



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

三级

BAND THREE

■ 主编 王 勇

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College English Band Three

# 大学英语综合技能分级教程(新版)

## 三级

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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!

三级中的写作、阅读、听力、完形填空和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的三级水平相当,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 composition on the topic **Shopping on the Internet**. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 180 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 网上购物逐渐兴起;
2. 阐述其利弊。

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) Policeman and driver.  
B) Salesman and customer.  
C) Teacher and student.  
D) Boss and secretary.
2. A) He has to handle a lot of work.  
B) There will be a lot of people and cars on the street.  
C) It is going to be cloudy this weekend.  
D) He doesn't like driving a car.
3. A) She has just begun to take piano lessons.  
B) She always gives piano lessons.  
C) She plays the piano very well.  
D) She is proud of her piano playing.
4. A) Some girls come to the party.  
B) He comes with his new girlfriend.

- C) His new girlfriend cooks for the party.
- D) His old girlfriend attends the party.
- 5. A) She prefers the stadium.
- B) The light isn't bright enough.
- C) The lobby isn't nice enough.
- D) She agrees with the man.
- 6. A) Stories about jail escapes.
- B) Stories about royal families.
- C) Love stories.
- D) Detective stories.
- 7. A) He has visited the TV tower once.
- B) He saw the big tower he visited on TV.
- C) He has visited the TV tower twice.
- D) He will visit the TV tower in November.
- 8. A) A typewriter.
- B) A bookshelf.
- C) Some stocks.
- D) High quality paper.

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

- 9. A) The benefits of going on a business trip with the boss.
- B) The first negotiation with their business partner in Nanjing.
- C) The detailed arrangement for the upcoming business trip in Wuhan.
- D) Complaints about going on a business trip with the boss.
- 10. A) He has got a terrible headache and wants to have a good sleep.
- B) He has to get up very early tomorrow morning for the 9 o'clock negotiation in Nanjing.
- C) He will go on a business trip to Wuhan tomorrow morning.
- D) He has formed the habit of going to bed early at night.
- 11. A) It's a lucky thing to do as few men in his company can have the honor to go out with the boss.
- B) It's very significant because he can learn a lot from the business trip.
- C) It's very challenging because he has to be present at a business negotiation.
- D) It's most stressful as he can't relax in such a situation at all.
- 12. A) To get away from the boss for a couple of days.
- B) To go sightseeing in different cities.
- C) To get out of the office for a couple of days.
- D) To gain some experience.

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

13. A) They are doing shopping on Oxford Street.  
B) They're taking a walk in Chinatown.  
C) The man is taking the woman to go around central London.  
D) They're talking at the famous Speaker's Corner in Hyde Park.
14. A) Buckingham Palace.  
B) Downing Street.  
C) The Parliament Building.  
D) Westminster Abbey.
15. A) Every Saturday.  
B) Every Sunday.  
C) Every Friday morning.  
D) Every Friday afternoon.

### 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 1** with a single line through the centre.

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) It was famous for its film industry.  
B) It became the biggest oil-mining district.  
C) It became the suburb of Los Angeles.  
D) It was only a small village.
17. A) The open area there was large.  
B) It was by the seaside.  
C) Nearly every kind of scene for filmmaking could be found there.  
D) The people there loved going to the movies.
18. A) More television films are produced.  
B) Oil production has become more important than the film industry.  
C) Man-made lighting has taken the place of natural light.  
D) More films are taken for the cinema.

### Passage Two

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

19. A) Switzerland is a paradise for tourists.



- B) Switzerland attracts tourists a lot because it is quite different from other European countries.
- C) Tourists visit Switzerland to resolve doubts in their mind.
- D) Tourists will not know how beautiful Switzerland is until they arrive in the country.
20. A) Some of the finest and most beautiful scenery in the whole of Europe.
- B) An attractive climate.
- C) Hotels and the friendliest people.
- D) All the above.
21. A) People in Switzerland are fond of music in the evening.
- B) In Switzerland, music is played in the open air.
- C) In addition to an all-star variety show, one may also enjoy performance given by local village band.
- D) In Switzerland, everyone makes a musician.

### Passage Three

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

22. A) Tired and not healthy.
- B) Tossing and turning in bed.
- C) Sleeping a lot.
- D) (Of one's "body clock") Out of order.
23. A) Sleeping in except on weekends.
- B) Getting plenty of exercise before bedtime.
- C) Avoiding tea and coffee in the daytime.
- D) Relaxing yourself before bedtime.
24. A) A good workout will help you sleep better.
- B) Resolve stress and anger before going to bed.
- C) Reading a boring book may help you fall asleep in no time.
- D) Counting numbers when you have trouble falling asleep.
25. A) Good Sleep, Good Work.
- B) How to Wind up One's "Body Clock".
- C) That's Snooze to Me.
- D) Relaxing Activities Before Bedtime.

