

Part I. Vocabulary and Structure (15points, 1 point each)

Directions: *There are 15 sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the one that best completes the meaning of the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. In the coming term Professor Smith will _____ the advanced class.
A) take advantage of B) take charge of C) take account of D) take care of
2. The house _____ the church is newly built.
A) adjacent to B) adhere to C) ahead of D) in addition to
3. This book is so difficult that it is beyond the _____ of young readers.
A) ability B) capacity C) power D) capability
4. A lamp is _____ but its brightness is abstract.
A) specific B) concrete C) special D) actual
5. The jurors reached an agreement on the criminal case. There _____ any doubt about it.
A) shouldn't have had B) won't have had C) mightn't have had D) can't have had
6. The well-known movie star is generally thought _____ by disgraceful means.
A) to come to fame B) to have come to fame C) coming to fame D) having come to fame
7. The burn needs a(n) _____ of ointment(软膏) three times a day, or it will get infected.
A) treatment B) applicant C) cure D) ornament
8. His thesis paper was rejected by his tutor because it lacks _____ ideas.
A) previous B) excellent C) original D) reasonable
9. Writing is a slow process, requiring _____ thought, time and effort.
A) significant B) considerable C) enormous D) numerous
10. This newly invented medicine _____ the heart effectively.
A) acts on B) adapts to C) aims at D) agree with
11. He came all the way to China for promoting friendship _____ for making money.
A) other than B) more than C) better than D) rather than
12. No regulation was going to _____ his civil rights.
A) prevent him from B) forbid him to C) deny him of D) deprive him of

13. It is recommended that the project _____ until all the preparations have been made.
A) is not started B) will not be started C) not be started D) is not to be started
14. Many firms give away small quantities of their product as _____ so that people can try them before buying.
A) case B) samples C) examples D) instances
15. I mean to bring the album along, but I forgot, so I went back and _____ it.
A) brought B) carried C) took D) fetched

Part II. Reading Comprehension (25%)

Directions: There are five 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 write the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

There are many factors which may have an influence on adults and children being able to lead a healthy life.

Nowadays, people are very busy. Often, both parents work outside the home. Children are expected to take on more responsibility at home to help their parents. They also have sporting and leisure activities as well as school expectations.

The busyness also adds another factor: the need to use cars to get from one place to another quickly.

Today, society places a lot of emphasis on technology. Computers, DVDs, CDs, television, PlayStations and Xboxes have become major leisure activities, rather than traditional more active pursuits. This has led to a more sedentary lifestyle.

The media provide entertainment and information. Unfortunately, they also promote fast food which fits easily into busy lifestyles. It is much more convenient at times to buy a quick takeaway rather than prepare a meal. The media constantly bombard (轰炸) their audience with 'perfect' body images, the need to buy the most fashionable clothes, the most up-to-date computer games, the best places to visit and the best things to do.

Environments vary. We may be exposed to pollution, such as cigarette smoke. This can be harmful to people who suffer from breathing difficulties. Environments where passive smoking is unavoidable make it difficult to lead a healthy life.

An important factor influencing healthy lifestyles is motivation. Or the desire to be healthy. Any person who wants to be healthy will find a way to be healthy—if he/she is motivated enough!

16. The passage is mainly about _____.
 A. benefits of a healthy life style B. demands of daily life
 C. factors affecting a healthy lifestyle D. a positive approach to healthy living
17. The word "sedentary" in Paragraph 4 probable means _____.
 A. having a lot of things to do
 B. involving little exercise or physical activity
 C. being isolated from the outside world
 D. experiencing a lot of stress
18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a factor leading to the popularity of fast food?
 A. Cheap price. B. The media. C. Busy lifestyle. D. Convenience
19. Which is NOT listed as a factor influencing the ability to have a healthy lifestyle?
 A. Pollution. B. Economic factors.
 C. Dependence upon cars. D. Influence of family or friends.
20. According to the author, _____ may be the most important factor influencing healthy lifestyles.

- A. technology B. cultural background C. environment D. the desire to be healthy

Passage 2

As a kid, Kacey Long would dream of becoming a professional woman. While studying human resources management successfully at university, Long decided to change her look. So, at 19, she decided to get her breasts enlarged, "I was all about doing anything I could to improve myself," she says.

With that decision, Long joined thousands of young patients who are surgically altering their appearance each year. Teenagers even younger than Long are having breasts enlarged, noses and ears reshaped and skin changed.

In 2003, almost 336,000 American teens 18 or younger had some kind of cosmetic (美容) surgery or procedure, a 50% increase over 2002.

