

17. By lip reading or watching the movements of the speaker's lips, a deaf person can actually see _____ the person is saying.
A. that B. how C. what D. where
18. Many people favor _____ more nuclear power plants.
A. to build B. build C. built D. building
19. _____, follow the directions on the bottle carefully.
A. When taken drugs B. When drugs taken
C. When one takes drugs D. When taking drugs
20. You can't see the president _____ you've made an appointment with him.
A. if B. unless C. when D. except
21. The statue is believed _____ by a professional thief a couple of weeks ago.
A. to have stolen B. to be stolen
C. having been stolen D. to have been stolen
22. I don't think there are several characteristics of the novel _____ special attention.
A. worthwhile B. worth of C. worthy of D. worthless
23. The names of the successful candidates will be _____ on the college notice board.
A. put up B. put aside
C. came up D. coped with
24. It is necessary that everyone _____ a copy of this book.
A. has B. could have C. will have D. should have
25. He is the only one of the students who _____ finished the task in time.
A. is B. are C. have D. has
26. The climate here agrees _____ me and I fell quite comfortable.
A. to B. with C. for D. in
27. You had better _____ that fellow. I don't trust him.
A. look down upon B. keep an eye on
C. get the better of D. do away with
28. There _____ no time left, we had to change our plan.
A. being B. had C. would be D. has
29. This will improve their working conditions and enable them to double the _____.
A. goods B. quantity C. output D. product
30. Jack lost his job a year ago and he _____ another job yet.
A. has found B. hasn't found
C. found D. founded

得分	评卷人

Part II Reading Comprehension (2 × 20 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete 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.

Passage One

Without most people realizing it, there has been revolution in office work over the last ten years. Before that time, large computers were only used by large rich companies that could afford the investment. With the advancement of technology, small computers have come onto the market which are capable of doing the work which used to be done by much larger and expensive computers, so now most smaller companies can use them.

The main development in small computers has been in the field of word processors, or WPS as they are often called. 40% of British offices are now estimated to have a word processor and this percentage is growing fast.

There are many advantages in using a word processor for both secretary and manager. The secretary is freed from a lot of daily work, such as re-typing letters and storing papers. He or she can use this time to do other more interesting work for the boss. From a manager's point of view, secretarial time is being made better use of and money can be saved by doing daily jobs automatically outside office hours.

But is it all good? If a lot of daily secretarial work can be done automatically, surely this will mean that fewer secretaries will be needed. Another worry is the increasing medical problems related to work with visual display units. The case of a slow loss of sight among people using word processors seems to have risen greatly. It is also feared that if a woman works at a VDU for long hours, the unborn child in her body might be killed. Safety screens to put over a VDU have been invented but few companies in England bother to buy them.

Whatever the arguments for or against word processors, they are a key feature of this revolution in office practice.

31. Ten years ago, large computers were only used by large companies because _____.
A. small companies did not have enough money to buy such expensive computers
B. large computers could not do the work that small companies can do today

- C. large computers did not come onto the market
D. small companies did not need to use this new technology
32. According to the writer, the main progress made in office work over the last ten years is _____.
- A. the saving of time and money
B. the use of computers in big companies
C. the wide use of word processors
D. the decreasing number of secretaries
33. We can infer from the passage that with the use of word processors _____.
- A. some secretaries will lose their jobs
B. daily jobs can be done automatically outside office hours
C. medical problems related to work with a VDU have increased
D. the British companies will make less money
34. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. There are both advantages and disadvantages in using a word processor.
B. The British companies care much for the health of the people using word processors.
C. The technology in the field of computers has been greatly advanced over the last ten years.
D. Using word processors, secretaries can get more time to do more interesting work for their bosses.
35. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that _____.
- A. safety screens are of poor quality
B. working at VDU for a long time is good for one's health
C. more and more people in British offices will use word processors
D. British companies will need fewer and fewer managers

Passage Two

Though it is mere 1 to 3 percent of the population, the upper classes possesses at least 25 percent of the nation's wealth. This class has two segments: upper-upper and lower-upper. Basically, the upper-upper class is the "old rich"—families that have been wealthy for several generations—an aristocracy of birth and wealth. Their names are in the Social Register, a listing of acceptable members of high society. A few are known across the nation, such as the Rockefellers, Roosevelts, and Vanderbilts. Most are not visible to the general public. They live in grand seclusion, drawing their income from the investment of their inherited wealth. In contrast, the lower-upper class is the "new rich". Although they may be wealthier than some of the old rich, the new rich have hustled (竭力地获得) to make their money like everybody else beneath their class. Thus

their prestige is generally lower than that of the old rich, who have not found it necessary to lift a finger to make their money, and who tend to look down upon the new rich.

