

Test **1** Half a Day

Part I

Vocabulary & Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- I don't think it's wise of you to show _____ your greater knowledge in front of the director, for it may offend him.
A. up
B. off
C. out
D. in
- That statement, if not properly explained, might _____ misunderstanding.
A. get ready for
B. go in for
C. go back on
D. give rise to
- Scholars maintain that social developments can easily bring _____ language changes.
A. up
B. about
C. out
D. forward
- Whenever I have an appointment, I like to arrive _____.
A. ahead of time a little
B. a little time ahead
C. a little ahead of time
D. ahead of a little time
- Generally, it is only when animals are trapped that they _____ to violence in order to escape.
A. proceed
B. appeal
C. resort
D. incline
- It suddenly occurred to Anne that money couldn't _____ all that Bob had suffered in the past five years.
A. live up to
B. make up for
C. make out
D. live through
- They often took _____ of his lack of experience.
A. benefit
B. advantage
C. use
D. good
- Peter will _____ as managing director when Bill retires.
A. take off
B. take over
C. take to
D. take up
- Crossing the bridge, she felt dizzy and clung _____ the rails.
A. onto
B. into
C. on
D. to

- C. had been
D. would have been
22. By the end of last term, he had written to a number of colleges, received three letters of acceptance, and _____ two campuses.
A. saw
B. seen
C. seeing
D. to see
23. He decided to go to the museum as soon as he _____.
A. finishes what he did
B. would finish what he was doing
C. finished what he did
D. finished what he was doing
24. Marilyn doesn't have _____ gas in her car.
A. some
B. no
C. lots
D. any
25. _____ yet knows how long and how seriously the shakiness in the financial system will drag down the economy.
A. Nobody
B. Anybody
C. Somebody
D. Everybody
26. If it doesn't rain within the next few weeks, the crops will have to be watered if they are _____.
A. to survive
B. to be survived
C. being survived
D. surviving
27. She returned home _____.
A. overjoying
B. to overjoy
C. overjoyed
D. being overjoyed
28. A thief who broke into a church was caught because traces of wax, found on his clothes, _____ from the sort of candles used only in churches.
A. come
B. which came
C. coming
D. had come
29. By the time Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin walked on the moon in 1969, there _____ many space explorations.
A. will have been
B. had been
C. have been
D. must be
30. Some fleas have one or two eyes, but others have _____.
A. none
B. no
C. any
D. no one

Part II

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 他用这种文体写作，完全是为了卖弄。(to show off)

2. 你应该充分利用这次出国学习的机会。(to take advantage of)

3. 他不得不求助于父亲来帮他解决这个难题。(to resort to)

4. 不肯工作的人要让他们工作。(to make)

5. 他们努力想看清她脸上的表情。(to make out)

6. 在这些国家，有些“消息”是在报社办公室里编出来的。(to make up)

7. 他们每一课都仔细准备，以此弥补自己的经验不足。(to make up for)

8. 他的父亲想让他当一名医生。(to make... out of sb.)

9. 史密斯太太发现她丈夫在这次交通事故中没有受伤，这使她大感宽慰。(to one's relief)

10. 万事开头难。什么事一旦开了头，你就会觉得较容易做了。

Part III

Cloze

Directions: Complete the following passage with the words that best fit into each blank.

Have you ever asked yourself why children go to school? You will ___1___ say that they go to learn their own language and other languages, arithmetic, history, science and all the other ___2___. That is quite true, but why do they learn these things? And are these things ___3___ that they learn at school?

We send our children to school to ___4___ them for the time when they will be big and will have to work for themselves. Nearly all they study at school has some ___5___ use in their life, but is that the only reason why they go to school?

There is more in education than just learning facts. We go to school ___6___ all to learn how to learn, so that when we have ___7___ school we can continue to learn. A man who really knows how to learn will always be successful, because ___8___ he has to do something new which he has never had to do before, he will rapidly teach himself how to do it in the best way. The uneducated person, on the other ___9___, is probably unable to do something new, or does it badly. The purpose of schools, therefore, is not just to teach language, arithmetic, etc., ___10___ to teach pupils the way to learn.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. A. probably | B. properly | C. easily | D. hardly |
| 2. A. problems | B. subjects | C. topics | D. issues |
| 3. A. those | B. ones | C. every | D. all |
| 4. A. rely | B. make | C. get | D. prepare |
| 5. A. true | B. fortunate | C. lucky | D. practical |
| 6. A. above | B. over | C. on | D. in |
| 7. A. remained | B. left | C. stayed | D. sent |
| 8. A. whenever | B. whichever | C. whatever | D. however |
| 9. A. way | B. hand | C. method | D. side |
| 10. A. and | B. that | C. but | D. so |

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are two passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best answer to each of them.

Passage 1

How often one hears children wishing they were grown-up, and old people wishing they were young again. Each age has its pleasures and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age gives him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is fed, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. In addition, life is always presenting new things to the child—things that have lost their interest for older people because they are too well-known. But a child has his pains: He is not so free to do what he wishes to do; he is continually being told not to do things, or being punished for what he has done wrong.

When the young man starts to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to pay for his food, his clothes and his room, but has to work if he wants to live comfortably. If he spends most of his time playing about in the way that he used to do as a child, he will go hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society as he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his own position in society.

