



# TOPWAY

## 命题改革

# 与预测试卷

### 交大名师

潘晓燕, 上海交通大学破格副教授, 已出版 50 本作品, 1994 年开始参与 4、6 级考试阅卷工作, 曾担任过 4、6 级考试阅卷组组长。1997-2007 年连续 11 次荣获上海交通大学及上海市优秀教师称号。她主讲的 4、6 级培训班, 曾经创造出将考生成绩从 1 分(100 分制)提高到 432 分(10 分制)的奇迹!

# 上海交通大学

## 大学英语 4 级考试

潘晓燕 主编

## 第十四版

### 屡次命中

上海交通大学既是 CET 考试中心的所在地, 又是 CET 考试的阅卷中心。本卷编者都是上海交通大学外语教育第一线的精英教师, 具有多年阅卷经验, 掌握第一手的信息。

华研预测曾 8 次命中 CET-6 真题作文, 6 次命中 CET-6 真题作文, 以及 4 级听力长对话题等。网上点击率超过千万的“4 级作文锦囊 16 篇”就是本卷第 3 版的经典之作。(详见封二)

华研喜报:

08.6 和 07.12 四六级作文 **连续双命中!**



### 讲解详尽

全文翻译: 全部文章均配优美译文, 方便考生深入学习!

划点点评: 给解题关键句标注下划线, 传授考生迅速“定位”关键句的技巧。

化繁为简: 把笔墨“聚焦”在区分难点和强干扰项上, 杜绝“其他选项均不符合题意”之类的连篇废话。

画龙点睛: 概括总结命题规律和应试技巧, 帮助考生由一道题学会解决一类题。

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# 与预测试卷

大学英语 4 级考试

# 标准预测试卷

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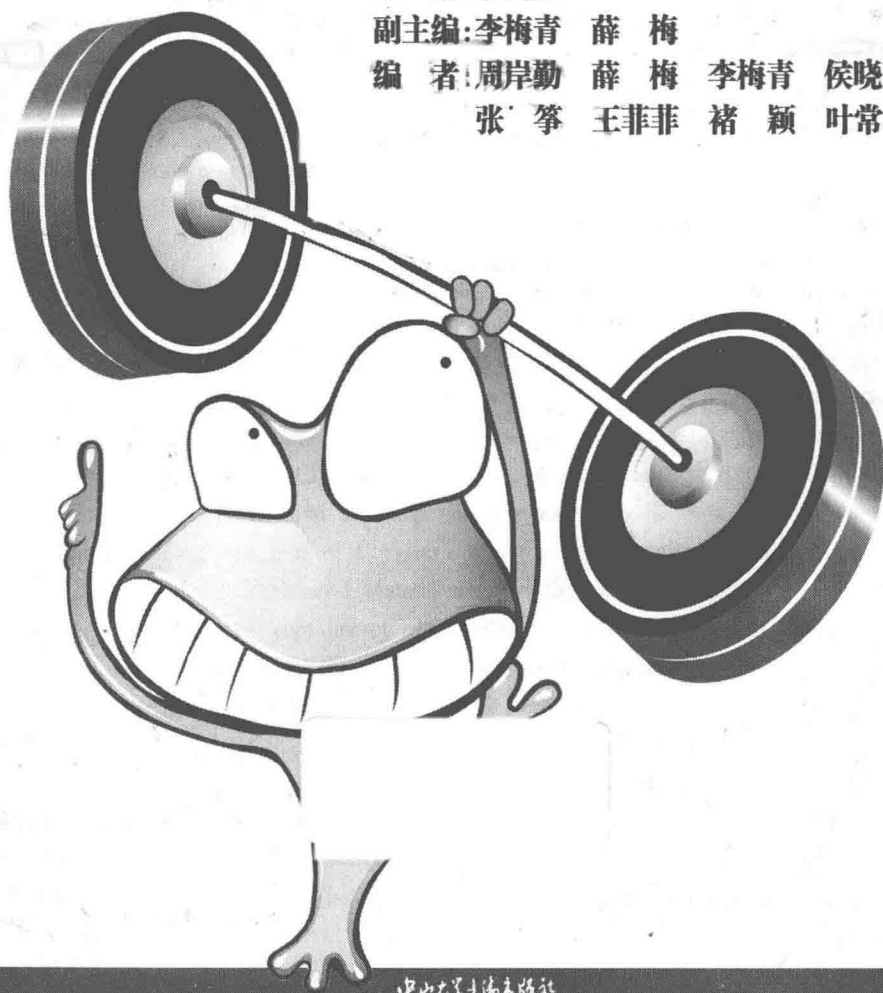
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# 命题改革与预测试卷-大学英语4级考试