### 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。

What first seemed like a luxury, crawling from bed to computer, not worrying about hair, and clothes and face, has become a form of escape, \_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_ discipline. And once you start replacing real human contact with cyber- \_\_\_\_ 27 \_\_\_\_, coming back out of the cave can be quite difficult.

I find myself shyer, more cautious, more anxious. Or, \_\_\_\_ 28 \_\_\_\_, when suddenly confronted with real live humans, I get overexcited, speak too much, \_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_. I constantly worry if I am dressed \_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_, that perhaps I've actually forgotten to put on a skirt and walked outside in the T-shirt and \_\_\_\_ 31 \_\_\_\_\_. I sleep and live in.

At times, I turn on the television and just leave it to talk away in the background, something that I'd never done previously. The voices of the programs are comforting, but then I'm jarred by the commercials. I find myself sucked in by \_\_\_\_ 32 \_\_\_\_ or needing to keep up with \_\_\_\_ 33 \_\_\_\_ and the weather. "Dateline," "Frontline," "Nightline," CNN, New York 1, every possible angle of every story over and over, even when they are of no possible use to me. Work moves into the background. I decided to check my email.

On line, I find myself attacking everyone \_\_\_\_ 34 \_\_\_\_\_. I am bad-tempered, and easily angered. I find everyone on my mailing list insensitive, believing that they've forgotten that there are people actually reading their wounding remarks. I don't realize that I'm projecting until after I've been \_\_\_\_ 35 \_\_\_\_ by someone who politely points out that I've attacked her for agreeing with me.

### 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.**

Despite a cooling of the economy, high-technology companies are still crying out for skilled workers. The Information Technology Association of America projects that more than 800,000 technology jobs will go unfilled next year. The lack of \_\_\_\_ 36 \_\_\_\_ workers poses a huge threat to the U. S. economy.

The most commonly cited reason for this state of \_\_\_\_ 37 \_\_\_\_ is that the country's agrarian-age(农村时代) education system fails to prepare students in the primary and secondary grades for twenty-first-century work. Yet an \_\_\_\_ 38 \_\_\_\_ and outmoded education system is only part of the problem. A less tangible but equally powerful cause is an antique classification system that divides the \_\_\_\_ 39 \_\_\_\_ into two camps: white-collar knowledge workers and blue-collar manual

laborers.

Blue-collar workers 40 in the United States during the Industrial Age as workers migrated from farms to factories. 41 office workers became a significant class in the twentieth century, outnumbering the blue-collar workers by mid-century. Corporations increasingly require a new layer of knowledge worker: a highly skilled multi-disciplined talent, who combines the mind of the white-collar worker with a solid grounding in 42 and science (physics, chemistry, and biology). These “gold-collar” workers — so named for their 43 to their companies and to the economy as well as for their personal earning ability — apply that knowledge to technology.

The gold-collar worker already exists in a wide range of jobs. The maintenance 44 who tests and repairs aircraft systems at American Airlines; the network 45 who manages systems and network operations at Procter & Gamble; the engineering technologist who assists scientists at Sandia National Laboratories; and the advanced-manufacturing technician at Intel can all be regarded as gold-collar workers.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| A) technician    | I) emerged        |
| B) mathematics   | J) workforce      |
| C) contributions | K) qualified      |
| D) affairs       | L) White - collar |
| E) exist         | M) inadequate     |
| F) administrator | N) conception     |
| G) wealthy       | O) reducing       |
| H) magnified     |                   |

## 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**.

### Protect Your Privacy When Job-hunting Online

- A) Identity theft and identity fraud are terms used to refer to all types of crime in which someone wrongfully obtains and uses another person's personal data in some way that involves fraud or deception, typically for economic gain.
- B) The numbers associated with identity theft are beginning to add up fast these days. A recent General Accounting Office report estimates that as many as 750,000 Americans are victims

of identity theft every year. And that number may be low, as many people choose not to report the crime even if they know they have been victimized.

