

Experiencing English

(Third Edition)

Practice File

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“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材配套用书

大学体验[®]英语

(第三版)

综合训练与自测

 高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

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主 编 滕玉梅

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前言

教学考试既是教师获取教学反馈信息以改进教学、保证教学质量的重要依据,又是帮助学生调整学习策略、改进学习方法、提高学习效率的有效手段。

“十二五”普通高等教育本科国家级规划教材《大学体验英语(第三版)》自出版发行以来受到广大师生的热烈欢迎。根据用户的反馈,我们重新修订编写了《大学体验英语(第三版)综合训练与自测》,以保证《大学体验英语(第三版)》立体化系列教材能够涵盖教学与检测的全过程。修订本系列丛书的目的就是为使用《大学体验英语(第三版)》教材的学校进行期末考试和最终参加大学英语四、六级考试提供教学检测和自测评估所需要的备考资源和考前训练。编者相信,使用本系列备考丛书来推进《大学体验英语》教学实践与研究,定会更好地贯彻实施教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》(以下简称《教学要求》)。

《大学体验英语(第三版)综合训练与自测》1-4册的设计与编写以《教学要求》为依据,重点考核《综合教程》1-4册涵盖的《教学要求》一般要求中词汇与相关词组的主要用法,以及教材涉及的交际主题、应用文、语言知识和应用技能。试题资料多选自最新的英语国家的报纸杂志和网络资讯,题材广泛,语言规范。

《大学体验英语(第三版)综合训练与自测》1-4册保持了上一版的单元结构设计,每册以十套测试题为基本结构框架。其中八套单元测试(Achievement Test)是《综合教程》各单元的配套练习,两套试题为期中 and 期末练习题。同时,本系列丛书兼顾国家大学英语四级考试的新题型变化,从第三册起更换全部快速阅读文章和练习题,并增加了反映中国文化、历史、经济等方面的汉译英练习题。此外,第四册的期中 and 期末练习题严格按照大学英语四级考试最新题型设计和编写。每套试题还包括卷头、答题纸、答案、录音文字稿和评分标准。

《大学体验英语(第三版)综合训练与自测》1-4册由广东韶关学院外语学院安晓灿教授任总主编,大连理工大学孔庆炎教授任主审,美国普渡大学文学院ESL项目负责人、博士生导师Margie Berns教授作语言顾问。

《大学体验英语(第三版)综合训练与自测4》由长春光华学院滕玉梅教授主编。

由于编者水平有限,本书难免有不足之处,希望广大使用者不吝指正。

编者

2013年11月

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Achievement Test

1

Part I Listening Comprehension



(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear five short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center. (5 points)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. A) Teacher and student. | B) Doctor and patient. |
| C) Husband and wife. | D) Boss and secretary. |
| 2. A) Appearance. | B) Confidence. |
| C) Manner. | D) Punctuality. |
| 3. A) To take pictures of their son. | B) To take pictures of their daughter. |
| C) To take pictures of their dog. | D) To take pictures of their cat. |
| 4. A) At home. | B) At the office. |
| C) On the phone. | D) In the street. |
| 5. A) Her flight was cancelled. | B) Her flight was delayed. |
| C) She missed her flight. | D) She changed her flight. |

Section B

Directions: In this section you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, some questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, read the four choices marked A), B), C), and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center. (5 points)

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 6. A) Japan. | B) Australia. |
| C) Austria. | D) India. |
| 7. A) This morning. | B) This afternoon. |
| C) Tomorrow morning. | D) Tomorrow afternoon. |
| 8. A) ¥100. | B) ¥200. |
| C) ¥300. | D) ¥400. |

9. A) Blue.
C) Bluish gray.
B) Gray.
D) Grayish blue.
10. A) Because she failed to find a pleasant style.
B) Because she wasn't happy with the service.
C) Because she didn't have the right size.
D) Because she thought the price was too high.

