessary for young

scientists. Without them it would be impossible for the scientists to accomplish their research projects. As we know, sometimes research is very difficult and needs one's confidence to carry it on.

Let us take Albert Einstein for example. He published his relativity theory when he was in his thirties. At that time, few scientists accepted this young man's idea. Einstein had the confidence for his theory and self-confidence for his discovery. As time went by, his idea on relativity gradually became popular, and has finally been adopted in the world.

Confidence and self-confidence are closely associated with one's education background and working environment. Young scientists sometimes lack confidence simply because they are young and not experienced. They haven't established their status in their field, and they are not sure if they can succeed or not.

To gain confidence and self-confidence, one needs to have strong motivation and has to work very hard. If you could manage to be successful in even a simple task given to you, you will build up your confidence step by step. Certainly you'll meet with some failure, not give up and keep on working. One day you will succeed and will have more confidence for any kind of work.

## Notes

- 1 题： D 是正确答案。profound 深刻的；prescriptive 规定的；prospective 预期的；savage 粗野的。
- 2 题： spire 螺旋；symmetry 对称性；sediment 沉积物；symptom 症状。正确答案是 C。
- 3 题： 需选择 A，simulated 表示“假装”。supervised 管理，监督；subsided 沉到底；subscribed 订购。
- 4 题： skidded 打滑；testified 证实；withered 枯萎；underestimated 低估。A 是正确答案。
- 5 题： slack 萧条；weird 神秘的；viral 病毒的；weary 疲倦的。A 是正确答案。
- 6 题： C 是正确答案。limped 蹒跚；infected 传染；lulled 哄……睡觉；inflicted 处罚。
- 7 题： insulated 绝缘；integrated 使结合；ignited 引燃；littered 乱丢。D 是正

确答案。

- 8 题： 正确答案是 B。fostered 抚养；initiated 发动；hauled 拖运；fascinated 迷住。
- 9 题： intervened 干预，介入；deleted 删除；deceived 欺骗；diminished 缩小。正确答案是 A。
- 10 题： courteous 有礼貌的；cordial 亲切的；illegible 难以辨认的；customary 通常的。C 是正确答案。
- 11 题： 正确答案是 C。unless 的意思是 if not，即“如果你不马上将书还回图书馆……”。
- 12 题： 应选择表示“放弃”的词，故正确答案是 C。surrender 投降；release 释放；discuss 讨论。
- 13 题： 正确答案是 D，表示“缺少”。variety 多样化；rarity 稀有；invalidity 无效力。
- 14 题： 此句意思是“期望普通人了解有关细菌的一切是不可能的（荒谬的）”。应选择 B。humorous 幽默的；sarcastic 讽刺的；funny 有趣的。
- 15 题： 据句意应选择“相同的”。habitual 习惯性的；mutual 共同的，共有的；relevant 有关的；equivalent 相等的。因此，应选 B。
- 16 题： “剧结束后，观众热烈鼓掌”。C 是正确答案。
- 17 题： 正确答案是 C，in succession 是个词组，意为“接连不断地”。
- 18 题： 正确答案是 A。explicit 清楚的；formidable 可怕的；afflictive 折磨人的，dominant 支配的。
- 19 题： 此处表示对计划做了几处小修改。B 是正确答案。demands 要求；modulation 调节，调整；assessment 评价。
- 20 题： A 是正确答案。表示“危害健康”需用 hazard。fault 缺点；mistake 错误；shortcoming 缺点。
- 21 题： 正确答案为 C，表示“他的判断总是正确的”。unquestionable 不成问题的；healthy 健康的；subtle 微妙的。
- 22 题： 此句意思是：当他们选择这幅画为获奖作品时，以什么为标准呢？故 A 是正确答案。
- 23 题： 此处需选“交替的”或“轮流的”。on alternate days 表示“隔天轮流”。D 是正确答案。altering 改变……的；alternative 选择的；alterable 可改变的。
- 24 题： 正确答案为 A。wear off 逐渐消逝，减弱；go off 离去；die off 相继死去；



get off 下来, 离开。

- 25 题: 形容词 envious 后面需用 of。所以, B 是正确答案。
- 26 题: 正确答案是 B。治愈创伤用 heal; 医治某人的病用 treat sb for; recover 指恢复。所以, 正确答案是 B。
- 27 题: 正确答案为 A。eclipsed 表示“使……黯淡”。avenged 报复; baffled 使挫折; broadened 放宽。
- 28 题: 正确答案为 D。fracture 破裂; fraud 欺骗; hemisphere 半球; altitude 高度。
- 29 题: 正确答案为 A。commence 开始; inflict 处罚; insulate 绝缘; interact 相互作用。
- 30 题: 正确答案为 B。insulation 绝缘; discharges 排放物; identification 识别; isolation 孤立。
- 31 题: 正确答案为 B。jealous 妒嫉的; experiential 以经验为依据的; emotional 感情上的; dreadful 可怕的。
- 32 题: 正确答案为 C。diversity 变化; doctrine 教义; plague 瘟疫; hydrocarbon 氢。
- 33 题: 正确答案为 D。perturbation 不安; pigment 颜料; polymer 聚合物; landed property 不动产。
- 34 题: 正确答案为 A。developed 发展; plunge 跳入; pierce 穿透; propel 推进。
- 35 题: 正确答案为 A。eliminate 终止; prosecute 迫害; quench 熄灭; quilt 用垫料填塞。
- 36 题: 正确答案为 C。purification 纯化; questionnaire 调查表; disclosure 揭露; innovation 创新。
- 37 题: 正确答案为 B。delete 删除; hinder 妨碍, 影响; detach 分开; destine 命定。
- 38 题: 正确答案为 A。stare 注视; hesitation 迟疑; imagination 想像; incense 香料。
- 39 题: 正确答案为 D。paddle 桨; lace 花边; kinetics 动力学; flywheel 齿轮。
- 40 题: 正确答案为 A。distinct 清晰的; passionate 热情的; pathetic 可怜的; perpetual 永久的。
- 41 题: 第一段中讲, 经济学同其他自然学科在一点上是相同的, 即试图预见人的行为及结果。故应选择 C。
- 42 题: 第二段中提到一种观点: 在荒无人迹的海岛上, 几个土豆种子比 100 万英镑更有用。但我们很少遇到这种情况, 故对我没什么意义。所以, 应选择 D。
- 43 题: 第三段提到, 现代社会都使用货币和价格机制调整供求关系。因此, B

是正确答案。

- 44 题： 第三段讲到了不同商品价格的相对变化，并在该段最后一句讲，“经济学所涉及的正是这些现象的内涵”。所以，应选择 B。
- 45 题： 在第四段中，作者讲，“经济高速发展的特征之一是服务行业雇用人数呈上升趋势”。故应选 A。
- 46 题： 第一段前面讲到了机器，后面提到了 press。正确的答案是 B。
- 47 题： 第二句中提到“抹布一定是用于打扫卫生的”。所以，可以推断：在叫走他们时，他们正在清扫机器。C 是正确答案。
- 48 题： 该段提到，很旧的机器仍在使用，汽车也将如此。故 D 是正确答案。
- 49 题： 从第二段中，我们得知：Phuong 已经走了，不会再回来了。正确答案是 A。
- 50 题： 从最后一段中，我们可以推断作者的感觉是：他只有活下去的勇气了。所以，应选择 C。
- 51 题： 购买汽车时，没有提可从建房委员会借款。只有买房时可以借款。故 A 是正确答案。
- 52 题： 在第二和第三段中，作者提到从银行或亲友处借钱。可以推测：小生意是从银行贷款。因此，D 是正确答案。
- 53 题： 第四段讲到，扩大生产需要资金。故应选 C。
- 54 题： 最后一段讲到，集资的方式是发行股票。因此，D 是正确答案。
- 55 题： 通读全文，我们可以判断这篇文章的主要内容是讲大企业是如何集资的。所以，应选 B。
- 56 题： 文章第一段最后一句指出，“如果妇女要找到好的自我感觉，就需要既努力体现自身价值又充分享受家庭的乐趣，二者缺一不可”。故只有 D 与之相符。
- 57 题： 第二段最后二句及最后一段表明了作者对妇女工作是持支持态度。故 B positive 与本题相符。
- 58 题： 文章最后一段第一句讲到，“只有当妇女扮演各种角色时，她才更幸福”。所以 D 是正确答案。
- 59 题： 由文章可得知，家庭生活是妇女快乐的来源之一。显然 A 是正确答案。
- 60 题： 通读全文可确定 C “妇女幸福的两个方面”能概括全文。
- 61 题： 需填入，“考虑”。所以 D 项是正确答案。
- 62 题： 根据上下文，应该是“有国外背景的教师”。所以选择 C。其他选项不符题意。

- 63 题：产生或引发了问题，需选择“create”。
- 64 题：与句中的主语 the foreign research scholar 相对应，故应选 himself。
- 65 题：用 that 代替前面已出现的 system，以避免重复。所以 D 是正确答案。
- 66 题：“to be faced with”是一个固定搭配，表示“面对(临)……”。
- 67 题：根据后面的信息词 in the minds，这里指的应该是“概念”，其他的选项与本题不符。
- 68 题：“adapt sb. to sth”表示“使某人适应于……”。固选择 B。
- 69 题：在这里指的是“表达”。需选择 C。
- 70 题：指“在这个领域”，需要选用“field”。

## Script

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a conversation between two speakers, and then fill in the missing information about the flight in the table below.

Good morning, everybody. The news from Heathrow for travelers leaving from there this morning is generally good. The early morning mist has lifted, the backlog of flights reported earlier has now cleared, and there should be no delays for outgoing passengers either on internal or international flights.

Meanwhile, for those of you meeting incoming flights, we have news of a few changes to times of arrival. A strike of air-traffic controllers in Yugoslavia has affected flights from that country and British Airways flight BA062 from Belgrade is expected to be 2 hours late. Estimated time of arrival is now 9:55.

Fulfair flight GF 235 from Bahrain, due in at 8:25, was reported a couple of hours ago as being 30 minutes late. However, the latest information is that it has now caught up on lost time and should arrive as scheduled.

Another British Airways flight, this time from Khartoum, is likely to be delayed—flight BA150 has apparently been held up in Cairo because of a mechanical fault and is

expected to be 2 hours late. Estimated time of arrival is now 10:35. TWA flight TW009 from Miami is likely to arrive 40 minutes early, at 9:25.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then answer the following questions in English.

Many people go to school for an education. They learn language, history, geography, physics, chemistry and mathematics. Others go to school to learn a skill so that they can make a living. School education is very important and useful. Yet no one can learn everything from school. A teacher, no matter how much he knows, can not teach his students everything they want to know. The teacher's job is to show his students how to learn. He teaches them how to read and how to think. So, it is important for the students to know that much more is to be learned outside school by the students themselves.

It is always more important to know how to study by oneself than to memorize some facts or a formula. It is actually quite easy to learn a certain fact in history or a formula in mathematics. But it is very difficult to use a formula in working out a maths problem. Great scientists, such as Einstein, Newton and Galileo, didn't get everything from school. But they were all so successful. They invented so many things for mankind. The reason for their success is that they knew how to study. They read books that were not taught at school. They worked hard all their lives, wasting not a single moment. They would ask many questions as they read and they did thousands of experiments. Above all, they knew how to use their brains.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

The 1970s were a bad time for Britain's small businessmen. Big companies were growing and small companies were in trouble. Giant supermarkets were opening in the main streets of every town. The small shops on street corners could not sell so cheaply.

They had to close.

It was the same story with hotels and bars. Before the 1970's, there were many small beer companies which made different kinds of beer. But the big beer companies bought up the small ones and soon travelers could only choose between two or three kinds of beer, all with the same factory-made taste. The big beer companies bought bars too, and unusual bars lost their traditional character. Hotels suffered in the same way.

Many small factories went the same way as the shops, bars and hotels. At the same time, people thought that bigger companies would bring bigger profits. But it didn't always happen. And the problem was that bigger companies looked for ways of cutting down their number of workers. In some towns almost everyone worked in the same big factory. If it shut down, as the steelworks did in Corby, the results for the whole town were terrible. All this made unemployment worse.

# TEST SEVEN

## Paper

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a report on home sales and mortgage rates, and then fill in the missing information in the table below. You will hear the recording twice.

Home Sales & Mortgage Rates	Data
<i>Increase of new-home sales from March to April</i>	1.
<i>Increase of previously-owned-home sales in April</i>	2.
<i>Total existing-home sales in March</i>	\$1.01 million
<i>Increase of existing-home sales in March</i>	3.
<i>30-year mortgage rate in April</i>	4.
<i>30-year mortgage rate in April of last year</i>	6.99%
<i>30-year mortgage rate of last week</i>	5.
<i>No. of times mortgage rate fell to all-time low</i>	7

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then have a few minutes to answer the following questions in English.

6. How long can an elephant usually live if it can survive all the disasters?

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7. What are the unnatural causes from which an elephant dies? (Name three of them)
- \_\_\_\_\_
8. What causes the malnutrition of those old surviving elephants?
- \_\_\_\_\_
9. Where does an old elephant tend to search for a final home?
- \_\_\_\_\_
10. What makes people think how a final home for an old elephant looks like?
- \_\_\_\_\_

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

11. Saving for a vacation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a medium-term saving goal for an adult
  - B) a long-term saving goal for a child
  - C) a medium-term saving goal for a child
  - D) a short-term saving goal for an adult
12. A short-term saving goal for a child might be something the child wants to buy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) in a few month
  - B) tomorrow
  - C) next year
  - D) in a few years
13. A median-term saving goal for a child might be for something to be purchased in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) a few days
  - B) a few weeks
  - C) a few months
  - D) many years

14. Children can see how closer they are getting to their saving goals by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) posting the list of things they want to buy on a refrigerator
  - B) putting money into different accounts frequently
  - C) totaling the money they put in their account
  - D) asking for more money from parents
15. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- A) Eight-year-old children can start saving in a bank account.
  - B) Children can put money in shoe boxes and mark them with the amount of money inside.
  - C) Piggy banks are not good to use in saving money.
  - D) Eight-year-old children should not have long-term saving goals.

## Part II Vocabulary (20%)

**Directions:** In this part, there are 40 sentences with four choices below each sentence. Choose the best one from the 4 choices.

1. The purpose of the conference is to address the major issues that have been plaguing the constituency.
- A) locate
  - B) augment
  - C) deal with
  - D) confiscate
2. The desert areas of the Southwest are sparsely inhabited.
- A) heavily
  - B) merely
  - C) lightly
  - D) densely
3. In the United States 60 percent of the milk is processed into butter, cheese, ice cream, and other dairy products.
- A) divided
  - B) separated
  - C) mixed
  - D) converted
4. Mammoth Cave, in central Kentucky, contains several subterranean lakes, rivers, and waterfalls.
- A) underground
  - B) large
  - C) deep
  - D) freshwater
5. A raccoon is distinctively marked with a mask of black hair around its eyes.
- A) uniquely
  - B) massively



- 
- C) primarily  
D) defensively
6. Mammals have highly developed ears, consisting of varying lengths, and numbers of turns in the cochlea.
- A) sophisticated  
B) aged  
C) sensitized  
D) acoustic
7. Walter Reed, a U.S. Army medical officer in Cuba in 1900, daringly conducted experiments to determine how yellow fever was transmitted.
- A) scientifically  
B) courageously  
C) methodically  
D) knowingly
8. The question of why prehistoric animals became extinct has not been conclusively answered.
- A) predominantly  
B) extensively  
C) especially  
D) decisively
9. Among other duties, the Federal Communications Commission is charged with the licensing of radio and television stations.
- A) excited by  
B) billed for  
C) attacked by  
D) responsible for
10. Approximately one-fifth of the earth's land surface is composed of desert.
- A) core  
B) exterior  
C) mass  
D) bottom
11. Despite the breakthrough, expectations remain modest.
- A) thorough  
B) slight  
C) intricate  
D) shy
12. Macrame is used to make clothing and accessories as well as ornamental items.
- A) colorful  
B) utilitarian  
C) decorative  
D) hand-made
13. Pain signals, in the form of electrical impulses, are carried to the brain by the nerves.
- A) hurts  
B) lights  
C) cells  
D) shocks
14. The planet Pluto travels around the sun in an elliptical orbit approximately once every 248 years.
- A) an oval  
B) a slow  
C) a tremendous  
D) an unchanging



25. The equator is \_\_\_\_\_ line running around the center of the Earth.  
A) an imaginative                      B) a jagged  
C) an inconceivable                  D) an imaginary
26. During the construction of skyscrapers, cranes are used to \_\_\_\_\_ building materials to the upper floors.  
A) hurl                                      B) harness  
C) hoist                                      D) rise
27. The more facets a diamond has, the more it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) hinders                                  B) glitters  
C) harms                                    D) dilates
28. At first, the results of the experiment seemed \_\_\_\_\_, but finally a pattern emerged.  
A) grave                                      B) genuine  
C) fine                                        D) haphazard
29. In 1906 much of San Francisco was destroyed by an earthquake and the fires that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) evaded                                    B) ensued  
C) encountered                          D) emitted
30. In the United States, citizens are \_\_\_\_\_ to vote at the age of eighteen.  
A) essential                                B) elderly  
C) eligible                                    D) eminent
31. People make more mistakes when they are \_\_\_\_\_ than when they are fresh.  
A) fatigued                                 B) exhaustive  
C) feasible                                    D) futile
32. When writing research papers, writers must \_\_\_\_\_ the sources they use.  
A) coax                                        B) cite  
C) clash                                        D) cope
33. The Space Age \_\_\_\_\_ in October 1957 when Sputnik, the first artificial satellite, was launched by the Soviet Union.  
A) shot                                        B) ran  
C) immers                                      D) commenced
34. In seaside communities, building sites that have a view of the ocean are considered \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) choice                                      B) clever  
C) competent                                D) causal



become part of its mystery.

Of course, that's not the way it works at all. I believe now that grace grows from within, slow but very sure.

Shortly after becoming a barrister, when I was 27, in a moment of high hope and idealism and making common cause with the man I had recently married, we fought to abolish the death penalty. All but a small circle of friends, whom I shall honor for ever, fell away. Professional doors banged shut.

We went to live on the Greek island of Mikonos. It is a strange place, treeless. From the roof of our house at Vrisi we could see seven islands in summer lying like dolphins, encircling the whitewashed pigeon house where we make our home.

At the tiny church we made a group of five, Joseph the tailor, my husband and I and another English couple. We went to enjoy each other's company as much as to have the pleasure of hearing the service. If the priest didn't come—as he often couldn't when the wind blew at Force Nine—it didn't particularly matter. We stayed on to have a drink under the trees and watch the sun set.

Years later, I went back to that island with my two sons. Mikonos itself had changed, not for the better: it had changed from my village into a city where I knew only one person in a hundred.

The church at Alefantare had changed too. It was packed with a multi-racial group. A priest arrived to say Mass, but there was no one available to serve at the altar.

"Go on," I said to my son, "you do it." Unselfconsciously, without hesitation, he took the bell and went up to the altar followed by his brother. It was a moment of timeless happiness—of total reconciliation.

Outside, the blazing sun, the wind roaring through the trees of Alefantara. Inside, I felt a total synthesis of all reasons, all motives, and I knew that for this moment I had come into the world.

41. The writer felt that by becoming a member of the Church \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) she had finally been accepted by society
  - B) she would be changed in some way
  - C) she would finally understand the mystery of religion
  - D) she had fulfilled the purpose of her education
42. The writer had only just become a barrister when \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) she decided to give up her career to get married
  - B) she married someone who disagreed with the abolition of the death penalty

- C) she lost a small circle of friends of whom she was very fond  
D) she made herself extremely unpopular with her contemporaries
43. The writer and her husband went to live on Mikonos where \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they had an elegant house built for them  
B) they spent all summer lying in the sun on the rooftop  
C) they found an unusual house to live in  
D) they spent all summer visiting the surrounding islands
44. She and her husband were regular visitors to the small church on the island because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they treated the service as both a religious and a social occasion  
B) they enjoyed talking to the priest when the service had finished  
C) they enjoyed attending a service out-of-doors  
D) they had a drink with the priest after the service
45. While attending a service at the same little church she experienced a feeling of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) unselfconsciousness  
B) total nothingness  
C) momentary doubt  
D) self-fulfillment

(2)

For centuries man dreamed of achieving vertical flight. In 400 A. D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo de Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a "Heliz", which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian immigrant, an aeronautical engineer, piloted a strange-looking craft of steel tubing with a rotation fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards and then settled back. That vehicle was called a helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of commuting to work in their own personal helicopter. Every man would have one in his backyard. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely versatile machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of uses, they deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

46. What is a helicopter mentioned in this passage?
- A) An aircraft that can go faster than the ordinary airplane.
  - B) An aircraft that can fit into the smallest possible place.
  - C) An aircraft that can fly vertically.
  - D) An aircraft that is used only for commercial service.
47. What is said about the development of the helicopter?
- A) Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
  - B) An Englishman was the first to achieve flight in a helicopter.
  - C) Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.
  - D) Some people thought it would become widely used by the average individual.
48. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be almost indispensable?
- A) For overseas passenger transportation.
  - B) For extremely high altitude flight.
  - C) For high-speed transportation.
  - D) For urgent missions to inaccessible places.
49. How has the use of helicopters developed?
- A) Each year they have become larger to accommodate greater loads.
  - B) They are taking the place of high-flying jets.
  - C) They are often used for rescue work.
  - D) They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.
50. On what principle do helicopters work?
- A) A combination of propellers in front and on top.
  - B) A rotating propeller topside.
  - C) One propeller in the center of the aircraft and others at each end.

D) A propeller underneath for lifting power.

(3)

Demands for stronger protection for wildlife in Britain sometimes hide the fact that similar needs are felt in the rest of Europe. Studies by the Council of Europe, of which 21 countries are members, have shown that 45 percent of reptile species and 24 percent of butterflies are in danger of dying out.

European concern for wildlife was outlined by Dr Peter Baum, an expert in the environment and nature resources division of the council, when he spoke at a conference arranged by the administrators of a British national park. The park is one of the few areas in Europe to hold the council's diploma for nature reserves of the highest quality, and Dr Baum had come to present it to the park once again. He was afraid that public opinion was turning against national parks, and that those set up in the 1960s and 1970s could not be set up today. But Dr Baum clearly remained a strong supporter of the view that natural environments needed to be allowed to survive in peace in their own right.

No area could be expected to survive both as a true nature reserve and as a tourist attraction, he went on. The short view that reserves had to serve immediate human demands for outdoor recreation should be replaced by full acceptance of their importance as places to preserve nature for the future.

"We forgot that they are the guarantee of life systems, on which any built-up area ultimately depends," Dr Baum went on. "We could manage without most industrial products, but we could not manage without nature. However, our natural environment areas, which are the original parts of our countryside, have shrunk to become mere islands in a spoiled and highly polluted land mass."

51. Recent studies by the Council of Europe show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) it is only in Britain that wildlife needs more protection
- B) all species of wildlife in Europe are in danger of dying out
- C) there are fewer species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe than elsewhere
- D) certain species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe need protecting

52. Dr Baum, a representative of the Council, visited one particular British national park because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) he was presenting the park with a diploma for its achievements



- B) he was concerned about how the park was being run  
C) it was the only national park of its kind in Europe  
D) it was the only park which had ever received a diploma from the Council
53. Although it is difficult nowadays to convince the public of the importance of nature reserves, Dr Baum felt that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people would support moves to create more environment areas  
B) certain areas of countryside should be left undisturbed by man  
C) existing national parks would need to be more independent to survive  
D) people would carry on supporting those national parks in existence
54. In Dr Baum's opinion, a true nature reserve \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) could hardly survive in a modern age  
B) should provide buildings for human activities  
C) should be regarded as a place where nature is protected  
D) could provide special areas for tourists to enjoy
55. Although we all depend on the resources of nature for our survival \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) industrial products are replacing all our natural resources  
B) we have allowed areas of countryside to be spoilt by industrial development  
C) we have forgotten what our original countryside looked like  
D) it is only on islands that nature survives

(4)

In 1980s one of the most stunning surprises to greet scientists when they first opened up animal genomes: fly geneticists found a small group of genes called the hox genes that seemed to set out the body plan of the fly during its early development—telling it roughly where to put the head, legs, wings and so on. But then colleagues studying mice found the same hox genes, in the same order, doing the same job in mouse's world—telling the mouse where to put its various parts. And when scientists looked in our genome, they found hox genes there too.

Hox genes, like all genes, are switched on and off in different parts of the body at different times. In this way, genes can have subtly different effects, depending on where, when and how they are switched on. The switches that control this process—stretches of DNA upstream of genes—are known as promoters.

To make grand changes in the body plan of animals, there is no need to invent new genes, just as there's no need to invent new words to write an original novel. All

you need to do is switch the same ones on and off in different patterns. Suddenly, here is a mechanism for creating large and small evolutionary changes from small genetic differences. Merely by adjusting the sequence of a promoter or adding a new one, you could alter the expression of a gene.

In one sense, this is a bit depressing. It means that until scientists know how to find gene promoters in the vast text of the genome, they will not learn how the recipe for a chimpanzee differs from that for a person. But in another sense, it is also uplifting, for it reminds us more forcefully than ever of a simple truth that is all too often forgotten: bodies are not made, they grow. The genome is not a blueprint for constructing a body. It is a recipe for baking a body. The development of a certain human behavior takes a certain time and occurs in a certain order, just as the cooking of a perfect meal requires not just the right ingredients but also the right amount of cooking and the right order of events.

56. The surprising finding of hox genes is that these genes \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) control how large the fly will grow  
B) control where the fly puts its body parts  
C) exist in animals other than human beings  
D) do different jobs in the fly and the mouse
57. Genes can produce different effects in the body because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) some of them have promoters and others don't  
B) they are different from hox genes  
C) they are switched on and off in different manners  
D) some of the promoters do not control the genes
58. Changing the sequence of a promoter will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) create new genes  
B) be like inventing new words to write an original novel  
C) not be significant enough to bring about evolutionary changes  
D) change the way how animals develop their body
59. The findings of hox genes are somewhat depressing because scientists now know they have to find gene promoters in order to know \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) why chimpanzees are different from humans  
B) how a chimpanzee body is made  
C) how many genes are involved in developing humans  
D) how to bake a body part
60. The conclusion of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cooking a perfect meal needs right recipe
- B) a body is constructed using a well-designed blueprint
- C) genome is the blue print for constructing a body
- D) bodies and behaviors are developed in a certain order and takes a certain time

#### Part IV Cloze (5%)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Recently, a government study found an alarming exercise trend among American adults. A staggering 60 percent of Americans don't exercise enough, 61 more than 25 percent aren't 62 active at all, according to the report from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Cotton, who is also a spokesman for the American Council on Exercise, agrees that afternoon exercise might be a good way to 63 injury and get 64 performance, but said the most important thing is a consistent exercise plan. "In middle-aged and younger adults, it's probably not a big difference for them in 65 of their exercise time," Cotton said. "It is really their lifestyle and what 66 for them that's really important when determining your exercise time." Health experts agree—it's better to exercise 67 than not at all. They say if people 68 to exercise in the morning, they need to spend a few more minutes 69 up to stay on the 70 to good health.

