



普通高等教育“十二五”精品课程规划教材

大学英语

综合技能分级教程(新版)

COLLEGE ENGLISH

二级

BAND TWO

■ 主编 陈德用

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College English Band Two

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序 言

《大学英语综合技能分级教程(新版)(1—4级)》是根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》所推行的新的计分体制和成绩报道方式,依据《大学英语课程教学要求》来编写的。该系列与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,对大学生的“听、说、读、写、译”等综合技能进行全面培养和训练,由浅入深、循序渐进,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有10套考试题,每套试卷都有从写作到翻译比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学且有着四、六级考试指导丰富经验的大学老师。编写时,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的**时效性和实用性**,可与各高校现行使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用并配有MP3录音光盘。

此次修订,我们特别聘请了具有丰富教学经验的老师,着重修改了第二部分听力Section C、第三部分阅读理解和第四部分翻译(中译英)等部分,使之更贴近2013年12月的大学英语四、六级考试题型。为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次编写,我们请了美籍教师Andy, Amanda, Chad, Leona, Luke, Joyce, Stephanie等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,相信对广大四、六级学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

二级中的写作、阅读、听力、完形填空和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的二级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。

本书由华南师范大学、湖南师范大学、江西师范大学、南京师范大学、山东师范大学、上海师范大学、浙江师范大学、福建师范大学、安徽科技学院、徐州师范大学、泰山学院以及安徽外国语学院等学校共同参与编写而成。由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

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College English Test 1

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled **Should College Students Take Part-time Jobs**. You should write at least 120 but no more than 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 大学生是否该兼职;
2. 列举原因;
3. 总结。

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 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 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) Susan likes her major in machinery in college.
B) Susan majors in engineering in college.
C) Susan considers her major interesting.
D) Susan doesn't like her major.
2. A) Less than two miles.
B) More than two miles.
C) Two miles.
D) About two miles.
3. A) In a ticket office.
B) In a travel agency.
C) At a railway station.
D) On a train.
4. A) Betty went to swimming in the rain.

- B) Betty ignored the woman's advice.
 - C) Betty went to work though she caught a high fever.
 - D) Betty went swimming though she has caught a fever.
5. A) He is quiet.
- B) He is shy.
- C) He is friendly.
- D) He is unpleasant.
6. A) There are different designs of shirt these days.
- B) Bright color is fashionable these days.
- C) The man pretty like bright-colored design.
- D) The man doesn't like bright-colored design.
7. A) Wash all those dishes.
- B) Wash the dirty clothes.
- C) Clean the floor.
- D) Clean the apartment.
8. A) Borrow the man's textbook.
- B) Borrow another one from the library.
- C) Copy the man's homework.
- D) Get the book for free.

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) Drug abuse among young people.
- B) The negative effect of young people's curiosity.
- C) How to deal with drug abuse efficiently.
- D) Health and social risks caused by drugs.
10. A) Its low price.
- B) Pressure from other young people.
- C) The curiosity of young people.
- D) Drive to succeed.
11. A) Some TV program are concerned with drug abuse.
- B) The media have take advantage of the curiosity of teenagers.
- C) The media have not shown the bad effects of drugs to teenagers.
- D) The media have made drug abuse appealing to young people.
12. A) Rules and regulation laid down by government.
- B) A good education programme about the risks of drug abuse.
- C) High fines.
- D) Prison sentences.

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

13. A) How one can become a good taxi driver.
B) The complicated road condition in London.
C) There're really lots of things required for a taxi driver in London.
D) How to get a driving license.
14. A) Have a medical examination.
B) Have a nineteen-month training.
C) Do the Knowledge examination.
D) Renew the driving license.
15. A) Because he hasn't come to London for a long time.
B) Because his special appearance.
C) Because he was not born in London.
D) Because he still got the Bristol accent.

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 passages 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 1** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) They couldn't find their seats.
B) They had not got seats.
C) They got lost in the dark.
D) They found their seats with difficulty.
17. A) Because it was afternoon.
B) Because they wanted to make the seats cheaper.
C) Because the lights were being repaired.
D) Because they wanted to save money.
18. A) different films.
B) both films.
C) only the first film.
D) only the second film.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the passage you have just heard.

19. A) The content of dreams.

- B) The meaning of dreams.
 - C) The process of sleeping.
 - D) Dreamers while they dream.
20. A) Everyone dreams every night.
- B) Dreams are easily remembered.
 - C) Dreams are likely to be frightening.
 - D) Persons dream only one dream a night.
21. A) As soon as the student wakes in the morning.
- B) At stated intervals during the night.
 - C) About five minutes after the end of each dream.
 - D) Immediately after dream.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Use of library facilities.
- B) Library regulations.
 - C) Library personnel.
 - D) Location of the library.
23. A) Book publishers.
- B) Librarians.
 - C) Returning faculty members.
 - D) New university students.
24. A) Graduate students.
- B) Undergraduate students.
 - C) Professors.
 - D) Library employees.
25. A) The special section.
- B) The reading room.
 - C) The reference section.
 - D) The stacks.

