

- C. Adopted
D. transformed
5. Lucy felt she had to be nice to everyone because she never knew who might be a(n) _____ customer.()
A. prospective
B. perspective
C. respective
D. executive
6. Since the energy crisis, these big cars have become a real _____. They cost too much to run.()
A. advantage
B. liability
C. reliability
D. asset
7. This _____ porcelain vase was made with superb workmanship.()
A. requisite
B. prerequisite
C. exquisite
D. appropriate
8. After such a confrontation between the two parties, any reconciliation would be()
A. out of question
B. within question
C. out of the question
D. without question
9. Examinations are not the only means of _____ a student's ability.()
A. assuming
B. asserting
C. assigning
D. assessing
10. She tried to keep a _____ face, but inside she rejoiced at the news.()
A. sober
B. stable
C. Stationery
D. stationary
11. The success of yesterday's concert is due in large part to the extensive _____ campaign they ran for weeks before the event.()
A. persuasion
B. publicity
C. publication
D. propaganda
12. They are _____ a change of our present way of life to a greener lifestyle.()
A. imposing
B. publicizing
C. Preaching
D. adapting
13. In a _____ between the management and the union, a 4% pay raise was agreed on in return for an increase in productivity.()
A. promise
B. compromise
C. collaboration
D. cooperation
14. The _____ of women to men at my college is about two to one.()
A. rate
B. portion
C. percentage
D. proportion
15. The year 1972 was marked by publication of a _____ book, *The Limits to Growth*.()
A. consistent
B. confused
C. considerate
D. controversial
16. When the flames _____, we will be able to see the extent of the damage.()
A. die down
B. die off
C. die out
D. die away
17. We need _____ improvement in public support.()
A. trivial
B. resultant
C. generous
D. substantial
18. John kept his money stored away in a secret place, for fear his nephew should ()

- A. wash his hands of
C. capitalize on
- B. lay his hands on
D. make the best of
19. They are poor and uneducated. _____, they are very unlikely to ever have an opportunity to travel abroad.()
- A. In case
C. As such
- B. For that matter
D. At most
20. It is hard to _____ the death of a member of your family.()
- A. get off
C. get away
- B. get by
D. get over

Directions B: There are 20 sentences in this section. In each sentence there is a word or phrase underlined. Below each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that can replace the underlined part of each sentence without changing its original meaning.

21. The growth of a city enhances the value of land close to it.()
- A. increases
C. emphasized
- B. decreases
D. highlighted
22. What with dishes to wash and children to put to bed, Susan was late to the meeting.()
- A. For the sake of
C. Because of
- B. Regardless of
D. In spite of
23. In relation to the teaching of English grammar, Mrs. Shapiro has much to say.()
- A. Concerning
C. In support of
- B. Connecting
D. Aside from
24. His dissertation can be broken down into five parts and each discusses a particular issue in the area.()
- A. linked
C. divided
- B. connected
D. combined
25. Perceiving that he wasn't happy with the arrangement, I tried to book a different hotel.()
- A. Forecasting
C. Foreseeing
- B. Conceiving
D. Realizing
26. It is out of fashion to talk about these pop singers. People are now showing great interest in football.()
- A. not popular
C. not wise
- B. popular
D. silly
27. It was only when I saw the watch at close quarters that I realized how unusual it was.()
- A. in sight
C. at length
- B. close by
D. in the way
28. With the introduction of advanced technology, our company is now able to build ships of tremendous proportion.()
- A. rate
C. size
- B. percentage
D. portion
29. She hated to be caught in such embarrassing circumstances, but she knew it was her own fault.()
- A. be involved in
C. be immersed in
- B. be trapped in
D. be rough on
30. According to the speaker, there are some supernatural phenomena for which no scientists can offer any rational explanation.()
- A. virtual
C. imaginary
- B. satisfactory
D. reasonable