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## 最新命中

### 08.6 CET-4 作文:

#### Recreational Activities

1. 娱乐活动多种多样
2. 娱乐活动可以使人们受益,也可能带来危害
3. 作为大学生,我认为……

预测为:

#### Online Games (《四级预测卷》作文锦囊第9篇)

1. 近年来网络游戏越来越流行;
2. 玩网络游戏的好处;
3. 玩网络游戏的危害。

### 08.6 CET-6 作文:

#### Will E-books Replace Traditional Books?

1. 随着信息技术的发展,电子书越来越多
2. 有人认为电子书会取代传统图书,理由是……
3. 我的看法

预测为:

#### Will Internet Replace Books? (《淘金高阶6级考试巅峰训练》、《淘金高阶1-6级高分作文》)

1. 有人认为类似于因特网的高科技产品会代替书籍
2. 有人认为传统的信息产品书籍不会被取代
3. 我的看法

我们说“命中作文题”,并不是说我们给出的题目与考题完全一样,而是说我们提供的预测背诵文章可以直接拿来应对考试。比如说,如果哪位同学背诵了我们提供的样文,稍作改动,今年的四级考试作文就可以写成下面的样子:

Online games **Recreational activities** are becoming more and more popular in recent years. Almost everywhere you go, you will not fail to find people, both children and adults, keenly playing various kinds of **recreational activities: touring, sports, playing cards, online games, etc.**

说明:把样文中的 online games 改作 recreational activities,再根据写作提纲补充“多种多样”的娱乐活动的例子。搞定第一段!

Why are online games so popular? There are some benefits of playing online games **recreational activities**. In the first place, they are a kind of attractive and enjoyable entertainment, which will make us refreshed and energetic, and provide us with lots of fun and excitement. Secondly, they **some recreational activities such as sports and fishing** can improve our response ability, and make us attentive and patient. Thirdly, when several people are playing the same game **participating in a recreational activity together**, it helps to build up team spirit.

说明:按照写作提纲,对第二段稍微改动!删掉原来的第一句问句,直接给出主题句,后面的例子仅作小小变通,堪称完美!

However, online games **recreational activities** could do us harm without our knowing it. First, **not all recreational activities are appropriate for all people**. For example, violent online games such as killing and fighting are not appropriate **may not be good** for children to play. Second, some of us, especially school students, become addicted to online games **recreational activities** and waste too much time playing on them. Indulging in online games **recreational activities** at the expense of our work or study not only harms our health, but also adversely affects our work or school performance. Worse still, some people even go so far as to gamble in computer games.

说明:主题句先行,甚至论证的理由也相同。请注意与样文有什么不同?该删减一些就删减一些,毫不手软!

In conclusion, I think **recreational activities play an important part in our life, but we must not indulge in them**. Obviously, only **Only** by doing away with the side effects of online games **recreational activities** can we truly benefit most from them.

说明:结论紧扣写作要求,自然而然地结束,并概括全篇。

(注:交叉线为删除的词,加粗部分为增加的词。)

## 4 级历年命中成果

### 07.12 作文:What Electives to Choose

预测为:Utilitarian Courses or Elementary Courses  
Cross-Campus Selective Courses

### 07.6 听力长对话第1篇

预测题与真题几乎一模一样!

### 06.6 作文:On Students Selecting Lecturers

预测为:Student Consultant to the Dean Wanted

### 05.6 作文:Teacher's Day

预测为:The Teacher-Student Relationship

### 04.6 作文:A Brief Introduction to a Tourist Attraction

预测为:Fascinating China

### 04.1 作文:A Letter of Reply to a Friend (Applying for College Entrance)

预测为:A Letter of Advice on Preparation for Entrance Exam

### 03.1 作文:It Pays to Be Honest

预测为:Credit Crisis

### 02.6 作文:Student Use of Computers

预测为:Computer and Its Impact on College Students



# Model 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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### The Story of a Skyscraper

On May 1, 2006, New York's Empire State Building will celebrate its 75th birthday. Although it looks not so tall when compared with several other buildings in the Big Apple, when it was completed in 1931 it was over 61 m (200 ft) taller than its nearest rival, the Chrysler Building, and at 381 m (1,250 ft) remained the tallest building in the world for 41 years, until the World Trade Center was completed in 1972-1973. The story of the Empire State begins with two men's race to build the highest man-made structure in the world.

