

考试注意事项

整个试卷共120题，听力部分有30道题，长度约25分钟，该部分结束后立即开始语法词汇部分，然后是填充部分和阅读部分。这三部分时间统用，共85分钟。

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试题的标准答案附在最后。请自己核对答案。

最终成绩的换算表：

Part I	Listening Comprehension (听力理解)	每个正确答案乘以 1
Part II	Grammar and Vocabulary (语法、词汇)	每个正确答案乘以 0.6
Part III	Cloze (填充)	每个正确答案乘以 0.8
Part IV	Reading Comprehension (阅读理解)	每个正确答案乘以 1

四项换算后的成绩之和为总分。满分为100分。

录取等级参考标准如下：

高级班：	65分以上
中级班：	50-64分
准中级班：	35-49分
基础班：	20-34分

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions :

In this section, you will hear 10 short statements. The statements will be spoken just once. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully in order to understand what the speaker says.

When you hear a statement, you will have a period of 15 to 20 seconds to read the four sentences in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer by drawing **with** a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Listen to the following example:

You will hear:

You will read:

- [A] He's been living in Beijing for a long time.
- [B] He used to live in Beijing.
- [C] He's gone to Beijing for a short visit.
- [D] He should stay longer in Beijing.

Sentence [B] "He used to live in Beijing" is closest in meaning to the statement "He is no longer living in Beijing." Therefore you should choose answer [B].

1. [A] Tom is riding a bike.
[B] The bike is upside down.
[C] Tom is repairing the bike.
[D] Tom is cleaning his bike.
2. [A] Professor Graff doesn't usually write on the blackboard.
[B] Students are rarely bored in Professor Grafts class.
[C] The professor uses graphs when she lectures.
[D] Students in the graphic arts course don't take notes.
3. [A] They are with them.
[B] It is with them.
[C] They are with her.
[D] He is with her.
4. [A] I passed the test because I studied hard.
[B] I won't do well on the test if I don't study.
[C] I failed the test because I didn't study enough.
[D] I'll study hard so I can pass the test.
5. [A] How long is the school term?
[B] Why did you turn over the stool?
[C] I wish I know how to get to the dormitory.
[D] I want the term to end soon.
6. [A] The boat owner must be rich.
[B] This man must be the owner.
[C] Those men are both rich.
[D] The boat has a monkey on it.

7. [A] Alice answered Jean's question.
[B] Alice allowed Jean to respond.
[C] Jean's response was questionable.
[D] Alice accepted the answer.

8. [A] Bob bought a new pair of sandals.
[B] Bob's sandals were fixed.
[C] The shoemaker only made sandals.
[D] The shoemaker wore sandals.

9. [A] We have to go to a party after work.
[B] We are going to have a party when the house has been painted.
[C] We went to a huge party after the house was painted.
[D] We'll go to the party if the house is painted.

10. [A] They read about the invention in the news report.
[B] The inventor wrote an interesting news report.
[C] A reporter asked the inventor some questions.
[D] The reporter was watching the news.

Section B

Directions:

In this section you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. You will hear the question only once. When you have heard the question, you will have a period of 15 to 20 seconds to read the four possible answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D] and decide which is the best answer. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example :

You will hear:'

You will read:

[A] At the office.

[B] On his way to work.

[C] Home in bed.

[D] Away on vacation.

From the conversation, we know that Bill is sick and will have to stay in bed until Monday. The best answer, then, is [C] "Home in bed." Therefore, you should choose answer [C].

11. [A] On the steps.
[B] By the window.
[C] At s store.
[D]In a bank.
12. [A] It's almost time for lunch.
[B] Only a few strawberries will be eaten at lunch.
[C] There are just enough strawberries for lunch.
[D] There won't be many people for lunch.
13. [A] No one knows how Mary gets to work.
[B] It's surprising that Mary could repair the record player.
[C] She threw the old records away.
[D] She doesn't think the record player works.
14. [A] In a railroad station.
[B] In a bus terminal.
[C] In a restaurant.
[D] In a hotel room.
15. [A] At the information desk.
[B] On the platform.
[C] On the train.
[D] Near the stairs.
16. [A] Eighteen.
[B] Nineteen.
[C] Twenty.
[D] Twenty-eight.
17. [A] He gave homework.
[B] He prepared a test.
[C] He opened the book to page 20.