- |                 |             |                |                |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| 61. A) instead  | B) but      | C) and         | D) although    |
| 62. A) mentally | B) socially | C) culturally  | D) physically  |
| 63. A) allow    | B) prevent  | C) anticipate  | D) bring about |
| 64. A) maximum  | B) minimum  | C) average     | D) some        |
| 65. A) words    | B) regards  | C) considering | D) terms       |
| 66. A) makes    | B) works    | C) does        | D) runs        |
| 67. A) any      | B) daily    | C) some        | D) often       |
| 68. A) prefer   | B) think    | C) consider    | D) dislike     |
| 69. A) running  | B) sitting  | C) warming     | D) walking     |
| 70. A) track    | B) path     | C) passage     | D) walk        |

**Part V Writing (15%)**

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write an English letter on the following topic. You should write at least 120 words.

Write a letter to the chairman of your local council complaining about the noise made by some people who sing and dance every night from six to eleven in a small garden near where you live.

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**Key**

**Part I Listening Comprehension**

**Section A**

Home Sales & Mortgage Rates	Data
<i>Increase of new-home sales from March to April</i>	1. 1.7%
<i>Increase of previously-owned-home sales in April</i>	2. 5.6%

Continue

Home Sales & Mortgage Rates	Data
<i>Total existing-home sales in March</i>	\$1.01 million
<i>Increase of existing-home sales in March</i>	3. 8.2%
<i>30-year mortgage rate in April</i>	4. 5.81%
<i>30-year mortgage rate in April of last year</i>	6.99%
<i>30-year mortgage rate of last week</i>	5. 5.34%
<i>No. of times mortgage rate fell to all-time low</i>	7

**Section B**

6. 65 years.
7. Killed by hunters, diseases in its herd, drought (lack of food and water).
8. The loss of its teeth.
9. There is shade and soft vegetation.
10. The places where people find bodies of old elephants.

**Section C**

11. D      12. B      13. C      14. C      15. A

**Part II Vocabulary**

1. C    2. C    3. D    4. A    5. A    6. A    7. B    8. D    9. D    10. B  
 11. B    12. C    13. D    14. A    15. D    16. B    17. C    18. D    19. A    20. B  
 21. C    22. A    23. C    24. A    25. D    26. C    27. B    28. D    29. B    30. C  
 31. A    32. B    33. D    34. A    35. C    36. D    37. B    38. B    39. D    40. A

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

41. B    42. D    43. C    44. A    45. D    46. C    47. D    48. D    49. C    50. B  
 51. D    52. A    53. B    54. C    55. B    56. B    57. C    58. D    59. A    60. D

#### Part IV Cloze

61. C 62. D 63. B 64. A 65. D 66. B 67. C 68. A 69. C 70. B

#### Part V Writing

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to complain about the noise made by some people who sing and dance at our small garden every night.

I understand that many people, after dinner, like to enjoy themselves by singing and dancing, and I know singing and dancing are good to their health. However, residents in the area also need some protection of their rights.

In the first place, it seems ridiculous to sing and dance every night from six to eleven.

Secondly, the music they play is extremely loud. I live at least one kilometer from the garden and I cannot hear my radio or television when it is on.

Finally, although I know it must be difficult, is it possible for something to be done about the noise and unruly crowds who wander the streets afterwards?

I myself enjoy singing and dancing so I am not suggesting that the garden be closed to them. But I do ask that the organizers realize that singing and dancing are not the only things going on in the district, and restrict the disturbance it presently causes.

If this letter does not get any response, I intend to take up the matter with the Noise Pollution Control Board.

Yours faithfully,  
Wang

### Notes

- 1 题： 答案为 C。address 谈及; confiscate 充公。  
2 题： 答案为 C。sparsely 稀疏地。

- 3 题： 答案为 D。process 加工；convert 转变成。
- 4 题： 答案为 A。subterranean 地下的。
- 5 题： 答案为 A。distinctively 有特色地；uniquely 独特地；massively 大量地，primarily 主要地。
- 6 题： 答案为 A。developed 发达的；sophisticated 复杂的，高级的；sensitized 敏感的，acoustic 声学的。
- 7 题： 答案为 B。daringly 大胆地；courageously 有胆量地；methodically 有方法地；knowingly 老练地。
- 8 题： 答案为 D。conclusively 结论性地；predominantly 主要地；decisively 决定性地。
- 9 题： 答案为 D。be charged with 负责。
- 10 题： 答案为 B。exterior 外表。
- 11 题： 答案为 B。modest 有节制的；intricate 复杂的。
- 12 题： 答案为 C。ornamental 装饰的；decorative 修饰的；utilitarian 功利的。
- 13 题： 答案为 D。impulse 脉冲；shock 脉冲。
- 14 题： 答案为 A。elliptical 椭圆的；oval 椭圆的。
- 15 题： 答案为 D。prose 平铺直的文体。
- 16 题： 答案为 B。drill 训练。
- 17 题： 答案为 C。amusing 有趣的；wily 狡猾的；witty 情趣横溢的；weary 厌倦的；wizened 枯萎的。
- 18 题： 答案为 D。alert 警惕的；wary 警惕的。
- 19 题： 答案为 A。utensil 用具；vessel 器皿；verge 边缘。
- 20 题： 答案为 B。noxious 有毒的；toxic 有毒的。
- 21 题： 答案为 C。obsolete 陈旧的；novel 新颖的。
- 22 题： 答案为 A。outlook 前景；oversight 监督。
- 23 题： 答案为 C。tangible 有形的；notable 显著的；negligible 可忽略的；noble 高贵的。
- 24 题： 答案为 A。knack 诀窍；implement 实施。
- 25 题： 答案为 D。imaginative 有想像力的；jagged 参差不齐的；inconceivable 不可思议的；imaginary 想像中的。
- 26 题： 答案为 C。crane 起重机；harness 利用；hoist 举起。

- 27 题： 答案为 B。hinder 阻碍；glitter 发光；dilate 膨胀。
- 28 题： 答案为 D。grave 沉重的；haphazard 杂乱无章的。
- 29 题： 答案为 B。evade 回避；ensue 接着发生；emit 发射。
- 30 题： 答案为 C。eligible 有资格的；eminent 杰出的。
- 31 题： 答案为 A。fatigue 疲惫的；exhaustive 消耗性的；futile 无效的。
- 32 题： 答案为 B。coax 劝哄；cite 引用；clash 争吵。
- 33 题： 答案为 D。immerse 沉浸；commence 开始。
- 34 题： 答案为 A。choice 上等的；competent 有能力的；causal 随意的。
- 35 题： 答案为 C。arduous 艰苦的；arrant 臭名昭著的。
- 36 题： 答案为 D。amiable 友善的；adverse 不友好的；arid 贫瘠的；affluent 有钱的。
- 37 题： 答案为 B。abruptly 突然地；authentically 真实地。
- 38 题： 答案为 B。murky 朦胧的；lurid 俗艳的；legitimate 合理的。
- 39 题： 答案为 D。sensational 耸人听闻的；shrewd 精明的；sheer 全然的；sluggish 呆滞的。
- 40 题： 答案为 A。vicinity 附近地区。
- 41 题： 答案为 B。第一段中的 transform 意思是 change。
- 42 题： 答案为 D。第三段中的第二句 fall away 意思是“背离”，“离开”。
- 43 题： 答案为 C。答案在此文的第四段。
- 44 题： 答案为 A。在文章的第五段第二句中 enjoy each other's company 与 have the pleasure of hearing the service 用 as much as 连接，表示两方面都一样。
- 45 题： 答案为 D。文章的第八和第九段中作者用 timeless happiness，total reconciliation 及 for this moment I had come into the world 来表示内心的满足。
- 46 题： 答案为 C。A 和 B 在文章中未提到，D 是错误的。文章的第一段主要讲了 vertical flight 是过去人们的梦想。1940 年 helicopter 诞生后此梦想实现。因此答案是 C。
- 47 题： 答案为 D。答案在文章的第三段。
- 48 题： 答案为 D。答案在最后一句倒数第二句。Hard-to-get-to place 即为 inaccessible place。
- 49 题： 答案为 C。在文章的最后一句话中只有 C 被提到。
- 50 题： 答案为 B。答案在文章第二段中的第一句中。



- 51 题： 答案为 D。答案在文章的第一段第二句中。
- 52 题： 答案为 A。文章的第二段中的第二句里的 it 代表 diploma。Present it again 表示此 park 办得不错。
- 53 题： 答案为 B。答案在第二段的最后一句。
- 54 题： 答案为 C。答案在第三段的最后一句。
- 55 题： 答案为 B。答案在最后一段最后一句。
- 56 题： 文章第一段第 1 句提供了本题的答案。选项 B 正确。
- 57 题： 本文第二段的第一句指出：hox 基因在身体的不同部位不同时间开启和关闭。故选项 C 与本题相符。
- 58 题： 文章第三段第 1—2 句提供了本题的答案。选项 D 正确。
- 59 题： 文章第四段第 1—2 句提供了本题的答案。选项 A 正确。
- 60 题： 文章最后表明：身体与行为的发展如同烹调，需要合适的原料，但也需要一定的时间和次序。故 D 是正确答案。
- 61 题： 该句需填入，“并且”。所以 C 是正确答案。
- 62 题： 从上下文可知这里的 exercise 是指“锻炼”。Physically active 的意思也是“经常锻炼”。所以 D 是正确答案。
- 63 题： 此处的意思是，“能有效……受伤”。从逻辑上讲应填“避免”。因此此处需填入 B。
- 64 题： a good way to get ... performance 的意思是指“有效地取得...表现”。应该填入 maximum，意思是“最佳”。A 项符合题意。
- 65 题： in terms of 是一个词组，意思是“根据……”。其他选项不符题意。
- 66 题： work for somebody 的意思是“适合某人，对某人有用”。这里指“什么更适合他们的需要”。B 是正确答案。
- 67 题： 该句的意思是，“锻炼一些也比一点不锻炼要好。”需要选择 C。
- 68 题： 这里需要填入“prefer”，表示“有一些人更愿意在早上锻炼身体”。所以 A 是正确答案。
- 69 题： warm up 的意思是“做准备活动，热身”。
- 70 题： on the path to ... 是一个词组，意思是“通向……的道路”。这句的意思是说“通向健康的道路”。应该选择 B。

## Script

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage on home sales and mortgage rates, and then fill in the missing information in the table below.

Low mortgage rates helped buyers in April and pushed up sales of new homes to the highest level this year and sales of previously owned homes to the fifth best month on record. The Commerce Department reported today that sales of new homes rose by 1.7% percent from March to April. That marked the best showing since December. In a second report, sales of previously owned homes rose by 5.6 percent in April, the fifth highest level on record.

Both reports provided fresh evidence that the housing market continues to be one of the economy's few bright spots. April's performance for sales of both new homes and existing ones surprised economists. They were predicting new-home sales to go down and existing-home sales to rise to a rate of 5.70 millions. The increase in April followed a sizable 8.2 percent rise in March, which had lifted sales to a rate of 1.01 million. At that time, it marked the best sales level this year.

Low mortgage rates propelled home sales to record levels last year. And, this year is shaping up to be the second-best year ever for sales of existing homes and new ones. The average rate on a 30-year fixed-rate mortgage in April was 5.81 percent, compared with 6.99 percent for the same month a year ago. Rates on 30-year mortgages dropped to a new low of 5.34 percent last week. It marked the seventh time this year that rates on mortgage fell to an all-time weekly low.

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then answer the following questions in English.

The life-span of an elephant that dies from natural causes is about sixty-five years. Of course, an elephant can perish from a number of “unnatural causes,” e.g. it can be killed by hunters, most probably for the valuable ivory in its tusks; it can die from diseases that spread throughout an elephant herd; or it can die from drought that may be caused by environmental changes or from the lack of food that almost certainly accompanies the inadequate supply of water.

If, however, an elephant survives these disasters, it falls prey to old age in its mid-sixties. Around this age, the cause of death is attributed to the loss of the final set of molars. When this last set of teeth is gone, the elephant cannot chew its food well and therefore dies from malnutrition because it is unable to obtain adequate nourishment from the food. In old age, elephants tend to search out a final home where there is shade for comfort from the burning sun and soft vegetation for cushioning its body; the bones of many old elephants have been found in such places.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Just as you have a number of different goals for your savings, such as a short-term goal of a vacation, or a long-term goal of retirement, you should teach your kids to set goals, too. Have your child write in a notebook or on a chalkboard all of the things he or she hopes to buy. Together, classify them into short-range, medium-range, and long-range goals.

A short-range goal is something your child wants to buy in the next few weeks—or tomorrow. These are usually items that don't cost a lot, like a comic book or a set of Pokemon cards. Medium-term goals are those that will take a few months or even years to save for, such as a new video game or other toy, a bike, or for older kids, a used car. Long-range goals are big-ticket items like college.

To keep all these goals straight, your child should have separate “accounts” for each goal. It could be as simple as a list that stays put on the refrigerator. Each time

your child makes a contribution to each “account,” he should mark it on the list and total the amount of money in each “account.” This will allow the kids to see their money grow and show them how close they are to reaching each goal. Next, you and your child should create three “accounts,” one for each time frame. These accounts can be as simple as three piggy banks or three shoe boxes, each clearly marked with the goal. Piggy banks are ideal for younger kids. When your child reaches 7 or 8 years old, she may be ready for a bank account for short- and medium-term goals.

# TEST EIGHT

## Paper

### Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a conversation between two speakers, and then fill in the missing information in the table below. You will hear the recording twice.

RAVE-CRUNCH CONSUMER SURVEY			
<i>Sample</i>	<i>Type Tried</i>	<i>Color of Biscuit</i>	<i>Taste of Biscuit</i>
A	1. _____	Red	2. _____
B	Crunchy	3. _____	Not too bad
C	Minty	4. _____	Sweet, nice, soft
D	Crispy	White	5. _____

#### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then have a few minutes to answer the following questions in English.

6. What was recreation considered in the past for the adults?

\_\_\_\_\_

7. What can recreation do to one's life?

\_\_\_\_\_

8. What are the three principal factors in the daily life of every adult?

9. How is work described by the speaker?

10. What can recreation do for the adults?

**Section C**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

11. What doesn't appear on any California maps according to the speaker?

- A) Silicon Valley in USA.
- B) A sign showing directions to California.
- C) A great invention.
- D) Industrial Revolution.

12. How big is the Silicon Valley?

- A) 20-mile-long
- B) 12-mile-long
- C) 25-mile-long
- D) 35-mile-long

13. What is radically changing our society according to the speaker?

- A) electronic game
- B) home computer
- C) cordless telephone
- D) silicon chip

14. In what position is the manufacturing of Silicon Valley in USA?

- A) the 10<sup>th</sup> largest manufacturing center.
- B) the 9<sup>th</sup> largest manufacturing center.
- C) the 6<sup>th</sup> largest exporter.
- D) the 9<sup>th</sup> largest importer.

15. What is the percentage of the nation's income Silicon Valley took up?

- A) 8%
- B) 18%
- C) 80%
- D) 81%



- C) chartered  
D) charged
11. His explanation \_\_\_\_\_ the mystery which confused us several months ago.  
A) clutched  
B) clarified  
C) clapped  
D) clashed
12. A cigarette stub \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's fire in the department store.  
A) ignored  
B) immersed  
C) illuminated  
D) ignited
13. Strikes only serve to \_\_\_\_\_ his country's economic progress.  
A) retard  
B) revolve  
C) repel  
D) relay
14. Some practical \_\_\_\_\_ is desirable for candidates interested in applying for this job.  
A) exploit  
B) adventure  
C) initiative  
D) experience
15. They seemed to \_\_\_\_\_ her being at the meeting.  
A) resent  
B) revive  
C) sadden  
D) solidify
16. They didn't feel the least bit frustrated even when they were confronted with \_\_\_\_\_ difficulties.  
A) fantastic  
B) ferrous  
C) functional  
D) formidable
17. Ten minutes later, the police came and \_\_\_\_\_ the crowd.  
A) dismayed  
B) dispersed  
C) dismounted  
D) distressed
18. An \_\_\_\_\_ disease is one that can be passed from one person to another.  
A) infinite  
B) infrared  
C) infectious  
D) inherent
19. He \_\_\_\_\_ the reform program, but the government agency instituted it.  
A) initiated  
B) upheld  
C) integrated  
D) interfaced
20. Dialects of the same language are \_\_\_\_\_ so widely that their relationship is no longer apparent.  
A) displaced  
B) diversified  
C) dreaded  
D) dominated



- 
21. We \_\_\_\_\_ a figure of a man clinging to the mast of the ship.  
A) discerned                                  B) dispatched  
C) dissipated                                 D) diminished
22. She warned us that we would be under \_\_\_\_\_ if we refused to listen to her.  
A) deficiency                                 B) decline  
C) debris                                         D) deception
23. Now you are the students of the school. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ to these rules.  
A) confront                                    B) contempt  
C) conform                                     D) contend
24. Thousands of boxes are \_\_\_\_\_ in a small warehouse in the city.  
A) compacted                                 B) coincided  
C) commenced                                D) conceived
25. To make this kind of drink, you should \_\_\_\_\_ milk with an egg.  
A) boom                                        B) baffle  
C) blend                                         D) bless
26. If the main engine failed, the \_\_\_\_\_ one could be put into operation.  
A) auxiliary                                    B) attentive  
C) audible                                       D) assault
27. At the age of 40, he had already \_\_\_\_\_ a great fortune through successful financial dealings.  
A) pierced                                      B) assessed  
C) amassed                                     D) agitated
28. The suggestion that I wanted her to leave is quite unfounded.  
A) wrong                                        B) right  
C) incorrect                                    D) baseless
29. Don't meddle in my affairs. I can deal with it by myself.  
A) interfere                                     B) interest  
C) involve                                      D) attend
30. We need several sturdy men to push this car.  
A) big     B) stubborn  
C) energetic                                    D) strong
31. His political zeal prevented us from having a quiet discussion.  
A) eagerness                                   B) sensitivity  
C) sympathy                                    D) attitude

32. The median age of the students was found to be 21.
- A) highest
  - B) lowest
  - C) average
  - D) ordinary
33. The government is advising thrift as a means of improving the present economic situation.
- A) savings in resources
  - B) wise use of power
  - C) economical use of money and goods
  - D) wise use of energy
34. The crowd swelled until the noise made could be heard for miles.
- A) shouted
  - B) cheered
  - C) grew
  - D) scattered
35. The king is liked by everyone in his realm.
- A) family
  - B) royalty
  - C) country
  - D) hometown
36. We've never seen the ritual of the Catholic Church.
- A) ceremony
  - B) beauty
  - C) greatness
  - D) tower
37. There was a misunderstanding about a trifle, and I had to resign.
- A) thing of little value
  - B) a thing of great importance
  - C) a matter of duty
  - D) a matter of principle
38. The Babylonians were capable of rigorous computation.
- A) complicated
  - B) exact
  - C) sophisticated
  - D) long-time
39. It was reported that riots during the election were dealt with by the police.
- A) put aside
  - B) put up with
  - C) put down
  - D) put off
40. Do you notice the complete reformation in Hany's character?
- A) change
  - B) something new
  - C) improvement
  - D) frustration

**Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)**

*Directions:* There are 4 reading passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

(1)

Most patients respond to the awareness that they have a terminal illness with the statement, “Oh no, this can’t happen to me.” After the first shock, numbness, and need to deny the reality of the situation, the patient begins to send out cues that he is ready to “talk about it”. If we, at that point, need to deny the reality of the situation, the patient will often feel deserted, isolated, and lonely and unable to communicate with another human being what he needs so desperately to share ....

Most patients who have passed the stage will become angry as they ask the question, “Why me?” Many look at others in their environment and express envy, jealousy, anger, and rage toward those who are young, healthy, and full of life. These are the patients who make life difficult for nurses, physicians, social workers, clergymen, and members of their families. Without justification they criticize everyone.

What we have to learn is that the stage in terminal illness is a blessing, not a cure. These patients are not angry at their families or at the members of the helping professions. Rather, they are angry at what these people represent: health and energy.

Without being judgmental, we must allow these patients to express their anger and dismay. We must try to understand that the patients have to ask, “Why me?” and that there is no need on our part to answer this question concretely. Once a patient has ventilated his rage and his envy, then he can arrive at the bargaining stage. During this time, he’s usually able to say, “Yes, it is happening to me—but”. The ‘but’ usually includes a prayer to God: “If you give me one more year to live, I will be a good Christian.”

41. The first stage of most patients facing death is the stage of \_\_\_\_\_.
- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) anger      | B) denial      |
| C) acceptance | D) cooperation |
42. Terminally ill people will get angry and be rude to everyone because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) they think it is unfair that only they are seriously ill
  - B) the progress of their illness is unexpected
  - C) they do not want to be a burden to others
  - D) they can not control their emotions
43. The phrase “a blessing, not a cure” in the third paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) terminally ill people cannot be cured as soon as they get to that stage
  - B) the combination of blessing and medical treatment can bring through terminally ill people
  - C) terminally ill people should ask God’s protection ,otherwise they can’t be cured
  - D) sign of encouragement is important, not medical treatment
44. When terminally ill people get angry \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) we should be sympathetic
  - B) we should allow them to express their emotions
  - C) we should not reason with them
  - D) all of the above
45. How many stages can a patient with terminal illness pass through in facing death?
- A) Two.
  - B) Three.
  - C) Four.
  - D) Five.

(2)

By far the most common difficulty in study is simple failure to get down to regular concentrated work. This difficulty is much greater for those who do not work to a plan and have no regular routine of study. Many students muddle along a bit of this subject or that, as the mood takes them, or letting their set work pile up until the last possible moment.

Few students work to a set time-table. They say that if they did construct a time-table for themselves they would not keep to it, or would have to alter it constantly, since they can never predict from one day to the next what their activities will be.

No doubt some temperaments (性情) take much more kindly to a regular routine than others. There are many who shy away from the self-regimentation of a weekly time-table, and dislike being tied down to a definite program of work. Many able students claim that they work in cycle. When they become interested in a topic, they work on it intensively for three or four days at a time. On other days they avoid work

completely. It has to be confessed that we do not fully understand the complexities of the motivation to work. Most people over 25 years of age have become conditioned to a work routine, and the majority of really productive workers set aside regular hours for the more important aspects of their work. The “tough-minded” school of workers is usually very contemptuous of the idea that good work can only be done spontaneously under the influence of inspiration. The most energetic of authors, Anthony Trollope wrote: “There are those ... who think that the man who works with imagination should allow himself to wait till inspiration moves him. When I have heard such doctrine preached, I have hardly been able to repress my scorn”.

46. The most widespread problem in applying oneself to study is that of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the failure to keep to a routine of methodic and intensive work  
B) changing from one subject to another  
C) allowing the set work to accumulate  
D) applying yourself to a subject only when you feel inclined
47. According to the author, there are many who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) do not like being forced to study seven days a week  
B) are too timid to accustom themselves to study  
C) refuse to exert themselves the whole week as if under military discipline  
D) shrink from the self-discipline required for working according to a weekly plan
48. The author states that we must admit that we do not fully understand \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) how complex is that driving force which impels us to work  
B) how great are the difficulties involved in forcing ourselves to work  
C) how great are the complications which arise from urging people to work  
D) the complex reasons why some people feel the urge to work
49. The majority of people over 25 years of age \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have become acquainted with the boredom of work  
B) consider a regular system of work as a necessary condition of life  
C) have been forced to adapt themselves to a regular course of work  
D) have become accustomed to a regular pattern of work
50. A suitable title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) “Attitudes to Study and Life”      B) “Study”  
C) “Study and Self-discipline”      D) “The Difficulties of Studying”

## (3)

That man is an aggressive creature will hardly be disputed. With the exception of certain rodents (啮齿动物), no other vertebrate habitually destroys members of his own species. No other animal takes positive pleasure in the exercise of cruelty upon another of his own kind. We generally describe the most disgusting examples of man's cruelty as brutal, implying by these adjectives that such behavior is characteristic of less highly developed animals than ourselves. In truth, however, the extremes of "brutal" behavior are confined to man; and there is no parallel in nature to our savage treatment of each other. The depressing fact is that we are the cruelest and most ruthless species that has ever walked the earth; and that, although we may shrink back in horror when we read in newspaper or history book of the brutalities committed by man upon man, we know in our hearts that each one of us harbors within himself those same savage impulses which lead to murder, to torture and to war.

To write about human aggression is a difficult task because the term is used in so many different senses. Aggression is one of those words which every one knows, but which is nevertheless hard to define. As psychologists use it, it covers a very wide range of human behavior. The red-faced infant squalling for the bottle is being aggressive; and so is the judge who awards a thirty-year sentence for robbery. The guard in a concentration camp who tortures his helpless victim is obviously acting aggressively. Less manifestly, but no less certainly, so is the neglected wife who threatens or attempts suicide in order to regain her husband's affection. When a word becomes so diffusely applied that it is used both of the competitive striving of a foot-baller and also of the bloody violence of a murderer, it ought either to be dropped or else more closely defined. Aggression is a combined term which is fairly bursting at its junctions. Yet until we can more clearly designate and comprehend the various aspects of human behavior which are subsumed under this head, we cannot discard the concept.

One difficulty is that there is no clear dividing line between those forms of aggression which we all deplore and those which we must not disown (否认.....同自己有关) if we are to survive. When a child rebels against authority it is being aggressive; but it is also manifesting a drive towards independence which is a necessary and valuable part of growing up. The desire for power has, in extreme form, disastrous aspects which we all acknowledge; but the drive to conquer difficulties, or to gain mastery over the external world underlies the greatest of human achievements.

Some writers define aggression as “that response which follows frustration”, or as “an act whose goal-response is injury to an organism (or organism surrogate)”. In the author’s view these definitions impose limits upon the concept of aggression which are not in accord with the underlying facts of human nature which the word is attempting to express. It is worth noticing, for instance, that the words we use to describe intellectual effort are aggressive words. We attack problems, or get our teeth into them. We master a subject when we have struggled with and overcome its difficulties. We sharpen our wits, hoping that our mind will develop a keen edge in order that we may better divide a problem into its component parts. Although intellectual tasks are often frustrating, to argue that all intellectual effort is the result of frustration is to impose too negative a coloring upon the positive impulse to comprehend and master the external world.

51. According to the text, man is unique in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) regularly killing members of the same species
  - B) enjoying reading about brutalities
  - C) enjoying being cruel members of the same species
  - D) gaining pleasure from watching acts of violence
52. The writer implies that most people \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) would be quite incapable of violence
  - B) are cruel in their everyday lives
  - C) are unmoved by acts of violence
  - D) possess the potential to commit acts of violence
53. The writer says that the word “aggression” \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) is easy to define because everyone knows it
  - B) can be used to describe a limited range of human behavior
  - C) is so imprecise as to be totally meaningless
  - D) covers an immense variety of human activity
54. According to the writer, one problem with the concept of aggression is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) it is such a deplorable characteristic of mankind
  - B) it is hard to say where the negative side ends and the positive begins
  - C) it is difficult to separate from the frustration
  - D) it is very often seen in wholly negative terms
55. In the writer’s view, the argument that aggression is the result of frustration \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) ignores the more positive aspects of aggression
- B) underlines the harsh realities of human nature and concepts
- C) is supported by evidence from the examination of intellectual power
- D) corresponds very closely to observable human behavior against authority

(4)

The competition among producers of personal computers is essentially a race to get the best, most innovative products to the marketplace. Marketers in this environment frequently have to make a judgment as to their competitors' role when making marketing strategy decisions. If major competitors are changing their products, then a marketer may want to follow. Apple Computer, Inc. has introduced two new, faster personal computers, the Macintosh II and Macintosh SE, in anticipation of the introduction of a new PC by IBM-compatible, one of Apple's major competitors.