#### The French Challenge

In 1889 the central feature of the World's Fair in Paris was Gustave Eiffel's massive tower, constructed with wrought iron and standing 300 m (980 ft) high. Architects in the United States viewed this as something of a challenge, and by the early 20th century the race was on to erect taller buildings than ever before. Soon skyscrapers were springing up along the New York skyline. In 1928 the founder of the Chrysler corporation, Walter Chrysler, announced the building of a huge new skyscraper, taller than anything so far constructed in New York. It soon became clear that the new building was part of Chrysler's aim to challenge the motoring giant General Motors. So John Jakob Raskob, of General Motors, decided to race Chrysler to the top. The final height of Chrysler's building was kept secret until it was complete, so Raskob instructed his architects to construct the highest tower they could. Their architectural plans had to be modified as the Chrysler Building grew ever higher, but when it topped out at 77 stories the Empire State team knew that they could beat it.

#### New York in the Depression

This amazing burst of corporate competition seems even more extraordinary considering that in October 1929, a few months before construction work began on the Empire State Building, the stock market on Wall Street had crashed, and the US economy began its fall into the "Great

Depression". The land on which the Empire State Building was constructed, on Fifth Avenue, was a high-profile site. Raskob paid US\$16 million for the land, which in the 1920s was a vast sum of money by anyone's standards. On the other hand, it was the fact that, owing to the deepening economic crisis, the building costs were relatively low. The eventual cost of the building work was US\$24,718,000, about half of what had been expected.

For those companies and individuals working on the Empire State and Chrysler buildings, they must have seemed like heaven-sent opportunities, since the general climate of work and opportunities was terrible. During the early years of the Depression, numerous businesses failed and many thousands of people lost their jobs. At the peak of the building operation, there were 3,000 men at work on the Empire State Building at any one time.

### Breaking the records

No building project has yet exceeded the Empire State Building's record for speed of construction. From the beginning of construction in March 1930 it took 410 days and approximately 7 million man hours to build. It rose at an astonishing speed of 4.5 stories per week, thanks to careful planning and quality of work. The building was officially opened on May 1, 1931, by President Hoover.

### What is the building used for?

Nobody lives in the Empire State Building, but it has many floors of offices and shops. As you might imagine, it is a very popular tourist attraction, visited by 3.8 million people every year. It boasts incredible views from its two observation platforms, on the 86th and 102nd floors (although if you visit on a cloudy day you may well see nothing at all). It is a popular spot for proposals and for marriages: there is a group wedding ceremony each year on St Valentine's Day.

### Filming the Empire State Building

The Empire State Building has been the setting for around 90 films. Probably most famous of these is the 1933 film *King Kong*, in which the giant ape climbed to the top of the tower with the heroine in his grasp, although this was filmed using a miniature *replica* (复制品) of the skyscraper. More recently it has featured in films such as *Sleepless in Seattle* (1993) and *Independence Day* (1996); the latter was the only film to date in which this great symbol of American power, wealth, and durability has been completely destroyed!

### DID YOU KNOW?

The Empire State Building takes its name from a phrase coined by George Washington, who remarked that the Hudson River was "the key to the new Empire". Thus New York State became known as the "Empire State", hence the building's name.

The uppermost section of the Empire State Building was originally intended to be a docking lot for airships. However, the plan was abandoned when it was realized that it was too windy to let airships stop there, let alone for people to walk down from the airships to the safety of the building.

Only once has the Empire State Building sustained damage from an aircraft. In 1945 an Air Force B-52 bomber crashed into the 79th floor in dense fog. Fourteen people were killed in the accident.

From the lobby level it is possible to go up to the 80th floor in just 45 seconds thanks to a system of 73 elevators. With all this technology and strength, it's important to note that the Empire State Building didn't have air conditioning for its first few decades. The first air conditioning system was installed in 1950, and has been expanded several times.