[D] He went to the cinema.

18. [A] He doesn't understand the question.
[B] He will definitely not lend her the money.
[C] He will lend her the money.
[D] He might lend her the money.
19. [A] She lost her money.
[B] The price of postage went up.
[C] She didn't know where the post office.
[D] The post office was closed today.
20. [A] Zero.
[B] One.
[C] Two.
[D] Three.

Section C

Directions :

In this section you will hear several brief talks and/or conversations. You will hear them once only. After each one, you will hear some questions. You will hear each question once only. After you hear the question, you will have 15 to 20 seconds to choose the best answer from the four choices given. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

21. [A] A person's character.
[B] A person's voice characteristics.
[C] A person's health.
[D] A person's profession.
22. [A] The strength of the speaker.
[B] The force of air that comes from the lungs.
[C] The weight of the speaker.
[D] The height of the speaker.
23. [A] The highness or lowness of sounds.
[B] The loudness of sounds.
[C] The force of sounds.
[D] The speed of sounds.
24. [A] The Student Activities Office will open.
[B] Seniors will measure their heads.
[C] Students will order new school hats.
[D] Seniors will graduate.
25. [A] All students
[B] All seniors
[C] All graduating seniors
[D] All faculty
26. [A] What kind of ceremony there will be
[B] How to order the graduation outfit
[C] How much to pay for the clothes
[D] Where to go for graduation
27. [A] Rent them
[B] Buy them
[C] Clean them
[D] Measure them
28. [A] Michael Jackson.
[B] Muhammad Ali
[C] A very famous actor.
[D] A very famous and powerful president.
29. [A] He was a gold medal winner in Olympics.
[B] He is the younger brother of Michael Jackson.
[C] He had some influence on the president of the U.S.
[D] He is quite popular with the American young people today.

30. [A] They usually don't live long.
[B] They usually are quickly forgotten by the public.
[C] They don't know where to hide themselves.
[D] They are usually very fat.

Part II Grammatical Structure and Vocabulary

(30 minutes)

Section A

Directions :

There are 10 sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are 4 words or phrases marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example: I have been to the Great Wall three times ____ 1979.

- [A] from
- [B] after
- [C] for
- [D] since

The sentence should read, "I have been to the Great Wall three times since 1979." Therefore you should choose [D].

31. Those foreign visitors look very ____.

- [A] smartly
- [B] wildly
- [C] like friends
- [D] friendly

32. It ____ every day so far this month.

- [A] is raining
- [B] rains
- [C] has rained
- [D] rained

33. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he ____ until yesterday.

- [A] will come
- [B] was coming
- [C] had been coming
- [D] came

34. She ought to ____ my letter a week ago. But she was busy with her work.

- [A] have answered
- [B] answering
- [C] answer
- [D] be answered

35. The house ____ windows are broken is unoccupied.

- [A] its
- [B] whose
- [C] which
- [D] those

36. ____ of gold in California caused many people to travel west in hope of becoming rich.