Apple's new computers are much faster and more powerful than its earlier models. The improved Macintosh is able to run programs that previously were impossible to run on an Apple PC, including IBM-compatible (兼容的) programs. This compatibility feature illustrates computer manufacturers' new attitude of giving customers the features they want. Making Apple computers capable of running IBM software is Apple's effort at making the Macintosh compatible with IBM computers and thus more popular in the office, where Apple hopes to increase sales. Users of the new Apple can also add accessories (附件) to make their machines specialize in specific uses, such as engineering and writing.

The new computers represent a big improvement over past models, but they also cost much more. Company officials do not think the higher price will slow down buyers who want to step up to a more sophisticated computers.

Even though Apple and IBM are major competitors, both companies realize that their competitor's computers have certain features that their own models do not have. The Apple line has always been popular for its sophisticated color graphics (图形), whereas the IBM machines have always been favored. In the future, there will probably be more compatibility between the two companies' products which no doubt will require that both Apple and IBM change marketing strategies.

56. According to the passage, Apple Computer, Inc, has introduced the Macintosh II and the Macintosh SE because \_\_\_\_\_.



- 
- A) IBM is changing its computer models continuously.  
B) it wants to make its machines specialize in specific uses  
C) it wants to stay ahead of IBM in the competitive computer market  
D) it expects its major competitor JBM to follow its example
57. Apple hopes to increase Macintosh sales chiefly by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) making its new models capable of running IBM software  
B) improving the color graphics of its new models  
C) copying the marketing strategies of IBM  
D) giving the customers what they want
58. Apple sells its new computer models at a high price because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) they have new features and functions  
B) they are more sophisticated than other models  
C) they have new accessories attached  
D) it wants to accumulate funds for future research
59. It can be inferred from the passage that both Apple and IBM try to gain a competitive advantage by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) copying each other's technology  
B) incorporating features that make their products distinctive  
C) making their computers more expensive  
D) making their computers run much faster
60. The best title for the passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Apple's Efforts to Stay Ahead of IBM  
B) Apple's New Computer Technology  
C) Apple's New personal Computers  
D) Apple's Research Activities

#### Part IV Cloze (5%)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

“We can in no way punish Frederick because in the United States there is 61 law forbidding a husband to confine his wife in an iron-barred cage.” This was the

judgment made by the judges of the court in Albuquerque, New Mexico. It was 62 to the public.

This is what happened. A little 63 two years ago, Frederick Misai (aged 50) made an iron-barred cage and forced his wife to stay in there day and night. The cage was placed in their bedroom. Sometimes Frederick took a key out of his pocket, opened the small door of the cage, 64 Polly out for a while. Thus Polly 65 two whole years in the cage. Eventually the neighbors found her 66 and reported to the police. They searched her out in the cage, and Frederick was arrested. In the dock Frederick said in self-righteous tone, "I should always find my dearest wife a 67 suitable place to live in.

Poor Polly was suffering from a mental disorder; she was hospitalized. The doctors said that the patient would get well in 68 course and be discharged from hospital. But some people were afraid that upon her return home she might 69 likely be put back again in confinement.

This case and the judgment of the court in Albuquerque brought 70 a fierce outcry among the people in New Mexico. The infuriated women filed a strong protest with the authorities, demanding that a new law be instituted against a husband incarcerating his wife in a cage.

- |                 |            |               |              |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 61. A) a        | B) the     | C) no         | D) some      |
| 62. A) shocking | B) shocked | C) surprising | D) surprised |
| 63. A) in       | B) since   | C) on         | D) over      |
| 64. A) let      | B) and let | C) letting    | D) to let    |
| 65. A) past     | B) passed  | C) pasted     | D) spent     |
| 66. A) losing   | B) lost    | C) missing    | D) missed    |
| 67. A) most     | B) more    | C) many       | D) much      |
| 68. A) fair     | B) just    | C) due        | D) future    |
| 69. A) more     | B) most    | C) much       | D) very      |
| 70. A) in       | B) into    | C) on         | D) off       |

### Part V Writing (15%)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an English composition of no less than 150 words under the title of **Survival of the Fittest**. Your composition

should be based on the following outline given in Chinese.

1. 在市场经济中，“适者生存”是非常重要的。
2. “适者生存”同样适用于现在社会中的每一个人。
3. 我应该如何去适应社会的需要？

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## Key

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

RAVE-CRUNCH CONSUMER SURVEY			
<i>Sample</i>	<i>Type Tried</i>	<i>Color of Biscuit</i>	<i>Taste of Biscuit</i>
A	1. <u>Fruity</u>	Red	2. <u>Nice</u>
B	Crunchy	3. <u>Black</u>	Not too bad
C	Minty	4. <u>Brown</u>	Sweet, nice, soft
D	Crispy	White	5. <u>Hard</u>

**Section B**

6. Unwillingness to work and laziness for the adults.
7. It can bring balance to one's life.
8. Work, leisure and sleep.
9. Dull and often frustrating.
10. It can help them to relax and enjoy themselves.

**Section C**

- 11.A      12.C      13.D      14.B      15.A

**Part II Vocabulary**

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B  | 2. C  | 3. B  | 4. B  | 5. C  | 6. C  | 7. B  | 8. A  | 9. B  | 10. C |
| 11. B | 12. D | 13. A | 14. D | 15. A | 16. D | 17. B | 18. C | 19. A | 20. B |
| 21. A | 22. D | 23. C | 24. A | 25. C | 26. A | 27. C | 28. D | 29. A | 30. D |
| 31. A | 32. C | 33. C | 34. C | 35. C | 36. A | 37. A | 38. B | 39. C | 40. C |

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. B | 42. A | 43. D | 44. D | 45. B | 46. A | 47. D | 48. A | 49. D | 50. C |
| 51. C | 52. D | 53. D | 54. B | 55. A | 56. C | 57. A | 58. C | 59. B | 60. A |

**Part IV Cloze**

61. C    62. A    63. D    64. B    65. B    66. C    67. A    68. C    69. B    70. C

**Part V Writing**

At the economy market, it is very important to understand the "Survival of the Fittest", which tells us that one cannot keep its position unless he has to meet the changeable needs of the society or the market. For example, if a factory which

produces radios failed to know what the customers need, it would not be able to survive at the today's market. On the contrary, if the factory can constantly change its products to satisfy customers' needs, it will develop fast. Therefore, it is obvious that at the economy market, every enterprise should follow the principle, "Survival of the Fittest".

In our daily life, it is also applicable to everyone. We need to adapt ourselves to the changing environment. Otherwise we could not keep up with the pace of the development. For instance, if you didn't want to accept the E-mail for communication, you will fall behind others in receiving the information. As a result, you might be ousted.

To meet the needs of the social development, I need to study continuously. Also I have to adjust myself from time to time. Learning will help me to catch up with the new tides in the society, and adjustment will help me to make necessary corrections in my personalities and behaviors.

## Notes

- 1 题： abase 使谦卑；abuse 滥用；clamp 夹紧；clarify 澄清；阐明。正确答案是 B。
- 2 题： acquaint oneself with 表示“开始知道……”。故 C 是正确答案。
- 3 题： 答案是 B。reconciled 使和解；rebelled 反叛，反抗；recked 顾虑；rambled 闲逛。
- 4 题： amplified 放大；affirmed 批准；ascended 上升；applauded 鼓掌。B 是正确答案。
- 5 题： 表示“移居到……”需用“emigrate”。正确答案是 C。
- 6 题： ascertained 查明；agitated 鼓动；alleviate 减轻；allocate 分配。C 是正确答案。
- 7 题： 需填入“估价”assessed。automated 使自动化；asserted 断言；avenged 报仇。正确答案是 B。
- 8 题： 正确答案 A，表示“命令，吩咐”。
- 9 题： brake 刹车；boycott 抵制；broaden 拓宽；boast 吹牛。答案是 B。
- 10 题： 此处应填入 C，chartered 表示“租船”。chattered 饶舌；chatted 闲谈；charged 收费。
- 11 题： clutched 抓住；clarified 澄清；clapped 拍手；clashed 冲突。正确答案

- 是 B。
- 12 题：答案是 D。ignited 表示“点燃”。
- 13 题：答案是 A。retard 妨碍；revolve 旋转；repel 拒绝；relay 转播。
- 14 题：需填入 experience“经历”。D 是正确答案。
- 15 题：答案是 A。resent 不满于；revive 苏醒；sadden 使悲哀；solidify 使团结。
- 16 题：fantastic 古怪的；functional 功能的；flux 流动；formidable 可怕的。D 是正确答案。
- 17 题：dismayed 使惊慌；dispersed 驱散；dismounted 下车；distressed 使痛苦。正确答案是 B。
- 18 题：正确答案是 C。infinite 无限的；infrared 红外线的；infectious 感染的；inherent 固有的，生来的。
- 19 题：A 是正确答案。initiated 发动；upheld 坚持，拥护；integrated 结合；interfaced 分界面。
- 20 题：需填入 B，表示“不同，多样化”。displaced 移位；dreaded 恐惧；dominated 统治。
- 21 题：discerned 看出；dispatched 派遣；dissipated 驱散；diminished 缩小。A 是正确答案。
- 22 题：under deception 表示受蒙骗。所以，D 是正确答案。
- 23 题：conform to 表示“遵守”。故正确答案是 C。
- 24 题：compacted 紧密地堆积，密集；coincided 巧合；commenced 开始；conceived 设想。答案是 A。
- 25 题：需填入 blend，表示“混合”。答案是 C。
- 26 题：表示“辅助的”，应选 A。attentive 注意的；audible 听得见的；assault 攻击。
- 27 题：pierced 穿透；assessed 评估；amassed 积累；agitated 鼓动。C 是正确答案。
- 28 题：unfounded 与 baseless 是同义，表示“没有理由”。答案为 D。
- 29 题：meddle in 表示“干涉”，与 interfere 是近义词。正确答案为 A。
- 30 题：sturdy 和 strong 是同义词。答案是 D。
- 31 题：zeal 表示“热情”，与 eagerness 是近义关系。所以，A 是正确答案。
- 32 题：median 和 average 是近义词。所以，应该选择 C。
- 33 题：正确答案是 C。thrift 指“节俭”。
- 34 题：swell 表示“增长”，所以选择 C。
- 35 题：realm 表示“国土，王国”，与 country 是近义关系。答案是 C。

- 36 题：ritual 表示“仪式”，所以选择 A。
- 37 题：trifle 指“琐事”。所以 A 是正确答案。
- 38 题：rigorous 含有“精确”的意思。故选择 B。
- 39 题：put down 表示“平定”，与 deal with“处理”近义。正确答案是 C。
- 40 题：improvement 与 reformation 是同义词，C 是正确答案。
- 41 题：第一段提到，多数面临死亡的病人试图否认这一事实。作者两次用了 need to deny the reality of the situation，在第二段第一句中又出现了...passed the stage of denial ...。所以，B 为正确答案。
- 42 题：在第二段，作者讲到许多晚期病人看到周围的健康人而感到妒忌、气愤，常问“为什么自己得了不治之症”。故应选择 A。
- 43 题：从第三段中，我们可以推测，晚期病人更需要的是祝福和鼓励，而不是治疗。所以，D 是正确答案。
- 44 题：最后一段讲，我们必须允许晚期病人表达他们的气愤和沮丧，要理解他们，不要具体回答他们的问题。题中 A、B、C 概括了以上内容，故正确答案为 D。
- 45 题：通读全文，我们可以看到晚期病人通常要经过“否定阶段”、“气愤阶段”和“商讨阶段”。所以，B 是正确答案。
- 46 题：第一段提到，学习中的困难是不能安下心来进行有规律的、集中的学习。对那些不能按计划学习、没有规律的人而言，其困难更大。所以，应选 A。
- 47 题：第三段中 shy away 表示“害怕而退缩”。所以，D 是正确答案。
- 48 题：在第三段中，作者讲到：必须承认，我们对学习的复杂性不了解。故应选择 A。
- 49 题：第三段中间，作者讲到：多数 25 岁以上的人习惯于有规律的工作。conditioned 和 accustomed 是同义词。故应选 D。
- 50 题：通读全文，应选择 C。
- 51 题：作者在第一段中多处提到了人类的残忍，故 C 是正确答案。
- 52 题：第一段最后一句是此题的答案。作者讲到：我们内心知道每个人有相同的、会导致凶杀、虐待及战争的野蛮冲动。所以，正答案为 D。
- 53 题：第二段第三句讲到 it covers a very wide range of human behavior，接下来，作者给出许多实例。因此，D 是正确答案。
- 54 题：第三段第一句应是此题的答案。在第二段列举许多 aggressive 例子后，作者认为确定这一概念的困难在于没有一种清楚的区别界线。因此，应选择 B。
- 55 题：最后一句是此题的答案，意思是，关于进取的争论忽视了进取的积极因

- 素，故应选择 A。
- 56 题：文章第 1 段最后 1 句表明：苹果公司研制出新产品是出于迎接 IBM 推出其新一代 PC 机的目的，也就是想在 IBM 公司推出新产品之前，用苹果公司的产品获得市场。C 与之吻合。
- 57 题：文章第 2 段第 4 句 Making Apple computer capable of running IBM software... 与 A 完全相符。
- 58 题：第 3 段最后 1 句表明，购买者喜欢更精密的计算机。故 C 符合题意。
- 59 题：文章最后 1 段表明：两家公司都认识到了对方的产品具有自己机型所没有的优势。要想占有市场优势只有取长补短。故 B 正确。
- 60 题：本篇文章主要介绍了两家公司的竞争。B、C、D 只提苹果公司，不全面，故只有 A 符合文章内容。
- 61 题：根据下文“妇女希望能通过一条这样的法律”，所以 C 是答案。
- 62 题：此处的含义应为“人们震惊了”；而且应用现在分词。
- 63 题：over 在此处的含义为“超过”。
- 64 题：let 与前面两个动词 took 和 opened 并列；并需用 and 连接。
- 65 题：表示“度过了两整年”，所以选 B。
- 66 题：found sb. missing 意思是“发现……失踪”。
- 67 题：a most 的意思相当为 very。
- 68 题：这里的意思是“会预期恢复”，所以选 C。
- 69 题：根据上下文，此处的意思是“最有可能”，所以选 B。
- 70 题：bring on 是固定搭配，含义为“导致、引起”。

## Script

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a conversation between two speakers, and then fill in the missing information in the table below.

M: Good morning, madam, we're doing a promotion offer of Rave-Crunch chocolate



biscuits.

W: Oh yes. I suppose you want me to ...

M: Could you spare a few minutes?

W: All right. I've got to get back before the baby wakes up.

M: Won't take long. Don't worry. Better have your name.

W: Harris. Sarah Harris. S-A-R-A-H. H-A-R-R-I-S.

M: Right. We'd like you to taste some samples of Rave-Crunch choc biscuits. This is A. No, it's B. It's type B. Never mind, try it anyway.

W: Very crunchy. Never seen such black chocolate. Not too bad.

M: Yes. Well, try this one, type C.

W: Oh, very fancy, all wrapped up in red and green paper.

M: Yes, rather fetching.

W: Very brown chocolate. All right. Here goes. It's sweet and nice.

M: Got some taste, that one. Not crunchy at all, is it?

W: No, very soft.

M: We call that Minty, M-I-N-T-Y, Minty.

W: Yes, it's like toothpaste. But it's bit too soft for my taste. There's a better one in our local supermarket.

M: Really. Oh well, I'd like you to try type D in that case.

W: Alright. Green and gold it's in, and white color. Oh, it's quite hard.

M: That's right. It's called Crispy, C-R-I-S-P-Y. Now, would you like to taste the last one, type A?

W: Yes. It's strawberries, red and just like jam. It tastes very nice.

M: Well, yes. It's called Fruity. You do like all of them, don't you? We have plenty here. If ...

W: No, I don't. I'll really have to go now. Look, I must go. My husband's waiting to use the car.

M: Well, have you any pets?

W: Yes, a dog, a cat and a parrot.

M: Good Lord!

W: But I don't think they'll be interested in Rave-Crunch. Bye-bye.

**Section B**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage twice, and then answer the following questions in English.

Recreation is for everyone. Too often recreation is considered something that is fine for children, but also considered as unwillingness to work, or laziness for adults. It has been proved that recreation can bring balance into one's life, and can be the most important social force in modern society.

There are three principal factors in the daily life of every adult: his work, by which he earns his living; his leisure, in which he gains much of his reason for living; and his sleep, through which he recovers to be ready once more for work and leisure. This, of course, is an oversimplification of life, but it is an indication of the broad components that make it up.

Work is relatively dull, and often frustrating. Few people have the opportunity to make choices in their work time. Even though some people may not be ruled by machines in their work, they are automatons because most of them have no chance to exercise their initiative.

Recreation can help the people to relax and enjoy themselves. Men need it to keep their life balanced. Therefore it is important for everyone, not only for a child.

**Section C**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage once only. After you hear the passage, read the questions and choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

No signs on the highway show directions to Silicon Valley in USA, which is full of factories and research centers. It doesn't appear on any California maps, but the greatest inventions since the Industrial Revolution are being produced by 1500 firms in this 25-mile-long area.

Silicon Valley is the birthplace of electronic games, home computers, hi-technology, cordless telephones, and pocket calculators. The invention which is

radically changing society is the silicon chip—a tiny piece of silicon which can hold many thousands of bits of information and is the heart of the computer.

Even though it is still a baby, the miracle chip has already produced one of the most astonishingly competitive and fastest-growing industries that America has ever seen. Think about some of the more remarkable points about the valley: Silicon Valley has been the nation's 9<sup>th</sup> largest manufacturing center. It has produced more than 70% of all goods manufactured in the San Francisco Area. There are 6000 Ph. Ds in the Valley—one out of every 6<sup>th</sup> doctorates in California. Its gross value reached 100 billion US dollars in 1995, which took up about 8% of the nation's income.

# English Qualifying Test For Ph.D. Candidates

(Tsinghua University March, 2003)

## Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section you will hear three people discussing university life. Listen to the discussion about reading assignments, essays, lectures and seminars. Complete the table by writing in the difficulties they have with reading, writing essays, listening to lectures and having seminars. Write no more than three words for each answer in the **Answer Sheet**. Circle the letters of your choices for questions 9 and 10, and then blacken the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**. You will hear the recording twice.

	Lisa	Sasha	Olaf
<i>Reading</i>	too interesting	1.	2.
<i>Essays</i>	handwriting word limit	3.	plagiarism
<i>Lectures</i>	4.	5.	×
<i>Seminars</i>	6.	7.	8.

9. Who are Lisa, Oalf and Sasha?
- A) Lisa is a lecturer. Olaf and Sasha are students.
  - B) They are all lecturers.
  - C) Olaf and Lisa are first year students. Sasha is their tutor.
  - D) They are all college students.
10. What does Lisa think of Sasha's last seminar paper?
- A) It was like a lecture.
  - B) It was professional.
  - C) It was rather boring.
  - D) She couldn't believe it.

**Section B**

**Directions:** In this section you will hear a long talk about non-verbal communication. As you listen to the talk you should take brief notes to answer the five questions below, and then put your answers on the Answer Sheet. Try to answer the questions as clearly as possible. Remember, you may have different answers to some of the questions. You will hear the recording twice.

11. What is kinesics?

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12. Raymond Birdwhistle said that the meaning of non-verbal behavior depends on the context. Give two examples of the meaning of smile.

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13. Give two examples of universal emotions.

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14. Give two examples of how non-verbal communication can differ from one culture to another.

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15. List two ways in which verbal and non-verbal communication differ.

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**Part II Vocabulary (10% )**

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one that completes the sentence and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. Written at least 100 years ago, the handwriting faded and certainly became \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) infinite                                 B) illegible  
C) infectious                                D) immune
17. It is doubtful whether anyone can be a truly \_\_\_\_\_ observer of events.  
A) inadequate                               B) impassive  
C) genius                                     D) impartial
18. She was \_\_\_\_\_ by the lack of appreciation shown of her hard work.  
A) frustrated                                B) dispersed  
C) functioned                                D) displaced
19. The shuttle exploded in the air suddenly and broke into \_\_\_\_\_ at once.  
A) diversity                                 B) fragments  
C) doctrine                                 D) drought
20. As the society has rigid social \_\_\_\_\_, everyone knows his role in the society.  
A) hemisphere                               B) contempt  
C) controversy                              D) hierarchy
21. Three years have \_\_\_\_\_ since we last met at the conference for Internet communication in Beijing.  
A) elapsed                                    B) discerned  
C) discontented                              D) electrified
22. It turned out that he had \_\_\_\_\_ the whole story just to cheat his friends.  
A) dissipated                                B) diverged  
C) detached                                 D) fabricated
23. He had a clear \_\_\_\_\_ of what was wrong with the machine and fixed it in a short time.  
A) debris                                     B) deficiency  
C) perception                                D) persecution
24. For ten years the problem about the water has not been solved, we came to think that it has been a \_\_\_\_\_ problem in this area.  
A) perpetual                                 B) persuasive  
C) picturesque                              D) possessive
25. He was \_\_\_\_\_ by the noise outside yesterday evening and could not concentrate on his study.  
A) pecked                                    B) oriented  
C) perturbed                                 D) paddled
26. He is often inclined to \_\_\_\_\_ in other people's affairs, which is none of his business.

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- A) manipulated B) lumbered  
C) meddle D) littered
27. He practiced \_\_\_\_\_ on her and managed to get \$2,000.  
A) linen B) deception  
C) longitude D) paradise
28. He was \_\_\_\_\_ to take over the duties and responsibilities of his father from an early age.  
A) deduced B) damped  
C) diminished D) destined
29. Such questions should be approached honestly and in full awareness that \_\_\_\_\_ loan agreements will cost money due to cancellation or other charges.  
A) compressing B) terminating  
C) conforming D) contending
30. The room was full of people and smoke. She started to feel \_\_\_\_\_ with the heat inside.  
A) oppressed B) congested  
C) confronted D) craned
31. The language experts believe that the \_\_\_\_\_ age for learning a foreign language is 6 years old.  
A) conceptual B) considerate  
C) optimal D) component
32. She got very angry and \_\_\_\_\_ her clothes about in the room.  
A) flung B) flew  
C) clamped D) clashed
33. He knew that he would be punished severely because of his serious error. Therefore he \_\_\_\_\_ away the day before yesterday.  
A) cautioned B) fled  
C) chattered D) civilized
34. The evil manners would be \_\_\_\_\_ root and branch due to the forceful action taken by the local government.  
A) exterminated B) exemplified  
C) facilitated D) emitted
35. We all know that it is very hard to \_\_\_\_\_ him to give his plan up.  
A) endeavor B) reduce  
C) assert D) induce

### **Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)**

**Directions:** There are 4 reading 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 then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

A scorching sun, an endless sea of sand and a waterless, forbiddingly lonely land—that is the image most people have of deserts. But how true is this picture? Deserts are drylands where rainfall is low. This is not to say rain never falls in deserts: it may fall once or twice a year in a fierce torrent that fades almost as soon as it has begun, or which evaporates in the hot air long before it has got anywhere near the earth. It may fall in a sudden sweeping flood that carries everything in its path. Rains may only come once in five or six years or not fall for a decade or more. The Mojave desert in the United States remained dry for twenty-five years.

Without water no living thing can survive, and one feature of the true desert landscape is the absence of vegetation. With little rain and hardly any vegetation the land suffers under the sun. There are virtually no clouds or trees to protect the earth's surface and it can be burning hot. Under the sun, soils break up and crack. Wind and torrential rain sweep away and erode the surface further. Eight million square kilometers of the world's land surface is desert. Throughout history deserts have been expanding and retreating again. Cave paintings show that parts of the Sahara Desert were green and fertile about 10,000 years ago, and even animals like elephants and giraffes roamed the land. Fossil and dunes found in fertile and damp parts of the world show that these areas were once deserts. But now the creation of new desert areas is happening on a colossal scale. Twenty million square kilometers, an area twice the size of Canada, is at a high to very high risk of becoming desert. With a further 1.25 million square kilometers under moderate risk, an area covering 30% of the earth's land surface is desert, becoming desert, or in danger of becoming desert. The rate of growth of deserts is alarming. The world's drylands which are under threat include some of the most important stock-rearing and wheat-growing areas and are the homes of 600 – 700 million people. These regions are becoming deserts at the rate of more than



58,000 square kilometers a year or 44 hectares a minute. In North Africa at least 100,000 hectares of cropland are lost each year. At this rate there is a high risk that we will be confined to living on only 50% of this planet's land surface within one more century unless we are able to do something about it.

36. What does the passage tell us about rainfall in the desert?
- A) It never rains.
  - B) It rains so little that nothing can live.
  - C) It rains unexpectedly.
  - D) It rains very infrequently.
37. Desert soils break up and crack because of \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the effects of wind and rain.
  - B) the lack of protection from the sun.
  - C) the tropical location of deserts.
  - D) the absence of rain.
38. What do we learn about deserts from this text?
- A) Deserts can change into green and fertile areas.
  - B) Certain areas have always been desert.
  - C) Deserts were once the home of elephants and giraffes.
  - D) Deserts have been growing since the beginning of the world.
39. How much of the world's land surface is at risk of becoming desert?
- A) Less than ten million square kilometers.
  - B) Twenty million square kilometers.
  - C) More than twenty million square kilometers.
  - D) 30% of the world's land surface.
40. What does the writer think about the creation of new desert areas?
- A) It is a natural development.
  - B) The problem is not very serious.
  - C) It is a very worrying problem.
  - D) The situation will improve in time.

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:**

The first thing to notice is that the media we're all familiar with—from books to television—are one-way propositions: they push their content at us. The Web is two-way, push and pull. In finer point, it combines the one-way reach of broadcast with the two-way reciprocity (互惠) of a mid-cast. Indeed, its user can at once be a

receiver and sender of broadcast—a confusing property, but mind-stretching!

A second aspect of the Web is that it is the first medium that honors the notion of multiple intelligences. This past century's concept of literacy grew out of our intense belief in text, a focus enhanced by the power of one particular technology—the typewriter. It became a great tool for writers but a terrible one for other creative activities such as sketching, painting, notating music, or even mathematics. The typewriter prized one particular kind of intelligence, but with the Web, we suddenly have a medium that honors multiple forms of intelligence—abstract, textual, visual, musical, social, and kinesthetic. As educators, we now have a chance to construct a medium that enables all young people to become engaged in their ideal way of learning. The Web affords the match we need between a medium and how a particular person learns.

A third and unusual aspect of the Web is that it leverages(起杠杆作用) the small efforts of the many with the large efforts of the few. For example, researchers in the Maricopa County Community College system in Phoenix have found a way to link a set of senior citizens with pupils in the Longview Elementary School, as helper-mentors(顾问). It's wonderful to see—kids listen to these grandparents better than they do to their own parents, the mentoring really helps their teachers, and the seniors create a sense of meaning for themselves. Thus, the small efforts of the man—the seniors—complement the large efforts of the few—the teachers. The same thing can be found in operation at Hewlett-Packard, where engineers use the Web to help kids with science or math problems. Both of these examples barely scratch the surface as we think about what's possible when we start interlacing resources with needs across a whole region.

