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大学英语 四级考试 新题型模拟试卷

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Band Four

哈尔滨工业大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书为将要参加大学英语四级统考的考生提供了 12 套模拟题,全部依照大学英语四级考试改革后的新题型精心编写。每套题包括:Writing, Skimming and Scanning, Listening Comprehension, Reading in Depth, Cloze/Error Correction, Translation 六部分。每套题后附答题卡,完全按照考试形式制作。题后附有答案和试题解析。书后附光盘一张,采用 MP3 格式,便于广大考生自我学习。

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前 言

大学英语四、六级改革是英语教育界的一件大事,同时也为广大考生带来了新的挑战。本书完全根据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会最新公布的评分标准和出题原则(样题)编写。考虑到新题型的卷面改动较大,本书中全部模拟试题采用新题型试卷形式,每套题都由试卷和答题卡组成,成绩采取满 710 分的计分体制,帮助考生尽快适应新的卷面形式。

本书由哈尔滨工业大学外语系多位长期从事大学英语教学工作的教师,完全按照新的评分标准和出题原则精心编写而成。书中 12 套模拟题的听力理解和阅读理解中的文章全部取材于英文原版读物,内容新颖,知识性强,题材广泛,语言地道;同时又针对四级难度进行了改写,以适合英语四级的水平。其他题目的编写也力求最大限度地贴近四级新题型样题,以帮助考生顺利过关。本书题目难度适宜,词汇覆盖量完全符合四级考试大纲标准,有助于学生掌握四级新题型的特点,进行全面的语言技能训练、自测提高。

为考生自学方便,本书后附有答案及试题解析,以便于考生随时检查练习效果,有助于考生的自我提高,帮助考生以最快的速度适应新题型的解题思路和方法。

本书全部录音资料由美籍教师 Bethany LoPiccolo 和 Steven Garcia 朗读,其朗读速度比四级真题略快;每道题后的停顿时间为 10 秒,比真题的停顿时间短 6 秒。经过本书的听力训练,考生在听力考试实战中会游刃有余、信心十足。

本书在编写过程中广泛参考了国内外的相关资料,并征求了多位专家的意见和建议,力求精益求精,为参加四级新题型的考生解决了燃眉之急。但鉴于大学英语四级改革仍处于探索阶段,书中不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大读者、同行及专家不吝赐教。

编者

2006 年 8 月于哈工大

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TEST 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Part II Reading comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1.

For questions 1—7, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 8—10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Trademark

What is a trademark?

Trademark is any visible sign or device used by a business enterprise to identify its goods and distinguish them from those made or carried by others. Trademarks may be words or groups of words, letters, numerals, devices, names, the shape or other presentation of products or their packages, color combinations with signs, combinations of colors, and combinations of any of the above signs.

What are the functions of the trademark?

By indicating the origin of goods and services, trademarks serve two important purposes. They provide manufacturers and traders with protection from unfair competition (one person representing or passing for sale his goods as the goods of another), and they provide customers with protection from imitations (assuring them of a certain expected quality). In terms of the protection of the rights of trademark holders, the law in most countries extends beyond the rule of unfair competition, for a trademark is considered the property of the holder; and, as such, unauthorized use of the trademark constitutes not only misrepresentation and fraud but also a violation of the holder's private property rights.

How to register a trademark?

In most countries, registration is a prerequisite (先决条件) for ownership and protection of the mark. In the United States, however, the trademark right is granted by the mere use of the mark; registering the mark provides the owner only with certain procedural advantages and is not a prerequisite for legal protection.

It is not necessary for the mark to be in use before a registration application is filed, although most countries require applicants to have a sincere intent to use the mark after registration. Formerly, the United States was one of the few countries requiring actual use prior to registration. Under the Trademark Law Revision Act of 1988, the United States permits registration upon application showing an intent to use the trademark in the near future.

In many countries, ownership of a trademark is not acknowledged until the mark has been registered and gone uncontested(无异议的) for a given period of time, so as to afford protection to a prior user of the mark. Even after that period has passed, the prior user may move to have the registration canceled. After a certain number of years (from three to seven, depending on the country), the registration and ownership become uncontested.

For a mark to be registered, it must be distinctive. In many cases a mark, when first brought into use, may not have been distinctive, but over time the public may have attached a secondary meaning to it, forming a specific association between the mark and the product, thus making the mark distinctive, hence registrable.

How to treat the infringement?