However its wealth is acquired, the upper class is very, very rich. They have enough money and leisure time to cultivate an interest in the arts and to collect rare books, painting, and sculpture. They generally live in exclusive areas, belong to exclusive social clubs, communicate with each other, and marry their own kind—all of which keeps them so distant from the masses that they have been called the out-of-sight class. More than any other class, they tend to be conscious of being members of a class. They also command an enormous amount of power and influence here and abroad, as they hold many top government positions, run the Council on Foreign Relations, and control multinational corporations. The actions affect the lives of millions.

36. All the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____.
- A. the upper-upper class is of aristocratic origin
B. the "old rich" enjoy higher prestige than the "new rich"
C. the "old rich" isolate themselves and lead a lonely life
D. the upper class owns at least a quarter of the country's wealth
37. The "old rich" get richer _____.
- A. through the Social Register B. through their reputation
C. by investing their inherited wealth D. by collecting paintings and sculptures
38. The reason why the "old rich" look down upon the "new rich" is that _____.
- A. the former are wealthier than the latter
B. the latter sweat themselves to make money
C. the "new rich" have no interest in arts
D. the "old rich" are conscious of being members of the upper class
39. The upper class is also called the out-of-sight class because _____.
- A. they keep away from the general public
B. they spend most of their time abroad
C. they don't communicate with any people
D. they move frequently from place to place
40. We can learn from the passage that _____.
- A. the upper class is powerful and influential
B. the upper class collects rare books to make money
C. the upper class holds all top government positions
D. the "old rich" makes much more money than the "new rich"

Passage Three

Cheating is nothing new. But today, education and administrations are finding that instances of

academic dishonesty on the part of students have become more frequent and are less likely to be punished than in the past. Cheating appears to have gained acceptance among good and poor students alike.

Why is student cheating on the rise? No one really knows. Some blame the trend on a general loosening of moral values among today's youth. Others have attributed increased cheating on the fact that today's youth are far more pragmatic (实际的) than their idealistic predecessors. Whereas in the late sixties and early seventies, students were filled with visions about changing the world, today's students feel great pressure to conform and succeed. In interviews with students at high schools and colleges around the country, both young men and women said that cheating had become easy. Some suggested they did it out of spite for teachers they did not respect. Others looked at it as a game. Only if they were caught, some said, would they feel guilty. "People are competitive," said a second-year college student named Ann, from Chicago. "There's an underlying fear. If you don't do well, your life is going to be ruined. The pressure is not only from parents and friends but from yourself. To achieve. To succeed. It's almost as though we have to outdo other people to achieve our own goals." Edward Wynne, editor of a magazine blames the rise in academic dishonesty on the schools. He claims that administrators and teachers have been too hesitant to take actions. Dwight Huber, Chairman of the English Department at Amarillo sees the matter differently, blaming the rise in cheating. "I would cheat if I felt I was being cheated." Mr. Huber said. He feels that as long as teachers give short-answer tests rather than essay questions and rate students by the number of facts they can memorize rather than by how well they can synthesize information, students will try to beat the system. "The concept of cheating is based on the false assumption that the system is legitimate and there is something wrong with the individuals who are doing it," he said. "That's too easy an answer. We've got to start looking at the system."

41. Educators are finding that students who cheat _____.
- A. have poor academic records
 - B. use the information in late years
 - C. can be academically weak or strong
 - D. are more likely to be punished than before
42. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?
- A. A change in the educational system will eliminate the need to cheat.
 - B. The problem of student cheating has its roots in deeper problems.
 - C. Students do not cheat on essay tests.
 - D. Punishment is an effective method of stopping cheating.
43. Which of the following statements reflects information in this passage?
- A. The educational system and its administrators are partly to blame for the rise in the cheating.

- B. The student who cheats must be at fault because the system is correct.
 - C. The 1960s vision of changing the world led today's students to conform.
 - D. Punishment for cheaters has always been severe in this country.
44. The underlined phrase "the individuals" in Para. 2 refers to _____.
- A. students who practice cheating
 - B. parents who put pressure on their children
 - C. school administrators who approve of short-answer tests
 - D. teachers who are too hesitant to take actions against cheating
45. The author probably would agree with the point of view that _____.
- A. Students who cheat should be expelled from school
 - B. Parents alone must take responsibility for the rise in student cheating
 - C. The educational system is sound, and students must follow every rule
 - D. The educational system in this country would benefit from a thorough evaluation

Passage Four

Do women tend to devalue (贬低) the worth of their work? Do they apply different standards to rewarding their own work more critically than they do to rewarding the work of others? These were the questions asked by Michigan State University psychologists Lawrence Messe and Charlene Callahan-Levy. Past experiments had shown that when women were asked to decide how much to pay themselves and other people for the same job, they paid themselves less. Following up on this finding, Messe and Callahan-Levy designed experiments to test several popular explanations of why women tend to get less in pay situations.