41. What does the word mind-stretching imply?
- A) Obtaining one's mental power.
  - B) Strengthening one's power of thought.
  - C) Making great demands on one's mental power.
  - D) Exerting one's mental power as far as possible.
42. What is a terrible tool for activities such as sketching and painting?
- A) Technology
  - B) Typewriter
  - C) Text
  - D) The web
43. Which group of people make some efforts to help pupils in elementary schools?
- A) Teachers
  - B) Researchers

- C) Grandparents  
D) Senior citizens
44. The sentence the seniors create a sense of meaning for themselves means the seniors \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) acquire a new meaning of their lives
  - B) understand the meaning of the web
  - C) create a web site for themselves
  - D) add a new meaning to the web
45. The expression “scratch the surface” most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) think hard in a puzzled way
  - B) deal with a problem thoroughly
  - C) treat a subject without being thorough
  - D) work out a solution for a problem easily

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:**

There is no question that the old style of air pollution could kill people. In one week following the infamous “peasouper” fog in December 1952, 4,700 people died in London. Most of these people were elderly and already had heart or lung diseases. A series of these killer fogs eventually led to the British Parliament passing the Clean Air Act which restricted the burning of coal.

Fortunately the effect of smog on the lungs is not so dramatic. Scientists have now conducted a number of laboratory experiments in which volunteers are exposed to ozone inside a steel chamber for a few hours. Even at quite low concentrations there is a reversible fall in lung function, an increase in the irritability of the lungs and evidence of airway inflammation ( 发炎 ). Although irritable and inflamed lungs are particularly seen in people with asthma ( 哮喘 ) and other lung diseases, these effects of ozone also occur in healthy subjects. Similar changes are also seen after exposure to nitrogen dioxide, although there is some disagreement about the concentration at which they occur.

Other studies have found that people living in areas with high levels of pollution have more symptoms and worse lung function than those living in areas with clean air. Groups of children attending school camps show falls in lung function even at quite low concentrations of ozone. There is also a relationship between ozone levels and hospital admissions for asthma, both in North America and Australia. It is suspected that long-term exposure to smog may result in chronic bronchitis ( 支气管炎 ) and

emphysema (肺气肿), but this has yet to be proven.

Recently an association has been found between the levels of particles in the air and death rates in North American cities. The reason for this association is not understood and as yet there is no evidence this occurs in Australia. However, we do know that hazy days are associated with more asthma attacks in children.

46. Which of the following is NOT the result of laboratory experiments?
- A) Low concentrations
  - B) Fall in lung function
  - C) Irritability of the lungs
  - D) Air way inflammation
47. Irritable and inflamed lungs are also seen in people with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) asthma
  - B) lung diseases
  - C) good health
  - D) weak health
48. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a possible cause of lung diseases?
- A) The burning of coal
  - B) Long-term exposure to smog
  - C) Exposure to nitrogen dioxide
  - D) Attending school camps
49. The relationship between exposure to \_\_\_\_\_ has not yet been determined.
- A) ozone and fall in lung function
  - B) ozone and lung diseases such as asthma
  - C) nitrogen dioxide and worse lung function
  - D) smog and chronic bronchitis and emphysema
50. The association between \_\_\_\_\_ has not yet been found in Australia.
- A) ozone levels and hospital admissions for asthma
  - B) hazy days and more asthma attacks in children
  - C) the levels of particles in the air and death rates
  - D) high levels of pollution and more symptoms

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:**

The events of Sept.11 have ratcheted up security at American airports to the highest level ever, according to a spokesman for Transportation Secretary Norman Mineta. But to say there is plenty of room for improvement puts it mildly:

Hundreds of employees with access to high-security areas at 15 U.S. airports have been arrested or indicted by federal law enforcement officials for using phony Social

Security numbers, lying about criminal convictions or being in the United States illegally. None of those arrested had terrorist links, but some aviation experts said the workers were in a position to help smuggle weapons or bombs aboard aircraft if they had wanted.

Tests ordered by President Bush and conducted by federal agents at 32 airports between November and February, when airports were on highest alert, showed that security screeners failed to detect knives 70% of the time, guns 30% of the time and simulated explosives 60% of the time.

Two members of the House Transportation Committee are pushing to reverse the administration's opposition to arming pilots because groups representing pilots are insisting that their members need to be armed as a last line of defense.

Attorney General John Ashcroft said the arrests of hundreds of airport employees showed that the system of background checks—done piecemeal by airlines, private contractors and others—needs tightening. That much is painfully obvious. What isn't clear is why the system was so porous (有漏洞的) to begin with and why it wasn't immediately tightened after that *infamous* Tuesday in September.

Some people in the industry wisely have suggested that all airport workers be required to pass through the same metal detectors and other security checks as flight crews do. Congress has ordered the new Transportation Security Administration to find ways to enact just such a requirement. Unfortunately, no deadline has been set, in part because federal officials are preoccupied with getting thousands of new baggage screeners in place by Nov. 19—when the feds take over airport security—and installing bomb—detection equipment in all airports by the end of the year.

Plainly, those two goals are critical. But it would be a mistake to give low priority to fixing other gaping holes in the nation's airport security net. If the federal crackdown is going to be effective, it needs to be comprehensive.

51. The possible reason for hundreds of airport employees being arrested might be one of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) using false ID
  - B) helping others in smuggling
  - C) being in the US illegally
  - D) denying or not mentioning past crimes
52. Figures showed that security screeners were \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous items.
- A) able to detect
  - B) not able to detect

- C) not effective in detecting                      D) very effective in detecting
53. Who is/are against the point that pilots need to be armed?
- A) Pilots  
B) Federal agents  
C) The administration  
D) Two members of the House Transportation Committee
54. What does the word *infamous* mean?
- A) not famous  
B) well known for something bad  
C) well known for something exciting  
D) well known for something permanent
55. Which one is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) All the passengers are supposed to go through security checks.  
B) All the airport workers are supposed to go through security checks.  
C) All the flight crews are supposed to go through security checks.  
D) Not all the federal officials are supposed to go through security checks.

#### Part IV Cloze (10%)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

When an invention is made, the inventor has three possible 56 of action open to him: he can give the invention to the world by publishing it, keep the idea 57 , or patent it.

A 58 patent is the result of a bargain 59 between an inventor and the state, but the inventor gets a limited period of monopoly and publishes full details of his invention to the public after that period 60 .

Only in the most exceptional circumstances 61 the lifespan of a patent 62 to alter this normal process of events.

The longest extension ever 63 was to Georges Valensi; his 1939 patent for color TV receiver circuit was extended until 1971 because for most of the patent's normal life there was no color TV to 64 and thus no hope for reward for the

invention.

Because a patent remains permanently 65 after it has terminated, the shelves of the library attached to the 66 office contain details of literally millions of ideas that are free for anyone to use and, if 67 than half a century, sometimes even re-patent. Indeed, patent experts often advise anyone 68 to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through 69 patents that the one sure way of violation of any other inventor's right is to plagiarize a dead patent. Likewise, because publication of an idea in any other form 70 invalidates further patents on that idea, it is traditionally 71 to take ideas from other areas of print. Much modern technological advance is 72 on these presumptions of legal security.

Anyone closely 73 in patents and inventions soon learns that most "new" ideas are, in fact, as old as the hills. It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, 74 makes news and money. The basic patent for the theory for magnetic recording dates back to 1886. Many of the original ideas behind television originate 75 the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Even the Volkswagen rear engine car was anticipated by a 1904 patent for a cart with the horse at the rear.

- |                    |                |                   |                   |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 56. A) work        | B) possibility | C) measures       | D) courses        |
| 57. A) open        | B) covered     | C) secret         | D) improved       |
| 58. A) granted     | B) granting    | C) inventing      | D) invented       |
| 59. A) striking    | B) struck      | C) to be striking | D) to strike      |
| 60. A) terminating | B) continuing  | C) continues      | D) terminates     |
| 61. A) are         | B) to be       | C) be             | D) is             |
| 62. A) extending   | B) will extend | C) extended       | D) to be extended |
| 63. A) granted     | B) granting    | C) to grant       | D) being granted  |
| 64. A) receiving   | B) sending     | C) receive        | D) send           |
| 65. A) public      | B) secret      | C) close          | D) concealed      |
| 66. A) customer    | B) commerce    | C) patent         | D) television     |
| 67. A) longer      | B) older       | C) weaker         | D) younger        |
| 68. A) wished      | B) refusing    | C) refused        | D) wishing        |
| 69. A) live        | B) dead        | C) working        | D) recording      |
| 70. A) temporarily | B) suddenly    | C) permanently    | D) sharply        |
| 71. A) dangerous   | B) undesirable | C) safe           | D) terrible       |
| 72. A) constructed | B) sent        | C) anticipated    | D) based          |

73. A) involving      B) involved      C) contained      D) containing  
74. A) which      B) when      C) that      D) where  
75. A) with      B) off      C) before      D) from

**Part V Writing (20%) (请将作文用英文写在答题纸上)**

**Directions:** In this part, you are asked to write a composition on the title of “Effect of China’s Entry into WTO on Ph.D Program in China” with no less than 200 English words. Your composition should be based on the following outline given in Chinese. Put your composition on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. 中国加入 WTO 后，博士研究生的培养也会受到一定程度的影响。
2. 探讨一下会产生哪些方面的影响，是积极的还是消极的影响等。
3. 你个人的看法如何。

## Key

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

- 1) too much                      2) new words                      3) getting own ideas  
4) too many/too early/not enough time                      5) boring/ not interesting  
6) interesting/get(s) (most) benefit(s)/ new information  
7) give/giving presentations/reading seminar papers  
8) people argue/disagree                      9) D                      10) B

#### Section B

- 11) Scientific study of body movements used in communication/Non-verbal communication  
12) I like you./I’m just trying to make you feel comfortable./You said something silly



or funny.

13) Happiness/sadness/ fear/ anger.

14) At their first meeting, people shake hands/bow/ hug.

15) Non-verbal communication more natural; No “grammar” for non-verbal communication; No dictionaries to explain the meaning of non-verbals; More difficult/impossible to ask someone to repeat/clarify a gesture or facial expression; Non-verbal communication more honest. (2 of these)

## Part II Vocabulary

16. B 17. D 18. A 19. B 20. D 21. A 22. D 23. C 24. A 25. C  
26. C 27. B 28. D 29. B 30. A 31. C 32. A 33. B 34. A 35. D

## Part III Reading Comprehension

36. D 37. B 38. A 39. C 40. C 41. C 42. B 43. D 44. A 45. C  
46. A 47. C 48. D 49. D 50. C 51. B 52. C 53. C 54. B 55. B

## Part IV Cloze

56. D 57. C 58. A 59. B 60. D 61. D 62. C 63. A 64. C 65. A  
66. C 67. B 68. D 69. A 70. C 71. C 72. D 73. B 74. C 75. D

## Part V Writing

As China has joined WTO, it will bring about some positive and negative effects to various fields including economy, agriculture, industry, banking, etc. Education should be regarded as one of these fields which will be influenced. In my opinion, the influence on Ph.D programs in China will be as follows:

I think that there will be three positive effects. First, Ph.D programs in China will be more open and there will be more joint programs, which will be beneficial for Ph.D candidate because they will be easily exposed to what is happening in foreign countries. Second, there will be competition among Ph.D programs. That means, best students

will enter the strongest programs. The last one is that something new will be brought into our programs, which will make our programs close to the frontiers in various research projects.

There is only one negative effect as far as I am concerned now. If some foreign programs enter China strongly, it will cause brain drain. Some top talents which the country needs will go abroad very easily and will not return.

Anyhow, I believe that China's entry into WTO will be beneficial for China and also beneficial to Ph.D education in China.

## Script

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three people discussing university life. Listen to the discussion about reading assignments, essays, lectures, and seminars. Complete the table by writing in the difficulties they have with reading, writing essays, listening to lectures and having seminars. Write no more than three words for each answer. Circle the letters of your choices for questions 9 and 10. You will hear the recording twice.

Lisa: Oh, hello, Olaf. I haven't seen you for ages. How are things going?

Olaf: Hello, Lisa. Hi, Sasha. Well, it's great studying here, but some things take quite a bit of getting used to. It's not like studying in my country.

Sasha: Oh, I know! In my country we used to go to lectures and get the lecturer's notes, and then we'd use those to write our essays. Here, we have to read so much. I just can't keep up with it all. How do you find the reading, Lisa?

Lisa: Well, I agree, there is a lot to read. But I don't mind that. In fact, I like the reading. My problem is that I want to read more and more, and there isn't the time. And that creates a problem with the essays for me. Look at this assignment, for example. I'm supposed to discuss rational choice models for my economics essays in three thousand words. I could write a book on that topic! How am I supposed to cover it in just three thousand words? Why do

they have to impose a word limit, anyhow?

Olaf: Well, Lisa, remember, it's just an undergraduate essay. I know what Sasha means about having too much to read. I think the most difficult thing with the reading for me, though, isn't the quantity, but all the new words. Words like "hegemony" and "teleology" that you need to understand thoroughly. I'm always being told by my tutors that I'm using them wrongly in my essays. And when I try to use them in the same way as the reading, my tutors say it's plagiarism.

Sasha: I have a problem like that, too. You know, listen to the lectures and read the books and articles, and then you're supposed to come up with your own ideas for the essays! You're so full of everyone else's ideas, where are you going to get your own from? I spend hours planning an essay, and by the time I get to actually writing it all down, the deadline is up! I'm always having to ask for an extension. What about you, Lisa? You usually get good marks for your essays.

Lisa: Yes, that's true, but I'm always doing the final draft in a hurry, and then the teachers complain that they can't read my handwriting. And that's another thing I never seem to manage enough time for my lectures. And they're always so early in the morning. I can't ever get out of bed in time for a nine o'clock lecture.

Olaf: Well, isn't that because you go to so many parties, Lisa? If you don't get home until one or two in the morning, how can you ever expect to be awake for a lecture?

Sasha: If you ask me, that wouldn't make any difference! Most of the lecturers are so boring, they put you to sleep anyhow! Why can't they make the lectures more interesting? After all, a lot of the subjects are fascinating, but the lecturers make them sound boring.

Lisa: At least you can't say that about seminars. They're really interesting, and I think I get most benefit from them. You always find the other students have read different books and articles, and so you get lots of new information in a seminar.

Olaf: Yes, that's true, Lisa, but I still don't enjoy them because people disagree with each other all the time, and I don't like that. I don't like to hear people arguing. It really bothers me!

Sasha: Oh, Olaf! You're supposed to argue in a seminar! And I really appreciate the chance to do that. Where I come from, women aren't supposed to argue or

answer back. I do have to admit, however, that I get very nervous about having to give presentations. You know, when you have to read a paper, that's really scary!

Lisa: Oh, Sasha, I can't believe that. That last paper you gave was so professional. In fact, I think you could do a better job than the lecturers.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a long talk about nonverbal communication. As you listen to the talk, you should take brief notes to answer the five questions below. Try to answer the questions as clearly as possible. Remember, you may have different answers to some of the questions. You will hear the recording once only.

M: This is the kind of lecture you would hear in an introductory psychology course. This lecture is concerned with nonverbal communication and how it differs from verbal communication.

### Part 1

W: Okay, everyone, let's talk about communication. When I say communication, most of you probably think about verbal communication, that is, the words we use when we talk to someone. However, there is another important aspect to communication: nonverbal communication, which is communication done by using our bodies, gestures and tones of voice.

What is nonverbal communication, and how do we study it? Originally, scientists called this field "kinesics." That's spelled K-I-N-E-S-I-C-S. This may be a new word for you. Kinesics is the scientific study of body movements used in communication. By movements, I mean gestures, facial expressions, eye behavior, the gaze of the eyes, and posture. In addition to these movements, we also communicate with our speech rate, that is, how fast we talk, and the volume of our speech: how loudly we talk. Nonverbal communication encompasses a wide range of actions. Umm...the field of kinesics owes a great deal to one man, Raymond Birdwhistle. His name is Birdwhistle,

B-I-R-D-W-H-I-S-T-L-E. Birdwhistle was quite a famous American anthropologist. He estimated that about 70% of what is communicated in a conversation is nonverbal. Birdwhistle began his studies of nonverbal communication in the early 1950s. And, since he established this field of study, many other and psychologists have devoted their time to nonverbal communication. In any case, let's look more closely at some of Birdwhistle's ideas.

It was Birdwhistle's belief that the meaning of nonverbal behavior depended on the context in which it occurred. How and where certain types of nonverbal behavior appeared, not just the particular behavior alone. Take facial expressions, for example: frowns, smiles, raised eyebrows, and so on. We all use these things to convey many different meanings. However, those meanings are determined largely by the situations that we are in, and by the relationships we have with the people we are communicating with. In other words, the same expressions, say a smile or a frown, can have different meanings.

What does a smile mean? What does it mean if I smile at you? Well, it could mean that I like you. It could mean I'm just trying to make you feel comfortable. That might be a way of being polite. It might mean I think you said something silly or funny. That would be a kind of feedback.

**Stop the tape and answer the questions.**

M: Let's continue with Part 2, in which we will hear about three differences between verbal and nonverbal communication.

**Part 2**

W: Next, let's take a few minutes to explain how verbal and nonverbal communication differs.

Actually, I would like to go into five different points. The first point I would like to discuss is that spoken languages differ between countries, or even from one place to another within the same country. Most people seem to think that all nonverbal communication is the same everywhere. That is not true. It is not identical the world over, but some similarities do exist. Basic emotions are, however, communicated in the

same nonverbal way throughout the world. Accordingly, these emotions are called universal emotions. Examples include emotions such as happiness, sadness, fear, anger, things like that. Humans from different cultures express these emotions in the same nonverbal ways. Fear, for example, is universally expressed by opening the eyes very wide, opening the mouth and so on. Although we do have these universal emotions, it's also important to note that many nonverbal expressions of ideas and protocol do often vary from one culture to the next. Think about how people from different cultures act when they meet for the first time. This type of greeting is done very differently, depending on where they are. In some cultures, people shake hands, while in others, people bow. Some people may hug, and yet others may make a particular hand gesture when they first meet.

Second, although we know a great deal about the system that spoken language uses, namely, grammar, we still do not know much about nonverbal rules in any one society, much less how the rules might interact across cultures. In other words, scientists have yet to fully understand the grammar of nonverbal communication. A big problem in figuring out this nonverbal grammar is that it is ambiguous. As Birdwhistle said in the 50s, the same nonverbal action can mean many different things depending on the situation or the culture. This is not as much of a problem in spoken language, because it is less ambiguous. Nonverbal communication may never be fully understood.

The third difference is that we have dictionaries for spoken language where we can look up any unknown word and have the meaning explained to us. There is nothing like that for nonverbal communication. Let's look at an example. If you go to a foreign country, and somebody makes a gesture with their hand that you don't understand, can you check a book for the meaning of that gesture? Generally speaking, it is impossible. Dictionaries or reference books for these nonverbal meanings just don't exist. Sometimes the same gesture even has different meanings in different cultures. Here in the United States, we make a circle with our thumb and first finger, and this means "OK." In Japan, this means "money." And in South America, this gesture has a sexual meaning. There's a funny, or actually embarrassing story about this particular gesture.

**Stop the tape and answer the questions.**

M: Let's continue with Part 3, in which we'll hear about the last two differences between verbal and nonverbal communication.

### **Part 3**

W: Now, let's go on to the fourth difference, clarification. Although we can ask of clarification or repetition of what someone says, it is practically impossible to do the same with nonverbal communication. For example, it would be very strange to ask, "Could you repeat that smile again?" Or, "What does that facial expression mean?" Thus we have to understand nonverbals the first time. Repetition is generally not a possibility.

To finish up, although we can conceal our true thoughts and feelings with spoken language, it's difficult, or maybe even impossible to do so with nonverbal communication. For instance, we can't stop ourselves from blushing if we're embarrassed, or sweating if we're very nervous. And we can't slow down our heartbeat if we're scared. Because of this, sometimes the things we say and the things our bodies say, our verbal and nonverbal communication, are different.

Let's take an easy example. You see your friend, who is sweating and looking very worried. So you ask, "What's wrong?" Your friend answers, "Nothing." Do you believe him? Of course not. When this happens, we will always believe the nonverbal communication. Nonverbals are more honest, you see.

Okay, uh, so, to sum up, we looked at five differences between verbal and nonverbal communication. The first was the idea that nonverbal communication is more natural, more universal, than verbal communication. Secondly, we don't know much about the system, or grammar, of nonverbal communication. The third point was we don't have dictionaries to explain the meaning of nonverbals. Next number four has to do with the idea of repetition. It's more difficult or maybe impossible to ask someone to repeat or clarify a gesture or facial expression. And, lastly, we need to remember that nonverbal communication is more honest than verbal communication. Our eyes or our faces will give away our real feelings.

All right, I think that pretty well covers it. Are there any questions now?

**This is the end of the Listening Comprehension.**

# English Qualifying Test For Ph.D. Candidates

(Tsinghua University March, 2002)

## Part I Listening Comprehension (20%)

### Section A

**Directions:** You will hear a news story about the explosion on the World Trade Center in New York City. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1–5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write no more than 3 words in each numbered box. Put your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. You will hear the recording only once.

Information about the Explosion on the World Trade Center		
<i>Exact time of the explosion</i>		1.
<i>The number of the people working in the Building</i>		2.
<i>The location of the explosion</i>		3.
<i>The number of the people walking down the stairs</i>		4.
<i>The time people on the top floors took walking down the stairs</i>		5.

### Section B

**Directions:** You will hear a customer calling a car rental service to rent a car. For questions 6 — 10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you are listening. Use **no more than 3 words** for each answer. Put your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. You will hear the recording twice.



<i>Customer's name:</i>		6.
<i>Customer's current driver's license No.:</i>		7.
<i>Date for collection of vehicle:</i>		8.
<i>How much a day should the customer pay?</i>		9.
<i>How will the customer pay?</i>		10.

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section you will hear a radio program. This program is about the production of postage stamps. Listen to the recording and either choose the correct answer for each statement or complete the notes as required. Circle the letter of your choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWERSHEET with a single line through the center. You will hear the recording twice.

11. The weekly radio program is on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) topics suggested by listeners                      B) local news items  
 C) listeners' hobbies
12. The process of stamp production is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) difficult    B) expensive  
 C) time consuming
13. In the search for suitable subjects, people are invited to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) research a number of topics  
 B) give an opinion on possible topics  
 C) produce a list of topics
14. Topics are sent for final approval to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a group of graphic artists                              B) the Board of Directors  
 C) a designers' committee
15. Australian artists receive money \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) only if the stamp goes into circulation  
 B) for the design only

C) for the design and again if it is used

**Questions (16) – (18): Complete the notes using no more than 3 words for each answer, and then put your answer on the ANSWER SHEET.**

Stamps must represent aspects of (16) \_\_\_\_\_ e.g. characters from literature or examples of wildlife.  
There are no (17) \_\_\_\_\_ on Australian or British stamps.  
A favourite topic in Britain is (18) \_\_\_\_\_.

19. The speaker says that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) many people produce designs for stamps
  - B) few people are interested in stamp design
  - C) people will never agree about stamp design
20. The speaker suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) stamps play an important role in our lives
  - B) too much attention is devoted to stamp production
  - C) stamps should reflect a nation's character

## Part II Vocabulary (10% )

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one that completes the sentence and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

21. The day was breaking and people began to go to work so the murderer was unable to \_\_\_\_\_ of the body.
- A) dispense
  - B) dispose
  - C) discard
  - D) discharge
22. Can you imagine! He offered me \$5000 to break my contract. That's \_\_\_\_\_. Of course I didn't agree. I would take legal action.
- A) fraud
  - B) blackmail
  - C) bribery
  - D) compensation



- C) contented  
D) depressing
33. The sales manager was so adamant about her idea that it was out of the question for any one to talk her out of it.  
A) adaptable  
B) anxious  
C) firm  
D) talkative
34. Other non-dominant males were hyperactive; they were much more active than is normal, chasing others and fighting each other.  
A) hardly active  
B) relatively active  
C) extremely inactive  
D) pathologically active
35. While he was not dumber than an ox, he was not any smarter; so most of his classmates were lenient and helped him along.  
A) helpful  
B) merciful  
C) enthusiastic  
D) intelligent
36. Before the construction of the road, it was prohibitively expensive to transport any furs or fruits across the mountains.  
A) determinedly  
B) incredibly  
C) amazingly  
D) forbiddingly
37. At dusk, Mr. Hightower would sit in his old armchair in the backyard and wistfully lose in reminiscence of his youth romances.  
A) hopefully  
B) reflectively  
C) sympathetically  
D) irresistably
38. The prodigal son spent his money extravagantly and soon after he left home he was reduced to a beggar.  
A) lavishly  
B) economically  
C) thriftily  
D) extrovertly
39. The chimney vomited a cloud of smoke.  
A) ignited  
B) immersed  
C) emitted  
D) hugged
40. The rear section of the brain does not contract with age, and one can continue living without intellectual or emotional faculties.  
A) advanced  
B) growing  
C) front  
D) back

### Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

**Directions:** There are 2 reading 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 then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:**

Motorola Inc., the world's second-largest mobile phone maker, will begin selling all of the technology needed to build a basic mobile phone to outside manufacturers, in a key change of strategy. The inventor of the cell phone, which has been troubled by missteps compounded by a recent industry slump in sales, is trying to become a neutral provider of mobile technology to rivals, with an eye toward fostering a much larger market than it could create itself. The Chicago area-based company, considered to have the widest range of technologies needed to build a phone, said it planned to make available chips, a design layout for the computer board, software, development tools and testing tools. Motorola has previously supplied mobile phone manufacturers with a couple of its chips, but this is the first time the company will offer its entire line of chips as well as a detailed blueprint. Mobile phones contain a variety of chips and components to control power, sound and amplification. Analysts said they liked the new strategy but were cautious about whether Motorola's mobile phone competitors would want to buy the technology from a rival.

The company, long known for its top-notch(等级) engineering culture, is hoping to profit from its mobile phone technology now that the basic technology to build a mobile phone has largely become a commodity. Motorola said it will begin offering the technology based on the next-generation GPRS (Global Packet Radio Service) standard because most mobile phone makers already have technology in place for current digital phones. GPRS offers faster access to data through "always on" network connections, and customers are charged only for the information they retrieve, rather than the length of download.

Burgess said the new business will not conflict with Motorola's own mobile phone business because the latter will remain competitive by offering advanced



and take many lives. They can be extremely dangerous, and too often people underestimate their fury.

Hurricanes normally originate as a small area of thunderstorms over the Atlantic Ocean west of the Cape Verde Islands during August or September. For several days, the area of the storm increases and the air pressure falls slowly. A center of low pressure forms, and winds begin to whirl around it. It is blown westward, increasing in size and strength.

Hurricane hunters then fly out to the storm in order to determine its size and intensity and to track its direction. They drop instruments for recording temperature, air pressure, and humidity (湿度), into the storm. They also look at the size of waves on the ocean, the clouds, and the eye of the storm. The eye is a region of relative calm and clear skies in the center of the hurricane. People often lose their lives by leaving shelter when the eye has arrived, only to be caught in tremendous winds again when the eye has passed.

Once the forecasters have determined that it is likely the hurricane will reach shore, they issue a hurricane watch for a large, general area that may be in the path of the storm. Later, when the probable point of landfall is clearer, they will issue a hurricane warning for a somewhat more limited area. People in these areas are wise to stock up on nonperishable foods, flash light and radio batteries, candles, and other items they may need if electricity and water are not available after the storm. They should also try to hurricane-proof their houses by bringing in light-weight furniture and other items from outside and covering windows. People living in low-lying areas are wise to evacuate their houses because of the storm surge, which is a large rush of water that may come ashore with the storm. Hurricanes generally lose power slowly while traveling over land, but many move out to sea, gather up force again, and return to land. As they move toward the north, they generally lose their identity as hurricanes.

