

New Horizon College English
Synchronized Testing

新视野

大学英语 同步测试

2

◎丛书主编 田文杰 李 欣

◎本册主编 李 欣



陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司

New Horizon College English

主要内容

新视野

大学英语 同步测试



丛书主编 田文木

本册主编 李

副主编 刘燕 郭婉

参编人员 郭良 杨昆 谢宇晖 杨小双

张建科 康鹤伟 任君 贾新艳

陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司

内容提要

本书与《新视野大学英语》(第二版)第二册教材紧密配合,是课堂教学的延伸、补充和强化。该书由八套同步测试题构成,每套试题包括写作、听力理解、阅读理解(快速阅读和深度阅读)、选词填空、完形填空或简答题、句子翻译等题型。教师和学生可以根据单元教学需要,选择部分或整套试题作为测试内容。本书也可供学生进行自我测试时使用。试题紧扣《新视野大学英语》第二册的教学内容,在题型构成和难度系数等方面与大学英语二级水平保持同步,因此也可以与大学英语二级水平相关教材配套使用。

图书代号 JC12N1097

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新视野大学英语同步测试. 2/李欣主编. —西安:陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司, 2012. 10

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5613 - 6549 - 6

I. ①新… II. ①李… III. ①英语 - 高等学校 - 习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 211765 号

新视野大学英语同步测试 ②

主 编 / 李 欣

责任编辑 / 姚 伟

责任校对 / 王红凯

封面设计 / 鼎新设计

出版发行 / 陕西师范大学出版总社有限公司
(西安市长安南路 199 号 邮编 710062)

网 址 / <http://www.snupg.com>

经 销 / 新华书店

印 刷 / 陕西翔云印务有限公司

开 本 / 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张 / 11.5

字 数 / 270 千

版 次 / 2012 年 10 月第 1 版

印 次 / 2012 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 / ISBN 978 - 7 - 5613 - 6549 - 6

定 价 / 26.00 元

读者购书、书店添货或发现印刷装订问题,请与本社高教出版分社联系、调换。

电 话:(029)85303622(传真) 85307826

《新视野大学英语》是教育部普通高等教育“十五”国家级规划教材,也是教育部大学外语推荐教材。《新视野大学英语同步测试》(1~4)系列丛书是根据教育部《大学英语课程教学要求》和《大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》的精神,针对《新视野大学英语读写教程》中每单元的题材和体裁、重点和难点、知识掌握和应用,进行总结性、启发性、巩固性、应用性、拓展性的语言实践,通过“以测促练,以练促学,学以致用”,使学生对教材中的知识精髓进行吸收、内化,奠定扎实的语言基础,从而在更加丰富的语境中培养他们的英语语言应用能力。

每册书由四部分组成:单元测试题5套(每2个单元1套),期中考试题1套和期末考试题2套;参考答案与解析和听力录音文本;答题卡(附书后,独立活页装订);听力录音光盘1张(MP3文件格式,见本丛书第1册随书所赠光盘)。

本书的鲜明特点:

- (1)符合《大学英语课程教学要求》精神,遵循四、六级考试规律;
- (2)紧扣教材重点和难点,并对每单元的核心内容进行提炼和梳理;
- (3)充分挖掘和发挥教材的效能,确立正确的英语教学导向;
- (4)教学与测试紧密结合,以测促练,以练促学,学以致用。

本系列丛书可供使用《新视野大学英语》教材的老师和学生作为课程同步测试的教材,也可以在大学英语基础教学阶段学生准备1~4级英语考试复习、自测和强化训练时使用。

本套丛书由多位长期从事大学英语教学的骨干教师联合编写。由于时间仓促,不妥之处在所难免,恳请各位同行批评指正。

编者

2012年7月



Contents

Test One	1
Test Two	12
Mid-Term Test	24
Test Three	35
Test Four	47
Test Five	59
Final Test A	71
Final Test B	83
Keys & Analysis	95
Scripts	125



Test One

Part I Writing

Directions: In this section, you are required to choose one of the following topics and write a composition. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese on Answer Sheet 1.