Beyond the mere facts and figures are the ways this building has been applied by the city. There are annual races up the building's 1,860 stairs.

When the World Trade Center was bombed by terrorists, only those television stations with *antennae* (天线) on the Empire State Building remained on the air.

### The Empire State Building's unique lighting

And most importantly—the daily festival of lights that transform this skyscraper from a cultural *beacon* (灯塔) to a literal beacon.

The Empire State Building is famous for the lighting of its upper floors. It's not fancy neon like buildings in Dallas or Houston, just basic floodlights. But their colors are changed regularly in significant ways giving people a reason to look at the building one more time, and not simply take it for granted as another monument in the sky. The first special-purpose lighting on the Empire State Building was a simple searchlight. It was used to spread the word that Franklin Delano Roosevelt won the presidential race in 1932. This was replaced in 1956 by a system of four rotating searchlights known as the "Freedom Lights" that symbolically welcomed people to America. And in 1964 the top 30 floors of the building were illuminated for the World's Fair. By 1976 the building's lighting scheme took a more artistic turn. In that year red, white, and blue lights celebrated the nation's 200 years of independence. Blue and white were used when the Yankees won baseball's World Series in 1977. The tradition has been more and more firm and varied. Sometimes the lights change on a daily basis to reflect current events and holidays. Orange for Halloween; green on Saint Patrick's Day. But in the spring and autumn, when birds migrate, the lights are turned off to keep from disturbing their route.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. Compared with the Chrysler Building, the Empire State Building was \_\_\_\_\_ higher.  
A) 20 stories                      B) 25 stories                      C) 61 meters                      D) 41 meters
2. When did Chrysler decide to build his Chrysler Building?  
A) In 1889.                      B) In 1928.                      C) In 1931.                      D) In 1972.
3. The costs of the building of the Empire State Building were lower than expected because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) it was built on the Fifth Avenue                      B) it was built during the Great Depression  
C) the construction materials were imported                      D) the construction time was much shortened
4. Up till now, the Empire State Building still holds the record of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tallest construction in New York                      B) most construction workers  
C) lowest construction cost                      D) fastest construction
5. What is held each year at the observation platforms?  
A) A New Year ceremony.                      B) A Christmas ceremony.  
C) A group wedding ceremony.                      D) An Independence Day ceremony.
6. The most famous film that used the Empire State Building as the setting is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) King Kong                      B) Sleepless in Seattle





- 28 A
- C) The woman shouldn't have spent a week on her project.  
D) The woman has been working at a very fast pace.
18. A) He got his two tickets back from Jim yesterday.  
B) He was fined for violating traffic rules on end.  
B B) He was late for work because he went back twice.  
D) He didn't see the sign because of the dim light.

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

19. A) Because she's in a meeting. B) Because she's out of the office.  
C) Because she's talking with another customer. D) Because she's spending her holiday.
20. A) A list of software products. B) A picture of the newest computers.  
C) Information on after-sales service. D) An introduction about the products.
21. A) At 2:30 pm. B) At 3:30 pm. C) At 4:30 pm. D) At 5:00 pm.
22. A) His name is Jack Cordel, and his phone number is 560-1288.  
B) His name is Jack Kordell and his fax number is 560-1287.  
C) His name is Jack Cordel and his fax number is 560-1288.  
D) His name is Jack Kordell and his phone number is 560-1287.

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

23. A) Calling on her parents. B) Teaching.  
C) Going for business and pleasure. D) Going back home.
24. A) At a friend's home. B) At a hotel.  
C) At a university dormitory. D) At her parents' home.
25. A) She is coming back home. B) She is taking her holidays.  
C) She enjoys living in the country. D) She was born in the country.

## 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 centre.

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) About 4,000 years ago. B) About 3,000 years ago.  
C) About 2,000 years ago. D) About 1,000 years ago.
27. A) The small bowl was put above the large bowl.  
B) The large bowl was put above the small bowl.  
C) The small bowl was put inside the large bowl.  
D) The large bowl consisted of two equal parts.
28. A) Horsemen. B) Brass doors.  
C) Drops of water. D) Metal balls.