46. The eye of the hurricane is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the powerful center of the storm
  - B) the part that determines its direction
  - C) the relatively calm center of the storm
  - D) the center of low pressure
47. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) A storm surge is a dramatic increase in wind velocity.
  - B) A hurricane watch is more serious than a hurricane warning.

- C) Falling air pressure is an indicator that the storm is increasing in intensity.  
D) It is safe to go outside once the eye has arrived.
48. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?  
A) How to Avoid Hurricane damage    B) Forecasting Hurricanes  
C) The dangerous Hurricane            D) Atlantic Storms
49. The low-lying areas refer to those regions that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) close to the ground level            B) one-storey flat  
C) flat houses                                D) near to the lowest level of hurricane
50. Which of the following is NOT a method of protecting one's house from a hurricane?  
A) taking out heavy things                B) moving in light-weight furniture  
C) equipping the house with stones      D) covering windows

**Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:**

Attacking an increasingly popular Internet business practice, a consumer watchdog group Monday filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission, asserting that many online search engines are concealing the impact special fees have on search results by Internet users. Commercial Alert, a 3-year-old group founded by consumer activist Ralph Nader, asked the FTC to investigate whether eight of the Web's largest search engines are violating federal laws against deceptive advertising.

The group said that the search engines are abandoning objective formulas to determine the order of their listed results and selling the top spots to the highest bidders without making adequate disclosures to Web surfers. The complaint touches a hot-button issue affecting tens of millions of people who submit search queries each day. With more than 2 billion pages and more than 14 billion hyperlinks on the Web, search requests rank as the second most popular online activity after E-mail.

The eight search engines named in Commercial Alert's complaint are: MSN, owned by Microsoft; Netscape, owned by AOL Time Warner; Directhit, owned by Ask Jeeves; HotBot and Lycos, both owned by Terra Lycos; Altavista, owned by CMGI; LookSmart, owned by LookSmart; and iWon, owned by a privately held company operating under the same name.

Portland, Ore.-based Commercial Alert could have named more search engines in its complaint, but focused on the biggest sites that are auctioning off spots in their results, said Gary Ruskin, the group's executive director.



“Search engines have become central in the quest for learning and knowledge in our society. The ability to skew ( 扭曲 ) the results in favor of hucksters (小贩) without telling consumers is a serious problem,” Ruskin said. By late Monday afternoon, three of the search engines had responded to The Associated Press’ inquiries about the complaint. Two, LookSmart and AltaVista, denied the charges. Microsoft spokesman Matt Pilla said MSN is delivering “ compelling search results that people want.”

The FTC had no comment about the complaint Monday. The complaint takes aim at the new business plans embraced by more search engines as they try to cash in on their pivotal(关键的) role as Web guides and reverse a steady stream of losses. To boost revenue, search engines in the past year have been accepting payments from businesses interested in receiving a higher ranking in certain categories or ensuring that their sites are reviewed more frequently.

51. The consumer group complained about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) special fees that Internet users were charged
  - B) Federal Trade Commission
  - C) Commercial Alert
  - D) online search engines
52. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most popular activity online.
- A) Sending pages of information
  - B) sending E-mail
  - C) Surfing the net
  - D) selling the top spot
53. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement?
- A) There are too many pages or hyperlinks on the Internet, so people usually use search engine to find a certain site.
  - B) More than 8 search engines are accused of selling their search engine spots by Commercial Alert.
  - C) The headquarters of Commercial Alert is in Portland Oregon.
  - D) The search engines are Web guides.
54. All the following share one similarity EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) LookSmart
  - B) CMGI
  - C) Altavista
  - D) Microsoft
55. The primary aim of some companies’ sponsoring the search engines is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) cash in on their important role as Web guides
  - B) boost their avenue
  - C) reverse a series of losses

D) have their sites visited by the internet users more

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:**

D. H. Lawrence was the fourth child of Arthur Lawrence and Lydia Beardsall, and their first to have been born in Eastwood. Ever since their marriage in 1875, the couple had been on the move: Arthur's job as a miner had taken them where the best-paid work had been during the boom years of the 1870s, and they had lived in a succession of small and recently built grimy colliery villages all over Nottinghamshire. But when they moved to Eastwood in 1883, it was to a place where they would remain for the rest of their lives; the move seems to have marked a watershed in their early history.

For one thing, they were settling down: Arthur Lawrence would work at Brinsley colliery until he retired in 1909. For another, they now had three small children and Lydia may have wanted to give them the kind of continuity in schooling they had never previously had. It was also the case that, when they came to Eastwood, they took a house with a shop window, and Lydia ran a small clothes shop: presumably to supplement their income, but also perhaps because she felt she could do it in addition to raising their children. It seems possible that, getting on badly with her husband as she did, she imagined that further children were out of the question. Taking on the shop may have marked her own bid for independence.

Arthur's parents lived less than a mile away, down in Brinsley, while his youngest brother Walter lived only 100 yards away from them in another company house, in Princes Street. When the family moved to Eastwood, Arthur Lawrence was coming back to his own family's center: one of the reasons, for sure, why they stayed there.

Lydia Lawrence probably felt, on the other hand, more as if she were digging in for a siege. Eastwood may have been home to Arthur Lawrence, but to Lydia it was just another grimy colliery village which she never liked very much and where she never felt either much at home or properly accepted. Her Kent accent doubtless made Midlands people feel that she put on airs.

56. This passage is mainly about the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) D. H. Lawrence
- B) D. H. Lawrence's parents
- C) D. H. Lawrence's residence
- D) D. H. Lawrence' family background and education

57. Which of the following is NOT the reason for D. H. Lawrence's family settling down in Eastwood?
- A) Children in the family needed consistent education.
  - B) D. H. Lawrence's father could be near to his family members.
  - C) D. H. Lawrence's mother could seek for her independence.
  - D) D. H. Lawrence could accumulate enough materials to write about in his novels.
58. Which of the following might be an image of D. H. Lawrence's mother in other people's mind?
- A) A mother who was quite amiable.
  - B) A wife who was considerate.
  - C) An arrogant woman
  - D) A faithful wife
59. The family had been on the move, because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) they had to stay with the father who had to go everywhere to find a job in depression
  - B) the father could find better-paid jobs in the prosperity of economy
  - C) the father wanted to be near with his own home
  - D) the mother always wanted to change the location of their house
60. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
- A) The relationship between D. H. Lawrence's parents may not be so good.
  - B) D. H. Lawrence's mother was a woman of strong will.
  - C) D. H. Lawrence's mother did not like her home at Eastwood.
  - D) D. H. Lawrence was the first child in the family.

#### Part IV Cloze (10%)

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage, For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D) You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage and then mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

The history of African-Americans during the past 400 years is traditionally narrated 61 an ongoing struggle against 62 and indifference on the part of the American mainstream, and a struggle 63 as an upward movement is 64

toward ever more justice and opportunity.

Technology in and of 65 is not at fault; it's much too simple to say that gunpowder or agricultural machinery or fiber optics 66 been the enemy of an 67 group of people. A certain machine is put 68 work in a certain way—the purpose 69 which it was designed. The people who design the machines are not intent on unleashing chaos; they are usually trying to 70 a task more quickly, cleanly, or cheaply, 71 the imperative of innovation and efficiency that has ruled Western civilization 72 the Renaissance.

Mastery of technology is second only 73 money as the true measure of accomplishment in this country, and it is very likely that by 74 this under-representation in the technological realm, and by not questioning and examining the folkways that have 75 it, blacks are allowing 76 to be kept out of the mainstream once again. This time, however, they will be 77 from the greatest cash engine of the twenty-first century. Inner-city blacks in particular are in danger, and the beautiful suburbs 78 ring the decay of Hartford, shed the past and learn to exist without contemplating or encountering the tragedy of the inner city.

And blacks must change as well. The ways that 79 their ancestors through captivity and coming to freedom have begun to lose their utility. If blacks 80 to survive as full participants in this society, they have to understand what works now.

- |                    |                 |                 |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 61. A) like        | B) as           | C) for          | D) with          |
| 62. A) charity     | B) clarity      | C) cohesion     | D) oppression    |
| 63. A) charting    | B) charts       | C) charted      | D) to chart      |
| 64. A) progressing | B) progressed   | C) clutched     | D) clutching     |
| 65. A) itself      | B) themselves   | C) ourselves    | D) himself       |
| 66. A) have        | B) to have      | C) has          | D) to has        |
| 67. A) entirely    | B) enter        | C) entire       | D) entrance      |
| 68. A) for         | B) off          | C) on           | D) at            |
| 69. A) for         | B) to           | C) with         | D) before        |
| 70. A) envelop     | B) accomplish   | C) enveloping   | D) accomplishing |
| 71. A) followed    | B) follows      | C) to follow    | D) following     |
| 72. A) since       | B) on           | C) in           | D) at            |
| 73. A) before      | B) to           | C) with         | D) from          |
| 74. A) to tolerate | B) tolerate     | C) tolerated    | D) tolerating    |
| 75. A) encountered | B) encountering | C) to encounter | D) encounters    |

- |                  |             |               |              |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 76. A) them      | B) us       | C) themselves | D) ourselves |
| 77. A) excluding | B) included | C) including  | D) excluded  |
| 78. A) where     | B) that     | C) how        | D) what      |
| 79. A) servicing | B) encircle | C) encircling | D) served    |
| 80. A) is        | B) were     | C) are        | D) have      |

### **Part V Short Answer Questions ( 5%)**

**Directions:** In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements.

Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewer possible English words and then put your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

The years between 1870 and 1895 brought enormous changes to the theater in the United States as the resident company was undermined by touring groups, as New York became the only major center of production, and as the long run replaced the repertory (库存) system. By 1870, the resident stock company was at the peak of its development in the United States. The 50 permanent companies of 1870, however, had dwindled to 20 by 1878, to 8 by 1880, to 4 by 1887, and had almost disappeared by 1900.

While the causes of this change are numerous, probably the most important was the rise of the “combination” company (that is, one that travels with stars and full company). Sending out a complete production was merely a logical extension of touring by stars. By the 1840’s many major actors were already taking along a small group of lesser players, for they could not be sure that local companies could supply adequate support in secondary roles.

There is much disagreement about the origin of the combination company. Boucicault claimed to have initiated it around 1860 when he sent out a troupe with Colleen Bawn, but a book published in 1859 speaks of combination companies as already established. Joseph Jefferson III also declared that he was a pioneer in the movement. In actuality, the practice probably began tentatively during the 1850’s, only to be interrupted by the Civil War. It mushroomed in the 1870’s, as the rapid expansion of the railway system made it increasingly feasible to transport full productions. In 1872, Lawrence Barrett took his company, but no scenery, on tour; in 1876, Rose Michel was sent out with full company, scenery, and properties. By the season of 1876 — 1877 there were nearly 100 combination companies on the road, and by 1886

there were 282.

81. What was the trend for the resident stock companies at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?  
\_\_\_\_\_
82. According to the passage, the major reason for the decline of the resident stock companies was \_\_\_\_\_.
83. Why did many important actors join some minor players in 1840's?  
\_\_\_\_\_
84. According to the passage, the development of full touring companies was aided by \_\_\_\_\_.
85. Why is Lawrence Barrentt mentioned in the passage?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Part VI Writing (15%)

**Directions:** In this part, you are asked to write a composition on the title of "My View on an Admission Interview for Ph.D. Candidates" with no less than 200 English words. Your composition should be based on the following outline given in Chinese. Put your composition on the ANSWER SHEET.

1. 博士研究生入学面试是否必要？
2. 在博士研究生入学面试中，你认为最重要的是展示哪几个方面？
3. 你将如何展示这几个方面？

## Key

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

1. 12:18
2. Over/More than 50,000.
3. The basement area.

4. Over/More than 60,000
5. 2 or more hours.

**Section B**

<i>Customer's name:</i>	Frank Moorcroft	6.
<i>Customer's current driver's licence No.:</i>	UT 9128	7.
<i>Date for collection of vehicle:</i>	Tomorrow/23 June	8.
<i>How much a day should the customer pay?</i>	\$65	9.
<i>How will the customer pay?</i>	By credit card	10.

**Section C**

11. A      12. C      13. B      14. B      15. C  
 16. national interest/the country/ the nation      17. Living people  
 18. (past) kings & queens      19. C      20. B

**Part II Vocabulary**

21. B    22. C    23. D    24. B    25. C    26. B    27. D    28. C    29. D    30. D  
 31. C    32. A    33. C    34. D    35. B    36. D    37. A    38. A    39. C    40. D

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

41. B    42. B    43. C    44. D    45. A    46. C    47. C    48. C    49. A    50. C  
 51. A    52. B    53. B    54. C    55. D    56. B    57. D    58. C    59. B    60. D

**Part IV Cloze (10%)**

61. B 62. D 63. C 64. A 65. A 66. C 67. C 68. D 69. A 70. B  
71. D 72. A 73. B 74. D 75. A 76. C 77. D 78. B 79. D 80. C

**Part V Short Answer Questions**

81. Their number declined.
82. the rise of the combination company.
83. Because there was no adequate support.
84. railway system.
85. Because he took an early combination company on tour.

**Part VI Writing**

I think it is necessary for Ph.D candidates to take an admission interview. It is necessary because university professors will be able to meet their candidates in person, and ask academic questions and research work the candidates is doing or has done more thoroughly. For example, professors will have the time and chance to listen to candidates talking about their research achievements and research interests directly and to ask questions more deeply. Sometimes written examination cannot reveal candidates' real talents. It cannot show how well candidates could express themselves verbally and how deeply they could think about certain research problems. But, through interviews, professors are easy to find out. Besides, it is also beneficial for Ph.D candidates to take an admission interview. They will have a chance to let professors understand them better.

During the interview, I think Ph.D candidates should pay attention to the following points. First they should be well prepared academically. That means they should be ready to answer all the important questions concerning their research. Second they should express themselves clearly and orderly. Third they should pay enough attention to their behavior, that is, they should not be too arrogant nor too humble.

For myself, I will get academically ready first, and then relaxed to answer all the



questions. I will also dress up and behave properly. I do believe that so long as I have made good preparation, I will perform well in the interview.

## Script

### Part I Listening Comprehension

#### Section A

**Directions:** You will hear a news story about the explosion of the World Trade Center in New York City. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for questions 1—5. Some of the information has been given to you in a table. Write no more than 3 words in each numbered box. You will hear the recording only once.

On February 26<sup>th</sup>, 1993, a giant explosion shook the World Trade Center. One minute later, smoke began to fill the stairways, halls, and offices. All power and emergency systems were knocked out. There were no lights, no elevators, and no electricity. Over 50,000 people were working in the building at the time.

It was 12:18 on a typical workday. People were making business calls, writing reports, or attending business meetings. Many were on their lunch break and were eating in one of the building's cafeterias. Also, thousands of people were visiting the building. Some were standing on the observation floor. Others were eating lunch at Windows on the World, an expensive restaurant on the top floor.

The bomb exploded in the basement area. One woman was getting out of her car in the parking garage. It blew off her shoes. A man was waiting for the train. It blew off his hat. A secretary was typing at her desk. She fell through the floor sitting in her chair. In the building, people were not sure what to do. Smoke was coming up the stairs and into the offices. Was the building on fire? Should they stay in their offices? Should they start to walk down the stairs?

Most people decided to walk. There were no lights on the stairways and people were falling and tripping. Everyone was coughing because of the heavy smoke. But most people were calm. Some people counted steps. Some people sang. Over 60,000 workers walked down the stairs that day, some from the 80<sup>th</sup>, 90<sup>th</sup>, and 100<sup>th</sup> floors. For

people on the top floors, the walk down took two or more hours.

As people left the building, emergency workers were waiting with oxygen, warm drinks, and blankets. Some people said they would never go back into the building. They said, "I just can't go back up there. Not now, not ever." But others were ready to go back to work again soon. They said, "It happened. It's over."

### Section B

**Directions:** You will hear a conversation. A customer is calling a car rental service to rent a car. For questions 6—10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you listen. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recordings twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below.

**A:** Good morning. Golden Wheels Car Rentals. How can I help you?

**B:** Yes, good morning. I'd like to hire a car, please.

**A:** Can I just get your name, sir?

**B:** Yes, Frank Moorcroft.

**A:** Could you spell that please?

**B:** Yes. Frank: F-R-A-N-K; Moorcroft: M-(double O)-R-C-R-O-F-T.

**A:** And the address?

**B:** My home address?

**A:** Yes, sir. We need your home address.

**B:** Oh, right. OK, Flat 26, 19 Lake Road, Richmond.

**A:** And your telephone number there?

**B:** Uh, 3697-45 (double o).

**A:** Are you the holder of a current driver's license?

**B:** Yes, I am.

**A:** Could I have the number please, sir?

**B:** Uh, just let me find it. Ah, here we are: UT9128.

**A:** Right, now what kind of vehicle were you looking for?

**B:** I was thinking of doing some off-road driving.

**A:** When did you want to collect the vehicle?

**B:** Tomorrow, if that's possible.

**A:** Mm, tomorrow's the 23<sup>rd</sup> of June. Eh, well all the four-wheel drives are out, but

we've got a nice family-sized vehicle, a Ford. I could let you have that in the morning. Almost as good as a four-wheel drive.

**B:** OK, I'll take that. What is the cost of the Ford?

**A:** Well, the daily rate is \$70, but it's only \$50 a day if you have it for more than 3 days.

**B:** I'll need it for the whole week.

**A:** OK, and there's an additional \$15 for insurance, which brings it up to \$65. We do recommend that you take the insurance.

**B:** Right, so that's a total of \$65 a day, not \$50.

**A:** Yes, sir. That's correct. And would you like to collect it from our city branch or at the airport or at your hotel?

**B:** I can pick it up in the city.

**A:** And how will you be paying for that: cash, check, or credit card?

**B:** Uh, do you take traveler's checks?

**A:** No, sorry.

**B:** I'll pay by credit card, then.

**A:** Right, thank you very much. We'll see you in the morning, sir.

**Now you will hear the recording again.**

### Section C

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a radio program. This program is about the production of postage stamps. Listen to the recording and either choose the correct answer for each statement or complete the notes as required. Circle the letter of your choice. You will hear the recording twice.

Hello, and welcome to this week's edition of "Tell Me More", the program where you ask the questions and we provide the answers. And we've had a wide variety of questions from you this week. And the subject we have picked for you this week in response to your many letters is "The Production of Postage Stamps". And, as usual, we've been doing our homework on the subject.

So, who designed the postage stamps that we stick on our letters? Well, in Australia, the design of postage stamps is in the hands of Australia Post. In Britain, it's

the Royal Mail that looks after the stamps. And it seems that both countries have a similar approach to the production process.

We discovered, to our surprise, that it can take up to two years to produce a new postage stamp. “Why is that now?” you ask. “Surely it can’t be all that difficult to design a stamp?” In fact, it isn’t. But it seems it’s a lengthy business.

Firstly, they have to choose the subject. And this is done with the help of market research. Members of the general public, including families, are surveyed to find out what sort of things they would like to see on their stamps. They’re given a list of possible topics and asked to rank them. A list is then presented to the advisory committee, which meets about once a month. The committee is made up of outside designers, graphic artists, and stamp collectors. If the committee liked the list, it sends it up to the board of directors, which makes the final decision.

Then, they commission an artist. In Australia, artists are paid \$1,500 for a stamp design and a further \$800 if the committee actually decides to use the design. So there’s a possibility that a stamp might be designed, but still never actually go into circulation.

So, what kind of topics are acceptable? Well, the most important thing is that they must be of national interest. And because a stamp needs to represent the country in some way, characters from books are popular. Or, you often find national animals and birds. So, of course, the kangaroo is a favorite in Australia.

With the notable exception of members of the British Royal Family, no living people ever appear on Australian or British stamps. This policy is under review, but many stamp enthusiasts see good reason for keeping it that way to avoid the possibility of people in power using their influence to get onto the stamps.

Every year, the Royal Mail in Britain receives about 2,000 ideas for stamps, but very few of them are ever used. One favorite topic is kings and queens. For instance, King Henry VIII, famous for his six wives, has recently appeared on a British stamp, together with a stamp featuring each of his wives. But despite the extensive research, which is done before a stamp is produced, it seems it’s hard to please everybody. And apparently, all sorts of people write to the post office to say that they loved or hated a particular series. The stamp that caused the most concern ever in Australia was a picture of Father Christmas surfing on the beach.

And when you consider that the practical function of a stamp is only as a receipt

for postage, I think perhaps the importance accorded to stamps has got out of all proportion.

Well, that's all for today. If there's a subject you want us to tell you more about, drop us a line...

**Now you will hear the recording again.**

**This is the end of the Listening Comprehension.**

# 研究生英语词汇表

## A

abolition	<i>n.</i>	(法律、习惯等的)废除, 取消
abortion	<i>n.</i>	流产, 早产; (计划等的)失败, 夭折
abrupt	<i>a.</i>	突然的, 出其不意的; 陡峭的; 粗鲁无礼的
absorption	<i>n.</i>	吸收; 专注
abuse	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	滥用; 虐待; 谩骂
academic	<i>a.</i>	学院的, 学术的
academy	<i>n.</i>	(高等)大专院校, 研究院, 学会
accelerate	<i>v.</i>	加速, 促进
acceptable	<i>a.</i>	可接受的, 受到欢迎的
acceptance	<i>n.</i>	接受, 验收, 认可
accessible	<i>a.</i>	易接近的, 可进去的; 易受影响的; 可以理解的
accessory	<i>n.</i>	附件, 附属品; 同谋, 帮凶
	<i>a.</i>	附属的, 附加的
accidental	<i>a.</i>	偶然的, 意外的; 附属的
	<i>n.</i>	非本质的属性
accommodate	<i>v.</i>	容纳, 接纳; 供应, 提供; 使适应; 调停(争端等)
accordance	<i>n.</i>	一致, 给予
accordingly	<i>ad.</i>	因此; 相应地
accuracy	<i>n.</i>	精确, 准确度, 精密度
accustomed	<i>a.</i>	惯常的, 习惯的
acknowledge	<i>v.</i>	承认; 致谢
acknowledgement	<i>n.</i>	承认, 感谢; 收到的通知
acquaint	<i>v.</i>	使认识, 使了解; 通知
acre	<i>n.</i>	英亩
activate	<i>v.</i>	使活动; 使激活
acute	<i>a.</i>	尖锐的; 剧烈的; 刺耳的
adhere	<i>v.</i>	粘附; 追随; 坚持
adjustment	<i>n.</i>	调整, 调节, 校正
admiration	<i>n.</i>	钦佩, 羡慕; 引人赞美的人(或物)
adoption	<i>n.</i>	采用; 过继
advertise	<i>v.</i>	通知, 为.....做广告, 大肆宣扬

advocate	<i>n.</i>	辩护者, 鼓吹者
	<i>v.</i>	拥护, 提倡
afar	<i>ad.</i>	远
affirm	<i>v.</i>	断言; 证实; 批准
affirmative	<i>a.</i>	肯定的
	<i>n.</i>	肯定词
agency	<i>n.</i>	代理处, 代办处
agitate	<i>v.</i>	鼓动, 骚动
aisle	<i>n.</i>	走廊, 过道
album	<i>n.</i>	相册, 集邮册
alcohol	<i>n.</i>	酒精
alert	<i>a.</i>	警惕的, 警觉的
	<i>n.</i>	警报
	<i>v.</i>	使警觉
alleviate	<i>v.</i>	减轻(痛苦), 缓和
	<i>n.</i>	解痛药, 缓和剂
allowance	<i>n.</i>	津贴, 补助(费)
	<i>v.</i>	定量供应
alloy	<i>n.</i>	合金
	<i>v.</i>	合铸
almighty	<i>a.</i>	全能的; 糟糕透的
alternate	<i>a.</i>	交替的, 轮流; 预备的
	<i>v.</i>	(使)交替, 轮流
alternation	<i>n.</i>	交替, 轮流
amazement	<i>n.</i>	惊奇, 诧异
ambient	<i>a.</i>	周围的, 包围着的
ambitious	<i>a.</i>	有雄心的, 野心勃勃的, 劲头十足的
amid	<i>prep.</i>	在.....中, 在.....当中
amplify	<i>v.</i>	放大, 增强, 扩大
analogue	<i>n.</i>	类似物
ancestor	<i>n.</i>	祖宗, 祖先
angel	<i>n.</i>	天使
animation	<i>n.</i>	生气, 活泼, 兴奋; 动画片
anniversary	<i>n.</i>	周年, 周年纪念日
	<i>a.</i>	周年的
antarctic	<i>a.</i>	南极的
	<i>n.</i>	(the A-) 南极洲

Antarctica	<i>n.</i>	南极洲
antenna	<i>n.</i>	触角; 天线
antibody	<i>n.</i>	抗体
antigen	<i>n.</i>	抗原
antivirus	<i>n.</i>	抗病毒素
applaud	<i>v.</i>	喝彩, 鼓掌, 称赞
applause	<i>n.</i>	欢呼, 喝彩, 称赞, 赞成
applicable	<i>a.</i>	能应用的, 可适用的, 适当的
applicant	<i>n.</i>	申请人
appraisal	<i>n.</i>	估价, 评价
aptitude	<i>n.</i>	自然倾向; 能力
arbitrary	<i>a.</i>	任意的, 专横的, 武断的
arbor	<i>n.</i>	乔木; 刀轴, 心轴
arc	<i>n.</i>	弧, 弓形物, 拱(洞)
architect	<i>n.</i>	建筑师
architectural	<i>a.</i>	关于建筑的, 建筑上的
arena	<i>n.</i>	竞技场地
argumentation	<i>n.</i>	推论, 论证; 争论, 辩论, 辩论文
armament	<i>n.</i>	军队, 武装力量; 军械; 武器, 备战
armo(u)r	<i>n.</i>	盔甲, 装甲部队
	<i>v.</i>	穿戴盔甲
array	<i>v.</i>	使排列成阵势; 装扮
	<i>n.</i>	列阵; 衣服, 盛装
arrogance	<i>n.</i>	骄傲自大, 傲慢
arrogant	<i>a.</i>	骄傲自大的, 傲慢的
artistic	<i>a.</i>	艺术的, 美术的
ascend	<i>v.</i>	攀登, 登高; 升, 上升
ascertain	<i>v.</i>	查明, 弄清, 确定
ashore	<i>ad.</i>	在岸上, 在陆上, 上岸, 上陆
assassinate	<i>v.</i>	暗杀, 行刺
assault	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	袭击, 攻击
assert	<i>v.</i>	断言, 宣称
assertion	<i>n.</i>	主张, 断言, 维护
assess	<i>v.</i>	估价, 评价
assessment	<i>n.</i>	估价, 评价
asset	<i>n.</i>	财产; 宝贵的人(或物)
assignment	<i>n.</i>	分配, 委派, 任务, (课外)作业



assistance	<i>n.</i>	帮助, 援助
assumption	<i>n.</i>	假定, 设想
atmospheric	<i>a.</i>	大气的, 空气的
attachment	<i>n.</i>	连接物, 附属品, 附件; 依恋
attendant	<i>n.</i>	服务员, 值班员, 扩理人员
	<i>a.</i>	在场的
attentive	<i>a.</i>	注意的, 留神的
attic	<i>n.</i>	顶楼, 屋顶室
attorney	<i>n.</i>	辩护律师
audible	<i>a.</i>	听得见的
authoritarian	<i>a.</i>	独裁主义的
	<i>n.</i>	独裁主义者
autobiography	<i>n.</i>	自传, 自传文学
automate	<i>v.</i>	使自动化
autonomy	<i>n.</i>	自治, 自治权
auxiliary	<i>a.</i>	辅助的, 从属的
	<i>n.</i>	辅助者, 补助者; 助动词
availability	<i>n.</i>	可用性, 有效性, 可得性, 可得到的人(或物)
avenge	<i>v.</i>	替……报仇
awareness	<i>n.</i>	意识, 知道
axis	<i>n.</i>	轴, 轴线, 中心线, 中枢