One theory the psychologists tested was that women judge their own work more harshly than that of others. The subjects for the experiment testing this theory were men and women from the Michigan State undergraduate student body. The job the subjects were asked to perform for pay was an opinion questionnaire (调查表) requiring a number of short essays on campus-related issues. After completing the questionnaire, some subjects were given six dollars in bills and change and were asked to decide payment for themselves. Others were given the same amount and were asked to decide payment for another subject who had also completed the questionnaire.

The psychologists found that, as in earlier experiments, the women paid themselves less than the men paid themselves. They also found that the women paid themselves less than they paid other women and less than the men paid the women. The differences were substantial. The average paid to women by themselves was \$ 2.97. The average paid to men by themselves was \$ 4.06. The average paid to women by others was \$ 4.37. In spite of the differences, the psychologists found that the men and the women in the experiment evaluated their own performances on the questionnaire

about equally and better than the expected performances of others.

On the basis of these findings, Messe and Callahan-Levy concluded that women's attachment of a comparatively low monetary value to their work cannot be based entirely on their judgment of their own ability.

46. The experiment designed in the passage would be most relevant to the formulation (陈述, 表述) of a theory concerning the _____.
- A. generally lower salaries received by women workers in comparison to men
 B. reluctance of some women to enter professions that are traditionally dominated by men
 C. anxiety expressed by some women workers in dealing with male supervisors
 D. prejudices often suffered by women in attempting to enter the workforce
47. How is the research of Messe and Callahan-Levy related to earlier experiments in the same field?
- A. It suggests a need to discard methods used in earlier experiments.
 B. It tends to weaken the assumptions on which earlier experiments were designed.
 C. It suggests that the problem revealed in earlier experiments may be more widespread than previously thought.
 D. It helps to explain a phenomenon revealed in earlier experiments.
48. Which of the following statements is supported by the facts stated in the passage?
- A. Men tend to pay themselves more than they pay other men for the same work.
 B. Women tend to pay men more than they pay other women for the same work.
 C. Men tend to pay women less than they pay other men for the same work.
 D. None of the above.
49. The work of Messe and Callahan-Levy tends to support which of the following notions?
- A. Women are generally less concerned with financial rewards for their work than men are.
 B. Men are willing to pay women more than women are willing to pay themselves.
 C. Payment for work should generally be directly related to the quality of the work.
 D. Women judge their own work more critically than they judge the work of men.
50. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
- A. it is not always reliable to measure women's ability by how much they earn
 B. women would rather attach importance to sacrifice than ask for repayment for their work
 C. women tend to assess their ability of work by their own self-worth rather than monetary values
 D. women generally remain indifferent to how much money they should obtain from their work

得分	评卷人

Part III Cloze (1 × 20 points)

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 mark the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET.

The rocket engine, with its steady roar like that of a waterfall or a thunderstorm, is an impressive symbol of the new space age. Rocket engines have 51 powerful enough to shoot astronauts 52 the earth's gravitational pull and 53 them on the moon. We have now become space 54.

Impressive and complex 55 it may appear, the rocket, which was 56 in China over 800 years 57, is a relatively simple device. Fuel that is 58 in the rocket engine changes 59 gas. The hot and rapidly 60 gas must escape, but it can do so only 61 an opening that 62 backward.

As the gas is 63 with great force, it 64 the rocket in the 65 direction. Like the kick of a gun 66 it is fired, it 67 the laws of nature 68 by Sir Isaac Newton when he discovered that "69 every action, there is 70 equal and opposite reaction."

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| 51. A. shown | B. been | C. appeared | D. proved |
| 52. A. against | B. despite | C. beyond | D. from |
| 53. A. send | B. land | C. take | D. carry |
| 54. A. travelers | B. astronauts | C. researchers | D. explorers |
| 55. A. that | B. so | C. as | D. sometimes |
| 56. A. made | B. discovered | C. developed | D. invented |
| 57. A. in advance | B. before | C. earlier | D. ago |
| 58. A. round | B. contained | C. stored | D. burned |
| 59. A. as | B. into | C. for | D. the |
| 60. A. heating | B. escaping | C. expanding | D. conducting |
| 61. A. in | B. at | C. by | D. through |
| 62. A. turns | B. goes | C. faces | D. directs |
| 63. A. transmitted | B. dispersed | C. erected | D. radiated |
| 64. A. attracts | B. leads | C. pulls | D. pushes |
| 65. A. same | B. other | C. opposite | D. wrong |
| 66. A. that | B. when | C. if | D. although |