Topic One The Value of Time

1. 时间就是金钱。
2. 时间就是生命。
3. 遗憾的是有人并没有意识到时间的价值。

Topic Two On the Olympic Games

1. 有些人认为奥运会能促进国家之间的交流,增强国民的凝聚力。
2. 有些人则认为会浪费钱。
3. 我的观点。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

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

A Life Fully Lived

The sharp April wind hurt Anna's cheeks as she glanced upward. There was a slight smile on her face. Somehow she knew John and Ali were with her and her two sons. "Two years ago we were a family of five," she heard herself saying, "A year ago we were a family of four, then a family of three. How lucky we are today to number in the hundreds."

A Horrible Event

Ali, the oldest of Anna and John's three children, was a strikingly attractive girl with long black hair and a contagious (有感染力的) smile. Ali was an excellent basketball player, and she loved skating with her younger brothers on a snow pond near their home in particular. Twelve-year-old Ali lived a life with inexhaustible energy and a good sense of humor she shared with her father.

The shock was therefore tremendous when she was diagnosed with liver cancer on December



23, 1994, even more so when doctors revealed that the cancer was life-threatening.

But Ali's fighting spirit helped her endure the treatment that soon began. "There is one good thing about treatment," she would joke, "Your hair will never look messy."

The treatment appeared to work. By the time she finished the treatment, the result was nearly miraculous. There was almost no sign of cancer, making it possible to remove the affected areas surgically. So Ali returned to her eighth-grade class the following fall.

Unfortunately, the young girl's happy time was not very long — the cancer soon returned. Realizing how precious every day was for Ali, Anna suggested the family go on a Hawaiian vacation provided by the Make-A-Wish Foundation. But Ali refused. "I've traveled a lot," she told her mother, "Let someone else take the chance to go."

Ali took her last breath on November 3, 1996.

The Ali Pierce Endowment (捐赠) Fund

Though he continued to manage a trading firm, John was badly struck by the loss of his daughter. Three weeks after the funeral, on Thanksgiving Day, he excused himself from their holiday dinner. Anna found him in Ali's room, weeping. She held him close and heard him say, "The best day of my life will be when I leave this world and join Ali, I want to do something for her."

John kept his word. Cancer had taken his daughter, but he would not let it destroy his family. Instead, he set out to establish an endowment fund in the name of Ali that would help other children in battling cancer. Through the Cancer Centre of the University of Massachusetts he established the Ali Pierce Endowment Fund, which would support children's cancer care and research. Being a former long-distance runner, John asked his friends and colleagues to run with him in future Boston Marathon, each person ensuring money promises from other people. They called themselves Ali's Army, and John promised they would raise \$ 500,000 over five years.

Another Horrible Event

In October 1997, just 11 months after Ali's death, when John and the rest of Ali's Army were training for the Boston Marathon, he collapsed with a serious heart attack just ten feet from the finish line. When he died, he was wearing a baseball cap that read "In Memory of Ali". Anna said that her husband's soul had crossed the finish line and just kept going on.

Realization of John's Dream

On the day of John's funeral, when Anna woke up, she felt the sun's warmth on her face. Looking through her windows, she was struck by the brilliant fall colors. For the first time since the loss of Ali and John, Anna felt her life had a clear purpose. She had to raise her two boys. She wanted to live for John and Ali by carrying on her husband's goal of raising money to support children's cancer research.

Anna had seen how cancer had given Ali a deeper insight into life, and she had witnessed how John devoted himself to the Ali Pierce Endowment Fund in memory of their daughter. Now



it was her turn.

At the time of John's death, the Army had raised about \$10,000. Her husband's goal of \$500,000 was light years away. With the help of her friends and the members of Ali's Army, Anna organized a series of basketball games as a fund-raising event. Finally, at a basketball game on November 18, 1998, among members of Ali's Army — family, friends, former coaches of Ali and her two brothers, and former members of the Boston Bruins, the group reached that once so distant goal of \$500,000. Instead of five years, John's dream was realized in just 13 months.