## B

bachelor	<i>n.</i>	单身汉; 学士
bacon	<i>n.</i>	咸肉, 熏肉
baffle	<i>v.</i>	使挫折, 阻碍, 使困惑
	<i>n.</i>	迷惑
bakery	<i>n.</i>	面包房, 面包店
balcony	<i>n.</i>	阳台
bald	<i>n.</i>	秃
bamboo	<i>n.</i>	竹
bandage	<i>n.</i>	绷带
bankruptcy	<i>n.</i>	破产
bankrupt	<i>n.</i>	破产者, 丧失了名誉的人
	<i>a.</i>	破产的
	<i>v.</i>	使破产
banner	<i>n.</i>	旗(帜)

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banquet	<i>n.</i>	宴会
	<i>v.</i>	宴请
bark	<i>v.</i>	吠叫, 咆哮; 剥树皮
	<i>n.</i>	吠声, 狗叫声; 树皮
bead	<i>n.</i>	小珠, 小滴, 小气泡
bearing	<i>n.</i>	忍受; 生育; 轴承, 支承
beggar	<i>n.</i>	乞丐, 穷人
beloved	<i>a.</i>	敬爱的, 受爱戴的
	<i>n.</i>	爱人, 被爱的人
beverage	<i>n.</i>	饮料
bid	<i>v.</i>	命令, 吩咐
	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	报价, 投标
biographer	<i>n.</i>	传记作家
biological	<i>a.</i>	生物的, 生物学的
biologist	<i>n.</i>	生物学家
biotechnology	<i>n.</i>	生物工艺学
blend	<i>n.</i>	混合物
	<i>v.</i>	混合
bless	<i>v.</i>	祝福, 保佑
blond(e)	<i>n.</i>	金发碧眼的人
	<i>a.</i>	金发碧眼的
blueprint	<i>n.</i>	蓝图; 行动计划
bombardment	<i>v.</i>	炮击; 轰炸; 攻击, 痛斥
bondage	<i>n.</i>	奴役, 束缚
boom	<i>n.</i>	繁荣, 激增, 迅速发展
booster	<i>n.</i>	积极的支持者
boredom	<i>n.</i>	厌烦, 乏味, 无聊
botany	<i>n.</i>	植物学
boycott	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	抵制
bracelet	<i>n.</i>	手镯
bracket	<i>n.</i>	支架, 托架; 括号
	<i>v.</i>	把.....括在括号内
breast	<i>n.</i>	胸脯, 乳房
bridegroom	<i>n.</i>	新郎
broaden	<i>v.</i>	放宽, 使扩大, 变宽
broom	<i>n.</i>	扫帚
budget	<i>n.</i>	预算

	<i>v.</i>	编预算, 安排, 预定
bug	<i>n.</i>	虫, 臭虫
	<i>v.</i>	窃听
bulletin	<i>n.</i>	告示, 公告
burial	<i>n.</i>	埋葬, 葬; 埋藏
bushel	<i>n.</i>	蒲式耳
bypass	<i>n.</i>	旁路, 旁道
	<i>v.</i>	绕过, 绕……走; 忽视; 回避
byproduct	<i>n.</i>	副产品

## C

cabinet	<i>n.</i>	橱柜; 内阁
calculation	<i>n.</i>	计算, 推算
campus	<i>n.</i>	校园, 大学
candy	<i>n.</i>	糖果
cannon	<i>n.</i>	大炮, 火炮
capability	<i>n.</i>	能力, 才能; 容量
capacitance	<i>n.</i>	电容; 电容量
capacitor	<i>n.</i>	电容器
carrier	<i>n.</i>	搬运人; 运载工具; 托架
casual	<i>a.</i>	偶然的, 碰巧的; 临时的, 非正式的
catalyst	<i>n.</i>	催化剂
catastrophic	<i>a.</i>	大灾难的, 大变动的
category	<i>n.</i>	种类, 类型; 范畴
cathedral	<i>n.</i>	大教堂
caution	<i>n.</i>	小心, 谨慎; 警告
	<i>v.</i>	告诫, 警告
certainty	<i>n.</i>	必然的事, 必然, 肯定
chamber	<i>n.</i>	房间; 议院; 会所
champagne	<i>n.</i>	香槟酒
characterize	<i>v.</i>	表示……的特性; 描绘性格
charcoal	<i>n.</i>	炭, 木炭; 炭笔
charter	<i>v.</i>	租船, 租车
	<i>n.</i>	宪章
chat	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	闲谈
chatter	<i>v.</i>	喋喋不休, 饶舌; (机器) 震颤, 颤动
chess	<i>n.</i>	棋

chew	v.	咀嚼, 玩味
chip	n.	薄片, 碎片
cholesterol	n.	胆固醇
chord	n.	和弦, 弦
	v.	协调, 和谐; 使和谐
chronic	a.	慢性的, 久病的, 长期的
circulation	n.	循环, 流通, 传播
circus	n.	马戏场, 杂技场; 马戏团
civilian	n.	平民, 老百姓
	a.	民间的; 民用的
civilize	v.	使文明, 开化
clamp	n.	夹具, 夹头
	v.	夹紧
clarify	v.	澄清, 阐明
clarity	n.	清澈, 明净
clash	v.	猛撞, 冲突; (意见、利益、颜色等) 抵触, 不调和
	n.	抵触, 冲突, 不调和
classification	n.	分类, 分级; 类别, 级别
clatter	n.	得得声, 卡塔声
	v.	得得地响, 卡塔地响
clearance	n.	清理, 出空, 出清
client	n.	顾客, 客户, 诉讼委托人
clockwise	a. & ad.	顺时针方向
clown	n.	小丑, 丑角
clumsy	a.	笨拙的, 愚笨的
cluster	n.	串, 簇, 束
coastal	a.	海岸的, 近海岸的
coherence	n.	一致性, 协调性, 黏合
coincide	v.	相符合, 相一致
colourful	a.	丰富多彩的, 颜色鲜艳的
combustion	n.	燃烧; 骚动
comet	n.	彗星
comic	a.	喜剧的, 滑稽的
commence	v.	开始
commitment	n.	托付, 委任; 承诺, 保证
commodity	n.	商品, 物品
commonplace	n.	常见的事物, 平庸的东西

commonsense	<i>n.</i>	常识
	<i>a.</i>	有常识的；明明白白的；一望而知的
compact	<i>a.</i>	紧密的，坚实的
	<i>v.</i>	压缩
compensate	<i>v.</i>	补偿，赔偿；酬报
compensation	<i>n.</i>	补偿，赔偿；补偿物，赔偿费
competence	<i>n.</i>	能力，胜任；权能，权限
competitive	<i>a.</i>	比赛的，竞争的
competitor	<i>n.</i>	竞争者；比赛者；敌手
complaint	<i>n.</i>	抱怨，诉苦，怨言；疾病
completion	<i>n.</i>	完成，结束；完满
complexion	<i>n.</i>	肤色；情况，局面；气质，脾性
complication	<i>n.</i>	复杂，混乱；复杂的情况，并发症，并发症
component	<i>a.</i>	组成的，合成的
	<i>n.</i>	组成部分；组元；分量；元件
comprehensive	<i>a.</i>	广泛的，综合的；理解的，有理解力的
compress	<i>v.</i>	压缩，浓缩，使（语言等）简练
conceive	<i>v.</i>	设想，构思；以为；怀胎，怀有
concentration	<i>n.</i>	集中；专心；浓缩；浓度
conception	<i>n.</i>	概念，想法；开始怀孕；胚胎
conceptual	<i>a.</i>	概念的
concession	<i>n.</i>	迁就，让步；特许；特许权；租界
concise	<i>a.</i>	简明的，简洁的，简要的
condenser	<i>n.</i>	冷凝器，凝结器；电容器
conductivity	<i>n.</i>	传导率；传导性
cone	<i>n.</i>	锥形物
	<i>v.</i>	使成锥形
conform	<i>v.</i>	使一致，使符合；遵守，顺应
conformation	<i>n.</i>	符合，一致；构造，形态
confront	<i>v.</i>	使面对，使面临；正视
congest	<i>v.</i>	充满；拥挤；充血
connection	<i>n.</i>	连接，联系；关系
consciousness	<i>n.</i>	意识，知觉；觉悟，自觉
consequence	<i>n.</i>	后果，影响；重要性
considerate	<i>a.</i>	考虑周到的，体谅的
console	<i>v.</i>	安慰，慰问
constituent	<i>a.</i>	形成的，组成的

	<i>n.</i>	选民;成分
constraint	<i>n.</i>	强逼,强制;强制力;紧张感,紧张状态
consultative	<i>a.</i>	商议的,顾问的
contempt	<i>n.</i>	轻蔑,藐视;受辱,丢脸
contend	<i>v.</i>	竞争,斗争;争论
context	<i>n.</i>	上下文,前后关系
contractor	<i>n.</i>	订约人;承包人;收缩肌
contribution	<i>n.</i>	贡献;捐献;捐献物;投稿
controversial	<i>a.</i>	争论的;爱争论的;引起争论的
controversy	<i>n.</i>	争论,论战;争吵
conventional	<i>a.</i>	惯例的,常规的;传统的;协定的
conversion	<i>n.</i>	变换,转化
conviction	<i>n.</i>	定罪;深信,确信
cooperative	<i>a.</i>	合作的,协作的;抱合作态度的
coordinate	<i>a.</i>	同等的,对等的,并列的
	<i>v.</i>	使成为同等;使协调
coordination	<i>n.</i>	同等;调整;协作
cope	<i>v.</i>	应付,对付
cordial	<i>a.</i>	诚恳的,亲切的,热诚的;刺激的
	<i>n.</i>	兴奋剂
corporate	<i>a.</i>	社团的;共同的;全体的
correlate	<i>n.</i>	互相关联的事物
	<i>v.</i>	使相互关联
correlation	<i>n.</i>	相互关系,伴随关系,关联(作用)
correspondence	<i>n.</i>	通信,信件;符合,一致,对应
corrosion	<i>n.</i>	腐蚀,侵蚀;锈
corrupt	<i>a.</i>	腐化的,贪污的
	<i>v.</i>	腐蚀;贿赂
cosmic	<i>a.</i>	宇宙的;广大无边的
cosmos	<i>n.</i>	宇宙;秩序,和谐
counsel	<i>n.</i>	商议;忠告;法律顾问,辩护人
	<i>v.</i>	劝告,忠告
courteous	<i>a.</i>	有礼貌的
crab	<i>n.</i>	螃蟹,螃蟹肉
crane	<i>n.</i>	鹤;起重机
	<i>v.</i>	伸(颈);用起重机起吊
crank	<i>n.</i>	曲柄;奇怪的说法

	<i>a.</i>	不正常的；有毛病的
creativity	<i>n.</i>	创造力
credit	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	信用，信任
	<i>n.</i>	名誉，名望；光荣，功劳
crisp	<i>a.</i>	松脆的；清新的，爽快的；干脆的
	<i>v.</i>	使发脆
crow	<i>n.</i>	乌鸦
	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	鸡啼，鸡鸣
crucial	<i>a.</i>	决定性的；紧要关头的；严酷的，极困难的
cruise	<i>v.</i>	巡航；巡游；（出租汽车）兜客
	<i>n.</i>	巡航；巡游
cuckoo	<i>n.</i>	杜鹃，布谷鸟
currency	<i>n.</i>	通币，货币
currently	<i>ad.</i>	普遍地，通常地；当前
curriculum	<i>n.</i>	学校的全部课程；（一门）课程
customary	<i>a.</i>	通常的，常例的，习惯的
cutter	<i>n.</i>	刀具；从事切割工作的人；快艇；小汽艇
cylindrical	<i>a.</i>	圆柱体的，圆筒形的

## D

dairy	<i>n.</i>	牛奶场，奶店
damn	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	诅咒
damp	<i>n.</i>	湿气，潮湿
	<i>a.</i>	有湿气的，潮湿的
	<i>v.</i>	使潮湿，使衰减
daring	<i>a.</i>	胆大的，敢作敢为的
darken	<i>v.</i>	使变暗，使变黑；使阴沉；使得阴暗
datum	<i>n. (pl.)</i>	资料，材料
dean	<i>n.</i>	院长，教务长，系主任
debris	<i>n.</i>	瓦砾堆，废墟
debtor	<i>n.</i>	债务人，欠债的人；借方
deceive	<i>v.</i>	欺骗，蒙蔽
deception	<i>n.</i>	欺骗，蒙蔽；骗术
decibel	<i>n.</i>	分贝
decidedly	<i>ad.</i>	决定了地，果断地，明确地
decisive	<i>a.</i>	决定性的；明确的，果断的
decline	<i>v.</i>	拒绝，谢绝；倾斜，下降

	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	衰落, 衰弱
decompose	<i>v.</i>	分解, 使腐败, 使腐烂
deduce	<i>v.</i>	演绎, 推演, 推断
defensive	<i>a.</i>	防御的, 防卫的
	<i>n.</i>	防御, 守势
deficiency	<i>n.</i>	缺乏, 不足; 营养缺乏症
deform	<i>v.</i>	损坏.....的形状; 使.....变形
defy	<i>v.</i>	向.....挑战; 公然对抗, 蔑视
degradation	<i>n.</i>	降级; 低落; 退化; 陵削; 降解; 衰变
delegate	<i>n.</i>	代表
delete	<i>v.</i>	删除; 擦掉
deliberate	<i>a.</i>	深思熟虑的, 审慎的, 蓄意的
	<i>v.</i>	仔细考虑
deliberately	<i>ad.</i>	审慎地; 故意地, 蓄意地
delightful	<i>a.</i>	令人高兴的; 使人快乐的; 讨人喜欢的
democratic	<i>a.</i>	民主的, 民主主义的; 民主政体的
demonstration	<i>n.</i>	表明; 示范; 论证; 示威
denounce	<i>v.</i>	斥责, 告发, 揭发
denote	<i>v.</i>	表示, 意味着
dentist	<i>n.</i>	牙医
dependant	<i>n.</i>	受赡养者; 侍从
dependence	<i>n.</i>	依靠; 信赖; 从属
deposition	<i>n.</i>	免职, 罢官; 作证; 沉淀; 沉淀物
depreciation	<i>n.</i>	价值低落, 贬值; 蔑视, 贬低
depression	<i>n.</i>	消沉, 沮丧; 萧条, 不景气
designate	<i>v.</i>	指明, 标示; 选派, 指定; 把.....叫做
designer	<i>n.</i>	设计者, 制图者; 谋划者
destine	<i>v.</i>	命定, 注定, 预定, 指定
destiny	<i>n.</i>	命运
destructive	<i>a.</i>	破坏性的, 毁灭性的; 危害的
detach	<i>v.</i>	分开, 分离, 拆开
detection	<i>n.</i>	察觉, 发现; 探测; 检波
deviation	<i>n.</i>	背离, 偏离
diagnosis	<i>n.</i>	调查分析, 判断; 诊断
diesel	<i>n.</i>	内燃机, 柴油机
diet	<i>n.</i>	饮食, 食物
differential	<i>a.</i>	差别的, 区别的; 特异的; 微分的



	<i>n.</i>	微分; 差速器
dignity	<i>n.</i>	尊贵, 高贵, 庄严, 尊严
dimensional	<i>a.</i>	尺寸的, .....维的
diminish	<i>v.</i>	缩小, 减少, 递减
dine	<i>v.</i>	吃饭, 进餐
diploma	<i>n.</i>	文凭, 证书
directory	<i>n.</i>	姓名地址录; (美) 董事会
	<i>a.</i>	指导的
disable	<i>v.</i>	使残废
disagreement	<i>n.</i>	分歧, 不同意; 不一致, 不符
discern	<i>v.</i>	看出; 辨出; 觉察, 了解; 辨别
discontent	<i>n.</i>	不满意, 不满的人
	<i>a.</i>	不满的
	<i>v.</i>	令(人)不满
discourse	<i>n.</i>	讲话, 演讲, 论说
discrepancy	<i>n.</i>	差异; 不一致, 不符合
disgrace	<i>n.</i>	失宠, 耻辱
	<i>v.</i>	玷污, 使丢脸
disguise	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	假装, 伪装
dishonest	<i>a.</i>	不诚实的, 不正直的, 不老实的
disincentive	<i>a.</i>	阻止的, 抑制的
	<i>n.</i>	(在生产方面)起抑制作用的行动(或措施)
dismay	<i>n.</i>	惊慌, 沮丧
	<i>v.</i>	使惊慌, 使沮丧
dispatch	<i>v.</i>	派遣, 发送; 调度, 调遣
	<i>n.</i>	急件, 快信
disperse	<i>v.</i>	使疏开; 使分散, 解散; 散布, 传播
	<i>a.</i>	分散的, 弥散的
displace	<i>v.</i>	移置, 移动; 取代, 置换; 撤换; 排出.....量的水
disposal	<i>n.</i>	配置, 布置; 处理, 处置; 卖掉, 让与; 控制
dissipate	<i>v.</i>	驱散; 浪费, 挥霍; 放荡; 酗酒
distinctive	<i>a.</i>	区别性的, 鉴别性的; 有特色的, 与众不同的
distress	<i>n.</i>	悲痛, 忧伤; 贫困; 危难
	<i>v.</i>	使.....苦恼(悲痛、忧伤); 使.....贫困
distribution	<i>n.</i>	分配; 配给物; 销售; 分布
distrust	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	不信任, 怀疑

diverge	v.	分叉;分歧;离题;使.....岔开,使转向
diverse	a.	不一样的;多变化的,有各种不同形式的
diversity	n.	差异;多样性;变化
divine	a.	神的,神圣的
doctrine	n.	教义,主义,学说
documentary	a.	文献的
	n.	纪录片
dome	n.	圆屋顶;圆盖;拱顶
	v.	加圆屋顶于;成圆顶状
dominant	a.	支配的,统治的;占优势的
	n.	主因,要素,主要的人(或物)
dominate	v.	支配,统治;俯视;处于优势地位;高耸
dormitory	n.	(集体)宿舍
dove	n.	鸽子
downtown	ad.	在(或往)城市的商业区
	n. & a.	城市商业区(的)
doze	v.	打瞌睡;在瞌睡中度过
	n.	瞌睡,打盹
dragon	n.	龙
drainage	n.	排水,排水法;排水设备(或系统);流域
drama	n.	剧本;戏剧;戏剧艺术(或事业)
drastic	a.	激烈的,严厉的
drawback	n.	缺点,障碍;退款,退税;撤回
dread	v. & n.	恐惧,害怕,担心
dreadful	a.	可怕的,讨厌的
drip	v.	滴下,漏水
	n.	滴,水滴,点滴
drought	n.	旱灾,干旱
duke	n.	公爵
duplicate	n.	复制品,副本,抄件
	v.	复制,复写
durable	a.	持久的,耐久的
dwarf	n.	矮子,侏儒
dynamics	n.	力学,动力学;动力,原动力;动态

## E

eclipse	n.	日蚀,月蚀
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	v.	把……遮暗
ecological	a.	生态的；生态学的
ecology	n.	生态学
economist	n.	经济学家；节俭的人
editorial	n.	社论
	a.	编辑的
effectiveness	n.	有效力，力
efficiency	n.	效率；功效，效能，实力
elapse	v.	(时间)过去，消逝
	n.	(时间的)过去，消逝
elderly	a.	上了年纪的；中年以上的
electrify	v.	使充电；使电气化；使触电；使震惊；使兴奋
electromagnetic	a.	电磁的
electron	n.	电子
electronics	n.	电子学
elevation	n.	高度；仰角；海拔；提高；高地
embark	v.	上船，上飞机；从事，开始搞
embassy	n.	大使馆
emigrate	v.	移居国外，移民
emission	n.	散发，发射；发出物，发射场
emit	v.	散发，发射；发表；发行
emotion	n.	情感，情绪
emotional	a.	感情上的；情绪上的；易激动的；激动人心的
emperor	n.	皇帝
empirical	a.	经验主义的；以经验为根据的
engagement	n.	订婚，婚约；约定，约会
enrich	v.	使富足，使丰富
enterprise	n.	事业，企业；事业心，进取心
envelop	v. & n.	包；封；包围，围绕
environmental	a.	环境的；环境产生的
epidemic	a.	流行性的，传染的
	n.	流行病，时疫；传播；流行
episode	n.	事件，(一段)情节，插曲
equation	n.	平衡；平均；相等；等式；反应式
erase	v.	擦掉，抹掉，删去
erosion	n.	腐蚀；侵蚀；侵害；糜烂
estate	n.	等级；社会阶层；房地产；财产，遗产

esteem	v.	尊重, 尊敬, 珍重; 认为, 感到
	n.	尊重, 尊敬
evaluate	v.	把.....定值; 估.....的价, 评价
evaluation	n.	估价, 评价
evocative	a.	唤起.....的, 引起.....的
evolutionary	a.	发展的; 进化的; 进化论的
evolve	v.	使发展; 使进化; 推论; 进展, 发展
exclamation	n.	叫喊, 感叹
exemplify	v.	举例说明; 作为.....的例子
	n.	举例, 例证; 范例
expansion	n.	张开, 伸展; 扩张; 膨胀; 扩大; 扩充; 发展; 扩张物; 详述
expectation	n.	期待; 预期; 前程; 期望的事物
experimental	a.	实验性的, 试验性的
experimentation	n.	实验, 试验; 实验法
expertise	n.	专门知识, 专长; 专家评价; 鉴定
explicit	a.	明晰的, 清楚的; 详述的; 直率的
exploration	n.	探险, 勘探, 探索
exposition	n.	说明, 讲解, 评注; 展览会, 博览会; 暴露
exposure	n.	暴露, 揭露, 揭发
expressive	a.	表现的, 表达.....的, 富于表情的
exterminate	v.	根除, 灭绝, 扑灭
extraterrestrial	a.	地球外的, 地球大气圈外的

## F

fable	n.	寓言
fabricate	v.	制作; 装配; 组合; 捏造; 伪造
facilitate	v.	使容易, 使便利; 推进, 促进
faculty	n.	才能, 本领, 能力; 全体教员; 院, 系
famine	n.	饥荒, 饥馑
fantastic	a.	空想的; 奇异的, 古怪的
fantasy	n.	幻想; 怪念头; 幻想曲; 幻想作品; 想像力的产物; 想入 非非
	v.	想象
fascinate	v.	迷住, 吸引住
fastener	n.	扣件; 钮扣; 揷钮, 钩扣, 扣钉
feat	n.	功绩; 武艺, 技艺

	<i>a.</i>	灵巧的, 漂亮的, 合适的
ferrous	<i>a.</i>	铁的, 含铁的, 亚铁的, 二价铁的
ferry	<i>n.</i>	摆渡, 渡口, 渡船
	<i>v.</i>	渡运, 运送
finite	<i>a.</i>	有限的, 限定的
fixture	<i>n.</i>	固定, 固定状态, 固定物, (常用复数) 房屋内的固定装置
flake	<i>n.</i>	薄片
flap	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	拍打; 飘动; 振动
flaw	<i>n.</i>	瑕疵, 缺陷
flee	<i>v.</i>	逃, 逃走, 消失, 消散, 逃离, 逃避
fling	<i>v.</i>	投, 抛, 掷
flux	<i>n.</i>	流, 流动; 涨潮; 波动, 不断的变动
foam	<i>n.</i>	泡沫, 涎沫
	<i>v.</i>	起泡沫, 冒汗水
fore	<i>ad.</i>	在前面, 在船头
	<i>a.</i>	先前的, 在前部的
formation	<i>n.</i>	形成, 组成; 形成物, 组成物; 结构, 编队
formidable	<i>a.</i>	可怕的, 令人生畏的, 难对付的, 难克服的
formulate	<i>v.</i>	用公式表示, 把.....化成公式, 系统地阐述或提出
fossil	<i>n.</i>	化石, 僵死的事物
	<i>a.</i>	化石的
foster	<i>v.</i>	养育, 抚养
fracture	<i>n.</i>	破裂, 断裂, 折断, 裂缝, 裂痕, 骨折
	<i>v.</i>	使破裂, 使断裂
fragment	<i>n.</i>	碎片, 碎块, 片断
	<i>v.</i>	使成碎片, 使分裂
fraud	<i>n.</i>	欺骗, 欺诈, 欺诈行为, 诡计
freshen	<i>v.</i>	使显得新鲜, 使显得鲜艳; 使精神饱满
fringe	<i>n.</i>	穗, 缘饰, 流苏, 毛边, 边缘, 一群略知皮毛的人, (妇女头发的) 前刘海
	<i>v.</i>	加穗于
	<i>a.</i>	边缘的
frustrate	<i>v.</i>	挫败, 阻挠, 使灰心
frustration	<i>n.</i>	挫败, 挫折, 受挫
functional	<i>a.</i>	官能的, 功能的, 职务上的; (建筑等) 从使用的观点设计(或构成)的

fuse	<i>n.</i>	保险丝, 导火线, 引信
	<i>v.</i>	熔化, 熔合
fusion	<i>n.</i>	熔化, 熔解, 熔化状态, 熔合, 熔接

## G

galaxy	<i>n.</i>	星系, 银河系
gangster	<i>n.</i>	匪徒, 歹徒
garbage	<i>n.</i>	垃圾
gaze	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	盯, 凝视
gear	<i>n.</i>	齿轮, 传动装置
	<i>v.</i>	开动
gem	<i>n.</i>	宝石, 美玉; 珍宝, 珍品
generate	<i>v.</i>	产生, 发生
genetic	<i>a.</i>	创始的, 发生的, 遗传学的
geological	<i>a.</i>	地质学的
geology	<i>n.</i>	地质学, 地质
ghost	<i>n.</i>	鬼魂, 幽灵
gigantic	<i>a.</i>	巨大的, 庞大的
giggle	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	咯咯地笑, 傻笑
glare	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	怒视, 瞪眼
	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	闪耀, 闪光
glide	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	溜, 滑行, 悄悄地走
global	<i>a.</i>	球形的, 全球的, 世界的, 普遍的
gratitude	<i>n.</i>	感激, 感谢, 感恩
grease	<i>n.</i>	动物脂, 油脂, 润滑脂
	<i>v.</i>	抹油, 润滑
grocery	<i>n.</i>	杂货店, 杂货
guilty	<i>a.</i>	有罪的, 犯罪的, 自觉有罪的, 内疚的
guy	<i>n.</i>	家伙, 小伙子, 朋友

