







Test 1

19. There is no perfect trading system, and each of the proposed ones has its \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. limits B. borders  
C. frontiers D. limitations
20. Henry will not be able to attend the meeting tonight because \_\_\_\_\_ a class then.  
A. he must be teaching B. he will be teaching  
C. he will have taught D. of him has to teach
21. According to some educators, the goal of teaching is to help students learn what \_\_\_\_\_ to know to live a well-adjusted and successful life.  
A. do they need B. they need  
C. they are needed D. as they may need
22. I wish I hadn't been so busy yesterday, otherwise I \_\_\_\_\_ you with the cleaning.  
A. will have helped B. should help  
C. could have helped D. could help
23. Just as the builder is skilled in the handling of his bricks, \_\_\_\_\_ the experienced writer is skilled in the handling of his words.  
A. as B. so C. thus D. like
24. James has just arrived, but I didn't know he \_\_\_\_\_ until yesterday.  
A. was coming B. came  
C. had been coming D. will come
25. The Internet was first started by the U.S. army \_\_\_\_\_ a communication system.  
A. in B. for C. with D. as
26. "I'm really tired and there are so many things to do." "Well, if it would be \_\_\_\_\_ any help, I would do some cooking."  
A. in B. of C. with D. for
27. I \_\_\_\_\_ of going up to Scotland at the end of December, but I've only got a few days' holiday.  
A. think B. have thought  
C. will think D. am thinking
28. Throw some bits of bread in the pond. Fish \_\_\_\_\_ and eat it.  
A. are going to come B. will come  
C. are to come D. were coming
29. To fit in with the development of the market economy, factories should guarantee \_\_\_\_\_ high speed \_\_\_\_\_ good quality.  
A. either... or B. not... but also  
C. both... and D. neither... nor
30. If there \_\_\_\_\_ peace, we must try in every way to prevent war.  
A. is to be B. will be  
C. should be D. is going to be

## Part II Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 生活的秘密不在于做自己喜欢做的，而在于喜欢自己不得不做的。(not... but...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. 实验工作不但需要精确的测量，而且需要准确的计算。(not only... but also)  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. 他开始时专门画鸟，后来又专门写关于鸟类的文章。(to specialize in)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. 我们也可能由于听从了我们所钦佩的人的劝说而去从事不适合我们的工作。(as a result of)  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. 中国已与世界经济越来越紧密地联系在一起，尤其是在加入世贸组织以后。(to be on the way to doing)  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. 我们已完成了工程的一半，但现在却在停工待料。(to be stuck for)  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. 我们必须确保将原子能用于和平事业，造福人类。(to see to it that...)  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. 要想更多地了解我们所居住的这个世界，我们应该接触不同的文化。(to be exposed to)  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. 这些商店企图诱惑人们去买他们不需要的东西。(to be out to do)  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. 年轻人往往朝前看，而老年人喜欢回顾过去。在这一点上，所有的国家都如此。(to be true of)  
\_\_\_\_\_



## Part III Cloze

**Directions: For each blank in the following passage, choose the best answer from the choices given below.**

Many teachers believe that the responsibilities for learning lie with students. 1 a long reading assignment is given, instructors expect students to be familiar with the information in the reading even if they do not discuss it in class or take an examination. 2 students are considered to be those who are motivated to learn for the sake of 3, not those interested only in getting high grades. Sometimes homework is returned 4 brief written comments but without grades. Even if grades are not given, students are responsible for learning the material assigned. When research tasks are 5, professors expect students to take it actively and to complete it with minimum guidance. It is students' responsibility to find books, magazines, and articles in the library. Professors do not have the time to explain 6 a university library works; they expect students, particularly graduate students to be able to exhaust the reference 7 in the library. Professors will help students who need it, but prefer that their students not be 8 dependent on them. In the United States, professors have many other duties besides teaching, such as administrative or research work. 9, the time that a professor can spend with a student outside of class is limited. If students have problems with classroom work, they should either 10 professors during office hours or make appointments.