1. According to the second paragraph, the author thinks that _____.
 - A. life for a child is comparatively easy
 - B. a child is always loved whatever he does
 - C. if much is given to a child, he must do something in return
 - D. only children are interested in life
2. After a child grows up, he _____.
 - A. will have little time playing
 - B. has to be successful in finding a job
 - C. can still ask for help in time of trouble
 - D. should be able to take care of himself
3. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 - A. People are often satisfied with their life.
 - B. Life is less interesting for old people.
 - C. Adults are not free to do what they want to do.
 - D. Adults should no longer rely on others.

4. The paragraph following the passage will most probably discuss _____.
 - A. examples of successful young men
 - B. how to build up one's position in society
 - C. joys and pains of old people
 - D. what to do when one has problems in life
5. The main idea of the passage is that _____.
 - A. life is not enjoyable since each age has some pains
 - B. young men can have the greatest happiness if they work hard
 - C. childhood is the most enjoyable time in one's life
 - D. one is the happiest if he can make good use of each age in his life

Passage 2

From the time we are born, most of the simple decisions are taken away from us. We are constantly told what to do and what not to do. In childhood, how often we have at some stage heard, "Eat your dinner now, because it's dinner time. If you don't eat it now, don't ask for food later when you're hungry." These experiences mould the child into the ways of society rather than allowing him or her to grow up relatively free from social constraints. The mealtime example serves to underline the conditions under which children are born and bred to conform to the ways of society and the group. By its very nature society is inherently hostile to individuality. It has an inbuilt resistance to allowing the individual to flower in his or her own way.

All social institutions, whether medical, religious, social or economic, demand a high degree of mental *conformity* (遵从) as the price of membership. By the age of around seven, most children are already *indoctrinated* (灌输) into a conformist mode. Whilst there are certainly advantages to social conformity, there is also a price that is not immediately apparent. In internalizing and adopting society's conceptual models and structures, the individual is induced into acting in violation of his own nature.

Society conditions us to such an extent that we tend to conform not only in the way that we think, but also in the way that we live, especially with regard to eating habits. Instead of discovering our **uniqueness** and living according to our own inner dictates, most of us follow instead the dictates of parents, politicians, clergy, the media and peer groups. In obeying these external voices—which may even be the original cause of some of our worst illnesses—we deny our essential nature.

1. Why are most of the simple decisions taken away from us since we are born?
 - A. We have to obey parents in order to get food.
 - B. Social constraints prevent us from developing individuality.
 - C. We have to obey nature so as to grow up healthily.
 - D. The ways of society and the group encourage us to behave like our parents.
2. Which of the following does not belong to the "external voices" described by the author?
 - A. Friends.
 - B. Internet.

- C. Loudspeaker.
 - D. Priests.
3. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
- A. If we don't follow our basic nature, we may even get sick.
 - B. Social institutions allow us to flower in our own way.
 - C. We pay high price to have a better life in modern society.
 - D. At mealtime, we eat as much as possible in case we get hungry later.
4. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. We learn to adopt social concepts from early age.
 - B. To some extent social conformity is necessary.
 - C. We need to fight against our own nature to get used to society.
 - D. If we don't listen to our parents, we may get worst illnesses.
5. What does the word "uniqueness" in the last paragraph mean?
- A. Commonness.
 - B. Difference.
 - C. Similarity.
 - D. Singleness.

Test 2 Going Home

Part I

Vocabulary & Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- Hudson said he could not kill a living thing _____ the motive of hunger.
A. except
B. apart from
C. besides
D. except for
- A message is coming _____ that he has been set free.
A. out
B. over
C. through
D. on
- When the committee _____ to details, the proposed plan seemed impractical.
A. got down
B. set about
C. went off
D. came up
- Last year the advertising rate _____ by 20 percent.
A. raised
B. aroused
C. arose
D. rose
- She remains _____ and optimistically untroubled by our present problems.
A. confident
B. confidential
C. confidence
D. confidently
- Please be careful when you are drinking coffee in case you _____ the new carpet.
A. crash
B. pollute
C. spot
D. stain
- It will do you good to _____ your food thoroughly.
A. eat
B. bite
C. chew
D. taste
- He had to move because he couldn't _____ his roommate's friends; they were too noisy.
A. experience
B. adopt
C. comprehend
D. stand
- Standing on the top of the hill, we could see smoke _____ from the burning houses.
A. floated
B. retreated
C. billowed
D. relieved
- He doesn't like walking around _____ his shoes when he is at home.
A. on
B. in

- C. with
D. at
11. The shoplifter ran into the crowd and _____ from the sight, the detective had no idea about it.
A. vanished
B. escaped
C. melted
D. perished
12. "I like your flower garden very much. It's so lovely." "Thank you very much. Everything is _____ bloom now."
A. at
B. by
C. in
D. on
13. The old lady _____ herself in making clothes for her neighbor's children.
A. devoted
B. engaged
C. contributed
D. flung
14. Each year, autumn leaves announce the end of summer and the _____ of winter in an outburst of color.
A. approach
B. coldness
C. absence
D. decoration
15. Under the fierce offensive the enemy troops were forced to _____ hastily from the field of battle to the coast.
A. retreat
B. retire
C. retrieve
D. respond
16. The architect Susan Irons believed that a building should be designed to _____ its function and its location.
A. enhance
B. decorate
C. alter
D. fit
17. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture.
A. to have students
B. for students' being
C. for students to be
D. to students' being
18. Ted couldn't remember the exact date of the storm, but he knew it was _____ Sunday because everybody was at _____ church.
A. /, the
B. a, /
C. /, a
D. the, /
19. The idea of traveling through _____ space to other planets interests many people today.
A. a
B. the
C. /
D. one
20. _____ lack of frogs has led to a sharp increase in _____ number of mosquitoes in farming areas.
A. The...the
B. A...a
C. /.../
D. The...a