- [A] The discovering
- [B] To discover
- [C] The discovery
- [D] On discovering

37. _____ the Wright brothers successfully flew their airplane.
- [A] The century was beginning
 - [B] It was the beginning of the century
 - [C] At the beginning of the century
 - [D] The beginning of the century
38. After a brief visit to New Orleans,_____.
- [A] returning to New York and beginning to write his greatest poetry did Walt . Whitman.
 - [B] Walt Whitman returned to New York and began to write his greatest poetry.
 - [C] Walt Whitman was writing his greatest poetry when he returned to New York.
 - [D] having returned to New York Walt Whitman wrote his greatest poetry.
39. We wish that you _____ such a lot of work , because we know that you would have enjoyed the party.
- [A] hadn't had
 - [B] hadn't
 - [C] didn't have had
 - [D] hadn't have
40. Since your roommate is visiting her family this weekend, why_____ you have dinner with us tonight
- [A] will
 - [B] won't
 - [C]do
 - [D] don't

Section B

Directions :

There are 10 sentences in this section. Each sentence has four parts underlined. The four underlined parts are marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the one underlined part that is wrong. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example:

A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition which they saw
A B C D
many new products.

Answer [C] is wrong because the sentence should read, "A number of foreign visitors were taken to the industrial exhibition where they saw many new products." So you should choose[C].

41. Thomas is most excellent in the family.
A B C D

42. By 1642 all towns in the colony of Massachusetts was required by law to have schools.
A B C D

43. Both moths and butterflies have a keen sense of sight, smell, and tasting.
A B C D

44. The plane took off after holding up for hours by fog.
A B C D

45. Smith sold most of his belongings. He has hardly nothing left in the house.
A B C D

46. The reason why I decided to come here is because this university has a good
A B C
Department of English.
D

47. If he would have finished his paper a little sooner, he would have graduated this term.
A B C D

48. Most experts agree that there have never been such an exciting series of
A B C
breakthroughs in the search for a cancer cure as we have seen recently.
D

49. If one does not have respect for himself, you cannot expect others to respect him.
A B C D

50. The South is mostly Democrat politically, when the North has both Democrats
A B C D
and Republicans.

Section C

Directions:

There are 20 sentences in this section. Each sentence has a word or phrase underlined. There are four words or phrases beneath each sentence. Choose the one word or phrase which would best keep the meaning of the original sentence if it were substituted for the underlined part. Mark your choice on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example: The initial step is often the most difficult.

- [A] quickest
- [B] longest
- [C] last
- [D] first

The best answer is [D] because "first" has the same meaning as "initial" in the sentence. Therefore you should choose [D].

51. The initial talks were the base of the later agreement.

- [A] first
- [B] quickest
- [C] last
- [D] longest

52. She is quiet and pious at church in the morning but gossips all afternoon.

- [A] gentle
- [B] smiling
- [C] joyful
- [D] devout

53. The weatherman said, "It will be chilly this afternoon."

- [A] wet
- [B] turbid
- [C] hot
- [D] cold

54. He walked to his bedroom cautiously because he heard strange sounds in it.

- [A] happily
- [B] carefully
- [C] curiously
- [D] noisily

55. Apparently she never got my letter after all.

- [A] Evidently
- [B] Disappointedly
- [C] Luckily
- [D] Anxiously

56. Placing tags on ducks and geese as they migrate is one method of studying the behavior of birds.

- [A] sleep for winter
- [B] move from one place to another
- [C] flee their enemies
- [D] search for food

57. In September, 1835, Darwin's vessel arrived at the Galapagos Islands.
[A] assistant
[B] cargo
[C] ship
[D] gun
58. Movie studios often boost a new star with guest appearances on television talk shows.
[A] attack
[B] watch
[C] denounce
[D] promote
59. When products advertise extensively on television, they are often ridiculously overpriced.
[A] inexpensive
[B] costly
[C] valueless
[D] overabundant
60. John and his brother have entirely different temperaments.
[A] likings
[B] dispositions
[C] tastes
[D] objectives
61. Seeds are contained in the center of fleshy fruit such as apples and pears.
[A] core
[B] focus
[C] nucleus
[D] median
62. One of the responsibilities of a forest ranger is to drive slowly through the area in search of animals in distress.
[A] cruise
[B] tiptoe
[C] skid
[D] mare
63. Mrs. Palmer was offended by the clerk's mean remark.
[A] tasty
[B] nasty
[C] misty
[D] musty
64. Most recipients of the peace prize are given the award in person, but sometimes the award is given posthumously.
[A] when the person is out of the country
[B] after the person has died
[C] to political prisoners
[D] by mail