When a question of infringement (unauthorized use) of a trademark arises, the primary legal question addressed in court is whether the accused infringer's use of the mark is likely to confuse the purchasing public. In most countries, including the United States, protection against infringement extends to goods or services similar to those covered by the registration. In countries following British law (some 66 nations), an infringement action can, however, be brought only for the precise goods identified in the registration.

How to deal with the transfer of a trademark?

For a long time the rights of a trademark could not be transferred separately from the business to which it was attached. Now, however, because trademarks are viewed as property, they may be sold, inherited, or rented, as long as such a transfer of rights does not deceive the public. In most countries a public notice of such a transfer must be given. A common form of transfer is international licensing, whereby a trademark holder allows the use of his mark in a foreign country for a fee. Often in such instances the foreign licensee must meet certain product quality requirements so that his use of the mark does not deceive the consumer.

In what cases may you lose your right of the trademark?

There are some instances in which the right of trademark may be lost. The two most serious reasons for loss of trademark are the failure to use a registered trademark and the use of a trademark that becomes a generic term (通称). In many countries if a trademark is not used within a certain number of years, the rights of protection of the mark are lost. In the United States when a trademark becomes a generic term in the public's mind (such as Aspirin) the courts may decide that the trademark holder no longer has rights of protection. In other countries the courts are not concerned if the mark is considered generic, and the original trademark holder retains all rights and privileges of the mark.

What are common trademark laws?

Although each nation has its own trademark law, there are increasingly multinational efforts to ease

registration and enforcement practices. The first international agreement was the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property of 1883, which has been regularly revised ever since. It sets minimum standards for trademark protection and provides similar treatment for foreign trademark holders as for nationals. Approximately 100 countries are party to the Paris Convention.

Uniform trademark laws have been passed by the African Intellectual Property Organization in 13 French-speaking African countries, the Andean Common Market in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, in the Scandinavian countries, and under the Central American Treaty on Industrial Property (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua). In addition, nearly 30 countries (mostly European but including Morocco, Algeria, Vietnam, and North Korea) adhere to the Madrid Agreement, which provides for a single application process through filing in a central office located in Geneva.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答;8—10题在答题卡1上。

1. Trademark can be presented in various forms.
2. The international conventions interpret trademarks as the private properties of the trademark holders.
3. In the United States, registration is a prerequisite for ownership and protection of the mark.
4. In the old days, if you wanted to register a trademark in the United States, you had to use it actually before your registration.
5. In many countries, ownership of a registered trademark can only be acknowledged after the mark has gone uncontested for a certain long period of time.
6. In the United States, protection against infringement of a trademark only applies to the goods under the mark.
7. Since trademarks are regarded as the private properties now, the rights of the trademarks can be transferred.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) She would prepare for the party.
B) She would give a presentation in the party.
C) She would prepare for a presentation.
D) She would be busy with the party of tomorrow morning.
12. A) He liked the lecture very much.
B) He regretted going to the lecture.
C) He thought he should finish his research report first.
D) He thought he had spent too much time on the research report.
13. A) In the gymnasium. B) In the office.

- C) In the restaurant. D) In the hospital.
14. A) He would like to lend some money to the woman.
 B) He thought the woman shouldn't buy a summer dress.
 C) He is also short of money.
 D) His money has been used to pay for the rents.
15. A) Return the magazine to Mary.
 B) Chase Jimmy and get the magazine back.
 C) Apologize to Mary.
 D) Buy a new magazine at the bus station.
16. A) 5:55. B) 6:25. C) 6:00. D) 5:30.
17. A) Doctor and patient. B) Friends.
 C) Husband and wife. D) Boyfriend and girlfriend.
18. A) The movie is boring. B) The movie is interesting.
 C) The woman likes the movie very much. D) The man doesn't like the movie.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He found Dr. Gary's office when he was driving.
 B) A friend told him about Dr. Gary's office.
 C) He found Dr. Gary's number in the phone book.
 D) He was Dr. Gary's friend.
20. A) Wednesday at 4:00 P.M. B) Tuesday at 8:00 A.M.
 C) Thursday at 8:15 A.M. D) Thursday at 7:30 A.M.
21. A) Because his hands were seriously hurt.
 B) Because his knees were seriously hurt.
 C) Because his foot was seriously hurt.
 D) Because his ankle was seriously hurt.
22. A) The man should put some ice on his injury.
 B) The man should remove the paint can.
 C) The man should see the doctor right away.
 D) The man should wait patiently.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) A basketball team. B) A football team.
 C) A cycling team. D) A weight training program.
24. A) He has been crazy about sports. B) He is not a professional basketball player.
 C) He is not in good health. D) He hasn't seen the doctor recently.
25. A) Eat more vegetables and fruits. B) Do more exercises.
 C) Get more sleep. D) Go to hospital regularly.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question,

you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Fry in oil. B) Heat over hot coals.
C) Cook in the water. D) Cook in the oven.
27. A) They take longer to raise. B) They are sold on the Internet.
C) They are more expensive. D) They are full of chemicals.
28. A) 36. B) 14. C) 8. D) 3.