Part II

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 自从大学毕业以后,他就一直在从事社会活动。(to be engaged in)

2. 一到北京,这对来自欧洲的夫妇就被他们随处所见的现代化景象惊呆了。(to arrive in)

3. 在晚会上,直到玛丽走过来找我说话时我才注意到她也在场。(to be aware of)

4. 很遗憾,我没赶上这趟火车。当我急急忙忙赶到月台时,火车已徐徐开动了。(to pull out)

5. 在回家的路上,我被交通阻塞困在路上。(to get caught up in)

6. 这对老夫妻20年前就梦想能爬上长城,20年后的今天他们在雨中实现了自己的夙愿。(to dream of)

7. 我处理完这一大堆文件后就给你打电话。(to get through with)

8. 我们一定要把文件锁好。(to keep sth. done)

9. 他们给了他机会参加新产品的的设计工作。(to take part in)

10. 霍华德的头发开始变得花白。(to turn)

Part III

Cloze

Directions: Complete the following passage with the words that best fit into each blank.

The horse and carriage is a thing of the past, but love and marriage are still with us and still closely interrelated. Most American marriages, ___1___ first marriages uniting young people, are the result of mutual attraction and affection ___2___ practical considerations.

In the United States, parents do not ___3___ marriages for their children. Teenagers begin dating in high school and usually find mates through their own academic and social ___4___ .

Though young people feel free to choose their friends from groups, most choose a mate of similar ___5___ .

This is due in part to parental guidance. Parents cannot select spouses for their children, but they can usually ___6___ their choices by voicing disapproval of someone they consider unsuitable. ___7___ , marriages between members of different groups (interclass, interfaith, and interracial marriages) are ___8___ , probably because of the greater mobility of today's youth and the fact that they are ___9___ by fewer prejudices than their parents. Many young people leave their hometowns to attend college, serve in the armed forces, or pursue a career in a bigger city.

Once away from home and family, they are more ___10___ to date and marry outside their own social group.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. specially | B. naturally | C. particularly | D. fortunately |
| 2. A. more than | B. rather than | C. less than | D. better than |
| 3. A. arrange | B. engage | C. manage | D. propose |
| 4. A. position | B. association | C. contract | D. contacts |
| 5. A. background | B. situation | C. circumstance | D. condition |
| 6. A. influence | B. make | C. afford | D. provide |
| 7. A. Therefore | B. However | C. Moreover | D. Likewise |
| 8. A. declining | B. prohibiting | C. increasing | D. reducing |
| 9. A. restrained | B. retained | C. reserved | D. restricted |
| 10. A. likely | B. possible | C. reluctant | D. lonely |

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are two passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best answer to each of them.

Passage 1

My sisters and I had cherished fine dreams of a home in the city, but when the Alcott family found itself in a small house at the South End without a tree in sight, only a backyard to play in, and no money to buy any of the splendors before us, we children all rebelled and longed for the country again.

Anna soon found little pupils, and *trudged* (跋涉) away each morning to her daily task, pausing at the corner to wave her hand to me in answer to my salute with the duster. My father went to his classes at his room downtown, mother to her all-absorbing poor, the little girls to school, and I, Louisa, was left to keep house, feeling like a caged seagull as I washed dishes and cooked in the basement kitchen where my prospect was limited to a procession of muddy boots.

Good drill, but very hard, and my only *consolation* (安慰) was the evening reunion when all met with such varied reports of the day's adventures, we could not fail to find both amusement and instruction.

Father brought news from the upper world, and the wise, good people who *adorned* (装饰) it; mother, usually much *dilapidated* (残破的) because she would give away her clothes, with sad tales of suffering and sin from the darker side of life; gentle Anna a modest account of her success as a teacher, for even at seventeen her sweet nature won all who knew her, and her patience *quelled* (制服) the most rebellious pupil.

My reports were usually a mixture of the tragic and the comic, and the children poured their small joys and *woes* (悲哀) into the family bosom where comfort and sympathy were always to be found.

1. The main impression we get from this reading is that the Alcotts was _____.
 - A. a family with lots of serious problems
 - B. an extremely poor family
 - C. a happy, united family
 - D. a family that should have remained in the country
2. Louisa's mother occupied herself with _____.
 - A. students
 - B. housework
 - C. poor people
 - D. her husband and children

3. Anna was a successful teacher because _____.
 - A. she had a strong sense of discipline
 - B. she was extremely intelligent
 - C. she knew her subjects well
 - D. she had a wonderful disposition
4. Louisa's principal responsibility was _____.
 - A. to cook
 - B. to wash dishes
 - C. to run the house
 - D. to feed the seagulls
5. Louisa looked forward to _____.
 - A. everyone coming home in the evening
 - B. moving to the city
 - C. joining Anna at her school
 - D. keeping house during the day

Passage 2

I got up and dressed, stuck my violin under my jacket, and went out into the street to try my luck. I wandered about for an hour, looking for a likely spot, feeling as though I were about to commit a crime. Then I stopped at last under a bridge near the station and decided to have a go.