65. Seeing the Grand Canyon from the air is a sight to behold.
[A] hold upon
[B] remember
[C] anticipate
[D] gaze upon
- 66: Mythical creatures have been a part of the folklore of many cultures throughout the centuries.
[A] Appealing
[B] Magical
[C] Legendary
[D] Fighting
67. Everyone would like a panacea for health problems.
[A] protection against
[B] advice for
[C] a cure-all for
[D] a decrease in
68. In the fall it is gratifying to see stalks of wheat ready for harvest.
[A] terrifying
[B] satisfying
[C] surprising
[D] relaxing
69. A bad winter storm can paralyse an urban area.
[A] immobilise
[B] evacuate
[C] isolate
[D] stabilise
70. Even though he was obese, Oliver Hardy gained fame as a comedian.
[A] dying
[B] crazy
[C] unhappy
[D] fat

Part III Cloze

Directions: For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices in the column on the right. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the question and draw a short bar across the corresponding letter.

There is a lot of luck in the drilling for oil. The [71] may just miss the oil although it is near;

[72], it may strike oil at a fairly high

[73]. When the drill goes down, it

brings [74] soil. The sample of soil from various depths are

examined for traces of [75]. If they are disappointed at one place, the

drillers go to [76]. Great sums of

money [77] spent, for example in the deserts of Egypt, in 'prospecting' for oil. Sometimes

[78] is found. When you buy a few gallons of petrol for our cars, we pay not only the

[79] of the petrol, but also part of the cost if the search that

71. [A] time
[B] man
[C] drill
[D] plan
72. [A] at last
[B] in the end
[C] as a result
[D] on the other hand
73. [A] level
[B] time
[C] place
[D] price
74. [A] down
[B] up
[C] on
[D] in
75. [A] sand
[B] water
[C] oil
[D] gas
76. [A] another
[B] the other
[C] others
[D] one another
77. [A] are
[B] is
[C] has been
[D] have been
78. [A] a little
[B] little
[C] a few
[D] few
79. [A] amount
[B] price
[C] cost
[D] drilling

is [80] going on.

When the crude oil is obtained from the field, it is taken to the refineries.[81].
The commonest

form of treatment is [82]. When the oil is heated, the first vapours

[83] are cooled and become the finest petrol. Petrol has a low

boiling[84]; if a little is poured into the hand, it soon vaporizes.

Gas that comes off the [85] later

is condensed into paraffin. [86] the lubricating oils of various

grades are produced. What [87] is heavy oil that is used as fuel.

There are four main areas of

the world [88] deposits of oil appear.

The first is [89] of the Middle East. Another is the

area [90] North and South America, and the third, between Asia and Australia. The fourth area is the part near the North Pole.

80. [A] often
[B] frequently
[C] busily
[D] always
81. [A] to be treated
[B] to treat
[C] for treatment
[D] for treating
82. [A] heated
[B] to be heated
[C] to heat
[D] heating
83. [A] to rise
[B] rises
[C] rising
[D] risen
84. [A] level
[B] place
[C] point
[D] degree
85. [A] ground
[B] air
[C] oil
[D] water
86. [A] Then
[B] Last of all
[C] Afterwards
[D] Lately
87. [A] remains
[B] remain
[C] remained
[D] remaining
88. [A] there
[B] which
[C] that
[D] where
89. [A] the one
[B] one
[C] that
[D] this
90. [A] between
[B] among
[C] above
[D] below

Part IV Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Directions:

In this part there are passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers. Choose the one you think is the best answer. Mark your choice on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Questions 91-94 are based on the following passage:

The fiddler crab is a living clock. It indicates the time of day by the color of its skin, which is dark by day and pale by night. The crab's changing skin color follows a regular 24-hour cycle that exactly matches the daily rhythm of the sun.