Passage Two

Questions 29 to 31 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) It has to suffer the misery passively. B) It will produce more cells.
C) It will rebuild its systems. D) It will work hard to kill the cold.
30. A) Eat chicken soup. B) Take hot baths.
C) Drink warm liquids. D) Do more exercises.
31. A) Medicines can make the viruses more active.
B) Taking medicines may do no good to your recovery.
C) Scientists don't take medicines when they have a cold.
D) You need 7 days to get over a cold if taking medicines.

Passage Three

Questions 32 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

32. A) It is a private university.
B) It was founded in 1710.
C) It is the third oldest university in the United States.
D) It was named after a person.
33. A) They were first admitted to Yale College in 1892.
B) They had no rights to enter the graduate school until 1892.
C) They were not treated equally until 1892.
D) They were actually under coeducation in 1892.
34. A) It is one of the largest galleries in the United States.
B) It is the first gallery in the United States.
C) It has many donations of John Trumbull.
D) It only houses paintings.
35. A) William Howard Taft. B) Gerald R. Ford.
C) John C. Calhoun. D) Eli Whitney.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first

time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上;请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the center. **You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.**

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Have you ever had the 47 to wander the world and see what was out there? While some people prefer to stay in the comfort of their own home, others have been bitten by the travel bug and can't wait to 48 the world. Foreign places call to them. "Come visit me and I will show you my 49," they say.

Every year millions of people 50 their suitcases or put on backpacks and flock to visit the seven continents of the world. They wander through the castles and 51 of Europe, and the cities and natural wonders of North and South America. Some visit the vast 52 cultures of Asia, Africa and the Middle East. The great land of Australia is a wonderland for those who go there. And a few 53 people even make to the most mysterious continent on the earth—Antarctica.

Why do people want to explore the world? It gives them a better 54 about the earth and the people living on it. It opens their minds, it 55 their outlook, it gives them a feeling of accomplishment, and it makes them feel 56. So save some money, get your passport ready, and see the world. It will change your life forever.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A) puzzle | I) fortunate |
| B) broadens | J) pack |
| C) alien | K) museums |
| D) desire | L) alive |
| E) explore | M) capability |
| F) mysteries | N) beautify |
| G) enormous | O) perspective |
| H) pursue | |

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. 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 mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Every second, 1 hectare (公顷) of the world's rainforest is destroyed. That's equivalent to two football fields. This alarming rate of destruction has serious consequences for the environment. Much of Canada's forestry production goes towards making pulp (纸浆) and paper. If these paper products could be produced in some other way, Canadian forests could be preserved. Recently, a possible alternative way of producing paper has been suggested by agriculturalists and environmentalists: a plant called hemp.

Hemp has been cultivated by many cultures for thousands of years. For centuries, it was essential to the economies of many countries because it was used to make the ropes and cables used on sailing ships. Nowadays, ships' cables are usually made from wire or fibers, but scientists are now suggesting that the cultivation of hemp should be brought back for the production of paper and pulp. According to its supporters, four times as much paper can be produced from land using hemp rather than trees.

However, there is a problem: hemp is illegal in many countries of the world. This plant is a species of cannabis (大麻), related to the plant from which marijuana (大麻毒品) is produced. In the late 1930s, a movement to ban the drug marijuana began to gather force, resulting in the eventual banning of the cultivation not only of the plant used to produce the drug, but also of the commercial fiber-producing hemp plant. Any American growing the plant today would soon find himself in prison—despite the fact that marijuana cannot be produced from the hemp plant, since it contains almost no THC (the active ingredient in the drug).