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 with the exact words you have just heard. 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1上作答。

On March fifth, actors, directors, producers and other filmmakers will gather in Hollywood, the center of the American film industry. They will receive Academy Awards on

movies 26 last year.

The winners will receive an award called an Oscar. This statue is 27 like a man. It is made of several metals covered with gold. The Oscar is only about thirty-four centimeters tall. It weighs less than four kilograms. But the award can be 28 to the person who receives it. Winning an Oscar can mean becoming much more famous. It can mean getting offers to work in the best movies. It also can mean earning much more money.

The Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presents the Oscars each year. Almost six thousand people who work in the 29 belong to the organization. Members of the Academy begin the 30 of choosing award winners. These people work in thirteen different 31. They nominate candidates for Academy Awards. All Academy members 32 the final winners.

The awards are presented in the Kodak Theater in Hollywood. Important people in the movie industry attend the Academy Awards ceremony. Crowds of people wait outside the theater. They watch the famous movie stars as they arrive for the ceremony.

During the Academy Awards ceremony, famous actors and 33 announce the names of the nominees and the winners. Then the winners go up onto the stage to receive their Oscars. Their 34 has arrived. They thank all the people who helped them win the award.

Hundreds of millions of people in the United States and around the world will watch the Academy Awards show on television Sunday night. The American film industry will honor the best movies, actors and 35. These winners will go home with a golden Oscar.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 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 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

In the past two days, Boeing has announced new airplane sales of several billion dollars. After two years of trailing European 36 Airbus, Boeing seems to be back on track. Air India and Air Canada have both been 37 Airbus clients, so the witch to Boeing jetliners is especially 38 for the American aerospace company. As one 39 analyst puts it, "It isn't just 40 volume; it's the penetration deep in the heart of Airbus 41." Many of the new orders are for Boeing's newest jet, passenger 787. It's now changed for 42 beginning in 2008. Although Airbus is developing a direct 43

to the 787, the European company has spent vast resources on its Super Jumbo, believing that airline would want planes carrying more people to fly through major hubs. But Boeing took a different ____ 44 ____.

For a long time, Boeing has said that they think the future of commercial air travel is gonna be point to point as ____ 45 ____ to going through big hubs. And that means demand for smaller long range aircraft such as the 787, rather than Airbus's Super Jumbo. So, really, this is a validation (确认) of Boeing's strategy because what's been happening over the last few week's is that they have been getting a rush of orders.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| A) committed | I) sheer |
| B) veteran | J) admitted |
| C) correspondent | K) extent |
| D) implicit | L) delivery |
| E) sweet | M) opposed |
| F) territory | N) operation |
| G) approach | O) counterpart |
| H) competitor | |

Section B

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 **Answer Sheet 2**.

Caring for elderly parents catches many unprepared

- A) Last July, Julie Baldocchi's mother had a massive stroke and was paralyzed. Baldocchi suddenly had to become a family caregiver, something that she wasn't prepared for. "I was flying by the seat of my pants," says Baldocchi, an employment specialist in San Francisco. Both of her parents are 83, and she knew her father couldn't handle her mother's care. The hospital recommended putting her mother in a nursing home. Baldocchi wasn't willing to do that. But moving her back into her parents' home created other problems. Baldocchi, 48, is married and lives about a mile away from her parents. She has a full-time job and has back problems that make it difficult for her to lift her mother. "I couldn't do it all," she says. "But I didn't even know how to find help."
- B) With help from the Family Caregiver Alliance, she eventually hired a live-in caregiver. "But even if you plan intellectually and legally, you're never ready for the emotional impact,"

Baldocchi says. In the first two months after her mother's stroke, she lost about 30 pounds as stress mounted. More than 42 million Americans provide family caregiving for an adult who needs help with daily activities, according to a 2009 survey by the AARP. An additional 61.6 million provided at least some care during the year. And many are unprepared.