Does the crab actually keep time, or does its skin simply respond to the sun's rays, changing color according to the amount of light that strikes it? To find out, biologists kept crabs in a dark room for two months. Even without daylight the crab's skin color continued to change precisely on schedule.

This characteristic probably evolved in response to the rhythm of the sun, to help protect the crab from sunlight and enemies. After millions of years it has become completely regulated inside the living body of the crab.

The biologists noticed that once each day the color of the fiddler crab is especially dark, and that each day this occurs fifty minutes later than on the day before. From this they discovered that each crab follows not only the rhythm of the sun but also that of the tides. The crab's period of greatest darkening is precisely the time of low tide on the beach where it was caught!

91. The fiddler crab is like a clock because it changes color

- [A] in a regular 24-hour rhythm.
- [B] in response to the sun's rays.
- [C] at low tide.
- [D] every fifty minutes.

92. The crab's changing color

- [A] tells the crab what time it is.
- [B] protects the crab from the sunlight and enemies.
- [C] keeps the crab warm.
- [D] is of no real use.

93. When the fiddler crabs were kept in the dark, they

- [A] did not change color.
- [B] changed color more quickly.
- [C] changed color more slowly.
- [D] changed color on the same schedule.

94. The best title for the passage is

- [A] The Rhythmic Cycles of the Sun and Tide
- [B] Discoveries in Biology
- [C] A Scientific Study
- [D] A living Clock

Questions 95-99 are based on the following passage:

In most cases, you can transplant a tree successfully, at any time, if you follow the instructions for planting a tree. The most important thing is to dig out enough roots, but this process is difficult with a large tree.

When you dig out the tree, leave a ball of earth around its roots. This ball of earth should measure about a foot wide for every inch of the tree trunk's diameter. Dig deep enough to avoid cutting off too many taproots.

It is wise to call in a professional tree expert to transplant a tree more than a few inches in trunk diameter.

95. Transplanting a tree is

- [A] very different from planting a tree
- [B] so difficult that an expert should always be called in
- [C] much like planting a tree
- [D] done successfully in the right seasons

96. The larger the trunk of the tree you are transplanting

- [A] the less it matters whether you call in a tree expert
- [B] the more you should avoid cutting off the taproots
- [C] the larger the ball of earth you must leave around the roots
- [D] the easier it is to dig out sufficient roots

97. The taproots are

- [A] the heaviest roots
- [B] the principal, deepest roots
- [C] the ball of earth
- [D] the same width as the trunk's diameter

98. The best time for transplanting a tree is

- [A] spring
- [B] fall
- [C] winter
- [D] any season

99. To decide whether you can successfully transplant a tree yourself, you should

- [A] select your location carefully
- [B] measure the ball of earth around the tree roots
- [C] measure the diameter of the tree trunk
- [D] cut off as many taproots as you can reach

Questions 100 - 105 are based on the following passage:

There is another example of the revolution in railway signaling and safety measures which can also be attributed to the widespread introduction of electricity in the last decade of the nineteenth century. The track circuit, patented by one William Robinson as far back as 1872, was based on a simple principle. A section of track is insulated at the rail joints from the adjoining sections, and an electrically-operated switch or relay is maintained in the closed position by a low-voltage current passing continually through the rails. The effect of the entry of a train on the insulated section is to short-circuit this current through its wheels and axles with the result that the switch opens. It will be appreciated that should the current fail or should an accidental short-circuit take place, the device will behave as if a train were on the section. However, it will obey the essential requirement of every safety device that in the event of failure the danger signal is given.

100. What does the paragraph preceding this one probably discuss?

- [A] Another one of Robinson's inventions
- [B] A twentieth-century safety device
- [C] An electrically-operated safety device
- [D] Railroading in the mid-nineteenth century

101. In the last sentence in the passage, what does the word "it" refer to?

- [A] An accidental short-circuit
- [B] A danger signal
- [C] A safety device
- [D] A train

102. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- [A] Railway signaling improved with the American Revolution.
- [B] The last century saw great progress in railway signaling device.
- [C] The track circuit is a simple application of a complex principle.
- [D] The widespread introduction of electricity took place around 1910.