31. There is likelihood that she will make a full recovery.()
A. probability B. explanation
C. assertion D. claim
32. You have a legal obligation to ensure that your child receive a proper education.()
A. formula B. scheme
C. duty D. liability
33. The ingredients of a cake usually include eggs, sugar, flour and flavoring.()
A. slices B. elements
C. essence D. concept
34. I enjoy working with these kids because I'm first and last a school teacher.()
A. at most B. as a matter of fact
C. at least D. all in all
35. The dispute finally came down to a question of which side should be responsible for the loss.()
A. was passed along to B. was faced by
C. was reduced to D. was judged by
36. That was a wonderful experience, I never expected to come my way.()
A. stand in my way B. belong to me
C. get under my control D. happen to me
37. That afternoon I addressed myself to forging a note.()
A. enjoyed myself in B. busied myself in
C. indulged myself in D. interested myself in
38. When he felt out of sorts, he would rave and stamp, or sink into suicidal gloom...()
A. in high spirits B. in a bad temper
C. desperate D. helpless
39. Big arguments stimulate their interest, and with luck engage their attention.()
A. give B. wake up
C. Pay D. take up
40. Jenny had never been to a big party before and she was ill at ease.()
A. enthusiastic B. uncomfortable
C. excited D. sensitive

Part II Cloze (10%)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blanks there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

We were late as (41) _____. My husband had insisted on doing his (42) _____ by himself, and when he discovered that he couldn't (43) _____ he asked me for help at the last (44) _____. So now we had an hour to get to the airport. Luckily, there wasn't much (45) _____ on the road and we were able to get there just in time. We (46) _____ in and went straight to the departure hall to wait for our flight to be (47) _____. We waited and waited but no (48) _____ was made. We asked at the information desk and the girl there told us that the plane hadn't (49) _____ arrived yet. In the end there was an announcement telling us that passengers waiting for Flight LJ 108 could collect a (50) _____ meal ticket and that the plane hadn't left Spain because of (51) _____ problems. We thought that it wasn't (52) _____ for the plane to fly. We waited again for (53) _____ until late evening when we were asked to (54) _____ to the information desk again. This time we were given tickets to (55) _____ the night at the airline's expense in the nearby hotel. The next morning after a (56) _____

_____ night because of all the planes taking off and landing, we reported back to the airport. Guess what had happened while we were (57)_____. Our plane had arrived and taken off again. All the other passengers had been (58)_____ up in the night to (59)_____ the plane, but for some reason or (60)_____ we had been forgotten. You can imagine how we felt!

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----|
| 41. A. always | B. usual | |
| C. before | D. yet | () |
| 42. A. packing | B. wrapping | |
| C. binding | D. filling | () |
| 43. A. solve | B. manage | |
| C. handle | D. deal | () |
| 44. A. time | B. period | |
| C. stage | D. moment | () |
| 45. A. vehicle | B. transportation | |
| C. traffic | D. passengers | () |
| 46. A. checked | B. registered | |
| C. entered | D. appeared | () |
| 47. A. named | B. told | |
| C. called | D. made | () |
| 48. A. statement | B. declaration | |
| C. announcement | D. arrangement | () |
| 49. A. ever | B. even | |
| C. however | D. still | () |
| 50. A. expensive | B. cheap | |
| C. costly | D. free | () |
| 51. A. scientific | B. mechanic | |
| C. technological | D. technical | () |
| 52. A. safe | B. certain | |
| C. comfortable | D. right | () |
| 53. A. length | B. ages | |
| C. times | D. minutes | () |
| 54. A. report | B. contact | |
| C. touch | D. request | () |
| 55. A. stay | B. spend | |
| C. put up | D. pass | () |
| 56. A. sound | B. deep | |
| C. sleepless | D. poor | () |
| 57. A. overslept | B. oversleeping | |
| C. sleepy | D. asleep | () |
| 58. A. woken | B. awake | |
| C. awoken | D. woke | () |
| 59. A. seize | B. grasp | |
| C. aboard | D. catch | () |
| 60. A. another | B. other | |

C. else

D. more

()

Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are four 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. Read each passage carefully and decide on the best answer.

Passage One

Throughout history man has changed his physical environment in order to improve his way of life. With the tools of technology he has altered many physical features of the earth. He has transformed woodlands into farmland, and made lakes and reservoirs out of rivers for irrigation purposes or hydroelectric (水力发电的) power. Man has also modified the face of the earth by draining *marshes* (沼泽) and cutting through mountains to build roads and railways.