## H

habitation	<i>n.</i>	居住
hamburger	<i>n.</i>	汉堡包, 牛肉饼
handicap	<i>v.</i>	妨碍, 使不利
handout	<i>n.</i>	施舍物, 救济品, 免费发给的新闻通报
hare	<i>n.</i>	野兔

harness	<i>n.</i>	马具, 挽具
	<i>v.</i>	给……上挽具, 套上(马等), 治理, 利用
hatred	<i>n.</i>	憎恶, 憎恨, 怨恨
haul	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	拖曳, 拖运
hawk	<i>n.</i>	鹰, 隼
helmet	<i>n.</i>	头盔, 钢盔
	<i>v.</i>	戴头盔
hemisphere	<i>n.</i>	半球
herd	<i>n.</i>	群, 兽群, 牛群
	<i>v.</i>	放牧, 群集
hesitate	<i>v.</i>	犹豫, 踌躇, 含糊, 支吾
hierarchy	<i>n.</i>	等级制度
hijack	<i>v.</i>	劫持
hike	<i>v.</i>	作长途徒步旅行
	<i>n.</i>	徒步旅行
historian	<i>n.</i>	年代史编者, 编史家; 历史学家
historic	<i>a.</i>	历史性的, 有历史意义的
historical	<i>a.</i>	历史的, 有关历史的
hop	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	跳跃
horrible	<i>a.</i>	可怕的; 讨厌的, 可恶的
horror	<i>n.</i>	恐怖, 战栗
hose	<i>n.</i>	长筒袜; 软管, 水龙带
hostage	<i>n.</i>	人质
hostility	<i>n.</i>	敌意, 敌视; 敌对状态, 敌对行为
housemaid	<i>n.</i>	女仆
hug	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	搂, 抱
humanity	<i>n.</i>	人类, 人性, 人情; 人文科学
hymn	<i>n.</i>	圣歌, 赞美歌
hypothesis	<i>n.</i>	假设, 假说
hypothesize	<i>v.</i>	假设, 假定
hypothetical	<i>a.</i>	假设的, 有前提的
hydraulic	<i>a.</i>	水力的, 液力的; 水压的, 液压的
hydrocarbon	<i>n.</i>	烃, 碳氢化合物

## I

idealize	<i>v.</i>	使理想化, 使观念化; 形成理想
identification	<i>n.</i>	识别, 鉴别

identity	<i>n.</i>	同一(性), 一致; 身份, 本体, 特性
ideological	<i>a.</i>	思想上的, 意识形态的
ideology	<i>n.</i>	思想体系, 思想意识; 意识形态; 空想, 空论; 观念学
idiom	<i>n.</i>	习语
idiomatic	<i>a.</i>	成语的; 富于习语的
idiot	<i>n.</i>	傻子, 白痴
ignite	<i>v.</i>	引燃, 点火
illegal	<i>a.</i>	不合法的, 非法的
illegible	<i>a.</i>	难以辨认的, 字迹模糊的
illiterate	<i>a.</i>	文盲的, 无知的
	<i>n.</i>	文盲
illogical	<i>a.</i>	不合逻辑的; 说不通的; 无条理的
illuminate	<i>v.</i>	照亮, 照明
imaginable	<i>a.</i>	可以想像得到的
imaginative	<i>a.</i>	富有想像力的, 唤起想像力的
imitation	<i>n.</i>	模仿, 摹拟, 仿造; 仿制品, 贗品; 拟态
immerse	<i>v.</i>	沉浸; 使陷入
immigrate	<i>v.</i>	移民(入境)
immigration	<i>n.</i>	移居, 外来的移民
immune	<i>a.</i>	免除的; 不受影响的; 有免疫力的; 免疫的
	<i>n.</i>	免疫者; 免除, 豁免; 免疫力
impact	<i>n.</i>	冲击, 碰撞; 效果, 影响
	<i>v.</i>	装紧; 塞满; 冲击
impersonal	<i>a.</i>	非个人的; 不具人格的; 非人称的
implement	<i>n.</i>	工具, 器具
	<i>v.</i>	贯彻, 完成
implication	<i>n.</i>	含蓄, 含意
impulse	<i>n.</i>	推动, 冲动, 刺激
	<i>v.</i>	推动
inaccurate	<i>a.</i>	不精密的, 不准确的, 错误的
inadequate	<i>a.</i>	不充足的, 不适当的
incense	<i>n.</i>	香, 熏香, 香气
	<i>v.</i>	焚香; 激怒
incentive	<i>n.</i>	刺激, 鼓励
	<i>a.</i>	刺激的, 鼓励的
incidence	<i>n.</i>	发生, 影响; 影响范围, 影响程度
incident	<i>n.</i>	小事件, 政治事件, 事变



inclination	<i>n.</i>	倾斜, 点头, 弯腰; 斜坡, 倾度; 倾向, 爱好
inconsistent	<i>a.</i>	不一致的, 不协调的; 前后矛盾的, 不合逻辑的
incorporate	<i>v.</i>	结合, 合并
	<i>a.</i>	合并在一起的
incredible	<i>a.</i>	难于置信的, 不可思议的
indication	<i>n.</i>	指示, 指出, 表示; 象征, 暗示, 迹象; 适应症
indicative	<i>a.</i>	指示的, 表示的, 象征的, 预示的
indifferent	<i>a.</i>	冷淡的, 不关心的, 不积极的
indignant	<i>a.</i>	愤慨的, 愤慨不平的
induce	<i>v.</i>	劝诱, 说服
induction	<i>n.</i>	就职, 入会, 入伍仪式; 首次经验, 入门; 归纳法
infect	<i>v.</i>	传染, 感染
infection	<i>n.</i>	传染, 侵染; 传染病; 影响
infectious	<i>a.</i>	传染的, 传染性的
infer	<i>v.</i>	推论, 推断
inference	<i>n.</i>	推论, 推理; 推断的结果
infinite	<i>a.</i>	无限的, 无穷的
	<i>n.</i>	无限
infinity	<i>n.</i>	大量, 大宗; 无穷
inflation	<i>n.</i>	通货膨胀
inflict	<i>v.</i>	予以(打击), 使遭受; 处罚, 加刑
informal	<i>a.</i>	非正式的, 非正规的; 不拘礼节的, 日常使用的
	<i>n.</i>	非正式, 不拘礼节
infrared	<i>a.</i>	红外线的, 产生红外辐射的
ingredient	<i>n.</i>	成分, 组成部分
inherent	<i>a.</i>	固有的, 生来的
initiate	<i>v.</i>	开始, 创始, 发动; 使入门; 正式介绍, 引进
initiative	<i>a.</i>	创始的, 起始的
	<i>n.</i>	第一步, 创始, 主动精神
inject	<i>v.</i>	注射
injustice	<i>n.</i>	非正义, 不公正, 不公平, 侵犯(别人的)权利
innovation	<i>n.</i>	革新, 创新, 改善, 新方法, 新事物
innovative	<i>a.</i>	革新的, 创新的, 富有革新精神的
input	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	输入
insight	<i>n.</i>	洞察力, 见识
inspection	<i>n.</i>	检查, 检验, 审查
instantaneously	<i>ad.</i>	即刻, 立即

insulate	v.	绝缘
integral	a.	组成的；完整的
	n.	整体
integrate	v.	使结合，使一体化；结合起来，成一体
	a.	完整的
intellect	n.	理智，才智，智能
intellectual	n.	知识分子
	a.	智力的
interact	v.	互相作用，互相影响
interface	n.	分界面，两个独立体制的相交处
interpersonal	a.	人与人之间的，人际关系的
interpretation	n.	解释，阐明；翻译
intervene	v.	干涉，干预，介入
inversely	ad.	相反地
investigation	n.	调查，调查研究
involuntary	a.	非故意的，偶然的；非自愿的，不随意的
involvement	n.	卷入，包含；牵连；复杂的情况
irrigation	n.	灌溉，水利
isolation	n.	隔离，孤立，脱离，分离
ivory	n.	象牙
	a.	象牙的

## J

jazz	n.	爵士乐
jealousy	n.	妒忌
jelly	n.	冻，果子冻
	v.	(使)成胶状
jerk	n. & v.	急拉，猛推，猛动
jigsaw	n.	竖锯，线锯
	v.	使互相交错、搭接
jog	v.	慢跑
jot	n.	一点儿，(最)小额，(最)少量
	v.	草草记下
junction	n.	连接，接头；接合处，枢纽站
juncture	n.	接合，接合点，交界处；时机，关头
jungle	n.	丛林，密林
juvenile	a.	青少年的；适合于青少年的；幼稚的

*n.* 青少年

### K

ken	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	认识范围, 知识范围
kernel	<i>n.</i>	核, 仁
keyboard	<i>n.</i>	键盘
keynote	<i>n.</i>	主旨, 基调
	<i>v.</i>	在……场合发表主要讲话
kidnap	<i>v.</i>	诱拐, 绑架
kidney	<i>n.</i>	肾; 脾气
kindergarten	<i>n.</i>	幼儿园
kinetics	<i>n.</i>	动力学
kit	<i>n.</i>	用具包, 旅行行装
kite	<i>n.</i>	风筝
	<i>v.</i>	(使)上升
knight	<i>n.</i>	骑士, 武士; 爵士
knitwear	<i>n.</i>	针织品

### L

lace	<i>n.</i>	花边; 带子, 鞋带
	<i>v.</i>	系带, 扎带
laden	<i>a.</i>	装满了的, 充满了的; 负了重担的, 苦恼的
landing	<i>n.</i>	登陆, 着陆; 楼梯平台
landscape	<i>n.</i>	风景, 景色
lane	<i>n.</i>	小路, 小巷; 行车道
lantern	<i>n.</i>	灯, 灯笼
lapse	<i>n.</i>	失误, 小错; 跌落, 下降; 失检, 偏离; 流逝, 间隔
	<i>v.</i>	失误, 背离, 终止, 失效
lathe	<i>n.</i>	车床
	<i>v.</i>	用车床加工
latitude	<i>n.</i>	纬度
lawn	<i>n.</i>	草地, 草坪
layout	<i>n.</i>	布局, 陈设, 安排, 设计
leaflet	<i>n.</i>	传单, 广告
leakage	<i>n.</i>	漏, 泄漏; 泄漏物; 漏出量
legacy	<i>n.</i>	遗产; 传代物
legible	<i>a.</i>	易读的; 字迹清楚的

legislation	<i>n.</i>	立法；法规；立法机构审议事项
lethal	<i>a.</i>	致死的，致命的
liability	<i>n.</i>	责任，义务；倾向；（复数）债务
lighthouse	<i>n.</i>	灯塔
likelihood	<i>n.</i>	可能，可能性；可能发生的事物
limp	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	蹒跚，跛行
linen	<i>n.</i>	亚麻布，亚麻布制品
	<i>a.</i>	亚麻的
liquor	<i>n.</i>	液；汁；液剂；酒
	<i>v.</i>	把……浸于水中
literal	<i>a.</i>	文字上的；字面的；确确实实的
litter	<i>n.</i>	四下乱丢的东西；废物，废纸；轿；担架；一胎生下的小动物
	<i>v.</i>	乱丢；产仔
lizard	<i>n.</i>	蜥蜴
lobby	<i>n.</i>	前厅；议会走廊；议会休息厅
	<i>v.</i>	对议员进行疏通活动
lodging	<i>n.</i>	寄宿，住宿；住房，住处
longitude	<i>n.</i>	经，经线
lord	<i>n.</i>	主人；长官；君主；贵族；(L-)上帝，主
lounge	<i>n.</i>	休息室，客厅；闲荡
	<i>v.</i>	闲荡
lull	<i>v.</i>	使安静，哄（小孩）睡觉；变平静
	<i>n.</i>	间歇，暂停
lumber	<i>n.</i>	木材，木料
	<i>v.</i>	以破旧东西堆满；伐木；笨重移动
luminous	<i>a.</i>	发光的，发亮的；光明的；照亮着的
lunar	<i>a.</i>	月亮的；似月的
luncheon	<i>n.</i>	午餐；午餐会

## M

magnet	<i>n.</i>	磁铁；磁体；有吸引力的人（物）
magnifier	<i>n.</i>	放大镜；放大者
maiden	<i>n.</i>	处女，女儿，未婚女子
majesty	<i>n.</i>	威严，尊严；(M-)陛下
mammal	<i>n.</i>	哺乳动物
managerial	<i>a.</i>	经理的，管理人的；管理上的，经营上的

manipulate	v.	操作, 控制, 把持, 操纵
mansion	n.	大厦, 大楼
marsh	n.	沼泽地
marshal	n.	元帅
masculine	a.	男性的; 男子气概的
	n.	阳性; 阳性词
massage	n. & v.	按摩, 推拿
massive	a.	粗大的, 大而重的; 大规模的, 巨大的
maximal	a.	最大的, 最高的; 最带总括性的
maximize	v.	把.....增加到最大限度; 充分重视; 作尽量广义的解释
meaningful	a.	意味深长的, 富有意义的
measurable	a.	可测量的
mechanical	a.	机械的, 用机械的; 机械学的, 力学的; 机械似的, 呆板的
mechanism	n.	机械装置; 作用过程; 手法, 途径
medal	n.	奖章, 勋章, 纪念章
	v.	授予奖章
meddle	v.	干涉, 干预
median	a.	中央的, 当中的
	n.	中部, 当中, 中值
medieval	a.	中世纪的, 中古时代的; 古老的, 过时的
melody	n.	旋律, 曲调, 歌曲
membership	n.	成员资格, 会员资格; 全体成员; 成员人数
memorable	a.	值得纪念的; 难忘的
memorize	v.	记住, 熟记; 记录; 存储
metallic	a.	金属的; 金属制的; 含金属的; 产金属的; 像金属的
metallurgy	n.	冶金学; 冶金术
methodology	n.	方法论; (某一学科)一套方法
metric	a.	公制的, 米制的
microbe	n.	微生物; 细菌
microfilm	n.	缩微胶卷; 缩微照片
	v.	用缩微法拍摄
microwave	n.	微波
midst	n.	中部, 中间
	prep.	在.....当中
mighty	a.	强有力的; 巨大的
	ad.	非常, 很

millimeter(-re)	<i>n.</i>	毫米
mingle	<i>v.</i>	混合, 加入
minimal	<i>a.</i>	最低限度的; 最小的
minimize	<i>v.</i>	使减到最少, 使降到最低
miracle	<i>n.</i>	奇迹; 令人惊奇的人(或事)
misery	<i>n.</i>	痛苦; 悲惨; 不幸
Misfortune	<i>n.</i>	不幸, 灾祸, 灾难
mislead	<i>v.</i>	把……带错路, 引导错; 使入歧途; 给……错误印象
misprint	<i>v.</i>	印错, 误印
	<i>n.</i>	印刷错误
moan	<i>n.</i>	呻吟声, 悲叹声
	<i>v.</i>	呻吟, 悲叹
mock	<i>v.</i>	嘲弄, 嘲笑
	<i>a.</i>	假的, 虚幻的
modesty	<i>n.</i>	谦逊, 虚心; 端庄, 稳重; 羞怯; 朴素
modification	<i>n.</i>	缓和, 减轻; 更改, 修改
modify	<i>v.</i>	改变; 修改; 修饰
modulate	<i>v.</i>	调整; 调节
molecular	<i>a.</i>	分子的; 克分子的
molten	<i>a.</i>	熔化的
morality	<i>n.</i>	道德, 美德; 教训, 寓意
mortal	<i>a.</i>	致命的; 终有一死的; 人世间的, 凡人的
	<i>n.</i>	凡人
moss	<i>n.</i>	苔藓, 地衣
	<i>v.</i>	长苔藓
motivate	<i>v.</i>	作为……的动机; 促动, 激发
motivation	<i>n.</i>	动机的形成; 促动因素; 动力
motorway	<i>n.</i>	汽车道; 快车道
multiplication	<i>n.</i>	增加, 增多, 倍增; 增殖, 繁殖; 乘法
municipal	<i>a.</i>	市的; 市政的; 市立的
myriad	<i>n.</i>	无数; 极大数量
	<i>a.</i>	无数的; 含有无数方面(或因素)的

## N

narrate	<i>v.</i>	讲(故事); 叙述
narration	<i>n.</i>	讲述; 故事; 报道
narrative	<i>a.</i>	叙述的

	<i>n.</i>	记事；叙述
nationwide	<i>a.</i>	全国性的
necessitate	<i>v.</i>	使成为必需，迫使（被动）
negligence	<i>n.</i>	疏忽；玩忽；粗心大意
negligent	<i>a.</i>	疏忽的；玩忽的；粗心大意的
negligible	<i>a.</i>	可以忽略的；微不足道的
negotiate	<i>v.</i>	谈判；协商
negotiation	<i>n.</i>	谈判；协商
negro	<i>n.</i>	黑人
	<i>a.</i>	黑人的
nickel	<i>n.</i>	镍；镍币
	<i>v.</i>	镀镍
nominate	<i>v.</i>	提名；推荐；任命
nomination	<i>n.</i>	提名；任命
norm	<i>n.</i>	标准，规范，准则；平均数
notable	<i>a.</i>	值得注意的；著名的
	<i>n.</i>	名人
notarize	<i>v.</i>	以公证人资格证实，公证
	<i>n.</i>	证实
notary	<i>n.</i>	公证人，公证员
notion	<i>n.</i>	概念；想法；打算，意图
nourishment	<i>n.</i>	食物，滋养品
numerical	<i>a.</i>	数字的，用数字表示的，数值的

## O

oak	<i>n.</i>	橡树，橡木
	<i>a.</i>	橡木制的
oath	<i>n.</i>	誓约，誓言
obedience	<i>n.</i>	服从，顺从
objective	<i>n.</i>	目标
	<i>a.</i>	客观的
obligation	<i>n.</i>	义务，责任
offence(-se)	<i>n.</i>	犯罪；犯规；过错；冒犯，触怒
offensive	<i>a.</i>	冒犯的，攻击的
	<i>n.</i>	攻势，进攻
offspring	<i>n.</i>	儿女；后代；结果，产物
olive	<i>n.</i>	橄榄，橄榄树

	<i>a.</i>	橄榄色的
omission	<i>n.</i>	省略; 删节; 遗漏; 忽略
onset	<i>n.</i>	攻击, 袭击; 开始; 突然开始
onward	<i>ad. &amp; a.</i>	向前
operational	<i>a.</i>	操作上的; 业务上的; 军事行动的; 可以使用的
opposition	<i>n.</i>	反对, 反抗; (位置)面对; 相对; 对立; 反对物; 反对派
oppress	<i>v.</i>	压迫, 压制
optimal	<i>a.</i>	最适宜的; 最理想的; 最令人满意的
optimism	<i>n.</i>	乐观; 乐观主义
optimistic	<i>a.</i>	乐观的; 乐观主义的
option	<i>n.</i>	选择; 选择权; 选择自由
optional	<i>a.</i>	可任意选择的; 非强制的
orchard	<i>n.</i>	果园
orchestra	<i>n.</i>	管弦乐队
organizational	<i>a.</i>	组织(上)的; 编制中的
orient	<i>n.</i>	东方
	<i>v.</i>	定位
oriental	<i>a.</i>	东方的
	<i>n.</i>	东方人
originality	<i>n.</i>	创造力; 独创性; 创见, 创举
originate	<i>v.</i>	起源, 发生; 首创; 创始
ornamental	<i>a.</i>	装饰的; 作装饰用的
	<i>n.</i>	装饰品; 观赏植物
orphan	<i>n.</i>	孤儿
	<i>a.</i>	无父母的; 无父(或母)的; 孤儿的
outgrow	<i>v.</i>	生长速度超过.....; 长得比.....快.....
outskirts	<i>n.</i>	郊区
overcharge	<i>vt.</i>	要价过高; 索(费)太多
	<i>n.</i>	超载; 过重的负担; 过量充电
overflow	<i>v.</i>	溢出; 流出; 漫出
overhear	<i>v.</i>	偶然听到; 从旁听到
overpass	<i>n.</i>	天桥
	<i>v.</i>	渡, 过; 优于, 超过
overthrow	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	推翻; 颠覆
overwhelm	<i>v.</i>	压倒; 制服
overwork	<i>v.</i>	使劳累过分; 使工作过度; 把.....说过火; 工作过度
oxide	<i>n.</i>	氧化物



oxidize	v.	使氧化；使生锈
ozone	n.	臭氧

## P

paddle	n.	桨
	v.	用桨划
pail	n.	提桶
pal	n.	好朋友，伙伴
	v.	成伙伴
pamphlet	n.	小册子
panic	n.	恐慌；惊慌
	a.	恐慌的，惊慌的
parachute	n.	降落伞
	v.	用降落伞降落
paradise	n.	天堂
paralyse	v.	使麻痹；使瘫痪
paraphrase	n.	释义；意译
	v.	将……释义（意译）
parasite	n.	寄生虫；寄生菌；食客
parish	n.	教区
parliament	n.	国会；议会
parliamentary	a.	议会的；国会的
participant	n.	参加者；参与者
	a.	参与的
participation	n.	参与；参加；分享
passionate	a.	热情的；热烈的；激昂的；易动情的；易怒的；性情暴躁的
patent	a.	专利的，特许的
	n.	专利，专利权
	v.	批准专利；获得专利
pathetic	a.	凄婉动人的；可怜的
patriot	n.	爱国者
patriotic	a.	爱国的
patrol	n.	巡逻；巡逻队
	v.	巡逻
pave	v.	铺砌；铺路
peach	n.	桃，桃树
peck	v. & n.	啄

	<i>n.</i>	配克
peculiarity	<i>n.</i>	独特性, 特色; 特殊的東西; 怪癖
peer	<i>v.</i>	盯, 窺, 凝視
	<i>n.</i>	同事, 同伴
peg	<i>n.</i>	木(或金屬)釘
	<i>v.</i>	釘木釘
penalty	<i>n.</i>	罰; 懲罰
pendulum	<i>n.</i>	擺; 鐘擺
penetration	<i>n.</i>	穿透; 穿入; 滲透; 侵入
penicillin	<i>n.</i>	青霉素
peninsular	<i>a.</i>	半島的; 半島狀的
pension	<i>n.</i>	养老金; 年金
	<i>v.</i>	給年金
pepper	<i>n.</i>	胡椒粉, 胡椒, 辣椒
	<i>v.</i>	撒胡椒
perceptible	<i>a.</i>	感觉得到的; 看得出的; 可理解的
	<i>n.</i>	洞察力
perception	<i>n.</i>	感觉, 概念; 理解力
perceptive	<i>a.</i>	知觉的; 感觉灵敏的; 有察觉力的; 有理解力的
perfection	<i>n.</i>	尽善尽美; 完整无缺; 无比精确; 完成; 改善
peril	<i>n.</i>	危机, 严重危险
	<i>v.</i>	冒危险
periodic	<i>a.</i>	周期的; 定期的; 间歇的; 循环的
permanence	<i>n.</i>	永久(性); 持久(性)
perpetual	<i>a.</i>	永久的; 永恒的
perplex	<i>v.</i>	困惑; 难住
persecute	<i>v.</i>	迫害
persecution	<i>n.</i>	迫害
persistent	<i>a.</i>	坚持的; 固执的; 持续的; 持久的
personality	<i>n.</i>	人格; 个性
personify	<i>v.</i>	拟(某物)为人; 使人格化; 表现; 体现
persuasive	<i>a.</i>	有说服力的; 劝导性的; 劝诱的
perturb	<i>v.</i>	使不安; 烦扰; 扰乱; 使紊乱
perturbation	<i>n.</i>	不安; 烦扰; 紊乱; 扰乱
pessimism	<i>n.</i>	悲观; 悲观主义; 厌世
pessimist	<i>n.</i>	悲观者; 悲观主义者; 厌世者
pessimistic	<i>a.</i>	悲观的; 悲观主义的

pet	<i>n.</i>	爱畜, 宠儿
	<i>a.</i>	宠爱的
petition	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	请愿, 申请, 祈求
petty	<i>a.</i>	细小的, 次要的
philosophical	<i>a.</i>	哲学家的; 哲学上的; 达观的
photocopy	<i>v.</i>	照相复制
	<i>n.</i>	照相复制本
photographic	<i>a.</i>	摄影(术)的; 生动的
photography	<i>n.</i>	摄影术
physician	<i>n.</i>	内科医生
physiological	<i>a.</i>	生理学的; 生理的
pictorial	<i>a.</i>	绘画的; 图片的
	<i>n.</i>	画报
picturesque	<i>a.</i>	景色似画的; 别致的
pierce	<i>v.</i>	穿透, 戳穿
pigment	<i>n.</i>	颜料; 色料; 色素
pill	<i>n.</i>	药丸
	<i>v.</i>	作丸药
pine	<i>n.</i>	松树
	<i>v.</i>	憔悴
pipeline	<i>n.</i>	管道; 管线
piston	<i>n.</i>	活塞
pitch	<i>n.</i>	沥青
	<i>v.</i>	涂沥青
pitiable	<i>a.</i>	引人怜悯的; 可怜的
pitiful	<i>a.</i>	令人怜悯的; 可怜的
plague	<i>n.</i>	瘟疫; 鼠疫; 灾祸; 天灾
	<i>v.</i>	染瘟疫
planetary	<i>a.</i>	行星的; 有轨道的
plantation	<i>n.</i>	种植园
pledge	<i>n.</i>	誓约, 保证
	<i>v.</i>	发誓; 保证
plight	<i>n.</i>	境况; 困境, 苦境
	<i>v.</i>	保证
plumber	<i>n.</i>	管子工; 铅管工
plunder	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	掠夺; 抢劫
plunge	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	跳入; (使)投入; (使)陷入; 猛冲

poetry	<i>n.</i>	诗歌；诗
polar	<i>a.</i>	地极的；南极的；北极的
polarization	<i>n.</i>	(电)极化；极化强度；偏振
polarize	<i>v.</i>	极化；偏振
poll	<i>n.</i>	投票，投票数；民意测验
	<i>v.</i>	投票
polymer	<i>n.</i>	聚合物；聚合体
popularity	<i>n.</i>	通俗性；大众性；普及，流行；名望
popularize	<i>v.</i>	使普及；推广；普及化；通俗化
porch	<i>n.</i>	门廊
pore	<i>n.</i>	毛孔；气孔；细孔
	<i>v.</i>	凝视
pork	<i>n.</i>	猪肉
portable	<i>a.</i>	轻便的，手提(式)的
possessive	<i>a.</i>	占有的；所有的
	<i>n.</i>	(the p-) 所有格
postal	<i>a.</i>	邮政的，邮局的
	<i>n.</i>	明信片
poster	<i>n.</i>	招贴；标语；广告
postscript	<i>n.</i>	又及；附言；再者
potent	<i>a.</i>	有力的，强有力的；有势力的
potentiality	<i>n.</i>	潜在性；可能性；( <i>pl.</i> ) 潜力
practicable	<i>a.</i>	能实行的；可通过的
practitioner	<i>n.</i>	开业者；实践者
precautious	<i>a.</i>	有防备的；戒备的；警惕的
precedence	<i>n.</i>	领先；在前；优先；上座
precision	<i>n.</i>	精确(性)；精密
	<i>a.</i>	精确的，精密的
predictable	<i>a.</i>	可预言的，可预料的
prediction	<i>n.</i>	预言；预告
predominant	<i>a.</i>	占优势的；主要的；流行的
prefix	<i>n.</i>	前缀
pregnancy	<i>n.</i>	怀孕，怀胎
pregnant	<i>a.</i>	怀孕的；孕育着的
preliminary	<i>a.</i>	预备的，初步的
	<i>n.</i>	预考，初试
premier	<i>n.</i>	总理，首相

