

Extract 3



63. It can be inferred that the girl \_\_\_\_.
1. likes her classmates
  2. has problems with her classmates
  3. does not like her lessons
  4. has to work hard in her class
  5. has learned how to behave in class
64. According to the girl, she must \_\_\_\_.
1. not talk in class
  2. not show up
  3. speak slowly
  4. shut herself in the room
  5. stand up when the teacher comes

65. At school, the girl is told to speak louder so that \_\_\_\_.
1. other people want to talk to her
  2. her teacher will always ask her to talk
  3. others can hear what she is saying
  4. her friends may appreciate her
  5. her teacher will like her more
66. When the man says, "What have you learned so far?" he actually wants to know \_\_\_\_.
1. how much the girl likes her school
  2. what subject the girl likes to learn
  3. what knowledge the girl has gained from class
  4. what the girl has to do in class
  5. how the girl should behave at school

#### Extract 4

Dear Annie: I'm not an **animal person**. I wasn't raised with animals and find it difficult to have them in my home. Years ago, I tried a cat for my daughter's sake, but it didn't go well.

- All my friends and family members know **this** about me. The problem is
- 5 that certain friends and relatives who have pets expect to bring them to my house when they come to visit. I have offered to house their pets either in the



garage or *in my fenced backyard*, but they dismiss that idea and insist that their pets stay in my house.

If people go to the **expense** to own pets, they should also include the cost  
10 of kenneling when necessary. I take offence when pet owners insist on forcing their pets on me. How can I tactfully make this clear to others?

67. The best topic of this letter would be \_\_\_\_.
1. Pets' problems
  2. Unkind pet owner
  3. Cats as pets
  4. No pets allowed
  5. Problem pets
68. The phrase **animal person** (line 1) means a person who \_\_\_\_ animals.
1. dislikes
  2. likes
  3. looks like
  4. feeds
  5. feels like

69. The word **this** (line 4) refers to the fact that *the writer* \_\_\_\_.
1. allowed his daughter to have a pet cat
  2. had difficulties with his friends' pets
  3. does not like his daughter's cat
  4. does not get along well with animals
  5. was not successful in training pets
70. The writer's friends do not want to \_\_\_\_.
1. let their pets stay in his house
  2. bring their pets along when visiting *him*
  3. let his family *members* look after their pets
  4. provide a place for their pets to run around
  5. put their pets in his garage or in his backyard
71. The phrase **go to the expense** (line 9) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
1. spend money
  2. really want
  3. feel happy
  4. save up
  5. have much money



72. When the writer's relatives take their pets along to visit him, the writer is \_\_\_\_.
1. frightened
  2. upset
  3. worried
  4. aggressive
  5. rude
73. It can be *inferred* from the letter that the writer feels \_\_\_\_.
1. people should not keep pets in their houses
  2. it is impolite to *refuse* friends with pets
  3. pet owners often cause inconvenience for their friends
  4. pet owners should *travel with* their pets
  5. homeowners should set strict rules about visitors with pets

#### Extract 5

- It's important to make eye contact when you are conversing, and it's one skill you must master if you are going to become a fully 'active listener'. Avoiding eye contact *sends* out very strong messages to the person that you are speaking with that you don't want to speak to them, that you feel inferior,
- 5 that you lack confidence, or (*worse still*) all three at once. It makes both 'the avoider' and 'the avoided' feel uncomfortable -- and it's catching, resulting



in the two of you desperately avoiding eye contact in an ever more tense conversation doomed to failure. **An exchange like that** would affect anyone's confidence, so take a *breath*, break the cycle, and meet those eyes!

- 10 If you find this very difficult, concentrate instead on every word the other is saying. Forget about your eyes. In time, you will fall naturally into attentive eye contact, and the other person will reciprocate, making both of you feel more confident. Go with your instincts; when it feels natural to break eye contact for a second, it probably is *the right time* – don't let your gaze
- 15 *turn* into an unsettling stare. Feel free to look away for a moment when you are changing a subject, offering a verbal nod, recalling information, or when the other person does.

74. The extract is mainly about \_\_\_\_.

1. *misunderstanding* caused by too much eye contact
2. failure in conversation resulting from lack of confidence
3. characteristics of a *good* speaker and an active listener
4. the importance of eye contact between conversation partners
5. ways to avoid eye contact when tired of *tense* conversation

75. The best topic of this extract would be \_\_\_\_.
1. Avoid feeling inferior in conversation
  2. Make appropriate eye contact
  3. Build confidence by conversing
  4. Make eye contact to gain superiority
  5. Listen more when communicating
76. Avoiding eye contact \_\_\_\_.
1. increases speakers' confidence
  2. leads to tense conversation
  3. reduces inferiority
  4. indicates speakers' tiredness
  5. results from conversation partners' interests
77. The phrase **An exchange like that** (line 8) refers to \_\_\_\_.
1. an awkward conversation with no eye contact
  2. a conversation between two persons
  3. eye contact with an inferior
  4. lack of confidence to convey messages
  5. anxiety arising from tense conversation



78. All of the following statements are **true** EXCEPT “\_\_\_”.
1. In conversing, one may look away once in a while.
  2. If the *partners* avoid eye contact, the conversation atmosphere is likely to become tense.
  3. The speaker must decide when to stare at the other person while conversing.
  4. It is recommended that one not gaze at his conversation partner all the time.
  5. Making eye contact while conversing will gradually build the conversation *partners'* confidence.
79. The purpose of this extract is to \_\_\_.
1. inform of a new means of communication
  2. give advice on improving the conversation atmosphere
  3. persuade people to converse more
  4. make comments on conversation techniques
  5. describe effective speaking techniques
80. The tone of this extract is \_\_\_.
1. positive
  2. persuasive
  3. sympathetic
  4. instructive
  5. humorous