However, man's changes to the physical environment haven't always had beneficial results. Today, pollution of the air and water is an increasing danger to the health of the planet. Each day thousands of tons of gases come out of the exhausts of motor vehicles; smoke from factories pollutes the air of industrial areas and the surrounding areas of countryside. The air in cities is becoming increasingly unhealthy. The pollution of water is equally harmful. In the sea, pollution from oil is increasing and is killing enormous number of *algae* (海藻), fish and birds. The whole ecological balance of the sea is being changed. The same problem exists in rivers. Industrial wastes have already made many rivers lifeless. Conservationists believe that it is now necessary for man to limit the growth of technology in order to survive on earth.

61. Man has changed his physical environment with a view to ()

- A. altering the physical features of the earth
- B. modifying the face of the earth
- C. bettering his way of life
- D. improving his surroundings

62. The ecological balance of the sea is lost when()

- A. people consume more fish than they used to
- B. the ecological balance of the river is changed
- C. the production of marine petroleum is increased
- D. large numbers of algae, fish and birds are killed

63. The underlined word "modified" in Para 1 means()

- A. changed
- B. lessened
- C. modeled
- D. qualified

64. Who would most probably disagree with conservationists?()

- A. industrialists
- B. ecologists
- C. businessmen
- D. environmentalists

65. The purpose of the writer is()

- A. to reduce the modern technology
- B. to improve man's way of life
- C. to warn people not to change the natural environment
- D. to call attention to the protection of the natural environment

Passage Two

If we are to help students develop reading skills in a foreign language, it is important to understand what is involved in the reading process itself. If we have a clear idea of how "good readers" read, either in their own or a foreign language, this will enable us to decide whether particular reading techniques are likely to help learners or not.

In considering the reading process, it is important to distinguish between two separate activities: reading for meaning (or “silent reading”) and reading aloud. Reading for meaning is the activity we normally engage in when we read books, newspapers, road signs, etc.; it is what you are doing as you read this text. It involves looking at sentences and understanding the message they convey, in other words, “making sense” of a written text. It doesn’t normally involve saying the words we read, not even silently inside our heads; there are important reasons for this, which are outlined below.

Reading aloud is a completely different activity; its purpose is not just to understand a text but to convey the information to someone else. It is not an activity we engage in very often outside the classroom; common examples are reading out parts of a newspaper article to a friend, or reading a notice to other people who can’t see it. Obviously, reading aloud involves looking at a text, understanding it and also saying it. Because our attention is divided between reading and speaking, it is a much more difficult activity than reading silently; we often stumble and make mistakes when reading aloud in own language, and reading aloud in a foreign language is even more difficult.

66. The purpose of the author is to()

- A. introduce reading skills
- B. explain reading process
- C. decide whether particular reading skills are likely to help learners
- D. emphasize silent reading

67. The underlined word “stumble” in Para 3 means ()

- A. falling
- B. speaking in a hesitating way
- C. walking with heavy movements
- D. being shy

68. We can infer from the passage that the author will()

- A. explain why we needn’t say the words when reading for meaning
- B. summarize the two reading activities
- C. dwell on reading aloud
- D. insist that guess work should be important in both reading aloud and reading for meaning

69. In daily life, reading aloud is()

- A. frequently used
- B. absolutely important
- C. less involved than reading silently
- D. more involved than reading silently

70. We can conclude that ()

- A. to understand a sentence, you have to read all the words in it
- B. silent reading involves looking at a text and saying the words silently to yourself
- C. there is no difference between reading in one’s own language and in a foreign language
- D. reading silently is easier than reading aloud

Passage Three

In our system of education today, examinations are a common feature. Our present education system has often been criticized as too *examination-oriented* (以考试为导向的). However, one must remember that in offices and other areas of work, examinations still feature clearly. There is no doubt that the fear and influence of examination cause much preparation work. So it therefore appears that examinations whether considered good or bad would stay for a while as a test of human knowledge.

Examinations are means to test the intellect of a person, how much he knows or how he has learnt from a particular course. It is designed to make students study, which should be their immediate mission in life. In our competitive world of today, examinations have a highly selecting or filtering role. In the university, students have to pass annual examinations

before they are allowed to continue, or study a harder *syllabus* (教学大纲). (81) Moreover, for entrance into a university, preuniversity examination results would provide a guide as to whether a student has the minimum qualifications necessary.