- C) Identity theft is “an absolute epidemic”, states Robert Ellis Smith, a respected author and advocate of privacy, “It’s certainly picked up in the last four or five years. It’s worldwide. It affects everybody, and there’s very little you can do to prevent it and, worst of all, you can’t detect it until it’s probably too late.”
- D) Unlike your fingerprints, which are unique to you and cannot be given to someone else for their use, your personal data, especially your social security number, your bank account or credit card number, your telephone calling card number, and other valuable identifying data, can be used, if they fall into the wrong hands, to personally profit at your expense. In the United States and Canada, for example, many people have reported that unauthorized persons have taken funds out of their bank or financial accounts, or; in the worst cases, taken over their identities altogether, running up vast debts and committing crimes while using the victims’ names. In many cases, a victim’s losses may include not only out-of-pocket financial losses, but substantial additional financial costs associated with trying to restore his reputation in the community and correcting erroneous information for which the criminal is responsible.
- E) According to the FBI, identity theft is the number one fraud committed on the Internet. So how do job seekers protect themselves while continuing to circulate their resumes online? The key to a successful online job search is learning to manage the risks. Here are some tips for staying safe while conducting a job search on the Internet.
- F) Check for a privacy policy. If you are considering posting your resume online, make sure the job search site you are considering has a privacy policy, like CareerBuilder.com. The policy should spell out how your information will be used, stored and whether or not it will be shared. You may want to think twice about posting your resume on a site that automatically shares your information with others. You could be opening yourself up to unwanted calls from solicitors (推销员). When reviewing the site’s privacy policy, you’ll be able to delete your resume just as easily as you posted it. You won’t necessarily want your resume to remain out there on the Internet once you land a job. Remember, the longer your resume remains posted on a job board, the more exposure, both positive and not-so-positive, it will receive.
- G) Take advantages of site features. Lawful job search sites offer levels of privacy protection. Before posting your resume, carefully consider your job search objectives and the level of risk you are willing to assume. CareerBuilder.com, for example, offers three levels of privacy from which job seekers can choose. The first is standard posting. This option gives job seekers who post their resumes the most visibility to the broadest employer audience possible. The second is anonymous (匿名的) posting. This allows job seekers the same

visibility as those in the standard posting category without any of their contact information being displayed. Job seekers who wish to remain anonymous but want to share some other information may choose which pieces of contact information to display. The third is private posting. This option allows a job seeker to post a resume without having it searched by employers. Private posting allows job seekers to quickly and easily apply for jobs that appear on CareerBuilder.com without retyping their information.

- H) Safeguard your identity. Career experts say that one of the ways job seekers can stay safe while using the internet to search out jobs is to conceal their identities. Replace your name on your resume with a generic (泛指) identifier, such as “Intranet Developer Candidate”, or “Experienced Marketing Representative”. You should also consider eliminating the name and location of your current employer. Depending on your title, it may not be all that difficult to determine who you are once the name of your company is provided. Use a general description of the company such as “Major auto manufacturer,” or “International packaged goods supplier.” If your job title is unique, consider using the generic equivalent instead of the exact title assigned by your employer.
- I) Establish an email address for your search. Another way to protect your privacy while seeking employment online is to open up an email account specifically for your online job search. This will safeguard your existing email box in the event someone you don’t know gets hold of your email address and shares it with others. Using an email address specifically for your job search also eliminates the possibility that you will receive unwelcome emails in your primary mailbox. When naming your new email address, be sure that it doesn’t contain references to your name or other information that will give away your identity. The best solution is an email address that is relevant to the job you are seeking such as salesmgr2004@provider.com.
- J) Protect your references. If your resume contains a section with the names and contact information of your references, take it out. There’s no sense in safeguarding your information while sharing private contact information of your references.
- K) Keep confidential (机密的) information confidential. Do not, under any circumstances, share your social security, driver’s license, and bank account numbers or other personal information, such as race or eye color. Honest employers do not need this information with an initial application. Don’t provide this even if they say they need it in order to conduct a background check. This is one of the oldest tricks in the book — don’t fall for it.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- 46. Those who post their resumes online for a long time will run an increased risk of becoming victims of identity theft.
- 47. Robert Ellis Smith says that identity theft is spreading around the world and hard to detect beforehand.

48. Victims of identity theft may suffer additional financial losses in order to restore their reputation and correct wrong information.
49. In the US, 750,000 people are estimated to become victims of identity theft each year.
50. It is a safer way to find a job online when you use an email account specifically.
51. One is supposed to learn how to manage the risks if he or she is going to seek jobs online safely.
52. Standard posting allows fullest potential audience to browse through the resumes posted online.
53. Honest employers will not ask their initial job applicants to reveal their social security account, driver's license or bank account numbers.
54. Make sure that your email address will not be named in a way that could let out your personal information.
55. Job seekers are advised to describe the company they are serving right now in a general way instead of giving an exact name.

