

**Part I. Cloze Test (共 20 题, 30 分)**

**Directions:** Read the passage and choose the best answer to each of the blanks in the passage from A, B, C or D. Then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet**.

Cats and dogs can 1 their way home, often over long distances. We often hear 2 cats which disappear when the people 3 keep them 4 to a new area and are later 5 back at their old home. We do not know 6 they find the way. In the same way, many kinds of birds 7 from one side of the world to another every year. This is 8 as migration. It is thought 9 they follow the sun or the stars 10 no one can be sure. The salmon – kind of fish that 11 its eggs in rivers and swims back to the sea to live – returns to the same river it first came from, often after 12 thousands of miles of sea. Salmon are 13 to be able to smell the difference between one area of water and another. Dogs know 14 it's time for their walk, 15 they can't tell the time 16 the clock. 17 disappear from home 18 the people are away 19 holiday and appear again an hour or two 20 they return.

- |                  |             |            |              |
|------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. A. find       | B. to find  | C. finding | D. found     |
| 2. A. on         | B. for      | C. of      | D. in        |
| 3. A. when       | B. where    | C. who     | D. which     |
| 4. A. moving     | B. move     | C. moved   | D. to move   |
| 5. A. find       | B. finding  | C. found   | D. to found  |
| 6. A. how        | B. that     | C. however | D. what      |
| 7. A. travels    | B. traveled | C. travel  | D. traveling |
| 8. A. known      | B. knew     | C. knowing | D. know      |
| 9. A. who        | B. how      | C. that    | D. what      |
| 10. A. of        | B. away     | C. with    | D. but       |
| 11. A. lies      | B. lays     | C. lying   | D. laid      |
| 12. A. crossing  | B. crossed  | C. cross   | D. swim      |
| 13. A. believing | B. believe  | C. belief  | D. believed  |
| 14. A. what      | B. when     | C. that    | D. how       |
| 15. A. although  | B. however  | C. but     | D. that      |
| 16. A. between   | B. from     | C. in      | D. off       |
| 17. A. Cats      | B. Rats     | C. Pigs    | D. Bears     |
| 18. A. that      | B. while    | C. who     | D. what      |
| 19. A. on        | B. about    | C. of      | D. with      |

20. A. among      B. till      C. though      D. before

## Part II. Reading Comprehension (共 20 题, 40 分)

**Directions:** Read the passages and choose the best answer from A, B, C or D to each of the questions that follow. Then mark the corresponding letter on the *Answer Sheet*.

### Passage 1

*Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.*

Elvis Presley's family had little money and they moved around a lot. But Presley was deeply devoted to his parents, especially his mother Gladys, and was raised to have a strong faith in God. Presley attended the Assembly of God church with his parents where the gospel music had an important influence on him.

Presley got his first guitar at the age of ten, and had his first taste of musical success when he won a talent show at Humes High School in Memphis. After he graduated in 1953, Presley worked a number of jobs while pursuing his musical dream. He cut his first demo record at what later became known as Sun Studio that year, and before long, Sam Phillips, the record owner, decided to take the young performer under his wing. *That's All Right* was Presley's first single in 1954. Presley began touring and recording, trying to get his first big break.

Before long, the big break came in the form of a song. That song, *Hound Dog*, was one of Elvis Presley's most popular records. It sold five million copies in 1956. Music industry experts say more than one hundred million of Presley's recordings have sold throughout the world. He was a success in many different kinds of music—popular, country, religious, and rhythm and blues.

Elvis Presley won many awards from nations all over the world, yet he did not record in any language other than English. He never performed outside the United States, except for three shows in Canada. Yet, his recordings and films have been, and still are, enjoyed by people all over the world.

21. Presley had his first musical success when he was in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. kindergarten      B. elementary school  
C. high school      D. college
22. Presley cut his first demo record in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 1952      B. 1953  
C. 1954      D. 1955
23. The underlined phrase "get his first big break" in the second paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. work all by himself      B. be lucky and successful  
C. become famous      D. win a lot of money
24. \_\_\_\_\_ was one of Presley's most popular records, which sold five million copies in 1956.
- A. *Blue Moon*      B. *Hound Dog*  
C. *That's All Right*      D. *Love me tender*
25. Besides the United States, Presley only performed in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. France      B. Germany  
C. Canada      D. Australia



- A) they are turning bad
  - B) they are turning good
  - C) they are rebelling against their parents
  - D) they are being born into a new self
30. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) without fathers mothers can raise good men
  - B) mothers should feel comfortable when their sons' interests are changing.
  - C) fathers play an equal role in raising boys
  - D) fathers should stay with their sons as much as possible

### **Passage 3**

*Questions 31-35 are based on the following passage.*

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 school 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 revered 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 about a religion. 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.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. The best schools teach a wide variety of subjects.