	<i>a.</i>	首要的, 首位的
premise	<i>n.</i>	前提; ( <i>pl.</i> ) 房屋 (及其附属建筑, 基地等)
	<i>v.</i>	提出……为前提
prescriptive	<i>a.</i>	规定的, 指示的; 约定俗成的
presentation	<i>n.</i>	介绍; 赠送; 提出, 呈递; 展示, 描述
preside	<i>v.</i>	主持
presidency	<i>n.</i>	总统的职位; 管辖
presidential	<i>a.</i>	总统的; 统辖的
prestige	<i>n.</i>	威望, 声望
presume	<i>v.</i>	推测, 假定
presumption	<i>n.</i>	假定, 推测; 专横, 冒昧
prevalence	<i>n.</i>	流行, 盛行
preventable	<i>a.</i>	可防止的, 可预防的
prick	<i>v.</i>	刺, 戳
	<i>n.</i>	刺孔, 刺伤
priest	<i>n.</i>	教士, 神父
priority	<i>n.</i>	优先, 重点, 优先权; 先, 前
prism	<i>n.</i>	棱镜; 棱柱 (体), 角柱 (体)
privacy	<i>n.</i>	隐居, 隐退; 秘密, 私下; 隐私
probability	<i>n.</i>	可能性, 或然性; 概率, 或然率
proceeding	<i>n.</i>	程序, 进程, 进行; 行动; 事项; 会议录; ( <i>pl.</i> ) 诉讼
processor	<i>n.</i>	加工者, 处理者; 信息处理机
proclamation	<i>n.</i>	宣布, 公布; 公告, 宣言
productive	<i>a.</i>	生产的, 生产性的; 丰饶的, 多产的
productivity	<i>n.</i>	生产率, 生产能力
proficiency	<i>n.</i>	熟练, 精通
proficient	<i>a.</i>	熟练的, 精通的
profile	<i>n.</i>	侧面 (像); 外形, 轮廓
	<i>v.</i>	描……的轮廓
profound	<i>a.</i>	深刻的, 渊博的, 深远的, 深切的
progression	<i>n.</i>	前进; 进步
prohibit	<i>v.</i>	禁止, 阻止
prohibition	<i>n.</i>	禁止, 禁令
projection	<i>n.</i>	设计, 规划; 发射, 喷射; 投影, 投影图
prolong	<i>v.</i>	延长, 拉长, 拖延
propaganda	<i>n.</i>	宣传
propagate	<i>v.</i>	繁殖; 宣传, 传播

propel	v.	推进, 推动
propeller	n.	螺旋桨, 推进器
proponent	n.	建议者; 支持者
	a.	建议的
proportional	a.	相称的, 成比例的
proportionate	a.	成比例的, 相称的
	v.	使成比例
prosecute	v.	彻底进行; 从事, 经营; 对……起诉, 告发
prosecution	n.	彻底进行; 从事, 经营; 起诉, 告发
prospective	a.	预期的, 未来的
prosper	v.	繁荣, 昌盛, 成功
prosperity	n.	繁荣, 兴旺
provincial	a.	省的, 地方的
	n.	外省人, 外乡人
proximate	a.	贴近的, 近似的; 即将到来的
proximity	n.	贴近, 接近, 近似
psychiatry	n.	精神病学
psychological	a.	心理的, 心理学的
psychologist	n.	心理学家
pumpkin	n.	南瓜, 南瓜藤
puppet	n.	木偶, 玩具; 傀儡
puppy	n.	小狗, 幼犬
purification	n.	纯化, 净化; 提纯
pursuit	n.	追赶, 追求; 职业, 工作

## Q

qualification	n.	资格; 合格; 合格证
quantify	v.	确定数量
quantitative	a.	量的, 定量的
quench	v.	熄灭, 扑灭; 满足, 解
quest	n. & v.	寻找, 探求, 搜索
questionable	a.	不一定的, 不可靠的; 可疑的
questionnaire	n.	调查表
quilt	n.	被(子), 被状物
	v.	缝(被); 用垫料填塞
quit	v.	离开, 退出; 放弃; 辞职
	n.	离开, 退出

quiz	<i>n.</i>	小型考试, 测验; 知识竞赛
	<i>v.</i>	进行测验
quota	<i>n.</i>	定额

## R

racial	<i>a.</i>	种的, 种族的
racism	<i>n.</i>	种族主义
racist	<i>n.</i>	种族主义者
radial	<i>a.</i>	光线的; 射线的; 辐射状的
	<i>n.</i>	放射部
radiation	<i>n.</i>	辐射, 发光, 发热; 放射物
radical	<i>a.</i>	基本的, 重要的; 激进的, 极端的
rage	<i>n.</i>	愤怒
	<i>v.</i>	发怒
raindrop	<i>n.</i>	雨点
rainfall	<i>n.</i>	雨量
rally	<i>n.</i>	集合, 大会
	<i>v.</i>	集合, 纠合
ramble	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	闲逛, 漫步
random	<i>a.</i>	随机的, 任意的
	<i>n.</i>	随机, 随意
rarity	<i>n.</i>	罕见的事
rating	<i>n.</i>	级别, 等级; 额定值, 定额; 责骂, 申斥
reactor	<i>n.</i>	反应堆
realistic	<i>a.</i>	现实主义的; 现实的; 逼真的
realm	<i>n.</i>	王国; 国土; 领域, 范围
reassure	<i>v.</i>	使放心; 再次保证
rebel	<i>v.</i>	反抗, 反叛, 起义
	<i>n.</i>	叛逆者; 起义者
rebellious	<i>a.</i>	造反的, 反抗的, 反叛的
rebuke	<i>v.</i>	训斥, 指责
	<i>n.</i>	非难, 谴责
receptacle	<i>n.</i>	容器, 贮藏器; 插座, 插孔
recipe	<i>n.</i>	菜谱; 配方
reciprocal	<i>a.</i>	相互的; 往复的; 互利的
	<i>n.</i>	相互事务, 倒数
recite	<i>v.</i>	背诵, 朗诵; 列举

reck	v.	顾虑, 介意; 有关系, 相干; 注意, 对.....有关系
recklessly	ad.	不在乎地, 不顾后果地
reckon	v.	数, 计数; 看做, 认为
reclaim	v.	开垦; 回收; 改造
	n.	收回
reconcile	v.	使和解, 调解
reconciliation	n.	和解
recondition	v.	修理, 修复, 修整; 改革, 改善
recreation	n.	娱乐, 消遣
redundant	a.	多余的, 过剩的
reef	n.	礁石, 暗礁
reel	n.	卷轴, 卷筒; 卷盘, 一盘
	v.	卷, 绕; 拉起
reflect	v.	反射, 反响; 反映, 表现; 考虑
reflective	a.	反射的, 反映的; 思考的, 沉思的
reformation	n.	改革, 革新
refrain	v.	抑制, 忍住
refrigeration	n.	冷藏, 冷冻
refugee	n.	难民, 逃亡者
registration	n.	登记, 注册; 挂号
regularity	n.	规律性, 正规
rejection	n.	拒绝, 驳回; 抛弃, 舍弃
relativity	n.	相关性, 相对性
relaxation	n.	松弛, 放松; 休息, 娱乐
relay	v.	中继, 转播, 接力; 再放, 重新涂
relevance	n.	相关
relevant	a.	相关的; 适当的; 中肯的
reliability	n.	可靠性
religious	a.	宗教的; 信教的; 虔诚的
reluctant	a.	不愿的, 勉强的
reluctance	n.	勉强, 不情愿
removal	n.	排除, 去掉; 搬迁, 移动
repeal	v. & n.	撤消, 废除
repel	v.	拒绝, 排斥
repetition	n.	重复, 反复
repression	n.	抑制, 约束
reproach	v. & n.	责备, 申斥, 指责



republican	<i>a.</i>	共和国的, 共和政体的[R-]共和党的
requirement	<i>n.</i>	需要; 要求
requisite	<i>a. &amp; n.</i>	必不可少的; 必需品
resemblance	<i>n.</i>	相似, 相似品
resent	<i>v.</i>	不满于, 愤恨, 怨恨
resignation	<i>n.</i>	辞职, 辞呈; 听从, 屈从
resonance	<i>n.</i>	回声, 反响; 共振, 共鸣
resourceful	<i>a.</i>	随机应变的, 足智多谋的
respectable	<i>a.</i>	可敬的, 人格高尚的
respectful	<i>a.</i>	尊敬的, 尊重人的
respiration	<i>n.</i>	呼吸
response	<i>n.</i>	回音, 回答; 反应, 响应
resultant	<i>a.</i>	作为结果的
	<i>n.</i>	结果, 生成物
retail	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	零售, 零卖
	<i>a.</i>	零售的
retard	<i>v.</i>	妨碍; 延迟, 放慢
	<i>n.</i>	延迟, 耽误
retreat	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	撤退, 退却
retrieve	<i>v.</i>	重新得到; 挽救, 补救
reunification	<i>n.</i>	重新统一
reunion	<i>n.</i>	再结合, 再联合; 团聚
revenue	<i>n.</i>	收入; 税收
reversion	<i>n.</i>	回复
revision	<i>n.</i>	修订, 校订, 修改
revive	<i>v.</i>	苏醒, 复苏; 复兴
revolve	<i>v.</i>	旋转
ridicule	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	嘲弄, 挖苦, 奚落
rigid	<i>a.</i>	刻板的
rigorous	<i>a.</i>	严峻的, 严厉的; 严酷的; 严密的, 精确的
rim	<i>n.</i>	边, 缘, 框; 边缘
	<i>v.</i>	装边
riot	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	骚乱, 闹事
ritual	<i>n. &amp; a.</i>	仪式, 仪式的
romantic	<i>a.</i>	浪漫的, 传奇式的; 不切实际的, 好幻想的
rotary	<i>a.</i>	旋转的

	<i>n.</i>	运转的机器
rotation	<i>n.</i>	交替, 轮流; 旋转
rouse	<i>v.</i>	惊起, 唤起, 唤醒
	<i>n.</i>	觉醒
royalty	<i>n.</i>	皇家, 皇族; 王位, 王权; 皇室成员
rural	<i>a.</i>	农村的

## S

sadden	<i>v.</i>	使悲哀, 使忧愁
safeguard	<i>n.</i>	保护措施; 防护措施
saint	<i>n.</i>	圣人, 圣徒
	<i>n.</i>	(S-, 略作 St, 用于人、地名前)
	<i>a.</i>	神圣的
salute	<i>v.</i>	敬礼, 行礼, 鸣礼炮, 迎接, 欢迎
	<i>n.</i>	招呼, 行礼
savage	<i>a.</i>	野蛮的; 残暴的
	<i>n.</i>	未开化的人
scan	<i>n.</i>	扫描
	<i>v.</i>	浏览
scar	<i>n.</i>	疤, 伤痕; 创伤
	<i>v.</i>	(使) 留下伤痕
scarf	<i>n.</i>	围巾, 头巾
scrub	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	刷洗, 擦洗
sculpture	<i>n.</i>	雕刻, 雕塑
secrecy	<i>n.</i>	秘密, 保密
secretive	<i>a.</i>	不坦率的; 分泌的
sediment	<i>n.</i>	沉淀, 沉积物
segment	<i>n.</i>	片, 部分, 片断, 断
	<i>v.</i>	分割
segregation	<i>n.</i>	分离, 隔离
semester	<i>n.</i>	学期; 半年
semiconductor	<i>n.</i>	半导体
sensational	<i>a.</i>	感觉的; 轰动的, 耸人听闻的
sensitivity	<i>n.</i>	敏感性, 灵敏性, 灵敏度
sentiment	<i>n.</i>	感情, 情操, 情绪
separation	<i>n.</i>	分离, 分开; 分隔物
serial	<i>a.</i>	连续的, 一连串的; 连载的

setting	<i>n.</i>	安装, 调整; 装置; 环境, 背景; 布景
sexual	<i>a.</i>	性别的; 关于两性的
shaft	<i>n.</i>	柄, 杆状物; 轴, 柱
	<i>v.</i>	装杆
shareholder	<i>n.</i>	股东
shear	<i>v.</i>	剪, 剪.....的毛, 修剪
	<i>n.</i>	剪
sheer	<i>a.</i>	纯粹的, 十足的; 陡峭的, 险峻的
	<i>ad.</i>	全然; 彻底
shelter	<i>n.</i>	躲避处; 掩蔽部
	<i>v.</i>	掩蔽, 庇护
shilling	<i>n.</i>	先令
shipment	<i>n.</i>	装货, 装船, 装载的货物, 装货量
shipwreck	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	船舶失事
shock	<i>n.</i>	冲击, 震动, 震惊; 电击, 触电
	<i>v.</i>	使震动, 使震惊
shrill	<i>a.</i>	尖锐的, 刺耳的
	<i>v.</i>	尖叫
shrug	<i>v.</i>	耸(肩)
	<i>n.</i>	耸肩
shutter	<i>n.</i>	关闭者, 百叶窗, (照相机的) 快门
	<i>v.</i>	为.....装窗板(或快门等)
shuttle	<i>n.</i>	梭, 滑板; 穿梭般地来回
	<i>v.</i>	往返递送
sideway(s)	<i>ad.</i>	斜着, 横着
	<i>n.</i>	小路
silicon	<i>n.</i>	硅
simulate	<i>v.</i>	假装, 冒充; 模仿, 模拟
simultaneously	<i>ad.</i>	同时发生地, 同时存在地
situate	<i>vt.</i>	使位于, 使处于
skate	<i>n.</i>	冰鞋
	<i>v.</i>	溜冰, 滑冰
sketch	<i>n.</i>	素描, 速写; 梗概, 大意
	<i>v.</i>	速写, 写生
ski	<i>n.</i>	雪橇
	<i>v.</i>	滑雪
skid	<i>n.</i>	刹车, 制轮器; 打滑, 溜滑

	v.	刹住；打滑
skim	v.	略读，快读；掠过，擦过
skyscraper	n.	摩天大楼
slack	a.	淡季，萧条
	n.	(pl.) 便裤，运动裤
slap	v. & n.	拍，掌击
slavery	n.	奴役，奴隶制
slogan	n.	标语，口号
slot	n.	狭孔，缝，槽
	v.	开槽于
slum	n.	(pl.) 贫民窟，贫民区，陋巷
smash	v.	打碎，粉碎
soccer	n.	足球
sociological	a.	社会学的；针对社会问题的
sole	n.	脚底，鞋底
	a.	单独的，惟一的
solely	ad.	单独地，惟一地
solidify	v.	(使)凝固，(使)固化，(使)团结
soluble	a.	可溶的；可以解决的
	n.	溶(解)度，(可)溶性；可解决性
solvent	a.	有偿付能力的；有溶解力的
	n.	溶剂
spacious	a.	广阔的，宽广的
species	n.	(物)种，种类
specification	n.	载明，详述；规格，规范；说明书
specify	v.	指定，详细说明
spectacular	a.	公开展示的，壮观的；引人注目的，惊人的
	n.	展览物，壮观的景象
spectrum	n.	系列，范围；谱，光谱
spherical	a.	球形的，球面的
spindle	n.	锭子，纺锤；心轴，指轴
	v.	装锭子
spiral	a.	螺旋的，螺线的，盘旋的
	n.	螺旋(形)，螺旋
spire	n.	螺旋，螺线，塔尖，锥形体
	v.	螺旋形上升
spiritual	a.	精神(上)的，心灵的

splay	<i>v.</i>	展开, 张开, 成八字形
	<i>a.</i>	向外张开成八字形的
spotted	<i>a.</i>	有斑点的, 沾污的, 有污点的
spy	<i>n.</i>	间谍
	<i>v.</i>	当间谍, 刺探; 察觉
squirrel	<i>n.</i>	松鼠
stab	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	刺, 戳
stability	<i>n.</i>	安定, 稳定
stack	<i>n.</i>	(草)堆, 一堆
	<i>v.</i>	堆积, 堆起
stadium	<i>n.</i>	体育场
stake	<i>n.</i>	桩, 标桩; 赌注, 利害关系
	<i>v.</i>	打赌
stall	<i>n.</i>	摊子, 货摊, 厩, 牛栏
	<i>v.</i>	关在厩中
standardize	<i>v.</i>	使……合标准, 使……标准化
startle	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	惊吓, 使吃惊
starvation	<i>n.</i>	饥饿, 饿死
static	<i>a.</i>	静的, 静态的; 静电的; 固定的
	<i>n.</i>	静电
stationary	<i>a.</i>	不动的, 静止的, 不变的
stationery	<i>n.</i>	文具
statistical	<i>a.</i>	统计的, 统计学的
statistics	<i>n.</i>	统计, 统计学
status	<i>n.</i>	地位, 身份
stereo	<i>n. &amp; a.</i>	立体声(的)
stimulus	<i>n.</i>	刺激; 刺激物; 促进因素
stool	<i>n.</i>	凳子
straightforward	<i>a.</i>	直爽的, 坦率的
stray	<i>v.</i>	迷路, 走失
	<i>a.</i>	迷路的, 离群的
strenuous	<i>a.</i>	奋发的, 使劲的; 紧张的; 热烈的, 狂热的
striking	<i>a.</i>	显著的, 惊人的
strive	<i>v.</i>	奋斗, 努力
structural	<i>a.</i>	结构的, 构造的, 建筑的, 组织上的
stud	<i>n.</i>	大头钉; 领扣; 种马; 种马饲养场
	<i>v.</i>	装饰钉于……; 散布; 点缀

stumble	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	跌, 绊
sturdy	<i>a.</i>	坚定的, 牢固的; 强健的, 茁壮的
subdivide	<i>v.</i>	把.....再分, 把.....细分; 再分, 细分
subequal	<i>a.</i>	几乎相等的
subjunctive	<i>a.</i>	假设的, 虚拟的
	<i>n.</i>	虚拟语气
subscribe	<i>v.</i>	订购, 订阅
subscription	<i>n.</i>	预约, 订购; 订户, 用户
subside	<i>v.</i>	沉到底; 沉淀; 降沉; 下降; 平息
subsidiary	<i>a.</i>	辅助的; 补助的; 次要的; 附属的
	<i>n.</i>	辅助者, 辅助物
subsidy	<i>n.</i>	补助金; 津贴
suburban	<i>a.</i>	效外的, 效区的; 兼有城市和乡村的特点的; 偏狭的
	<i>n.</i>	郊区居民
suchlike	<i>pron.</i>	这一类的人(或物)
	<i>a.</i>	这种的; 同样的, 类似的
suffix	<i>n.</i>	后缀, 词尾; 下标, 添标
	<i>v.</i>	添加.....作后缀
sulphate	<i>n.</i>	硫酸盐, 硫酸脂
	<i>v.</i>	用硫酸处理; 硫酸盐化
summon	<i>v.</i>	召唤, 召集
sump	<i>n.</i>	池, 坑; 油盘; 水仓
superconduct	<i>v.</i>	显示超导性, 起超导性作用, 无电阻导电
superconductivity	<i>n.</i>	超导性
superconductor	<i>n.</i>	超导体
supersonic	<i>a.</i>	超声的
	<i>n.</i>	超声波
supervise	<i>v.</i>	管理, 监视
supplement	<i>n.</i>	增刊, 补遗
	<i>v.</i>	增补, 补充
surgeon	<i>n.</i>	外科医生
surgery	<i>n.</i>	外科, 外科手术
surrender	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	投降, 交出, 放弃
surrounding	<i>n.</i>	周围事物, 环境
survival	<i>n.</i>	幸存, 生存, 幸存者, 残存物
sustainable	<i>a.</i>	能支持住的, 能忍受的, 可证实的
swerve	<i>v.</i>	突然转向, 背离

	<i>n.</i>	转向, 弯曲, 背离
symmetry	<i>n.</i>	对称(性), 对称美, 匀称
sympathetic	<i>a.</i>	同情的, 共鸣的
symposium	<i>n.</i>	座谈会, 专题讨论会
symptom	<i>n.</i>	症状, 征候
synonym	<i>n.</i>	同义词

## T

tackle	<i>v.</i>	解决, 处理
	<i>n.</i>	用具, 装备
takeover	<i>n. &amp; v.</i>	接管, 接收
talent	<i>n.</i>	才能, 天资; 人才
technological	<i>a.</i>	技术的
technologist	<i>n.</i>	技术专家, 工艺专家
teenager	<i>n.</i>	青少年
telegraph	<i>n.</i>	电报机, 信号机; 电报(指通讯方式)
	<i>v.</i>	打电报
tensile	<i>a.</i>	张力的, 拉力的, 抗张的; 能伸长的, 能拉长的
terminate	<i>v.</i>	终止, 结束
	<i>a.</i>	终止的
terrific	<i>a.</i>	极好的, 非常的, 极度的
terrify	<i>v.</i>	使恐怖, 使惊吓
testify	<i>v.</i>	证明, 证实
texture	<i>n.</i>	结构, 质地; 实质, 特性
theme	<i>n.</i>	主题, 题目
theoretical	<i>a.</i>	理论的; 假设的, 推理的
theorist	<i>n.</i>	理论家
thereby	<i>ad.</i>	因此, 由此, 从而
thermos	<i>n.</i>	热水瓶
thirst	<i>n.</i>	渴, 渴望, 热望
thrift	<i>n.</i>	节俭, 节约; 健壮; 繁茂
thrifty	<i>a.</i>	节俭的, 兴旺的, 健壮的
thrill	<i>n.</i>	激动; 惊险; 恐怖小说
	<i>v.</i>	使……毛骨悚然
timid	<i>a.</i>	胆怯的, 怯懦的
tolerance	<i>n.</i>	忍受, 容忍, 宽恕
torrent	<i>n.</i>	激流, 山洪

torture	<i>n.</i>	拷问, 拷打; 折磨, 痛苦
	<i>v.</i>	折磨; 拷问
totality	<i>n.</i>	全体, 总数, 总额
tragedy	<i>n.</i>	悲剧; 惨事, 灾难
tragic	<i>a.</i>	悲剧的; 悲惨的
transaction	<i>n.</i>	处理; 办理; 交易
transformer	<i>n.</i>	促使变化的人(或物); 变压器
transient	<i>a.</i>	短暂的; 易逝的
transition	<i>n.</i>	转变, 过渡
transplant	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	移植
transportation	<i>n.</i>	运输, 运送; 客货, 货运
transverse	<i>a.</i>	横向的; 横切的, 横断的
	<i>n.</i>	横轴
tribal	<i>a.</i>	部落的; 宗族的
trifle	<i>n.</i>	少量, 少许; 小事, 琐事
	<i>v.</i>	玩忽, 戏耍(with)
trigger	<i>n.</i>	扳机, 触发器
	<i>v.</i>	触发, 导致
triumphant	<i>a.</i>	得胜的, 得意洋洋的
tropic	<i>n.</i>	( <i>pl.</i> ) 热带地区; 回归线
turtle	<i>n.</i>	海龟
	<i>v.</i>	捉海龟
tutor	<i>n.</i>	家庭教师, 指导教师
	<i>v.</i>	个别指导
twilight	<i>n.</i>	黎明, 黄昏; 曙光, 暮色

## U

unanimous	<i>a.</i>	一致同意的; 一致的
uncertainty	<i>n.</i>	无常, 易变; 靠不住; 不确定, 不确定
uncover	<i>v.</i>	揭开.....的盖子; 除去.....的掩护
underestimate	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	低估
unemployment	<i>n.</i>	失业, 失业人数
unfounded	<i>a.</i>	没有事实根据的, 没有理由的, 虚幻的; 未建立的
unlikely	<i>a.</i>	未必的; 未必可能的; 靠不住的
uphold	<i>v.</i>	举起, 支撑, 坚持; 赞成, 拥护, 确认
uranium	<i>n.</i>	铀
utensil	<i>n.</i>	器皿, 用具



utility	<i>n.</i>	效用, 实用
	<i>a.</i>	有多种用途的

## V

vaccine	<i>a.</i>	牛痘的, 痘苗的
	<i>n.</i>	牛痘苗, 疫苗
validity	<i>n.</i>	有效, 效力, 合法性
valve	<i>n.</i>	阀, 阀门; 电子管, 真空管
	<i>v.</i>	装阀; 用阀调节
variable	<i>a.</i>	易变的, 常变的; 可变的
	<i>n.</i>	可变物; 变量
vein	<i>n.</i>	静脉; 叶脉, 翅脉; 矿脉
	<i>v.</i>	使成脉络
venture	<i>v.</i>	冒险, 拼, 闯; 敢于, 大胆表示
	<i>n.</i>	冒险, 拼, 闯; 冒险(事业)
victim	<i>n.</i>	牺牲品, 受害者
viewpoint	<i>n.</i>	观察点, 视点; 观点, 看法, 见解
viral	<i>a.</i>	病毒(性)的, 病毒引起的
virus	<i>n.</i>	病毒, 传染病
volcanic	<i>a.</i>	火山(性)的; 有火山的; 火山似的, 暴烈的
voluntary	<i>a.</i>	自愿的, 志愿的
volunteer	<i>n.</i>	志愿者, 志愿兵
	<i>v.</i>	志愿, 自愿参加
vomit	<i>n.</i>	呕吐; 呕吐物; 催吐剂
	<i>v.</i>	呕吐; 喷出

## W

wallet	<i>n.</i>	皮夹, 钱包
ward	<i>n.</i>	病房, 监房
warehouse	<i>n.</i>	货栈, 仓库
warfare	<i>n.</i>	战争
warranty	<i>n.</i>	理由, 根据, 依据; 授权, 批准; 令, 状, 证书; 保证书
weary	<i>a.</i>	疲倦的; 令人厌烦的
	<i>v.</i>	使疲倦, 使厌倦
weaver	<i>n.</i>	织布工, 编织者, 织补者
web	<i>n.</i>	蜘蛛网, 网状物
	<i>v.</i>	织网

wedge	<i>n.</i>	楔, 楔形
	<i>v.</i>	楔牢, 楔入, 挤进
weird	<i>a.</i>	怪诞的, 神秘的; 古怪的; 离奇的
welfare	<i>n.</i>	福利
	<i>a.</i>	福利的
whale	<i>n.</i>	鲸鱼
	<i>v.</i>	捕鲸
wholesome	<i>a.</i>	卫生的, 有益健康的
	<i>n.</i>	批发
	<i>a.</i>	批发的
	<i>ad.</i>	以批发方式
	<i>v.</i>	批发
widower	<i>n.</i>	鳏夫
willow	<i>n.</i>	柳树
wink	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	眨, 眨眼, 使眼色
wireless	<i>a.</i>	不用电线的, 无线的
	<i>n.</i>	无线电, 无线电收音机
	<i>v.</i>	用无线电发送, 用无线电报联系
wither	<i>v.</i>	枯萎, 凋谢, 使衰弱, 变淡薄
withhold	<i>v.</i>	抑制, 制止, 扣留, 不给

## X

xerocopy	<i>n.</i>	(静电) 复印件
xerox	<i>v. &amp; n.</i>	静电复印

## Y

yacht	<i>n.</i>	游艇, 快艇
	<i>v.</i>	驾快艇
youngster	<i>n.</i>	儿童, 少年

## Z

zeal	<i>n.</i>	热情, 热忱
zealous	<i>n.</i>	热心的, 热情的
zigzag	<i>n.</i>	之字形, Z 字形, 锯齿形
	<i>a.</i>	之字形的, 锯齿形的

	<i>ad.</i>	盘旋地, 弯弯曲曲地
	<i>v.</i>	使曲折盘旋; 作之字形
zipper	<i>n.</i>	拉链
	<i>v.</i>	用拉链扣上
zoology	<i>n.</i>	动物学