Section C

Directions: In this section you will hear a short passage. At the end of the passage, some questions will be asked about what was said. And both the passage and questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the center. (5 points)

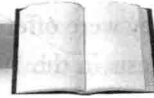
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 11. A) A public servant. | B) American president. |
| C) A judge. | D) A lawyer. |
| 12. A) Once. | B) Twice. |
| C) Three times. | D) Four times. |
| 13. A) In 1860. | B) In 1861. |
| C) In 1862. | D) In 1863. |
| 14. A) A scientist. | B) A broker. |
| C) A writer. | D) An automaker. |
| 15. A) He was a great musician. | B) He was a great writer. |
| C) He was a great politician. | D) He was a great baseball player. |

Section D

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, check what you have written. (10 points)

You hear of it happening more and more these days — someone meeting over the Internet and (16) _____ marriage. It may seem like a (17) _____ coming true — until it happens to you or someone you know. I am one of the few who met their “(18) _____” through the Internet and that's just how we also (19) _____ when it happened to us.

We met in the chat-room on the (20) _____ of computer and the Internet. I was in the USA and he was in England. We chatted on the Internet and (21) _____ for almost a year before we finally met. We were both (22) _____ the end of our marriages and just (23) _____ having each other to talk to and discovered we had a lot (24) _____. In no time at all, it felt as if we'd known each other for years. He sometimes called me at work, and oh, such lovely (25) _____ we'd sent each other. It truly was a “worldly romance” in bloom!

Part II Reading Comprehension**(30 minutes)****Section A**

Directions: There are two passages for this task. 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 answer and mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet. (20 points)

PASSAGE A

Throughout most of history women generally have had fewer legal rights and career opportunities than men. Wifehood and motherhood were regarded as women's most significant professions. In the 20th century, however, women in most nations won the right to vote and increase their educational and job opportunities. Perhaps most important, they fought for and to a large degree accomplished a reevaluation (重估) of traditional views of their role in society.

Traditionally a middle-class girl in Western culture tended to learn from her mother's example that cooking, cleaning, and caring for children was the behavior expected of her when she grew up. Tests made in the 1960s showed that the school achievement of girls was higher in the early grades than in high school. The major reason given was that the girls' own expectations declined because neither their families nor their teachers expected them to prepare for a future other than that of marriage and motherhood. This trend has been changing in recent decades.

Formal education for girls historically has been secondary to that for boys. In colonial America girls learned to read and write at dame schools (老妇人开办的学校). They could attend the master's schools for boys when there was room, usually during the summer when most of the boys were working. By the end of the 19th century, however, the number of women students had increased greatly. Higher education particularly was broadened by the rise of women's colleges and the admission of women to regular colleges and universities. In 1870 an estimated one fifth of resident college and university students were women. By 1900 the proportion had increased to more than one third. Women obtained 19 percent of all undergraduate college degrees around the beginning of the 20th century. By 1984 the figure had sharply increased to 49 percent. Women's number also increased in graduate study. By the mid-1980s women were earning 49 percent of all master's degrees and about 33 percent of all doctoral degrees. In 1985 about 53 percent of all college students were women, more than one quarter of whom were above age 29.

26. The most important achievement that women made in the 20th century was that _____.

- A) they had got the right to vote
- B) they could attend regular universities

- C) they had their traditional role in society reviewed socially
D) they were offered more opportunities for education and employment
27. The tests in the 1960s showed that girls achieved lower grades in high school than boys because _____.
- A) they spent more time preparing for their career
B) they had less expectations of themselves
C) they were inferior to boys in formal education
D) they thought about nothing but marriage
28. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A) Boys used to be socially superior to girls in receiving formal education.
B) Girls and boys were arranged to study in separate schools.
C) In the 20th century, women obtained nearly half of the undergraduate college degrees.
D) Women students in resident colleges and universities increased in the 19th century.
29. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
- A) girls began to be expected to have a career in the 20th century
B) more women did graduate study because they had more opportunities
C) in the late 20th century, more than half of the college students were women
D) in the 20th century women still played traditional roles in society
30. The passage can be best entitled _____.
- A) Development of Women's Education
B) Universities and Colleges for Women
C) Women's Status in the 20th Century
D) Women's Fight for Their Rights

PASSAGE B

Hewlett, the author of *Creating a Life*, gives a picture of what life is like in the U.S. for career women, based on extensive research. The heart of the book is a national survey of the parental and marital status of 1 168 high-achieving professional women, 479 of whom have dropped out of the workforce.