- B. Education and schooling are quite different experiences.
  - C. Students benefit from schools, which require long hours and homework.
  - D. The more years students go to school the better their education is.
32. What does the author probably mean by using the expression "children interrupt their education to go to school"?
- A. Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial.
  - B. School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.
  - C. Summer school makes the school year too long.
  - D. All of life is an education.
33. Why is education much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling?
- A. because education knows no bounds and can take place anywhere.
  - B. because education includes both the formal learning and the whole universe of informal learning.
  - C. because the agents of education can range from a variety of people.
  - D. All of the above.
34. What does "education quite often produces surprises" mean?
- A. Education makes people learn a lot of new things outside the textbooks.
  - B. Education is more open-ended and all-inclusive.
  - C. Education knows no bounds.
  - D. Education is a lifelong process
35. Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?
- A. Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
  - B. Education systems need to be radically reformed.
  - C. Going to school is only part of how people become educated.
  - D. Education involves many years of professional training.

#### **Passage 4**

***Question 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.***

In a time of low academic achievement by children in the United States, many Americans are turning to Japan, a country of high academic achievement and economic success, for possible answers. However, the answers provided by Japanese preschools are not the ones Americans expected to find. In most Japanese preschools, surprisingly little emphasis is put on academic instruction. In one investigation, 300 Japanese and 210 American preschool teachers, child development specialists, and parents were asked about various aspects of early childhood education. Only 2 percent of the Japanese *respondents* ( 答问卷者 ) listed "to give children a good

start academically” as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. In contrast, over half the American respondents chose this as one of their top three choices. To prepare children for successful careers in first grade and beyond, Japanese schools do not teach reading, writing, and mathematics, but rather skills such as persistence, concentration, and the ability to function as a member of a group. The vast majority of young Japanese children are taught to read at home by their parents.

In the recent comparison of Japanese and American preschool education, 91 percent of Japanese respondents chose providing children with a group experience as one of their top three reasons for a society to have preschools. Sixty-two percent of the more *individually oriented* (强调个性发展的) Americans listed group experience as one of their top three choices. An emphasis on the importance of the group seen in Japanese early childhood education continues into elementary school education.

Like in America, there is diversity in Japanese early childhood education. Some Japanese kindergartens have specific aims, such as early musical training or potential development. In large cities, some kindergartens are attached to universities that have elementary and secondary schools. Some Japanese parents believe that if their young children attend a university-based program, it will increase the children’s chances of eventually being admitted to top-rated schools and universities. Several more progressive programs have introduced free play as a way out for the heavy intellectualizing in some Japanese kindergartens.

36. We learn from the first paragraph that many Americans believe \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Japanese parents are more involved in preschool education than American parents
  - B) Japan’s economic success is a result of its scientific achievements
  - C) Japanese preschool education emphasizes academic instruction
  - D) Japan’s higher education is superior to theirs
37. Most Americans surveyed believe that preschools should also attach importance to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) problem solving
  - B) group experience
  - C) parental guidance
  - D) individually-oriented development
38. In Japan’s preschool education, the focus is on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) preparing children academically
  - B) developing children’s artistic interests
  - C) tapping children’s potential
  - D) shaping children’s character
39. Free play has been introduced in some Japanese kindergartens in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) broaden children’s horizon
  - B) cultivate children’s creativity
  - C) lighten children’s study load
  - D) enrich children’s knowledge
40. Why do some Japanese parents send their children to university-based kindergartens?
- A) They can do better in their future studies.

- B) They can accumulate more group experience there.
- C) They can be individually oriented when they grow up.
- D) They can have better chances of getting a first-rate education.

**III. Writing** (共 30 分)

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **A Good Major or a Good University**. You should write at least 100 words following the outline given below in Chinese.*

1. 有人认为选择一个好专业很重要。
2. 有人认为选择一所好大学很重要。
3. 你的看法。