I felt tense and shaky. It was the first time, after all. I drew the violin from under my coat like a gun. It was here, in Southampton, with trains rattling overhead, that I was about to declare myself. One moment I was part of the hurrying crowds, the next I stood apart, my back to the wall, my hat on the pavement before me, the violin under my chin.

The first notes I played were loud and raw, like a declaration of protest, and then they settled down and began to run more smoothly and to stay more or less in tune. To my surprise I was neither arrested nor told to shut up. Indeed, nobody took any notice at all. Then an old man, without stopping, *surreptitiously* (偷偷摸摸地) tossed a penny into my hat as though getting rid of some guilty evidence.

I walked the streets of Southampton for several days, gradually acquiring the truth of the trade by trial and error. It was not a good thing, for instance, to let the hat fill up with money—the sight could discourage the *patron* (资助人); nor was it wise to empty it completely, which could also confuse him, giving him no hint as to where to drop his money. Placing a couple of pennies in the hat to start the thing going soon became a regular ritual, making sure, between tunes, to take off the cream, but always leaving two pennies behind.

Old ladies were most generous, and so were women with children, shop girls, typists and barmaids. As for the men: Heavy drinkers were always receptive and so were big chaps with muscles. But never a man with a bowler hat, briefcase or dog; respectable types were the meanest of all, except retired army officers, who would bark “Why aren't you working, young man?” and then over-tip to hide their confusion.

1. What does the phrase “have a go” in the first paragraph mean?
 - A. Escape from being caught after a crime.
 - B. Try his luck after his choosing the spot.
 - C. Get on a certain train to go traveling.
 - D. Leave and change to another spot.
2. When he began to play the violin, he thought that _____.
 - A. he would play tunes like a declaration of protest
 - B. people would let him move somewhere else
 - C. he would get into trouble
 - D. people would stop and listen to him
3. The first man that gave him money _____.
 - A. seemed to have broken the law
 - B. dropped the money by mistake
 - C. was too busy to stop
 - D. didn't want to attract attention
4. According to the passage, the author thinks the best way of encouraging people to give a street-violinist money is _____.
 - A. let the hat fill up with money first
 - B. leave a small amount of money in the hat
 - C. make sure to empty the hat at regular intervals
 - D. choose the best place to play more smooth tunes
5. Those retired army officers over-tipped the author because they _____.
 - A. wanted to cover up their confusion
 - B. wanted to show that they were rich
 - C. felt sorry for him
 - D. wanted him to leave here soon

Test 3 Message of the Land

Part I

Vocabulary & Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- They carried on _____ the extremely difficult conditions.
A. in spite of
B. due to
C. but for
D. because of
- As I'll be away for at least a year, I'd appreciate hearing from you _____ telling me how everyone is getting along.
A. sometimes
B. often
C. always
D. now and then
- As the old empires were broken up and new states were formed, new official tongues began to _____ at an increasing rate.
A. bring up
B. build up
C. spring up
D. strike up
- One of the pleasures of being a teacher is being able to _____ your knowledge of a subject.
A. pass out
B. pass on
C. give out
D. give away
- In Disneyland, every year, some 800,000 plants are _____ because Disney refused to put up signs asking his "guests" not to step on them.
A. replaced
B. abandoned
C. restored
D. recovered
- He's always _____ up in the room with his old newspapers and magazines.
A. throwing
B. hauling
C. tossing
D. littering
- The storm sweeping this area now is sure to cause _____ of vegetables in the coming days.
A. rarity
B. scarcity
C. invalidity
D. variety
- Those nations that interfere in the internal affairs of another nation should be universally _____.
A. scolded
B. sentenced
C. condemned
D. cursed
- Rod is determined to get a seat for the concert _____ it means standing in a queue all night.
A. as if
B. even if

- C. provided
D. whatever
10. Operations which left patients _____ and in need of long periods of recovery time now leave them feeling relaxed and comfortable.
A. injured
B. exhausted
C. deserted
D. abandoned
11. The manager just _____ his resignation to the board yesterday and today another one took his place.
A. sent up
B. sent off
C. sent out
D. sent in
12. There was a large crowd to send him _____.
A. off
B. away
C. up
D. for
13. I was having problems with my wisdom teeth so the dentist took them _____.
A. away
B. out
C. on
D. off
14. The medicine will _____ you of your cough.
A. treat
B. mend
C. recover
D. cure
15. A botanist can identify a flower by its shape and its _____.
A. taste
B. scent
C. scene
D. odor
16. Planning is our way of avoiding costly failures we cannot _____ and it is equally essential to mankind as a whole, to individual nations, to families and single people.
A. resort
B. afford
C. give
D. offer
17. He was sent to hospital as a big nail _____ through the sole of his shoe, right into his foot.
A. pierced
B. pinched
C. pursued
D. radiated
18. They worked hard all the year round, and now they are _____ what they have sown.
A. gathering
B. reaping
C. picking
D. cutting
19. China was _____ by unprecedentedly huge floods in the summer of 1998 but successfully avoided famine and its attendant diseases.
A. patted
B. bumped
C. struck
D. impacted
20. Only about 10 percent of the young men and women of this country _____ college education.
A. received
B. have received
C. receives
D. had received