- C) While many parents lack an advance care directive, it's the most basic and important step they can take. The directive includes several parts, including: a durable power of attorney, which gives someone legal authority to make financial decisions on another's behalf; a health care proxy, which is similar to the power of attorney, except it allows someone to make decisions regarding medical treatment, and a living will that outlines instructions for end-of-life care. (For example, parents can say if they want to be kept alive by artificial measures.) "It's invaluable for the kids, because it's hard to make those decisions for a parent," says Jennifer Cona, an elder-law attorney at Genser Dubow Genser & Cona in Melville, N. Y. An advance care directive is the first line of defense if a situation arises, says Kathleen Kelly, executive director of the Family Caregiver Alliance, which supports and educates caregivers. Without an advance directive, the family will have to petition the court to be appointed the parent's legal guardian, says AgingCarc.com.
- D) It's important for families to talk about long-term care so the adult children know their parents' preferences, wishes and goals, says Lynn Feinberg, a care-giving expert at AARP. But it's not an easy conversation. Elderly parents are sometimes suspicious of their children's financial motives, says Susan John, a financial planner at Financial Focus in Wolfeboro, N. H. One client asked John to hold a family meeting because they needed an intermediary to talk about financial issues, she says. And when there are many siblings, the family decisions can become a three-ring circus with much acrimony, says Ann-Margaret Carrozza, an elder-law attorney in Glen Cove, N. Y. Families who need information and help sorting out disagreements can call on elder-law attorneys, financial planners, geriatric care managers and caregiver support groups. In February, AARP said it will offer its members a new caregiving support service through financial services firm Genworth.
- E) Many families are unprepared for quick decisions, especially when they find out that Medicare doesn't pay for long-term care, Feinberg says. The median cost of a year in a private room at a nursing home in 2011 was \$77,745, according to Genworth. And only those who have spent most of their assets can qualify for Medicaid to pay for the nursing home.
- F) Assisted living is another option. Residents can have their own apartment to maintain some independence. But the facilities generally provide personal care services, such as meals, housekeeping and assistance with activities. Still, it's not cheap: The national median cost in 2011 was \$39,135, according to Genworth. Assisted living isn't covered by Medicaid.

- G) If they have a choice, at least 90% of elderly parents prefer to stay at home as long as they can, according to AARP research. But if the parents can no longer safely live at home, it can be hard for children to move them into an adult care facility. There may be another option. Sometimes the home can be modified so a parent can stay there. For example, Baldocchi put in a chair lift for her mother. She also arranged for a home caregiver.
- H) Family caregivers take over many responsibilities. One might manage a parent's finances, while another sibling will take the parent to doctors' appointments and shopping. Those who move in with a parent take on a significant and sustained burden of care. Jan Walker moved into her mother's home in Leesburg, Fla. After her mother, who is 83, had fallen, she wasn't able to get around as well. Walker, 55, has three brothers. But she is the only daughter, is divorced and has no children. "I always knew that this was the role that I would have, and I guess my mind was prepared for it," says Walker, who now is a full-time caregiver and works from home as a tutorial instructor for a digital scrapbooking website. "When you get into the trenches, it's literally baptism by fire," she says. "New things come up. It's not just about advance planning for finances or medical care. It's everything," she says.
- I) Caregivers need to also watch their own health. "There is such a thing as caregiver burnout," Cona says. Among female caregivers 50 and older, 20070 reported symptoms of depression, according to a 2010 study on working caregivers by MetLife. "It's a hard job," Walker says. "But most worthwhile things are hard. She was always there for me when I needed a helping hand. It's only natural that I be here for her now."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. When elderly parents cannot live at home safely, their children can change their home instead of sending them to an adult care facility.
47. To talk about long-term care is not easy because sometimes aged parents are suspicious of their children's financial motives.
48. Besides advance planning for finances or medical care, family caregivers take over many other responsibilities.
49. The difference between a durable power of attorney and a health care proxy is that the latter allows someone to make decisions regarding medical treatment.
50. Baldocchi did not want to send her mother to a nursing home, but she had difficulty taking care of her.
51. Over 42 million caregivers helped an adult with everyday activities in the USA in 2009.
52. If a family needs information or help to sort out disagreements, there are many people they can call on.
53. Caregivers should pay attention to their own health, or they may burn out or become depressed.

54. One will have to petition the court to be the parent's legal guardian, if there is no advance directive.
55. The national median cost of assisted living in 2011 was \$39,135 and it is not covered by Medicaid.

Section C

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 56 to 60 are based on the following passage

To produce the upheaval (剧变) in the United States that changed and modernized the domain (领域) of higher education from the mid-1880, three primary causes interacted. The emergence of a half-dozen leaders in education provided the personal force that was needed. Moreover, an outcry for a fresher, more practical, and more advanced kind of instruction arose among the alumni (校友) and friends of nearly all of the old colleges and grew into a movement that overrode all conservative opposition. The aggressive "Young Yale" movement appeared, demanding partial alumni control, a more liberal spirit, and a broader course of study. The graduates of Harvard College simultaneously rallied to relieve the college's poverty and demand new enterprise. Education was pushing toward higher standards in the East by throwing off church leadership everywhere, and in the West by finding a wider range of studies and a new sense of public duty.