The money has enabled the Cancer Centre of the University of Massachusetts to fund children's cancer research and to provide help and treatment for children with cancer.



Questions

1. Two years before, there were _____ members in Anna's family.
A. three B. four C. five D. a hundred
2. Anna's family were shocked to know that _____.
A. Ali had a contagious disease
B. Ali had deadly liver cancer
C. Ali fell into the frozen pond while skating
D. Ali collapsed while playing basketball
3. The treatment Ali received when she first fell ill appeared _____.
A. not working B. devastating C. effective D. frustrating
4. Anna suggested the family go on a Hawaiian vacation because _____.
A. it was provided by a foundation B. Ali liked traveling
C. Ali had never been to Hawaii D. every day was precious for Ali
5. John was determined to help other children in fighting against cancer by _____.
A. establishing a special fund B. forming Ali's Army
C. managing his trading firm D. getting money from his friends
6. In October 1997, John _____.
A. decided that he would enter a marathon
B. died of a heart attack while training
C. said that Ali's soul would keep going on
D. ran in the Boston Marathon
7. Anna decided she'd raise money to support _____.
A. her two boys B. Ali and John
C. children's cancer research D. children with cancer
8. Though cancer is a frightening disease, Anna saw that it gave Ali a deeper insight into fighting
9. To help reach John's goal, Anna organized some basketball games to raise fund
10. It took only 13 months for Ali's Army to reach John's goal of raising \$500,000.



Part III Listening Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations 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 centre.

场景词汇

天气描述:

drizzle 毛毛雨 foggy 有雾的 shower 阵雨 downpour / rain cats and dogs 倾盆大雨
breeze 微风 typhoon 台风 tornado 龙卷风 hurricane 飓风 tsunami 海啸

环保:

ecosystem 生态系统 oxygen 氧气 recycle 回收再利用 purify 净化 greenhouse
effect 温室效应 extinction 灭绝 acid rain 酸雨 drought 干旱 global warming 全球变暖
wipe out 清除 endangered species 濒危物种 conservation 保护, 保存 dump 倾倒

11. A. Rainy. B. Windy. C. Sunny. D. Cloudy.
12. A. Close the window. B. Put on more clothes.
C. Take a deep breath. D. Move to another room.
13. A. The size of the room. B. Long working hours.
C. The hot weather. D. The fan in the room.
14. A. The woman should change her plan.
B. The woman can go camping tomorrow.
C. Weather forecasts are not reliable.
D. The woman doesn't have to go camping.
15. A. He'd like to have the window open.
B. He likes to have the air conditioner on.
C. The air is heavily polluted.
D. The window is already open.
16. A. He will put on his gloves as the woman suggests.
B. He has gloves but does not feel like wearing them.
C. He does not have gloves at the moment.
D. He thinks one glove is good enough for him.
17. A. Her coat is similar to the man's.
B. She needs to buy a new coat.
C. Her sweater is not warm enough.
D. The man should have worn a sweater.



18. A. He agreed with the woman about the weather.
B. He asked the woman to repeat.
C. He didn't hear clearly what the woman said and had to judge by her looks.
D. He disagreed with the woman about the weather.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, 3 questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations 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 centre.

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

19. A. They are very modern.
B. They are very beautiful.
C. They are very relaxing.
D. They are very expensive.
20. A. She plays tennis.
B. She plays mah-jong.
C. She plays golf and table tennis.
D. She plays table tennis.
21. A. She views it as unnecessary.
B. She has never thought about it.
C. She finds it quite interesting.
D. She considers it very important.

Questions 22 to 24 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A. Convince the man to take a rock-climbing course with her.
B. Find a place to go rock-climbing.
C. Find out if a rock-climbing course will be offered.
D. Plan a rock-climbing trip over spring break.
23. A. There is no one to teach them how to do it.
B. Not very many students are interested in it.
C. The college doesn't have any rock-climbing equipment.
D. There are no appropriate places for rock-climbing nearby.
24. A. Climbers develop skills useful in other activities.
B. Climbers have the opportunity to be outside and enjoy the scenery.
C. Climbing isn't as expensive as other sports.
D. Learning to climb doesn't take a very long time.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 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 2** with a single line through the centre.