Part II

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 她抱怨这次考试的考题太难。(to complain)

2. 这家豪华酒店是我叔叔的。(to belong to)

3. 我们应当让他们去商量具体的安排事宜。(to talk over)

4. 他脾气好, 和谁都处得来。(to get along with)

5. 汤姆不想受人际关系的约束。(to tie down)

6. 那个人送来的包里装满了钞票。(to be filled with)

7. 约翰逊故意讲这些事来惹我生气。(on purpose)

8. 他说他已经把女儿送到英国读书去了。(to send away)

9. 海伦回电话时老是怪声怪气的。(to put on)

10. 在过去的几年里, 涌现出了成千上万个新行业。(to spring up)

Part III

Cloze

Directions: Complete the following passage with the words that best fit into each blank.

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true. It has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated. They have 1 more money to spend and enjoy more freedom. They grow up more quickly and are not so 2 on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not blindly accept the ideas of their elders. Events which the older generation remembers vividly are much more than past history. This is as it should be. Every new generation is different from the one that preceded it. Today the difference is very 3 indeed.

The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been 4 a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their values are being questioned or threatened. And this is precisely 5 the young are doing. They are questioning the 6 of their elders and disturbing their *complacency* (自满). They take leave to doubt that the older generation has created the best of all possible worlds. What they 7 more than anything is conformity. Office hours, for instance, are nothing more than enforced slavery. Wouldn't people work best if they were given complete freedom and responsibility? And what about 8 ? Who said that all the men in the world should wear drab gray suits? If we turn our minds to more serious 9 , who said that human differences could best be solved through conventional politics or by violent means? Why has the older generation so often used violence to solve their problems? Why are they so unhappy and guilt-ridden in their personal lives, so obsessed with mean ambitions and the desire to amass more and more material possessions? Can anything be right with the *retrace* (回忆)? Haven't the old lost touch with all 10 is important in life?

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. a lot | B. a little | C. a lot of | D. a bit |
| 2. A. depend | B. independent | C. dependent | D. depended |
| 3. A. unique | B. unexpected | C. objective | D. marked |
| 4. A. existed | B. alone | C. inhabited | D. around |
| 5. A. how | B. what | C. why | D. where |
| 6. A. thoughts | B. assumptions | C. inference | D. cautions |
| 7. A. reject | B. object | C. eject | D. subject |
| 8. A. food | B. clothing | C. shelter | D. leisure |
| 9. A. things | B. substances | C. matters | D. materials |
| 10. A. what | B. that | C. which | D. but |

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are two passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best answer to each of them.

Passage 1

A few years ago, it was fashionable to speak of a generation gap, a division between young people and their elders. Parents complained that children did not show them proper respect and obedience, while children complained that their parents did not understand them at all. What had gone wrong? Why had the generation gap suddenly appeared? Actually, the generation gap has been **around** for a long time. Many critics argue that it is built into the fabric of our society.

One important cause of the generation gap is the opportunity that young people have to choose their own life-styles. In more traditional societies, when children grow up, they are expected to live in the same area as their parents, to marry people that their parents know and approve of, and often to continue the family occupation. In our society, young people often travel great distances for their education, most out of the family home at an early age, marry or live or choose occupations different from those of their parents.

In our upwardly mobile society, parents often expect their children to do better than they did: to find better jobs, to make more money, and to do all the things that they were unable to do. Often, however, the ambitions that parents have for their children are another cause of the division between them. Often they discover that they have very little in common with each other.

Finally, the speed at which changes take place in our society is another cause of the gap between the generations. In a traditional culture, elderly people are valued for their wisdom, but in our society the knowledge of a lifetime may become obsolete overnight.

The young and the old seem to live in two very different worlds, separated by different skills and abilities.

No doubt, the generation gap will continue to be a feature of American life for some time to come. Its causes are rooted in the freedoms and opportunities of our society, and in the rapid pace at which society changes.

1. The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____.
 - A. the generation gap suddenly appeared
 - B. the generation gap is a feature of American life
 - C. how people can bridge the generation gap
 - D. many critics argue over the nature of the generation gap

2. The word “around” in Paragraph 1 means _____.
 - A. on all sides
 - B. in every direction
 - C. near
 - D. in existence
3. Which of the following is NOT the cause of the generation gap?
 - A. Young people like to choose their own life-styles.
 - B. American society is changing very fast.
 - C. Parents place high hopes on their children.
 - D. Modern education makes them think differently.
4. In American society, young people often _____.
 - A. rely on their parents to make a living
 - B. stay with their parents in order to get an opportunity for higher education
 - C. seek the best advice from their parents
 - D. have very little in common with their parents
5. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. Parents should be more tolerant towards their children.
 - B. The young generation should value the older generation for their wisdom.
 - C. The generation gap is partly created by the older generation.
 - D. The generation gap should be avoidable in American society.

Passage 2

It was summer on the western plains, and fields of golden sunflowers, facing eastward, greeted the rising sun. Blue-Star Woman, with wind-shorn braids of white hair over each ear, sat in the shade of her log hut before an open fire. Lonely but unmolested, she dwelt here like the **ground squirrel** that took its abode nearby—both through the easy **tolerance** of the landowner. As the Indian woman held a skillet over the burning embers, a large round cake, with long slashes in its center, baked and crowded the capacity of the frying pan.