Patient-safety advisers believe that many of the teens having surgery are unnecessarily putting themselves at risk of injury or even death. Teens are at the greatest risk of making a decision they will regret as Long did. Long had her breasts enlarged to size D, felt sick and weak within months after the \$4,500-cost plastic surgery, and had her breast fillings removed two years later. She is still suffering from the long, painful recoveries. "I wish I had never done it," says Long. She is just one of those thousands who are actually risking their future beauty by going under the knife when they are still growing.

21. Which of the following is true about Kacey Long?
- A) She had a successful breast surgery.
 B) She had a regretful breast surgery.
 C) She studied cosmetic surgery at university.
 D) She had become a professional woman.
22. When Long decided to have her breasts enlarged, she _____.
- A) knew what risking she was taking
 B) was actually risking her future beauty
 C) had tried several times to change her look
 D) knew all about the effect of breast surgery
23. The number of the American teens having cosmetic surgery _____.
- A) had an increasing of 224,000 in the year 2003
 B) was about 224,000 in 2002 but doubled in 2003
 C) amounted to approximately 224,000 in 2002
 D) amounted to approximately 168,000 in 2002
24. When Long says "I wish I had never done it," she expresses her _____.
- A) regretfulness for her decision to have the breast surgery
 B) regretfulness for having paid \$4,500 for the surgery
 C) satisfaction with the removal of the breast fillings
 D) satisfaction with her good shape after the surgery
25. The author of the passage uses Long's case to _____.
- A) stop the American teenagers from having painful surgery
 B) call our attention to the American teenagers' health
 C) express sympathy towards the American teenagers

D) inform the teenagers of the danger of the cosmetic surgery

Passage 3

Adam Smith was the first person to see the importance of the division of the labor. He gave us an example of the process by which pins were made in England.

"One man draws out the wire, another strengthens it, a third cuts it, a fourth points it, and a fifth gives it a head. Just to make the head requires two or three different operations. The work of making pins is divided into about eighteen different operations, which in some factories are all performed by different people, though in others the same man will sometimes perform two or three of them.

Ten men, Smith said, in this way, turned out twelve pounds of pins a day or about 4800 pins a worker. But if all of them had worked separately and independently without division of labor, they certainly could not have made twenty pins in a day and not even one.

There can be no doubt that division of labor is an efficient way of organizing work. Fewer people can make more pins. Adam Smith saw this, but he also took it for granted that division of labor is itself responsible for economic growth and development and it accounts for the difference between expanding economies and those that stand still. But division of labor adds nothing new, it only enables people to produce more of what they already have. (www.pkucet.com)

26. According to the passage, Adam Smith was the first person to _____.
- take advantage of the physical labor
 - introduce the division of labor into England
 - understand the effects of the division of labor
 - explain the bad causes of the division of labor
27. Adam Smith saw that the division of labor _____.
- enabled each worker to design pins more quickly
 - increased the possible output per worker
 - increased the number of people employed in factories
 - improved the quality of pins produced
28. Adam Smith mentioned the number 4800 in order to _____.
- show the advantages of the old labor system
 - stress how powerful the individual worker was
 - show the advantages of the division of labor
 - stress the importance of increased production
29. According to the writer, Adam Smith's mistake was in believing that the division of labor _____.
- was an efficient way of organizing work
 - was an important development in methods of production
 - finally led to economic development
 - increased the production of existing goods
30. According to the writer, which one of the following is NOT true?
- Division of labor can enable fewer people to make more pins.
 - Division of labor helps people to produce more of what they already have.

- C. Division of labor is by no means responsible for economic growth.
 D. Division of labor is an efficient way of organizing work.

Passage 4

When we talk about intelligence, we do not mean the ability to get good scores on certain kinds of tests or even the ability to do well in school. By intelligence we mean a way of living and behaving, especially in a new or upsetting situation. If we want to test intelligence, we need to find out how a person acts instead of how much he knows what to do.

For instance, when in a new situation, an intelligent person thinks about the situation, not about himself or what might happen to him. He tries to find out all he can, and then he acts immediately and tries to do something about it. He probably isn't sure how it will all work out, but at least he tries. And, if he can't make things work out right, he doesn't feel ashamed that he failed; he just tries to learn from his mistakes. An intelligent person, even if he is very young, has a special outlook on life, a special feeling about life, and knows how he fits into it.

If you look at children, you'll see great difference between what we call "bright" children and "not-bright" children. They are actually two different kinds of people, not just the same kind with different amount of intelligence. For example, the bright child really wants to find out about life -- he tries to get in touch with everything around him. But, the unintelligent child keeps more to himself and his own dream-world; he seems to have a wall between him and life in general.