The old-style classical education received its most crushing blow in the citadel (城堡) of Harvard College, where Dr. Charles Eliot, a young captain of thirty-five, son of a former treasurer of Harvard, led the progressive forces. Five revolutionary advances were made during the first year of Dr. Eliot's administration. They were the elevation and amplification of entrance requirements, the enlargement of the curriculum and the development of the elective system, the recognition of graduate study in the liberal arts, the raising of professional training in law, medicine, and engineering to a postgraduate level, and the fostering of greater maturity in student life. Standards of admission were sharply advanced in 1872-1873 and 1876-1877. By the appointment of a dean to take charge of student affairs, and a wise handling of discipline the undergraduates were led to regard themselves more as young gentlemen and less as young animals. One new course of study after another was opened up — science, music, the history of the fine arts, advanced Spanish, political economy, physics, classical philology, and international law.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. Which of the following is the author's main purpose in the passage?

- A) To explain the history of Harvard College.
B) To criticize the conditions of United States universities in the nineteenth century.
C) To describe innovations in the United States higher education in the late 1880s.
D) To compare Harvard with Yale before the turn of the century.
57. According to the passage, the changes in higher education during the late 1880s were the result of _____.
A) plans developed by conservatives and church leaders
B) efforts of interested individuals to redefine the educational system
C) the demands of social organizations seeking financial relief
D) rallies held by westerners
58. According to the passage, Harvard was in need of more _____.
A) students
B) leadership
C) money
D) control
59. According to the passage, which of the following can be inferred about Harvard College before progressive changes occurred?
A) Admission standards were lower.
B) Students were younger.
C) Students didn't have a sense of public duty.
D) Courses were more practical.
60. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
A) The "Young Yale" movement demanded a broader course of study.
B) The old-style education got its most crushing blow in Harvard College.
C) More courses were opened up in Harvard in the late 1800s.
D) Dr. Charles Eliot was a captain in the navy.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Research on friendship has established a number of facts. Did you know that the average student has five to six friends, or that a friend who was previously an enemy is liked more than one who has always been on the right side? Would you believe that physically attractive individuals are preferred as friends to those less comely, and is it fair that physically attractive defendants are less likely to be found guilty in court?

In fact, studies of friendship seem to implicate more complex factors. For example, one function friendship seems to fulfill is that it supports the image we have of ourselves, and confirms the value of the attitudes we hold. Certainly we appear to project ourselves onto our friends; several studies have shown that we judge them to be more like us than they are. This

suggests that we ought to choose friends who are similar to us (“birds of a feather”) rather than those who would be complementary (“opposites attract”), a prediction which is supported by empirical (实证的) evidence, at least so far as attitudes and beliefs are concerned. In one experiment, some developing friendships were monitored amongst the first year students living in the same hostel. It was found that the similarity of attitudes (towards politics, religion, ethics, and pastimes) was a good predictor of what friendships would be established by the end of four months.

The difficulty of linking friendship with similarity of personality probably reflects the complexity of our personalities. This of course can explain why we may have two close friends who have little in common, and indeed dislike each other. By and large, though, it looks as though we would do well to choose friends or spouses who resemble us. If this were not so, computer dating agencies would have gone out of business years ago.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. According to the passage, which is NOT true according to the finding of the research on friendship?
 - A) On average, a student has six friends.
 - B) A former rival is more intimate once he becomes a friend.
 - C) People prefer to make friends with good-looking persons.
 - D) Physically attractive defendant is always found innocent in court.
62. Studies of friendship have indicated that in seeking friends we _____.
 - A) are looking for people different from us as opposites attract
 - B) insist on their having similar attitudes with ourselves
 - C) think they resemble us, which may probably not true
 - D) want to get support from them when needed
63. The experiment conducted on students living in a hostel suggested that _____.
 - A) in the long run, people get on better with those who like them
 - B) it was impossible to predict which friendships would develop
 - C) students immediately recognized others with similar attitudes and interests
 - D) students split up when they discovered differences in attitudes
64. Which of the following is a typical example of the “birds of a feather” friendship?
 - A) Two men often go fishing together.
 - B) Two neighboring housewives sometimes talk about family economics.
 - C) Two colleagues work in one office.
 - D) Two students live in the same room.
65. It can NOT be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A) some evidence may contradict the association of friendship with similarity of personality
 - B) computer dating agencies help people find who resemble them

- C) the fact that two close friends may have little in common proves “opposites attract”
D) our personality is more complex than we assume it is

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 **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国有许多传统节日,每个节日都要一定的饮食风俗。这些习俗是先人传下来的,至今没有太大的变化。如元宵节吃汤圆(tangyuan),以示团圆;端午节吃粽子(zongzi),以纪念战国时期爱国诗人屈原;冬至(Winter Solstice)喝米酒、吃长生面(longevity noddles)等。南方冬至时一般先扫墓后饮宴,多与祭祖有关;腊八节(Congee Festival)常吃腊八粥,为的是驱寒、祭神和辞旧迎新。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。