## Passage Two

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

29. A) They are the most attractive women in Britain.  
B) They are the most popular film stars.  
C) They are the first women news announcers on British television.  
D) They appear almost every night in TV plays.
30. A) BBC Television.  
B) A Newspaper.  
C) A Magazine.  
D) Independent Television.
31. A) People still talk a lot about it.  
B) Fewer people watched Susan's programme from then on.  
C) Anna's photographs appeared frequently in newspapers.  
D) The number of viewers of her programme that day increased by millions.

## Passage Three

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

32. A) It is completely flat.  
B) It has few rivers.  
C) It has many large lakes.  
D) It is hilly.
33. A) Because the soil has been overworked.  
B) Because the climate is cold.  
C) Because the weather is too dry.  
D) Because the soil is sandy.
34. A) By raising cattle.  
B) By working on farms.  
C) By working in factories.  
D) By raising sheep.
35. A) At school.  
B) From their parents.  
C) From books.  
D) In factories.

## 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: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Today's lecture is on the subject of Pronunciation Achievement Factors.

As an introduction we should ask ourselves three questions. Why should it be difficult for adults to learn (36) foreign pronunciation in a foreign language? Secondly, why do some people achieve better results than others? And thirdly, what factors (37) affect who will achieve good pronunciation?

There have been several research studies (38) about factors that affect performance. Firstly, and perhaps the most (39) significant was the mother tongue. The closer the student's own language is to English to start with, the (40) greater the chance of high achievement. Secondly, he discovered that the learner's (41) attitude towards pronunciation makes a difference: Students

who believe in the importance of pronunciation tend to make more progress. Thirdly, (42) contact with native speakers of the language has strong (43) positive effects on pronunciation. Fourthly, and possibly the least important, was the student's own natural ability. (44) A good pronunciation ability

Two other factors were tested but found to be of little overall importance: (45) the of the student's mother tongue. What conclusions can be drawn from these studies? We can't change the first factor—the mother tongue—but we can control the second and third. (46) therefore we have considerable

## 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 centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Female cheetahs (猎豹) at the Bronx Zoo in New York just love Calvin Klein's Obsession for Men perfume (香水).

No, they don't 47 their favorite perfume behind their ears, but they do enjoy rubbing up against tree trunks 48 with the scent.

Instead this is part of a program of the Wildlife Conservation Society, which 49 New York City's zoos and aquariums, to keep animals healthy and happy.

"We want to enrich the daily lives of the animals, both 50 and psychologically," Diana Reiss, senior research scientist at the Conservation Society, told a reporter. "One of the ways we do that is offering our animals different kinds of scents to give them 51."

The scents provide a way to stimulate the animals. Reiss said 52 to the lives of animals. "With our cheetahs at the Bronx Zoo, we worked from 53 perfumes to expensive perfumes," she said. "The one they respond to the most is Calvin Klein Obsession for Men. But they also respond to inexpensive perfumes."

The wildlife workers test the animals' 54 to various scents by spraying tree trunks with different perfumes or placing cinnamon or other spices in the animals' 55. "We'll observe how much time they spend in that area," Reiss said.

But not all animals have high-class tastes when it comes to scents, Reiss said. Female cheetahs at the Bronx Zoo may rank Obsession for Men as their 56 perfume. But forget that for the pumas and lynx at the Queens Zoo. They like something that really smells.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- A) physically
- B) variety
- C) apply

- D) considerably
- E) operates
- F) environment

- |                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| D) essential   | L) regulation |
| E) inexpensive | M) initial    |
| F) response    | N) frequency  |
| G) sprayed     | O) swear      |
| H) favorite    |               |

## 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 centre.

### Passage One

**Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

Although the Olympic Charter, the official constitution of the Olympic movement, proclaims that the Olympics are contests among individuals and not among nations, the IOC assigns to the various NOCs the task of selecting national Olympic teams. In most cases the NOCs do this by holding Olympic trials or by choosing athletes on the basis of their previous performances. From the start of the modern Olympic Games, male amateur athletes of every race, religion, and nationality have been qualified to participate. Although Coubertin (the establisher of the modern Olympic Games) opposed the participation of women in the Olympics and no women competed in 1896, a few female were allowed to participate in the 1900 Games. Female swimmers and divers were admitted to the 1912 Games, and female gymnasts and track-and-field athletes first competed at the 1928 Games. Currently women account for approximately half of the members of teams, except in teams from Islamic nations, where the level of female participation is generally lower.