31. According to this passage, intelligence is _____.
- A. the ability to study well
 B. the ability to do well in school
 C. the ability to deal with life
 D. the ability to get high scores on some tests
17. In a new situation, an intelligent person _____.
- A. knows more about what might happen to him
 B. is sure of the result he will get
 C. concentrates on what to do about the situation
 D. cares more about himself
33. If an intelligent person failed, he would _____.
- A. try not to feel ashamed
 B. learn from his experiences
 C. try to regret as much as possible
 D. make sure what result he would get
34. Bright children and not-bright children _____.
- A. are two different types of children
 B. are different mainly in their degree of cleverness
 C. have difference only in their way of thinking
 D. have different knowledge about the world
35. The author of this passage will probably continue to talk about _____.
- A. how to determine what intelligence is

- B. how education should be found
- C. how to solve practical problems
- D. how an unintelligent person should be taught

Passage 5

What is a good listener? Students who feel they are, say it is because they pay attention, remember what the person says, and ask questions based on what the other has said; or it is because they like people and are interested in them. They feel they are poor listeners when they think about something else while the other is talking or when they're tired, or not interested in what she or he is talking about.

In fact, there are a variety of ways to listen, just as there are a variety of ways to say something. Human beings are complex and concealing. Often we don't say what we want to say, or say exactly the opposite of what we want to say. Sometimes, we aren't honest or direct with another because we think we don't have the right or are afraid of what will happen if we are. The body "talks", too, sometimes more honestly than the tongue.

These different ways of talking need different ways of listening. To keep the seesaw going in conversations and in relationships, we need to understand and use these different ways, especially if our goal is to be a caring, thoughtful person. By knowing how to listen in various ways, you can be accurate in picking up messages no matter how they are masked or distorted (变形了的) or how they are delivered. Some messages are heard just by listening silently; some, by holding a hand or giving a hug (拥抱). But to be able to respond accurately, you need to hear accurately.

Most people listen only with their ears. Too few listen with their hearts as well as their ears, listening to the other's, sharing of his or her hopes, joys, fears.

36. According to the passage, listening only with ears may happen to us when _____.
- A) we are emotionally tired
 - B) we are physically disabled
 - C) we are so interested in the topic
 - D) we are asked many questions
37. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about a good listener?
- A) He can feel what the speaker thinks.
 - B) He can share the speaker's feeling.
 - C) He can remember what the speaker says.
 - D) He can listen with his heart.
38. The purpose in writing the second paragraph is to _____.
- A) demonstrate why we are not honest in communication
 - B) explain how our body "talks"
 - C) illustrate ways used by people in speaking
 - D) show that understanding one's speech is not an easy job
39. The word "seesaw" (Line 1, Para. 3) probably means _____.
- A) communication
 - B) purpose
 - C) understanding
 - D) friendship
40. According to the passage our failure to give proper response to the speaker is probably because _____.
- A) we misunderstand what he says
 - B) we don't like the speaker
 - C) he speaks in a distorted way
 - D) he speaks in a different language

III. Translation from English into Chinese (25%)

1. The farmer and his wife were surprised to find the earth warm under their feet. Suddenly they heard noise deep in the earth and a small hole appeared in their field. In the afternoon there was a sudden loud noise and stones were thrown high in the air. The peasants ran from the field and turned to watch. They saw the birth of a volcano.

2. Fighting means killing, and civilized peoples ought to be able to find some way of settling their disputes (争端) other than by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side, and then saying that that side which has killed most has won. And not only that it has won, but, because it has won, it has been in the right, which means saying that might is right.

3. Many experts in Third World economics are concerned about rapid industrialization because it brings problems as well as progress. Citizens of these countries need jobs that will last, not jobs that are temporary. In the opinion of these economists, the leaders of Third World countries should be aware of the dangers as well as the advantages of rapid industrialization.

4. Living in a residence hall carries certain obligation (义务). You have to be considerate of others, especially during study hours. Telephone calls and visits by friends should be short. You have to cooperate in keeping the room as neat as possible. It is sometimes hard to be tolerant of another person's habits that may differ from your own.

5. Throughout your lifetime, however, you may find yourself in other job-seeking situations in an attempt to improve your position. As you gain experience, you are likely to become ambitious for better and better jobs. These better jobs often request written letters of application and summaries of your background and experience. Your writing skills may be an important part in obtaining the job you desire.

Part IV. Writing (15%)

Write a composition on the topic "Reading makes a full man" in about 150 words.