In deep abstraction, Blue-Star Woman prepared her morning meal. “Who am I ?” had become the obsessing riddle of her life. She was no longer a young woman, being in her fifty-third year; yet now it was required of her, in the eyes of the white man’s law, to give proof of her membership in the Sioux tribe in order to get her share of tribal land. The unwritten law of heart prompted her naturally to say, “I am a being. I am Blue-Star Woman. A piece of earth is my birthright.”

It was taught for reasons now forgotten that an Indian should never pronounce his or her name in answer to any inquiry. It was probably a means of protection in the days of black magic; be that as it may, Blue-Star Woman lived in times when this teaching was disregarded. It gained her nothing, however, to pronounce her name to the government official to whom she applied for her share of tribal land. His persistent question was always, “Who are your parents?” Blue-Star Woman was left an orphan

at a tender age, so she did not remember them. They were long gone to the spirit land, and she could not understand why they should be recalled to earth on her account. It was another one of the old, old teachings of her race that the names of the dead should not be idly spoken—in fact, it was considered a *sacrilege* (亵渎神圣) to mention carelessly the name of any departed one, especially in disputes over worldly possessions. The unfortunate circumstances of her early childhood, together with the lack of written records of a roving people, placed a formidable barrier between her and her heritage. The fact was, events of far greater importance to the tribe than her reincarnation had passed unrecorded in books. The verbal reports of the old-time men and women of the tribe were varied—some were contradictory. Blue-Star Woman was unable to find even a twig of her family tree...

Blue-Star Woman was her individual name. For untold ages the Indian race had not used family names—a new-born child was given a brand-new name. Blue-Star Woman was proud to write her name for which she would not be required to substitute another's upon her marriage, as is the custom of civilized peoples. "The times are changed now," she muttered under her breath. "My individual name seems to mean nothing." Looking out into space, she saw the nodding sunflowers, and they *acquiesced* (默认) with her... With fried bread and black coffee she regaled herself, and once again her mind reverted to her riddle. "This also puzzles me," thought she to herself. "Once a wise leader of our people, addressing a president of this country, said, 'I am a man. You are another. The Great Spirit is our witness!' This is simple and easy to understand, but the times are changed—the white man's laws are strange."

1. The author most likely mentions the "ground squirrel" (Para. 1) in order to _____.
 - A. suggest Blue-Star Woman's profound understanding of nature
 - B. demonstrate Blue-Star Woman's keen observation of her surroundings
 - C. show Blue-Star Woman's adaptability to unpleasant living conditions
 - D. indicate Blue-Star Woman's overwhelming loneliness
2. In Paragraph 1, "tolerance" most nearly means _____.
 - A. neglect
 - B. permission
 - C. open-mindedness
 - D. limitation
3. The second paragraph suggests that the white man's law differs from the "unwritten law of heart" in that the latter _____.
 - A. suggests that every person deserves land of his or her own
 - B. has practical consequences for Blue-Star Woman
 - C. considers each human being to be different
 - D. places restrictions on who can and cannot own land
4. In the third paragraph the author conveys a feeling of tension by *juxtaposing* (把……并列) which two of the following elements?
 - A. The woman's desire for land versus her pronouncement of her name.

- B. The assertion that the woman was an orphan versus her speculation about her parents.
 - C. The official's demand versus the woman's belief about uttering the names of the dead.
 - D. The woman's reluctance to answer the question versus her willingness to disregard beliefs.
5. In the last paragraph, "My individual name seems to mean nothing" most nearly reflects Blue-Star Woman's _____.
- A. gradual acceptance of the fact that she now has to change her name
 - B. great dismay that she has no children to carry on the family name
 - C. unsettling realization that no member of the tribe remembers her
 - D. sad comprehension that cherished old customs are losing their relevance

Test 4 The Boy and the Bank Officer

Part I

Vocabulary & Grammar

Directions: Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- When traveling, you are advised to take travelers' checks, which provide a secure _____ to carrying your money in cash.
A. substitute
B. selection
C. preference
D. alternative
- The travelers were _____ to find that the bridge had been washed away.
A. dismayed
B. prejudiced
C. disagreed
D. questioned
- The people who objected to the new approach were told that since work had already started there was no point in _____.
A. denying
B. upsetting
C. protesting
D. competing
- It is _____ to expect the common man to know everything about germs.
A. humorous
B. ridiculous
C. sarcastic
D. funny
- She refused to _____ the car keys to her husband until he had promised to wear his safety belt.
A. hand in
B. hand out
C. hand down
D. hand over
- They had a fierce debate _____ whether their company should restore the trade relationship which was broken years ago.
A. as to
B. as well
C. as a rule
D. as long as
- The old woman from the country was _____ by the noisy crowds and traffic in the big city.
A. induced
B. annoyed
C. interrupted
D. interfered
- The president promised to keep all the board members _____ of how the negotiations were going on.
A. told
B. noticed
C. realized
D. informed