Coubertin and the IOC intended from the start for the Olympics to be open only to amateurs. Amateurism was determined by *adherence* (遵守) to the amateur rule which was originally devised in the 19th century to prevent working-class athletes from participating in sports such as rowing and tennis. Because the amateur rule prevented athletes from earning any pay from activities in any way related to sports, working-class athletes could not afford both to make a living and train for competition. Olympic rules about amateurism, however, have caused many controversies over the years. Such questions as whether an amateur could be paid for travel expenses, be *compensated* (补偿) for time lost at work, or be employed to teach sports have been raised, but they have not always been satisfactorily resolved by the IOC, leading to confusion about the definition of professionalism in different sports. By 1983 a majority of IOC members acknowledged that most Olympic athletes compete professionally in the sense that sports are their main activity. The IOC then asked each International Sports Federation (ISF) to determine qualification in its own sport, and over the next decade nearly all the ISFs gave up the distinction between amateurs and professionals.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. In the first sentence of the passage, the word "proclaims" most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) insists                      B) appreciates                      C) indicates                      D) values
58. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) males and female athletes can now participate in the same Olympic events

- B) female athletes were admitted to different Olympic events gradually  
 C) each national Olympic team is composed of the same number of male and female athletes  
 D) female athletes perform worse than male athletes in Islamic nations
59. According to Coubertin and the IOC rules, amateurism restricts that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) working-class athletes have no qualification to participate in the Olympic Games  
 B) the athletes are prevented from using sports to make any profit  
 C) the athletes are not allowed to teach sports in their spare time  
 D) the athletes trained for competition should be working class
60. The passage indicates that there are far fewer female athletes than male athletes in Islamic countries because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) less women take part in sports and exercises  
 B) women do not have the equal rights as men  
 C) their NOCs limit the number of female athletes  
 D) few women like to compete in the Olympics
61. The passage discusses most clearly \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the various events of the Olympic Games  
 B) the leadership of the IOC in the Olympics  
 C) the importance of Coubertin in the Olympics  
 D) the development of competitors' qualification

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

By and large, married people appear to have better health than their single peers. However, if the marriage ends, that healthy edge tends to disappear, with divorced and separated people reporting one of the highest rates of illness. Now, a new study published in the May issue of the *Journal of Marriage and Family* shows that co-habiting (同居的) couples also experience a decrease in health after splitting up. "Leaving a co-habitation, like a marriage, tends to have a harmful effect on health," said lead author Dr. Zheng Wu of the University of Victoria in British Columbia, Canada. Wu and his co-author Randy Hart obtained their results from nationwide surveys on physical and mental health and relationship status, conducted by Statistics Canada at 2-year intervals starting in the 1990s.

There were 9,775 participants, aged 20 to 64 years when the surveys began. Looking at this data, the researchers found that both men and women tend to report a decrease in physical or mental health after ending either a co-habitation or a marriage. Researchers have proposed two theories to explain why married people report better health than non-married people. One supposes that healthier people are more likely to get married, while the other, called the "marriage protection hypothesis", suggests that married couples improve their health by providing each other with social and financial support, and by monitoring each other's health behaviors. In an interview with Reuters Health, Wu said he tried to understand if either of these hypotheses might explain the health benefits of marriage and co-habitation by analyzing the results in different ways. The authors conclude that "protection effects" may explain much of why married or co-habiting couples experience health gains. The findings also suggest that living together and being married are similar in terms of health benefits gained. "Although there are some differences between marital



and non-marital unions, our research suggests that in terms of health outcomes, the two are quite similar," they write. "The finding that co-habitation and marriage share similar health consequences lends *credence* (信任) to the notion that co-habitation has become a *viable* (可行的) form of family living."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. Which of the following is true about the health conditions of married, single, and cohabitating people?

- A) Single people enjoy better health than married people.
- ☒ B) Cohabitating people have better health than single people.
- C) Married people claim better health than cohabitating people.
- D) Cohabiting people claim better health than married people.

63. What's the effect of splitting up on people's health?

- A) Positive.
- ☒ B) Negative.
- C) Not certain.
- D) No effect.