Passage One

Questions 25 to 27 are based on the passage you have just heard.

25. A. They need more time to get used to American "plain talk".
B. They know nothing about the American way of greeting.
C. They really hate the American way of greeting.
D. They see Americans as tough people.
26. A. They will be at a loss about what to say in reply.
B. They will feel some shame.
C. They will be too nervous to see you.
D. Both A and B.
27. A. Americans exchange gifts the first time they meet.
B. Americans seldom give gifts except for some holidays.
C. Americans often bring some gifts to their friends.
D. Americans only want to get gifts from others.



Passage Two

Questions 28 to 30 are based on the passage you have just heard.

28. A. Watching cartoon programs on TV. B. Watching sports contests on TV.
C. Watching sports contests on the spot. D. Taking up several sports.
29. A. She became very strong.
B. She became very healthy.
C. She developed a strong will.
D. She won a gold medal at her school sports meeting.
30. A. By running every day. B. By staying firm and persistent.
C. By liking sports. D. By getting to know our potential.

Section D

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 31 to 38 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 39 to 41 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. All answers should be written on **Answer Sheet 2**.

The U. S. is (31) _____ a telephone country. Almost everyone uses the telephone to (32) _____ business, to chat with friends, to make or break (33) _____ appointments, to say "Thank you" to shop and to (34) _____ all kinds of information. Telephones save the feet and (35) _____ amounts of time. This is (36) _____ partly to the fact that telephone service is superb here, (37) _____ the postal service is less (38) _____.



Some new arrivals will (39) _____. Unless a certain amount of time is allowed elapse, it seems in their eyes as if the task being considered were insignificant, not worthy of proper respect. (40) _____. In the U. S., however, it is taken as a sign of skillfulness or being competent to solve a problem, or fulfill a job successfully, with speed. Usually, the more important a task is, (41) _____.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

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.

Americans believe so much in moving ahead that they are 42 N to researching, experimenting and exploring. They treat time as if it were a precious 43 A. they budget it, save it, waste it, steal it, kill it, cut it, account for it and 44 F for it. A foreigner's first impression of the U. S. is that everyone is in a 45 L and often under pressure. City people always appear to be hurrying to get where they are going, 46 J seeking attention or elbowing others. Foreigners who miss smiles, brief conversations, or 47 D exchanges with strangers should not feel hurt by this. Americans value time so highly, and they dislike anyone "wasting" it beyond an 48 C amount. New arrivals to the states will miss the custom of social talk during a business call because Americans generally assess or enquire about their visitors professionally rather than socially. They start 49 B business very quickly; time is always ticking in their heads. They work hard at saving time through labor-saving devices so they communicate rapidly by fax, phone or email rather than through personal 50 M. The impersonality of electronic communication has little to do with the significance of the matter at hand.

Finishing a job or solving a problem rapidly in the U. S. is considered a sign of 51 G.

A. resource

B. talking

C. appropriate

D. leisurely

E. email

F. charge

G. skillfulness

H. critically

I. conclude

J. restlessly

K. rather

L. rush

M. contact

N. committed

O. spiritually

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

I would like to make a few remarks about culture shock, a malady which afflicts most of us to some degree. We might almost call culture shock an occupational disease of many people who have been suddenly transplanted abroad.

Culture shock is precipitated by the anxiety that results from losing all familiar signs and symbols of social intercourse. These signs are the thousand and one ways in which we orient ourselves to the situations of daily life: when to shake hands and what to say when we meet people, when and how to give tips, how to give orders to servants, how to make purchases, when to accept and when to refuse invitations, when to take statements seriously and when not.

When an individual enters a strange culture, all or most of these familiar cues are removed. He or she is like a fish out of water. No matter how broad-minded or full of good will he may be, a series of props have been knocked from under him. This is followed by a feeling of frustration and anxiety. People react to the frustration in much the same way. First they reject the environment which causes the discomfort: "The ways of the host country are bad because they make us feel bad."