9. He will agree to do what you require _____ him.
 A. to B. from
 C. of D. for
10. _____ there is nothing we can do to stop the plan going ahead.
 A. Predictably B. Largely
 C. Apparently D. Naturally
11. Jane was asked to _____ from graduate school because they believed she was not really able to complete research.
 A. withdraw B. withhold
 C. withstand D. wither
12. The black clouds over the mountain were the _____ of a coming storm.
 A. sign B. character
 C. nature D. end
13. It's not safe to carry so much money with you. You'd better _____ the money in the bank.
 A. invest B. deposit
 C. store D. save
14. _____ in the affairs of state by another power will be considered an act of war.
 A. Discontent B. Contribution
 C. Objection D. Interference
15. The little girl was _____ by the sudden barking of a dog.
 A. scared B. dreaded
 C. feared D. afraid
16. This bridge is of great strategic importance to the enemy and must be _____ .
 A. damaged B. harmed
 C. ruined D. destroyed
17. I held the opinion that an honest man who married and _____ a large family did more service than he who continued single and only talked of the population.
 A. brought on B. brought about
 C. brought up D. brought over
18. Alexander Graham Bell invented _____ telephone in 1876.
 A. / B. a
 C. one D. the
19. _____ called just now, but he didn't mention his full name.
 A. Mr. Green B. The Mr. Green
 C. A Mr. Green D. That Mr. Green
20. There's _____ those bottles there.
 A. much beer on B. much beer in
 C. a lot of beer in D. a lot of beer on

Part II

Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在将这个计划付诸实施前请三思。(to think twice)

2. 她看起来像是一个异常聪明的姑娘。

3. 她太年轻，不能担此重任。(too...to)

4. 我问她我是否可以给她打电话并去看她。

5. 今天晚上我或许会去听音乐会。

6. 他似乎没有领会她话的真正意思。

7. 他最近在银行里存入了不少钱。(to deposit)

8. 他把工作交给了他的秘书。(to hand over)

9. 昨天下午明星剧场突然起火，火灾发生时我碰巧在那儿。(to happen to be/do)

10. 她不知去向了，也再未听到她的消息。(to hear of)

Part III

Cloze

Directions: Complete the following passage with the words that best fit into each blank.

Ella Fant was a middle-aged lady who lived with her only son John in a small house. She 1 John very much. In her eyes, he couldn't do anything wrong. Every morning she would give him breakfast 2 bed and bring him the paper to read. It isn't really true that he was too lazy to work—in fact he had tried a few 3. First of all, he was a window-cleaner and in his first week he managed to break at least six windows. Then he 4 a bus conductor and on his second day, a passenger stole his bag with all the fares collected. He 5 lost his job as a postman because he sent off all the letters when he should have taken them to people's house. It seems that there was no suitable work for him. So he 6 to join the army. Mrs. Fant was so excited about this that she told the news to all her neighbors.

Then the great day came 7 he was to march past the palace in the parade. His 8 mother traveled to the city early in the morning to be sure of getting a good position in the crowd.

The parade was full of sound and color. But when John and his fellow soldiers came in sight some of the people watching 9 laughing at the one who couldn't keep pace with the others.

But Ella Fant, who was filled with 10, shouted at the top of her voice: "Look at them! They're all out of step except my John! Isn't he the best!"

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|
| 1. A. depended on | B. waited on | C. worried about | D. loved |
| 2. A. to | B. at | C. in | D. by |
| 3. A. ones | B. years | C. tasks | D. jobs |
| 4. A. followed | B. met | C. became | D. found |
| 5. A. thus | B. even | C. once | D. only |
| 6. A. began | B. promised | C. managed | D. decided |
| 7. A. where | B. since | C. when | D. till |
| 8. A. proud | B. kind | C. strict | D. lucky |
| 9. A. couldn't help | B. shouldn't burst | C. stopped | D. kept |
| 10. A. sadness | B. happiness | C. surprise | D. regret |

Part IV

Reading Comprehension

Directions: In this part, there are two passages followed by some questions or unfinished statements. Choose the best answer to each of them.

Passage 1

From my earliest memories of elementary school, I remember how the classes were made to compete. Mrs. Olsen's class was particularly good at marching to the lunch room. Because they were quieter and their lines were straighter, they were allowed to eat before our class.

This was the beginning of group identity, and along with it came rivalry, competition, and conflicts.

By high school, I had almost no individual identity left. I was an American and all other countries were enemies. I was a Hillcrest Hiskey and all other high schools were enemies. I was a wrestler and all the other sports were for *wimps* (懦弱者). I was on the debate team and everyone else was dumb.

At my high school, there were cowboys, jocks, seminary students, nerds, acid rockers and so on. Everyone had a group; no one was an individual. Wait. I take the back. There were a few individuals, but they were completely outcast from social order.

Never in my life can I remember stronger feelings of hate than in high school. But we never called it hate. We called it loyalty.

If you are like me, you want to avoid teaching rivalry, conflict and prejudice to your children. Many homeschool families reject the public schools precisely to avoid the kind of "socialization" that we were in high school, but the influence of group identity continue to promote competition and prejudice in our world. How can we avoid teaching these unwanted attitudes to our children?

One possible strategy for stopping the negative influences of group identity would be: recognize and replace. Look for the prejudice in your life and replace it with charity. Treat every person as an individual and ignore the social classifications created by a group-dependent world.

A good friend and I once discovered our differing religious beliefs. He identified with a certain group and I with another. Because of our dependence on group identity, our conversation revolved around the beliefs of the groups. Our individual beliefs, which were quite similar, took a back seat while we discussed topics we knew little about. We defended our groups even when we did not understand or did not know the official group decision on many issues. The resulting rivalry has damaged our friendship ever since.