64. The survey on physical and mental health and relationship status was done by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Zheng Wu and Randy Hart
- B) the University of Victoria
- ☒ C) Statistics Canada
- D) Reuters Health

☒ 65. Which of the following is the closest understanding of the "marriage protection hypothesis"?

- A) With marriage comes support that benefits one's health.
- B) After marriage people pay more attention to their health.
- C) Married people know what to do to ascertain good health.
- ☒ D) People's health behaviors change after their marriage.

☒ 66. Which of the following may Dr. Wu most probably agree with?

- A) Cohabitation should be accepted as a way of life.
- B) One's health depends on the marital status.
- ☒ C) Divorce should be avoided for one's health benefits.
- ☒ D) Remaining single is the best way to remain healthy.

## 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 centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

An organization's reputation, profitability, ☒ 67. A) referred B) mentioned and even its continued existence can depend C) recommended D) quoted on the degree to which its targeted publics ☒ 68. A) in B) between support its goals and policies. Public relations C) among D) within specialists—also 67 to as communications ☒ 69. A) acquaintances B) associations specialists and media specialists, 68 other C) assignments D) attachments titles—serve as advocates for businesses, nonprofit ☒ 70. A) negative B) passive 69, universities, hospitals, and other orga- C) absolute D) positive nizations, and build and maintain 70 rela- ☒ 71. A) For B) If tionships with the public. 71 managers C) While D) As

recognize the importance of good public relations to the success of their organizations, they 72 rely on public relations specialists for advice 73 the strategy and policy of such programs.

Public relations specialists 74 organizational functions such as media, community, consumer, industry, and governmental relations; political 75; interest-group representation; conflict mediation; and employee and investor relations. They do 76 the organization's story. They 77 understand the attitudes and concerns of community, consumer, employee, and public interest groups and establish and maintain 78 relationships with them and with 79 from print and broadcast journalism.

Public relations specialists 80 press releases and contact people in the 81 who might print or broadcast their 82. Many radio or television special reports, newspaper stories, and magazine articles start at the desks of public relations specialists. 83 the subject is an organization and its policies 84 its employees or its role in the community. Often the subject is a public 85, such as health, energy, or the environment, and 86 an organization does to advance it.

72. A) surprisingly  
B) doubtfully  
C) increasingly  
D) hopelessly
73. A) of  
B) on  
C) by  
D) about
74. A) settle  
B) handle  
C) cope  
D) tackle
75. A) campaigns  
B) battles  
C) conflicts  
D) motivations
76. A) rather than tell  
B) rather than telling  
C) more than tell  
D) more than telling
77. A) can  
B) may  
C) must  
D) would
78. A) cooperative  
B) corporate 公司  
C) supportive  
D) subordinate
79. A) negotiators  
B) representatives  
C) colleagues  
D) inferiors
80. A) draw  
B) drain  
C) derive  
D) draft
81. A) means  
B) media  
C) agency  
D) office
82. A) material  
B) matter  
C) substance  
D) thing
83. A) Rarely  
B) Frequently  
C) Sometimes  
D) Whenever
84. A) against  
B) forward  
C) upon  
D) toward
85. A) issue  
B) event  
C) case  
D) incident
86. A) which  
B) that  
C) how  
D) what

## Part VI Translation (5 minutes)

**Directions:** Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

Please write your translation on **Answer Sheet 2**.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答,只需写出译文部分

87. Henry Ford's introduction of the assembly line reduced the time of (大大减少) it took to make a car (制造汽车的时间).
88. Alice is a sensible person and never makes any (从不做任何不合理的) unreasonable (不合理的要求).
89. You can have two courses for £10 in any one of these excellent restaurants, most of which are (其中大多数是本镇独有的). be unique to (独特的).
90. The chairman requested that the members should look into the (更认真地调查) problem (该问题).
91. He was revising what he had written so as to make (以便使自己的) his ideas (想法) more clearly (更清楚地) investigate (调查).

# Model Test 2

## 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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

### 7 Things You Can't Say in Canada

Attacking our sacred cows (things or people that cannot be criticized) may turn you into one looked down upon by all others—but it can also be a lot of fun.