For example, Americans who are in a strange land get together to grouse about the host country and its people, and you can be sure they are suffering from culture shock.

52. According to the passage, culture shock _____.

- A. is an important occupational disease of foreign people
- B. may lead to very serious symptoms
- C. is actually not a disease
- D. is incurable

53. According to the passage, culture shock results from _____.

- A. the sudden change of the social atmosphere and customs
- B. the sudden change of our daily habits
- C. the sudden loss of our own signs and symbols
- D. the discomfort that we feel when faced with a foreigner

54. Which one of the following may not be the symptoms of culture shock?

- A. You don't know how to express your gratitude.
- B. You don't know how to greet other people.
- C. You suddenly forget what a word means.
- D. You don't understand why a foreigner shrugs.

55. How would a person who stays abroad most probably react when he or she is frustrated by the culture shock according to the passage?

- A. He is most likely to refuse to absorb the strange environment at first.
- B. He is ready to accept the change and adapt himself to the new environment.
- C. He or she is most likely to take a trip home when frustrated by strange environment.



D. He or she may begin to hate the people or things around him or her.

56. This passage is most likely taken from _____.

- A. a news report
- B. a grammar book
- C. a book on medicine and psychology
- D. an essay on human customs



Passage Two

As a young girl growing up in the 1930s, I always wanted to fly a plane, but back then it was almost unheard of a woman to do that. I got a taste of that dream in 2001, when my husband arranged for me a ride in a hot air balloon for my birthday. But the experience turned out to be very dull. Around that time, I told my husband that I wanted to skydive. So when our retirement community announced that they were having an essay competition and the topic was an experience of a lifetime that you wanted to have, I decided to write about my dream.

In the essay, I wrote about my desire to skydive, stating George Bush Sr. did it at age 80. Why not me? I was just 84 and in pretty good health. A year went by and I heard nothing. But then at a community party in late April 2009, they announced that I was one of the winners. I just couldn't believe it.

One June 11, 2009, nearly 40 of my family and friends gathered in the area close to where I would land while I headed up in the airplane. My instructor, Jay, guided me through the experience. The plane was the noisiest one I had ever been in, but I wasn't frightened — I was really just looking forward to the experience. When we reached 13,000 feet, Jay instructed me to throw myself out of the plane. When we first hit the air, the wind was so strong that I could hardly breathe. For a second I thought, "What have I gotten myself into?" But then everything got calm. We were in a free fall for about a minute before Jay opened the parachute (降落伞), then we just floated downward for about five minutes. Being up in the clouds and looking at the view below was unlike anything I have ever felt — much better than the hot air balloon. I was just enjoying it.

Skydiving was really one of the greatest experiences of my life. I hope other people will look at me and realize that you don't stop living just because you are 84 years old. If there's something you want to experience, look into it. If it's something that is possible, make it happen.

57. What happened to the author in 2001?

- A. She flew an airplane.
- B. She entered a competition.
- C. She went on a hot air balloon ride.
- D. She moved into a retirement community.

58. The author mentioned George Bush Sr. in her essay to _____.

- A. build up her own reputation



- B. show her admiration for him
- C. compare their health condition
- D. make her argument persuasive

59. Who helped the author realize her dream of skydiving?

- A. Her husband.
- B. Her friends and relatives.
- C. Their retirement community.
- D. Someone who has the same interest with her.

60. How did the author feel immediately after she jumped out of the plane?

- A. Excited.
- B. Scared.
- C. Nervous.
- D. Regretful.

61. What did the author enjoy most when she was skydiving?

- A. The beautiful clouds.
- B. The wonderful view.
- C. The company of Jay.
- D. The one-minute free fall.

Part V Cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. 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.

Some proverbs are native to Britain. Other proverbs have come into language from Latin and Greek. Lucretius, a classical Roman author, 62 the proverb "One man's meat is another man's poison", meaning that what is good for one person may be 63 to another. And the proverb "Let sleeping dogs lie" means don't cause trouble when it can be avoided, which came into English from French in the 14th century.