This is the study that earned Hewlett's book a cover story in *Time* magazine. It focused on the findings that 49% of women over 40 who earn more than \$100 000 a year are childless. Comparatively, only 19% of men over 40 have no kids.

Hewlett reveals an astonishing reality, one that is neglected by those people who see this as an absolute woman's problem, or fault. A primary reason why so many career women don't have children is that they don't have spouses. Only 57% of the high-achieving women over 40 are married, compared with 83% of male achievers. Overall, high-achieving women either marry early or not at all. Just 10% of the women surveyed got married for the first time after age 30, and 1% after age 35.

One woman interviewed, an executive of a securities company, points out how those statistics work out in her office. "Half of the male colleagues in my company are already married with children. And in all cases they have stay-at-home wives. In contrast, most of the female colleagues are single. Only three of them are married, and none have children."

Further up the career ladder the male-female distinction becomes even more marked, she says.

It seems that men don't have much interest in women who get master's degrees. A number of interviews about women show that as they became more successful, they were rejected by a man, and found it difficult to get a date in the first place, or ended up with men who didn't want children at all (often because they already had kids). As one woman acknowledges: "The fact is that most successful men are not interested in acquiring a peer as a partner."

31. Hewlett's book became a cover story in *Time* magazine because of _____.
 A) its nationwide survey
 B) its extensive research
 C) its astonishing stories of successful career women
 D) its findings that more successful career women don't have children
32. Some professional women are childless because _____.
 A) they are too busy to conceive a child
 B) they choose to be childless
 C) they are forced to remain single
 D) they can't afford to raise a child
33. The survey reveals that _____.
 A) few career women over 40 are married due to their responsibility for work
 B) no sharp male-female distinction is found among high-achieving professionals
 C) professional women were often wrongly blamed for having no children
 D) more high-achieving women over 40 are married than male achievers
34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
 A) men are less willing to have successful women as a life partner
 B) higher academic degrees are hindrance for a career woman to get married
 C) men show less interest in academic success than women do
 D) successful women are a big threat to their male peers
35. The passage can be entitled _____.
 A) Successful Career Women
 B) Career Women's Dilemma
 C) Professional Women in Modern Society
 D) A Nationwide Survey

Section B

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest words (not exceeding 10 words). Put your answers in the corresponding space on the answer sheet. (5 points)

Men generally avoid going to doctors — for checkups and even for care when they have a problem.

A nationwide survey of 1 000 adults conducted by Mens Health magazine and CNN found that one-third of men would not go to the doctor even if they were experiencing chest pains or shortness of breath, two top indicators of a heart attack.

"I hate going to the doctor," says Bob Eller, a 42-year-old Silver Spring businessman. "If you don't go, then you won't have to hear the bad news."

Avoiding the doctor can lead to worse news, however. It is important to have a relationship with a primary care doctor even if you are not sick, says Patrick Taylor, spokesman for the National Men's Health Foundation, a non-profit organization that tries to educate and motivate men to take better care of themselves.

"Men's perceptions of health care seem to be a mixture of fear, embarrassment and machismo (男人气魄), Mr. Taylor says. The problem begins in the late teens and early 20s. Though women are taught the importance of seeing a doctor, men have no such scheduled tests and, once they are on their own, no mother to press them into going. By contrast, reproductive issues such as birth control, childbirth and breast health generally ensure that women see a doctor at least once or twice a year.

Even if men are reluctant to see a doctor, there are other tools they can use to at least get them thinking about their health. The wealth of information on the Internet can be a valuable tool, Dr. Copeland says. "I think the Internet is a good thing," he says. "The better educated the patient is, the easier my job is." Another quick health-check tool is to take advantage of health services that large companies sometimes offer. "I definitely recommend office health," Dr. Mintz says. "Sometimes those tests are not totally accurate, but at least it promotes conversation."