1. Which of the following may be the most appropriate title of the passage?
 - A. Group Identity and Its Negative Influences.
 - B. Group Identity and Hate.
 - C. Loyalty Is Responsible for Group Identity.

- D. Individualism and Group Identity.
2. According to the passage, which of the following accompanies group identity?
 - A. Debate.
 - B. Hate.
 - C. Loyalty.
 - D. Socialization.
 3. Which of the following is true of the author's high school?
 - A. Cowboys are the few who have no group identity.
 - B. Seminar students have group identity but they were not popular among their peers.
 - C. Those who don't belong to any group are frowned on by most of the people.
 - D. The feelings of hate are stronger than at any other high schools.
 4. The author's friendship with his good friend was damaged because of _____.
 - A. their different individual beliefs
 - B. their different group beliefs
 - C. their different ideas about group identity
 - D. their different attitudes towards children
 5. It can be inferred from the passage that the author's attitude towards group identity is _____.
 - A. objective
 - B. subjective
 - C. doubtful
 - D. positive

Passage 2

My father was a justice of the peace, and I supposed he possessed the power of life and death over all men and could hang anybody that offended him. This was distinction enough for me as a general thing; but the desire to be a steamboatman kept intruding, nevertheless. I first wanted to be a cabin boy, so that I could come out with a white apron on and shake a tablecloth over the side, where all my old comrades could see me. Later I thought I would rather be the *deck hand* (在甲板上工作的海员) who stood on the end of the stage plank with a coil of rope in his hand, because he was particularly *conspicuous* (引人注目的).

But these were only daydreams. By and by one of the boys went away. He was not heard of for a long time. At last he turned up as an apprentice engineer or "striker" on a steamboat. This thing shook the bottom out of all my Sunday-school teachings. That boy had been notoriously worldly and I had been just the reverse—yet he became famous, and I was left in *obscurity* (默默无闻) and misery. There was nothing generous about this fellow in his greatness. He would always manage to have a rusty bolt to scrub while his boat was docked at our town, and he would sit on the inside guard and scrub it, where we could all see him and envy him and hate him.

He used all sorts of steamboat technicalities in his talk, as if he were so used to them that he forgot

common people could not understand them. He would speak of the “labboard” side of a horse in an easy, natural way that would make you wish he was dead. And he was always talking about “St. Looy” like an old citizen. Two or three of the boys had long been persons of consideration among us because they had been to St. Louis once and had a vague general knowledge of its wonders, but the day of their glory was over now. They lapsed into a humble silence, and learned to disappear when the ruthless “cub” engineer approached. This fellow had money, too, and hair oil, and he wore showy brass watch chain, a leather belt, and used no suspenders. No girl could withstand his charms. He “cut out” every boy in the village. When his boat blew up at last, it spread a quiet satisfaction among us such as we had not known for months. But when he came home the next week, alive, renowned, and appeared in church all battered up and bandaged, a shining hero, stared at and wondered over by everybody, it seemed to us that the partiality of *Providence* (神) for an undeserving *reptile* (卑鄙的人) had reached a point where it was open to criticism.

This creature’s career could produce but one result, and it speedily followed. Boy after boy managed to get on the river. Four sons of the chief merchant, and two sons of the county judge became pilots, the grandest position of all. But some of us could not get on the river—at least our parents would not let us.

So by and by I ran away. I said I would never come home again till I was a pilot and could return in glory. But somehow I could not manage it. I went meekly aboard a few of the boats that lay packed together like sardines at the long St. Louis wharf, and very humbly inquired for the pilots, but got only a cold shoulder and short words from mates and clerks. I had to make the best of this sort of treatment for the time being, but I had comforting daydreams of a future when I should be a great and honored pilot, with plenty of money, and could kill some of these mates and clerks and pay for them.

1. The author makes the statement that “I supposed he...offended him” (Para. 1) primarily to suggest the _____.
 - A. naïve view that he held of his father’s importance
 - B. power held by a justice of the peace in a frontier town
 - C. respect in which the townpeople held his father
 - D. harsh environment in which he was brought up
2. The author decides that he would rather become a deck hand than a cabin boy (Para. 1) because _____.
 - A. he believes that the work is easier
 - B. he wants to avoid seeing his older friends
 - C. the job is more visible to passersby
 - D. deck hands often go on to become pilots
3. The author most likely mentions his “Sunday-school teachings” in Paragraph 2 to emphasize _____.
 - A. the influence of his early education in later life

- B. his sense of injustice at the engineer's success
 - C. his disillusionment with longstanding religious beliefs
 - D. his determination to become an engineer at all costs
4. According to the passage, the "glory" of having visited St. Louis (Para. 3) was over because _____.
- A. the boys' knowledge of St. Louis was much less detailed than the engineer's
 - B. St. Louis had changed so much that the boys' stories were no longer accurate
 - C. the engineer's account revealed that the boys' stories were lies
 - D. travel to St. Louis had become too commonplace to be envied
5. At the end of the passage, the author reflects on _____.
- A. his new ambition to become either a mate or a clerk
 - B. the prospect of abandoning a hopeless search for fame
 - C. the impossibility of returning home and asking his parents' pardon
 - D. his determination to keep striving for success in a glorious career