Every culture has its unacknowledged taboos—the things you are forbidden to say or do in polite company, the accepted truths you are not allowed to doubt. You might think that a liberal, open-minded country like Canada would be free of such taboos, but you'd be wrong. In spite of our belief in our own civilized tolerance, some things are simply not open to debate. If you try, you're bound to shock the neighbors.

It's risky to question the wisdom of the tribe. You might get stoned. On the other hand, some people might walk secretly up to you afterwards and tell you that they secretly agree.

So here's a challenge to a few of our nation's most widely held beliefs. You say these things in public at your own danger. I will be elaborating on these points over the months to come. Feel free to stone me or secretly agree—or, even better, add to the list. At the very least, they're sure to start a good dinner-party fight.

#### **Margaret Atwood writes some really awful books.**

The queen of Canadian Literature dominates the literary world like a giant. Nobody has won more awards than she has, and nobody is more feared. There is no such a thing as a bad review of a Margaret Atwood book in Canada. That's too bad, because many of her books are tedious and unreadable, full of unpleasant characters and plot filled with torture. Why will no one say so? Because we're grateful that she has put us on the global map. And because if they do, they'll never work in this country again.

#### **Recycling is a waste of time and money.**

Once upon a time it was easy to put out the trash. Today, the Garbage Gestapo rules our lives. Every household has become a mini version of the village dump, and every one of us has become a garbage picker, carefully separating our organic waste from our bottles and papers, and worrying about where our different kinds of garbage are supposed to go.

Don't try to sort a wine bottle into the wrong bag! The trash police will punish you. The truth about recycling is that it's a giant waste of dollars and doesn't help the environment. But

don't tell your kids. They won't believe you. They've been brainwashed.

### **Only private enterprise can save public health care.**

Tommy Douglas, the CBC's Greatest Canadian, brought us universal health care. But even his plan didn't originally pay for everybody's minor diseases, such as ingrown toenails. His primary goal was to make sure nobody faced financial ruin if they got sick.

Today we have a system where controlling costs is more important than treating patients, and where ideology is disabling us. In some places, including Toronto, people go blind waiting for *cataract* (白内障) surgery. The government could restore their sight tomorrow simply by sending them to a private clinic instead of to a hospital. The cost to the government would be exactly the same. But in Canada, private is a dirty word, and so the government would rather you go blind.

Poor Tommy would be spinning in his grave.

### **David Suzuki is bad for the environment.**

From global warming to farmed salmon and genetically modified crops, David Suzuki has just one message: The end is near.

He is our homegrown prophet of doom, who can predict what will happen in the future. He advocates the essential wickedness of the human race. Like a modern Savonarola, he warns that unless we cast our material possessions into the bonfire, we're all going to hell.

The trouble with this predicting vision is that people are starting to isolate from the environment. And our hugely expensive investment in the unworkable Kyoto treaty, which Mr. Suzuki tells us doesn't go nearly far enough, will wipe out more practical measures to cut smog and clean up our waste sites.

### **A national daycare program won't do a thing to help poor kids.**

Cheap national daycare! Who could be against it? It's supposed to give kids a better start in life, and nobody can object to that. But in Quebec, where the program started, universal daycare has turned out to be nothing more than a giant (and extremely costly) subsidy for relatively well-off middle-class parents. Few poor parents use the system.

No doubt convenient daycare is a gift sent by god for many people. But so far there is no definitive evidence that kids who go to daycare go on to do better in school or in life. So if we want to invest billions in helping kids, why are we spending it on the kids who need help the least?

### **Group of Seven artists are overexposed genre (类型) painters.**

I like A.Y. Jackson as much as you do. His paintings remind me of when I went to summer camp. I grew up with a reproduction of *The West Wind* hanging in our living room. (That was by Tom Thomson, who wasn't really a member of Group of Seven, but never mind.) Group of Seven were the first artists to depict the wild Canadian landscape, and they were bold young rebels in their time.

But that time was 80 years ago. Today their work is the essence of bourgeois picture-postcard art—the kind of art it's safe to take your mother to see. Enough, already. Maybe it's time we moved on.

### **The United States is the greatest force for ever the world has ever known.**

Of all the shocking things you can say around the dinner table, this is the most shocking one. After all, America-criticizing is part of our national identity.

At best, we see our neighbor as a well-intentioned but arrogant and wrong-doing bully (欺负)