In recent years, two major movements for legalization have been gathering strength. One group of activists believes that all cannabis should be legal—both the hemp plant and the marijuana plant. They argue that marijuana is not dangerous or addictive. The other legalization movement is concerned only with the hemp plant used to produce fiber; this group wants to make it legal to cultivate the plant and sell the fiber for paper and pulp production. This second group has had a major triumph recently: in 1997, Canada legalized the farming of hemp for fiber. For the first time since 1938, hundreds of farmers are planting this crop, and soon we can expect to see pulp and paper produced from this new source.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. How long does it take for 200 hectares of rainforest to be destroyed?
A) About 3 minutes. B) About 200 minutes.
C) About 3 days. D) About 3 seconds.
58. Why do some people think hemp is better than trees for paper industry?
A) It is cheaper to grow hemp than to cut down trees.
B) More paper can be produced from the same area of land.
C) Hemp planting can beautify the environment.
D) Hemp can produce paper of high quality.
59. Why was hemp banned in the United States?
A) Because it can produce marijuana.

- B) Because it is poisonous.
 - C) Because it is related to the marijuana plant.
 - D) Because it is harmful to human body.
60. What has happened to hemp in recent years?
- A) People have struggled for its legalization.
 - B) Canadian people have succeeded in legalizing it for fiber.
 - C) People have tried to make it accepted that hemp is not addictive.
 - D) Both A and B.
61. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A) Hemp is not as dangerous as marijuana.
 - B) Hemp can be used to replace trees for paper industry.
 - C) Hemp planting can be a good way to protect environment.
 - D) Hemp has a prosperous future.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

With many European economies showing slow growth, the retail sector is coming under increasing pressure to improve its service and do more to meet consumers' demands.

Is the customer always right? The answer, it seems, depends on which country you are in. Shopping is very much a part of a country's culture, and attitudes to shopping and consumers vary from country to country just as much as climate or taste in food. From the air-conditioned order of American malls to the disorder of African markets, the way we shop shows the way we see ourselves and our relationships with other people.

Recent economic hardship has given the consumer increased power in Europe as retailers fight to win their share of reduced disposable income. This has meant falling prices, plenty of special offers and a re-examination of what customer service really means. People often point to America as an example of sophisticated customer service. In restaurants in the south of the U. S. A., for example, waiters compliment you on your clothes, ask about your day, compliment you on the wisdom of your order and then return every ten minutes to refill your glass and make sure that everything is to your satisfaction. Anyone who has waited 30 minutes to be served in a restaurant might well dream of such attention, but do Europeans really want US style service? As a friend of mine once told me, "By the end of the evening I had spent as much time talking to the waiter as to my wife." It is a question of expectations. Different nationalities expect different types of service.

Attitudes to service are, of course, affected by employers' attitudes to their workers. As American sales and service personnel are heavily dependent on commission and tips, they have more motive to provide more service. But is this fair? Do we think it is fair to ask shop assistants to work late evenings, Sundays and 12 hour shifts? Does it fit in with our picture of society? It might not be a case of "Is the customer always right?" but a case of "How much service is it fair to expect?"

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. What can you infer from the first paragraph?

- A) European economy is going downhill.
 B) Service in retailing has been influenced by the economic trend.
 C) Retailing has totally changed its tradition of service.
 D) Consumer demands are being included in retailing service.
63. What can the way of consuming show?
 A) How people of one country view human relations.
 B) How different cultures are formed.
 C) Whether the customer is always right or not.
 D) How people of one country view people of another country.
64. What is the waiter unlikely to do if you have dinner in a restaurant of southern America?
 A) Complimenting you on your dressing.
 B) Praising your wise choice of the food.
 C) Giving their regards to you.
 D) Examining the quality of the food for you.
65. What does the remark of the writer's friend imply?
 A) Waiters are usually skillful at talking with others.
 B) We should spend more time talking with our families.
 C) The good service of one culture may not suit people of another culture.
 D) People regard waiter's talk as one part of service.
66. What does the author say about the extra service given by the American workers?
 A) It is a vivid reflection of American society.
 B) It is neither fair nor legal.
 C) It is a thing that the employers are unwilling to see.
 D) It is a way in which the serving people can earn more money.

Part V Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Many students want to find friends on the Internet as a way of practicing their language 67 and learning more about new cultures. 68 pen pals were the 69 source for such contacts, and students could write each other letters. With the Internet, finding friends has become 70 easier, and such relationships are called key pals.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 67. A) ability | C) knowledge |
| B) proficiency | D) skills |
| 68. A) Old | C) Traditional |
| B) Previous | D) Ancient |
| 69. A) primitive | C) preliminary |
| B) prime | D) primary |
| 70. A) much | C) more |
| B) less | D) very |
| 71. A) Though | C) However |
| B) So | D) Since |

71 , care and consideration should be given when finding friends on the Internet:

First, search the Internet 72 reputable services. Look for reviews of such sites to learn more about other students' experiences. Don't join a service 73 you have done your 74 . Second, check to see if you can use a nickname, 75 your real name, to protect your 76 . Third, never give 77 information to anyone, 78 your home address, phone number, and birthday. Fourth, 79 contact with others if you feel uncomfortable 80 the topics of conversation. 81 , if you protect your identity, this will be easier to do. 82 your teachers, parents, or even local law enforcement if problems 83 . Fifth, try to use the language you are studying in the classroom in your 84 with others. Ask 85 questions 86 will help you learn about other cultures.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 72. A) for | C) on |
| B) about | D) at |
| 73. A) when | C) if |
| B) until | D) even if |
| 74. A) task | C) research |
| B) experiment | D) job |
| 75. A) other than | C) more than |
| B) but than | D) rather than |
| 76. A) identification | C) identify |
| B) identity | D) identical |
| 77. A) valuable | C) improper |
| B) secret | D) personal |
| 78. A) included | C) including |
| B) includes | D) include |
| 79. A) stop | C) prevent |
| B) forbid | D) interrupt |
| 80. A) with | C) at |
| B) to | D) in |
| 81. A) Again | C) While |
| B) But | D) As |
| 82. A) Tell | C) Talk |
| B) Mention | D) Inquire |
| 83. A) arise | C) rise |
| B) raise | D) arouse |
| 84. A) relation | C) interaction |
| B) communication | D) action |
| 85. A) best | C) fashionable |
| B) appropriate | D) exciting |
| 86. A) it | C) that |
| B) those | D) they |

Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

Directions: Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

学校:	
姓名:	
划 线 要 求	

准考证号															
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the title *Part-time Jobs*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 如今,大学生做兼职工作是一种很普遍的现象;
2. 大学生做兼职工作有利有弊;
3. 应该正确处理兼职工作与大学中学习和生活的关系。

Part-time Jobs

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

1. [Y][N][NG] 2. [Y][N][NG] 3. [Y][N][NG] 4. [Y][N][NG]
5. [Y][N][NG] 6. [Y][N][NG] 7. [Y][N][NG]
8. If the international licensing happens, the foreign licensee must meet _____.
9. In many countries if you fail to use the trademark for a long time, the rights of protection of the mark may _____.
10. Many European countries adhere to the Madrid Agreement, which locates its _____ in Geneva.

答题卡 2 (Answer Sheet 2)

学校:	
姓名:	
划 线 要 求	

准考证号															
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

Part III Section A

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 11. [A][B][C][D] | 16. [A][B][C][D] | 21. [A][B][C][D] | 26. [A][B][C][D] |
| 12. [A][B][C][D] | 17. [A][B][C][D] | 22. [A][B][C][D] | 27. [A][B][C][D] |
| 13. [A][B][C][D] | 18. [A][B][C][D] | 23. [A][B][C][D] | 28. [A][B][C][D] |
| 14. [A][B][C][D] | 19. [A][B][C][D] | 24. [A][B][C][D] | 29. [A][B][C][D] |
| 15. [A][B][C][D] | 20. [A][B][C][D] | 25. [A][B][C][D] | 30. [A][B][C][D] |

Section B

- | |
|------------------|
| 31. [A][B][C][D] |
| 32. [A][B][C][D] |
| 33. [A][B][C][D] |
| 34. [A][B][C][D] |
| 35. [A][B][C][D] |

Part III Section C

If you're planning to travel overseas, the most common form of (36) _____ is by airplane. Knowing the entire (37) _____ from buying plane tickets to coping with in-flight emergencies can (38) _____ that you have a pleasant trip.

First of all, choosing an airline carrier might depend on a number of factors including the company's service record, length of time to (39) _____, price of the ticket, and even in-flight service.

Now, once you've (40) _____ your ticket, you still need to make the long journey through the airport. Once you arrive, you usually check your bags at the main ticket counter. Then, you have to pass through the (41) _____ checkpoint, where you will have to walk through an X-ray machine, and they will check your carry-on bags for any (42) _____ items, including firearms, explosives, and knives. Of course, this is for everyone's safety. You might also be asked to open your (43) _____ to be manually checked.

Once you pass through this checkpoint, (44) _____. Just wait there until they announce your flight.

Of course, once aboard the plane, (45) _____. There are also life jackets under the seats, and oxygen masks in case the plane's cabin unexpectedly loses pressure. (46) _____.

Airplane travel can be exciting, and knowing what to expect before you go can make this experience even better.