- |                  |                |                |                 |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. When       | B. Although    | C. Because     | D. Since        |
| 2. A. Poor       | B. Ideal       | C. Average     | D. Disappointed |
| 3. A. fun        | B. work        | C. learning    | D. prize        |
| 4. A. by         | B. in          | C. for         | D. with         |
| 5. A. collected  | B. distributed | C. assigned    | D. finished     |
| 6. A. when       | B. that        | C. what        | D. how          |
| 7. A. selections | B. collections | C. sources     | D. origins      |
| 8. A. too        | B. such        | C. much        | D. more         |
| 9. A. However    | B. Therefore   | C. Furthermore | D. Nevertheless |
| 10. A. greet     | B. annoy       | C. approach    | D. attach       |

## Part IV Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** In this part, there are two passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

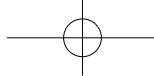
### Passage 1

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a respected grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether they are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

1. What is the main idea of the passage?
  - A. Education and schooling are quite different experiences.
  - B. One can receive education everywhere; going to school is not a must.
  - C. The common belief that people go to school to get an education is wrong.
  - D. Schooling offers a limited section of formal training while education covers a vast field of informal training.



## Test 1

2. What does the author probably mean by “children interrupt their education to go to school” in the first paragraph?
  - A. The more years students go to school, the worse their education is.
  - B. People are engaged in education the whole life.
  - C. Children go to school just to make trouble.
  - D. Schooling is not educationally beneficial.
3. The phrase “For example” in the third paragraph introduces a sentence that gives examples of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the slices of reality that are to be learned
  - B. the results of schooling
  - C. limitations of classroom teaching
  - D. the similarities of all schools
4. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?
  - A. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
  - B. Education systems need to be thoroughly reformed.
  - C. Education involves many years of competence training.
  - D. Going to school is only part of one’s education.
5. The passage is written in the way of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. contrasting the meanings of two related words
  - B. giving examples of different kinds of education
  - C. listing and discussing several educational problems
  - D. providing facts to support an argument

## Passage 2

Education is one of the key words of our time. A man without an education, many of us believe, is an unfortunate victim of unfortunate circumstances deprived of one of the greatest twentieth-century opportunities. Conceived of the importance of education, modern states “invest” in institutions of learning to get back “interest” in the form of a large group of enlightened young men and women who are potential leaders. Education, with its cycles of instruction so carefully worked out, is punctuated by textbooks—those purchasable wells of wisdom—what would civilization be like without its benefits?

So much is certain: that we would have doctors and preachers, lawyers and defendants, marriages and births—but our spiritual outlook would be different. We would lay less stress on “facts and figures” and more on a good memory, on applied psychology, and on the capacity of a man to get along with his fellow citizens.

If our educational system were fashioned after its bookless past we would have the most democratic form of “college” imaginable. Among the people whom we like to call savages, all knowledge inherited by tradition is shared by all; it is taught to every member of the tribe so that in

this respect everybody is equally equipped for life.

It is ideal condition of the “equal start” which only our most progressive forms of modern education try to reach again. In primitive cultures the obligation to seek and to receive the traditional instruction is binding to all. There are no “illiterate”—if the term can be applied to peoples without a script—while our own compulsory school attendance became law in Germany in 1642, in France in 1806, in England in 1976, and is still nonexistent in a number of “civilized” nations. This shows how long it was before we considered it necessary to make sure that all our children could share in the knowledge accumulated by the “happy few” during the past centuries.

Education in the wildness is not a matter of monetary means. All are entitled to an equal start. There is none of the hurry which, in our society, often hampers the full development of a growing personality. There, a child grows up under the ever-present attention of his parents; therefore the jungles and the savages know of no “juvenile delinquency”. No necessity of making a living away from home results in neglect of children, and no father is confronted with his inability to “buy” an education for his child.

1. The word “interest” in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. pleasure  
 B. returns  
 C. share  
 D. knowledge
2. It can be implied from the passage that the author seems \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. against the education in the very early historic times  
 B. in favor of the educational practice in primitive cultures  
 C. positive about our present educational instruction  
 D. quite happy to see an equal start for everyone
3. The passage implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. some families now can hardly afford to send their children to school  
 B. everyone today has an equal opportunity in education  
 C. every country invests heavily in education  
 D. we are not very certain whether preachers are necessary or not
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?  
 A. One without education today has few opportunities.  
 B. We have not yet decided on our educational models.  
 C. Compulsory schooling is legal obligation in several countries now.  
 D. Our spiritual outlook is better now than before.
5. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. The Significance of Education  
 B. Educational Investment and Its Profits  
 C. Education in the Wilderness  
 D. Education: Past and Present