103. If a short-circuit takes place, what will happen to the section containing the safety device?

- [A] A fire will start.
- [B] A danger signal will be given.
- [C] A train will derail.
- [D] The electrically operated switch will close.

104. What is the result when a train passed over a section with a low-voltage current?

- [A] It will derail.
- [B] A switch opens.
- [C] A danger signal is given.
- [D] It will shock the crew.

105. What is the topic of this passage?

- [A] The development of electrical safety devices
- [B] The inventions of William Robinson
- [C] The danger of railroad accidents
- [D] The operation of an electrical safety device for trains

Questions 106-111 are based on the following passage:

Life near the shore everywhere is affected by the tides, which come and go twice each day in a cycle of about twelve-and-a-half hours —just different enough from the daily cycle of the sun so that there can be no regular relationship between the shore being alternately wet and dry and alternately light and dark. The extent of the tides varies greatly, from as little as one foot in inland seas like the Mediterranean, to fifty feet or so in the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia. In some parts of the world, one of the two daily tides rises higher and falls lower than the other; and tides at the time of new moon and full moon are generally greater than at other times. The extent of the intertidal zone thus varies from day to day as well as from place to place.

The kinds of organisms living in the region between the tidal limits depend very much on whether the shore is rocky, sandy, or muddy. Rocky shores have the most obviously rich faunas, because of the firm anchorage for both animals and plants, and because of the small pools left by the retreating seas. Sandy shores, especially when exposed to surf (as they usually are), have the fewest kinds of animals.

106. Which of the following factors does not affect the extent of the tides?
[A] Place
[B] Time
[C] The moon
[D] The composition of the shore soil
107. The time span between tides
[A] varies as much as the extent of the tides.
[B] is a more constant phenomenon than the extent of the tides.
[C] is shorter in inland seas.
[D] and the extent of tides depend upon each other.
108. The two tides in a given day
[A] may vary in extent.
[B] never vary in extent.
[C] always vary in extent.
[D] only vary in extent at the time of a new moon or a full moon.
109. The composition of the intertidal soil affect
[A] the nature of tides.
[B] the temperature of the water in that area.
[C] the amount of animals and plants living in that area.
[D] the level of pollution in that area.
110. Muddy shores
[A] have poorer faunas than do sandy shores.
[B] have richer faunas than do rocky shores.
[C] have poorer faunas than do rocky shores, but richer faunas than do sandy shores.
[D] have no faunas at all.
111. The smallest tides occur in
[A] open seas.
[B] inland.
[C] bays.
[D] deeper seas.

Questions 112-116 are based on the following passage:

The whole atmosphere of the world in which we live is tinged by science, as is shown most immediately and strikingly by our modern conveniences and material resources. A little deeper thinking shows that the influence of science goes much farther and colours the entire mental outlook of modern civilised man on the world about him. Perhaps one of the most telling evidences of this is his growing freedom from superstition. Freedom from superstition is the result of the conviction that the world is not governed by caprice, but that it is a world of order and can be understood by man if he will only try hard enough and be clever enough. This conviction that the world is understandable is, doubtless, the most important single gift of science to civilisation. The wide-spread acceptance of this view can be dated to the discovery by Newton of the universal sway of the law of gravitation; and for this reason Newton may be justly regarded as the most important single contributor to modern life.