### 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 centre.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

In times of economic crisis, Americans turn to their families for support. If the Great Depression is any guide, we may see a drop in our sky-high divorce rate. But this won't necessarily represent an increase in happy marriages. In the long run, the Depression weakened American families, and the current crisis will probably do the same.

We tend to think of the Depression as a time when families pulled together to survive huge job losses. By 1932, when nearly one-quarter of the workforce was unemployed, the divorce rate had declined by around 25% from 1929. But this doesn't mean people were suddenly happier with their marriages. Rather, with incomes decreasing and insecure jobs, unhappy couples often couldn't afford to divorce. They feared neither spouse could manage alone.

Today, given the job losses of the past year, fewer unhappy couples will risk starting separate households; Furthermore, the housing market meltdown will make it more difficult for them to finance their separations by selling their homes.

After financial disasters family members also tend to do whatever they can to help each other and their communities. A 1940 book, *The Unemployed Man and His Family*, described a family in which the husband initially reacted to losing his job "with tireless search for work." He was always active, looking for odd jobs to do.

The problem is that such an impulse is hard to sustain. Across the country, many similar families were unable to maintain the initial boost in morale(士气). For some, the hardships of life without steady work eventually overwhelmed their attempts to keep their families together. The divorce rate rose again during the rest of the decade as the recovery took hold.

Millions of American families may now be in the initial stage of their responses to the current crisis, working together and supporting one another through the early months of unemployment.

Today's economic crisis could well generate a similar number of couples whose relationships have been irreparably(无法弥补地)ruined. So it's only when the economy is healthy again that we'll begin to see just how many broken families have been created.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. In the initial stage, the current economic crisis is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) tear many troubled families apart  
 B) contribute to enduring family ties  
 C) bring about a drop in the divorce rate  
 D) cause a lot of conflicts in the family
57. In the Great Depression many unhappy couples chose to stick together because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) starting a new family would be hard  
 B) they expected things would turn better  
 C) they wanted to better protect their kids  
 D) living separately would be too costly
58. In addition to job losses, what stands in the way of unhappy couples getting a divorce?  
 A) Mounting family debts  
 B) A sense of insecurity  
 C) Difficulty in getting a loan  
 D) Falling housing prices
59. What will the current economic crisis eventually do to some married couples?  
 A) It will force them to pull their efforts together  
 B) It will undermine their mutual understanding  
 C) It will help strengthen their emotional bonds  
 D) It will irreparably damage their relationship
60. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?  
 A) The economic recovery will see a higher divorce rate  
 B) Few couples can stand the test of economic hardships  
 C) A stable family is the best protection against poverty.  
 D) Money is the foundation of many a happy marriage



## Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage:

Some people believe that international sport creates goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true; that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports encourage international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic incident involving the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser incidents caused principally by minor national contests.

One country received its second — place medals with visible indignation after the hockey final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match as, the losers objecting to the final decisions. They were convinced that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents' victory was unfair. Their manager was in a rage when he said: "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished." The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not yield first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player popped it into the basket. It was the first time the U. S. A. had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. An appeal jury debated the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then voted not to receive the silver medals. Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals, or in non-national terms, might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that encourages aggressive patriotism.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) created goodwill between the nations  
 B) bred only false national pride  
 C) hardly showed any international friendship  
 D) led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred
62. What did the manager mean by saying, "... Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished"?  
 A) His team would no longer take part in international games.  
 B) Hockey and the Federation are 60th ruined by the unfair decisions.



- C) There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation.  
D) The Federation should be dissolved.
63. The basketball example implied that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) too much patriotism was displayed in the incident  
B) the announcement to prolong the match was wrong  
C) the appeal jury was too hesitant in making the decision  
D) the American team was right in receiving the silver medals
64. The author gives the two examples in paragraph 2 and 3 to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) how false national pride led to undesirable incidents in international games  
B) that sportsmen have been more obedient than they used to be  
C) that competitiveness in the games discourages international friendship  
D) that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games
65. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage?  
A) The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved.  
B) Athletes should compete as individuals in the Olympic Games.  
C) Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game.  
D) International contests are liable for misunderstanding between nations.

**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**.

北京有无数的胡同(hutong)。平民百姓在胡同里的生活给古都北京带来了无穷的魅力。北京的胡同不仅仅是平民百姓的生活环境,而且还是一门建筑艺术。通常,胡同内有一个大杂院,房间够4到10个家庭的差不多20口人住。所以,胡同里的生活充满了友善和人情味。如今,随着社会和经济的飞速发展,很多胡同被新的高楼大厦所取代。但愿胡同可以保留下来。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。