As Britain came into 64 with other countries and their cultures, English became 65 with the words and wisdom of different languages. From Chinese, we 66 the colorful proverb "He who rides a tiger is afraid to climb", meaning that if you start on a 67 enterprise, it is often easier to carry it 68 to the end than to stop halfway.

Some proverbs have been in the language for 1,000 years, for example, "A friend in need is a friend indeed". The message here is that someone who 69 with you and helps you in 70 of trouble, rather than turning their back, is a 71 friend. Other proverbs, however, are much more 72, and reflect changes in the 73 that we live. From big 74 we have "There's no such thing as a free lunch", meaning nothing is free. 75 someone buys you lunch, they will expect a 76 in return.

Some English people are 77 to use proverbs in their everyday conversation because they see them as 78 of too much used wisdom. 79, proverbs are still quite common in both written and spoken English and continue to 80 a homely



comment on life and a reminder that the 81 of our ancestors (先辈) may still be useful to us today.

62. A. invented B. made C. created D. formed
 63. A. strange B. tolerable C. harmful D. acceptable
 64. A. contact B. touch C. approach D. line
 65. A. improved B. enriched C. enhanced D. enabled
 66. A. selected B. employed C. bought D. borrowed
 67. A. dangerous B. big C. hurt D. beneficial
 68. A. on B. through C. away D. out
 69. A. stays B. lies C. leaves D. gets
 70. A. times B. moments C. terms D. light
 71. A. real B. genuine C. true D. exact
 72. A. new B. latest C. recent D. front
 73. A. manner B. method C. means D. way
 74. A. affair B. business C. event D. matter
 75. A. When B. If C. Once D. As
 76. A. favor B. kindness C. benefit D. profit
 77. A. willing B. likely C. reluctant D. keen
 78. A. vehicles B. carriages C. agents D. tools
 79. A. But B. Nevertheless C. Although D. Thus
 80. A. provide B. proposes C. advise D. recommend
 81. A. intelligence B. wisdom C. knowledge D. custom

Part VI Translation

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

82. I couldn't assent to such proceedings, much less participate in it (哪里还谈得上参与).
 83. Either you come or you entrust someone with the matter. (你要么自己来), or you entrust someone with the matter.
 84. These measures will result in the reduction of traffic accidents (使交通事故减少).
 85. You may be tired with reading, but you shouldn't be tired of it (你不应当对它感到厌倦).
 86. It always takes time to recover from the shock of someone's death (从某人去世的打击中恢复过来).
 87. The document must be signed in the presence of the witnesses (当着证人的面).
 88. Cartoons are by no means for children only (绝非只是儿童的娱乐).
 89. I hate to break this to you, but I wouldn't count on getting your money back (指望能拿回你的钱).
 90. The comprehensive report should be concise in content and point out the problems or questions (指出问题或争论之所在).
 91. The worst sin towards our fellow creatures is not to hate them, but to be indifferent to them (是对它们漠不关心), which is the essence of inhumanity.



Test Two

Part I Writing

Directions: In this section, you are required to choose one of the following topics and write a composition. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese on **Answer Sheet 1**.

Topic One On Marriage Across Nations

1. 随着对外开放,越来越多的中国年轻人与外国人结婚。
2. 人们对此看法不同。
3. 我的看法。

Topic Two On Campus Love

1. 一些人强烈反对校园爱情。
2. 有些人接受。
3. 我的观点。

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)

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

My Way and Your Way

Like any relationship, a marriage requires effort and commitment. After the period of time leading up to marriage, living together can be both challenging and rewarding. Honest communication, friendship, and respect are important ingredients for a happy and fulfilling marriage. These elements can be worked on, and in turn, reward effort. It is wise to think of marriage as a marvelous living being between two people, needing nourishment and returning nourishment.

Friendship

Friendship means everything from simple joy in another's company to deeply respect one another's feelings. People need to be accepted, and to be able to accept one another without judgment; it is the key to personal growth. Individuals grow, so does the marriage. If I can tell my husband exactly how I'm feeling, even if I'm feeling really bad about myself, he can accept