112. The title below that best expresses the SUBJECT MATTER of this passage is
- [A] Science and Modern Conveniences
 - [B] Science and Civilisation
 - [C] Important Scientific Principles
 - [D] Science and the World of Moral Order
113. The greatest benefit of science has been
- [A] the encouragement of deep thinking
 - [B] the work of reconstruction
 - [C] the development of material resources
 - [D] an understanding that the world has order
114. The passage implies that, prior to Newton, _____.
- [A] men felt nature to be essentially inscrutable
 - [B] men were unable to cope with the chance factors in nature
 - [C] men understood nature but did not apply their knowledge
 - [D] The humanities were of little value
115. We may reasonably conclude that the author of this passage may best be described as inclined to be.
- [A] intuitive in his approaches to the major problems
 - [B] rational in his approaches to problems
 - [C] rational in his approaches to problems and decisive in his conclusion
 - [D] sweeping in his generalisations and insufficiently reflective
116. "Caprice" as used in the passage means _____.
- [A] logic
 - [B] luck
 - [C] power
 - [D] chance

Questions 117-120 are based on the following passage:

Reading is the key to school success and, like any skill, it takes practice. A child learns to walk by practising until he no longer has to think about how to put one foot in front of the other. A great athlete practices until he can play quickly, accurately, without thinking. Tennis players call that "being in the zone." Educators call it "automaticity."

A child learns to read by sounding out the letters and decoding the words. With practice, he stumbles less and less, reading by the phrase. With automaticity, he doesn't have to think about decoding the words, so he can concentrate on the meaning of the text.

It can begin as early as first grade. In a recent study of children in Illinois schools, Alan Rossman of Northwestern University found automatic readers in the first grade who were reading almost three times as fast as the other children and scoring twice as high on comprehension tests. At fifth grade, the automatic readers were reading twice as fast as the others, and still outscoring them on accuracy, comprehension and vocabulary.

"It's not I.Q. but the amount of time a child spends reading that is the key to automaticity," according to Rossman. Any child who spends at least 3.5 to 4 hours a week reading books, magazines or newspapers will in all likelihood reach automaticity. At home, where the average child spends 25 hours a week watching television, it can happen by turning off the set just one night in favour of reading.

You can test your child by giving him a paragraph or two to read aloud - something unfamiliar but appropriate to his age. If he reads aloud with expression, with a sense of the meaning of the sentences, he probably is an automatic reader. If he reads haltingly, one word at a time, without expression or meaning, he needs more practice.

117. The first paragraph tells us ____.
- [A] what automaticity is
 - [B] how accuracy is acquired
 - [C] how a child learns to walk
 - [D] how an athlete is trained
118. An automatic reader
- [A] sounds out the letters
 - [B] concentrates on meaning
 - [C] has a high I.Q.
 - [D] pays much attention to the structures of sentences
119. The Illinois study shows that the automatic reader's high speed
- [A] costs him a lot of work
 - [B] affects his comprehension
 - [C] leads to his future success
 - [D] doesn't affect his comprehension
120. A bright child
- [A] also needs practice to be an automatic reader
 - [B] always achieves great success in comprehension tests
 - [C] becomes an automatic reader after learning how to read
 - [D] is a born automatic reader

Answer keys

1. C	2. A	3. B	4. C	5. D
6. A	7. B	8. B	9. B	10. C
11. D	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. A
16. B	17. A	18. B	19. B	20. C
21. B	22. B	23. A	24. D	25. C
26. B	27. A	28. D	29. A	30. B
31. D	32. C	33. B	34. A	35. B
36. C	37. C	38. B	39. A	40. D
41. B	42. C	43. D	44. B	45. C
46. C	47. A	48. B	49. B	50. C
51. A	52. D	53. D	54. B	55. A
56. B	57. C	58. D	59. B	60. B
61. A	62. A	63. B	64. B	65. D
66. C	67. C	68. B	69. A	70. D
71. C	72. D	73. A	74. B	75. C
76. A	77. D	78. B	79. C	80. D
81. A	82. D	83. A	84. C	85. C
86. A	87. A	88. D	89. C	90. A
91. A	92. B	93. D	94. D	95. C
96. C	97. B	98. D	99. C	100. C
101. C	102. B	103. B	104. B	105. D
106. D	107. B	108. A	109. C	110. C
111. B	112. B	113. D	114. A	115. C
116. D	117. A	118. B	119. D	120. A