36. What are the two main signs of a heart attack?

37. What is the real reason for Bob Eller to avoid seeing a doctor?

38. Mr. Taylor thinks that men's view of health care is a blend of

39. According to Dr. Copeland, what can make men think about their health?

40. Why does Dr. Mintz definitely recommend office health?

Section C

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

- A) Men and women are structured differently, and so are the ways in which their brains function. Women tend to use the left and the right side of their brain, whereas men tend to use the left side more. The left side of our brain is responsible for logical reasoning and problem solving skills, and the right side is responsible for performing language functions, creativity, facial perception, and for generating emotions. So, the left side of our brain takes care of our IQ and the right side takes care of our EQ. Therefore, as men use the left side of their brain more, they are more efficient in dealing with situations by applying logical reasoning, and rationality. Whereas women use both sides of their brain and therefore deal with problems and issues with creativity and being aware about the feelings associated with it. Also the right side of our brain is responsible for our ability to express our feelings, thoughts, and language grasping. Therefore, women are also known for being better at picking up new languages and for being creative. When it comes to communication, men and women might seem like enigmas to one another.
- B) For men, communication is all about exchanging of information, figures and facts. For women, communication is a way to connect with and improve upon their relationship with the other person. Since these two have completely different reasons for communicating, just imagine how frustrating and contentious it can get, if they do not understand how they communicate differently! So, to help both the genders have smooth conversations, given below is some useful information, which will help them understand each other's point of view.
- C) If you look at the communication between men and women in relationships, you will find that they are walls apart. Women in general, are very comfortable in expressing how they feel. Unlike men, they do not feel the need to hide their emotions or weaknesses. If you truly want to understand how men and women think differently, simply think of an emotional conversation you had with your partner. Usually, when women say that they are feeling lonely or too sensitive or sad, they simply want their partners to acknowledge how they feel. Men however, feel that they are being criticized or held responsible for what the woman is feeling. In most cases, men will offer the woman solutions to how not to feel that way. This enrages the woman to no end as she feels that her partner is not empathizing enough.
- D) Now, let's see how men communicate in relationships and how women react to it. All through their lives, men have been taught to be strong, never shed a tear or show that they are incapable. So, whenever they are faced with a problem, they withdraw. They like to think over their problems by themselves and find solutions to them. Women, being very good at mind reading, come to know that something is bothering their man, so they make efforts to find it out. The more a woman tries to question and reach out, the more the man withdraws and feels irritated. Ultimately, it ends with the woman feeling uncared for and unloved!
- E) Both these scenarios show how men and women are different! So, in order to avoid relationship issues and conflicts, both need to understand and improve upon one's communication style. Women should learn not to take it personally when men do not communicate their problems with them. Men on their part, instead of giving solutions, should learn how to listen more and empathize with their partner.
- F) Women at workplace are proponents of equality. They display the same caring and sensitive attitude to fellow employees or subordinates, as they do to people they know personally. This workplace communication style may however be seen as a sign of low confidence by the men in workplace. Also, while arriving at a decision or while negotiating, women ensure that everybody's aware of the situation. They may seek opinions of others more than men in positions

of authority would, this however may make the men think that the woman is incapable of taking decisions herself.

G) Men and women's communication styles vary a lot in the workplace too. Men do not like to ask a lot of questions at the workplace as they feel that doing so is a sign of weakness. Men also indulge in a lot of teasing, joking, pulling each other's legs as making fun of one another is their way of relaxing and taking their mind off work for a while! This behavior may not be taken too kindly by women who find it very immature! Lastly, men, true to their nature of not speaking much, do not give much feedback, whether positive or negative! So, if there are women working under them, they might feel that they are not being appreciated enough.

H) For overcoming communication difference in the workplace, both men and women need to stop making assumptions or judging each other. Instead of finding faults with each other's communication styles, they should see how a particular behavior is helpful or not helpful in achieving the organizational goals. Men should be more forthcoming while receiving and giving feedback while women should be more confident and not depend too much on others' opinions, while making decisions.

I) Here's hoping that with this information on communication styles, you will be able to improve upon your communication and relationships, at home as well as at work!

[] 41. Women only need an anxious listener when they say that they are lonely or too sensitive or sad.

[] 42. Men don't like to seek other persons' opinions when they make decisions.

[] 43. Men are more likely to think over their problems by themselves and find solutions because they have been taught to be strong through their lives.

[] 44. Men and women could deal with different issues efficiently because their brains function differently.

[] 45. In order to communicate successfully in the workplace, men and women shouldn't make assumptions or find faults with each other.

[] 46. Women, who work under men, don't like the way their male leaders take to relax and take their mind off work for a while.