In offices whether government or private ones, examination results show clearly whether a person is fit for promotion. The results indicate how much he knows about the work.

In all these cases, examinations *inculcate* (灌输) a spirit of hard work and competition. Students or office workers can refresh their mind again and again on what they have learnt. This maintains a certain individual and overall standard of knowledge.

71. The first paragraph mainly indicates that ()
- A. although criticized, examinations are still widely used
B. examinations play a bad role in education
C. one should take an argument in favor of examination
D. examinations serve as a test of human knowledge
72. The functions of examinations in offices is that their results ()
- A. show clearly how well a person is prepared for the examinations
B. show clearly whether a person is fit for promotion
C. suggest the way in which the employees deal with routine work
D. indicate whether an employee has minimum qualifications necessary
73. Which of the following statements is not mentioned in the passage?()
- A. Examinations can motivate people to work hard and to be competitive
B. Examinations involve much preparation work
C. Through examinations, excellent people can be selected
D. Examinations have produced many people capable of their own field
74. The underlined word “filtering” in Para 2 means()
- A. passing
B. purifying by using a filter
C. motivating
D. encouraging
75. The author’s attitude to examination seems to be ()
- A. uncertain
B. neutral
C. positive
D. partial

Passage Four

(82) “There is a senseless notion that children grow up and leave home when they’re 18, and the truth is far from that,” says sociologist Larry Bumpass of the University of Wisconsin. Today, unexpected numbers of young adults are living with their parents. “There is a major shift in the middle class,” declares sociologist Allan Schnaiberg of Northwestern University, whose son, 19, moved back in after absence of eight months.

Analysts cite a variety of reasons for this return to the nest. The marriage age is rising, a condition that makes home and its pleasantness particularly attractive to young people. A high divorce rate and a declining marriage rate are sending economically pressed and emotionally hurt survivors back to parental shelters. For some, the expense of an away-from college education has become so excessively great that many students now attend local schools. Even after graduation, young people find their wings clipped by skyrocketing housing costs.

A mother says, “It’s ridiculous for the kids to pay all that money for rent. It makes sense for kids to stay at home.” But sharing the family home requires adjustments for all. There are the hassles over bathrooms, telephones and privacy. Some families, however, managing the delicate balancing act. But for others, it proves too difficult. Michelle Del Turco, 24, has been home three times—and left three times, “What I considered a social drink, my dad considered an alcohol problem,” she explains. “He never liked anyone I dated, so I either had to hide away or meet them at friends’ house.”

Just how long should adult children live with their parents before moving on? Most psychologists feel lengthy homecomings are a mistake. Many agree that brief visits, however, can work beneficially.

76. There was once a trend in the U.S. that ()
A. young adults left their parents and lived independently
B. with the marriage age rising, young adults spent more time living with their parents
C. middle-class young adults stayed with their parents
D. divorced young adults moved back to their parents' home
77. Which of the following is not the reason for young adults returning home?()
A. They want to seek emotional comfort after divorce.
B. They are too naïve to live independently.
C. They find housing cost is a serious problem for them.
D. It's difficult for them to afford the expense of away-from home college education.
78. The disadvantages of young adults' staying with their parents are the following except ()
A. the difficulty to support a large family
B. the inconveniences in everyday life
C. parents' interference in children's privacy
D. excessive restrictions of children's behavior
79. What is the best way for parents and children?()
A. Parents should let their children alone.
B. Children should share the family expenses.
C. Children should visit their parents from time to time.
D. Children should live independently when they're 18.
80. The underlined word "skyrocketing" means()
A. soaring
B. of rocket
C. fast
D. speeding

Part IV Translation (15%)

Directions A: Translate the two underlined sentences in Passage Three and Passage Four into Chinese.

81. (Passage Three)
82. (Passage Four)

Directions B: Translate the following into English.

83. 各主要候选人的代表都在努力动员选民支持选举。
84. 在候机楼发现定时炸弹以后， 机场的安全工作加强了。
85. 凭她的创见和组织能力， 我认为她不是我们的负担， 而是我们委员会的一份宝贵的财富。

Part V Writing (15%)

Directions: Write a letter to congratulate your friend on winning a prize or an honour.