[] 47. In order to avoid conflicts women shouldn't get to the bottom of something that bother their men if their men do not want to tell them.

[] 48. Communication is comfortable to women because it allows them to express their feelings.

[] 49. For men, communication entails an exchange of information, figures and facts.

[] 50. Women are more likely to ask opinions from others than men in positions of authority.

Part III Cloze

(10 minutes)



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 blank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on the answer sheet. You may not use any of

the words in the bank more than once.

Compared with their grandmothers and their mothers, today's young women are very _____ 51 _____, indeed. Most hold jobs. Seventy percent of the mothers of children aged 18 and under are in the labor force, _____ 52 _____ is ten times more than the number before World War II. But for all their newly-found power, women are still _____ 53 _____ the control of the old traditional belief that "father knows best". That's especially true when _____ 54 _____ the fact that there are so few policies that would ease the burdens of working mothers. A great deal is written about flex-time (弹性上班时间), job-sharing and part-time schedules, _____ 55 _____ women pay a very high price when they ask for such arrangements. Companies see them as a great burden so they try every _____ 56 _____ to place them in lower-paid positions or dismiss them. Women tend to lose opportunities for advancement, even their jobs. As a result, many women still end up _____ 57 _____ traditional poorly-paid jobs in order to take care of their families. It's not only the workplace that _____ 58 _____ women's pathways. Under the influence of traditional ideas, women still _____ 59 _____ most of the housework and childcare. And expensive childcare remains a problem as well, especially for low-income women. Though working women are _____ 60 _____ to get day-care assistance, there isn't enough money to go around. The lack of day care often prevents a woman from going out to work.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| A) used | B) considering | C) that | D) shoulder | E) supposed |
| F) but | G) helpful | H) under | I) in | G) meaning |
| K) powerful | L) blocks | M) which | N) hold | O) means |

Part IV Translation



(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on the answer sheet.

中国悠久的历史超过5000年，它拥有深厚的文化底蕴与丰富多彩的传统节日。在全中国每年都要庆祝的传统节日约有八个，即春节、元宵节、清明节、端午节、七巧节、中元节、中秋节和重阳节。中国的传统节日是按照中国阴历或中国农历来庆祝的。因此，每个节日每年的阳历日期是变化的。但是，庆祝所有的节日都毫无差别地是为了祈求幸福、安康、好运、发财，而最为重要的是祈求阖家团圆。

Part V Writing



(30 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Differences Between Men and Women**. You should write at least 120 words. (15 points)

Test 1

Answer Sheet

Part I Listening Comprehension

(30 points)

● Section A (5 points)

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|
| 1. A | B | C | D | 2. A | B | C | D |
| 3. A | B | C | D | 4. A | B | C | D |
| 5. A | B | C | D | | | | |

● Section B (5 points)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|------|---|---|---|
| 6. A | B | C | D | 7. A | B | C | D |
| 8. A | B | C | D | 9. A | B | C | D |
| 10. A | B | C | D | | | | |

● Section C (10 points)

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|
| 11. A | B | C | D |
| 12. A | B | C | D |
| 13. A | B | C | D |
| 14. A | B | C | D |
| 15. A | B | C | D |

● Section D (10 points)

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 16. _____ | 17. _____ |
| 18. _____ | 19. _____ |
| 20. _____ | 21. _____ |
| 22. _____ | 23. _____ |
| 24. _____ | 25. _____ |

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 points)

● Section A (20 points)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|-------|---|---|---|
| 26. A | B | C | D | 27. A | B | C | D |
| 28. A | B | C | D | 29. A | B | C | D |
| 30. A | B | C | D | 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 |

● Section B (5 points)

- | |
|-----------|
| 36. _____ |
| 37. _____ |
| 38. _____ |
| 39. _____ |

40. _____

● Section C (10 points)

41. _____ 42. _____ 43. _____ 44. _____ 45. _____

46. _____ 47. _____ 48. _____ 49. _____ 50. _____

Part III Cloze

(10 points)

51. _____

52. _____

53. _____

54. _____

55. _____

56. _____

57. _____

58. _____

59. _____

60. _____

Part IV Translation

(10 points)

Part V Writing

(15 points)

