



依据全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会最新要求编写



新 CET-4

新要求 新题型



全面领悟新要求
逾越题型新障碍

大学英语
四级考试

(最新710分题样)



标准预测试卷

CET考试命题研究组 编写

特色点评

- ◆ 全面渗入新题型及考试要点、难点，逼真再现。
- ◆ 通过实战练习检测疏漏及盲点，只有实践才是检验效果的唯一标准。
- ◆ 详尽的解析对学习过程中的疑问将进行透彻的讲解，解除疑惑。

CET

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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, mark

- Y** (for **YES**) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;
N (for **NO**) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;
NG (for **NOT GIVEN**) if the information is not given in the passage.

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

You Are What You Think

Do you see the glass as half-full rather than half-empty? Do you keep your eye upon the doughnut, not upon the hole? Suddenly these clichés are scientific questions, as researchers scrutinize the power of positive thinking.

A fast-growing body of research—104 studies so far, involving some 15000 people—is proving that optimism can help you to be happier, healthier and more successful. Pessimism leads, by contrast, to hopelessness, sickness and failure, and is linked to depression, loneliness and painful shyness. “If we could teach people to think more positively,” says psychologist Craig A. Anderson of Rice University in Houston, “it would be like inoculating them against these mental ills.”

“Your abilities count,” explains psychologist Michael F. Scheier of Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh, “but the belief that you can succeed affects whether or not you will.” In part, that’s because optimists and pessimists deal with the same challenges and disappointments in very different ways.

Take, for example, your job. In a major study, psychologist Martin E. P. Seligman of the University of Pennsylvania and colleague Peter Schulman surveyed sales representatives at

the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. They found that the positive thinkers among long-time representatives sold 37 percent more insurance than did the negative thinkers. Of newly hired representatives, optimists sold 20 percent more.

Impressed, the company hired 100 people who had failed the standard industry test but had scored high on optimism. These people, who might never have been hired, sold 10 percent more insurance than did the average representative.

How did they do it? The secret to an optimist’s success, according to Seligman, is in his “explanatory style”. When things go wrong the pessimist tends to blame himself. “I’m not good at this,” he says. “I always fail.” The optimist looks for other explanations. He blames the weather, the phone connection, even the other person. That customer was in a bad mood, he thinks. When things go right, the optimist takes credit while the pessimist thinks success is due to luck.

Negative or positive, it was a self-fulfilling prophecy. “If people feel hopeless,” says Anderson, “they don’t bother to acquire the skills they need to succeed.”

A sense of control, according to Anderson, is the real test for success. The optimist feels in control of his own life. If things are going badly, he acts quickly, looking for solutions, forming a new plan of action, and reaching out for advice. The pessimist feels like a toy of fate and moves slowly. He doesn’t seek advice, since he assumes nothing can be done.

Optimists may think they are better than the facts would justify—and sometimes that’s what keeps them from getting sick. In a long-term study, researchers examined the health histories of a group of Harvard graduates, all of whom were in the top half of their class and in fine physical condition. Yet some were positive thinkers, and some negative. Twenty years later, there were more middle-age diseases among the pessimists than the optimists.

Many studies suggest that the pessimist’s feeling of helplessness undermines the body’s natural defenses, the immune system. Dr Christopher Peterson of the University of Michigan has found that the pessimist doesn’t take good care of himself. Feeling passive and unable to dodge life’s blows, he expects ill health and other misfortunes, no matter what he does. He eats unhealthy food, avoids exercise, ignores the doctor, has another drink.

Most people are a mix of optimism and pessimism, but are inclined in one direction or the other. It is a pattern of thinking learned from early childhood, says Seligman. It grows out of thousands of cautions or encouragements, negative statements or positive ones. Too many “don’ts” and warnings of danger can make a child feel incompetent, fearful—and pessimistic.

As they grow, children experience small triumphs, such as learning to tie shoelaces. Parents can help turn these successes into a sense of control, and that breeds optimism.

Pessimism is a hard habit to break—but it can be done. In a series of studies, Dr Carol Dweck of the University of Illinois has been working with children in the early grades of school. As she helps students to change the explanations for their failures—from “I must be dumb” to “I didn’t study hard enough”—their academic performance improves.

So, if you’re a pessimist, there’s reason for optimism. You can change. Here’s how,

says Steve Hollon, a psychologist at Vanderbilt University:

1. Pay careful attention to your thoughts when bad things happen. Write down the first thing that comes to mind, without any changes or corrections.

2. Now try an experiment. Do something that's contrary to any negative reactions. Let's say something has gone wrong at work. Do you think, I hate my job, but I could never get a better one? Act as if that weren't so. Send out resumes. Go to interviews. Look into training and check job information.

3. Keep track of what happens. Were your first thoughts right or wrong? "If your thoughts are holding you back, change them," says Hollon. "It's trial and error, not guarantees, but give yourself a chance."

Positive thinking leads to positive action—and reaction. What you expect from the world, the evidence suggests, is what you're likely to get.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答;8—10题在答题卡1上。

1. Optimists and pessimists differ in their focus when they look at the same thing.
2. Optimists do not blame themselves when things go wrong.
3. Optimists tend to overestimate their abilities.
4. Pessimists believe in fate rather than their own abilities.
5. A positive outlook on life will help you stay healthy.
6. The study on Harvard graduates shows that one's personality affects academic performance.
7. Parents play a key role in the development of children's personality.

Part III Listening Comprehension

35 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 2 with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) Angry with the professor.
B) Quite unhappy.
C) Worried and frightened.

D) Very Relaxed.

12. A) Look for a more expensive hotel.
B) Try to find a quiet place to live.
C) Go to another hotel by bus.
D) Take a walk around the city.
13. A) Ask Tom to send an invitation.
B) Get the Johnsons' address.
C) Invite Tom to the party.
D) Tell Tom to pick up the Johnsons.
14. A) Jane is looking forward for a summer job.
B) Jane is packing for the summer vacation.
C) Jane is on her way home.
D) Jane is eager to go home for the vacation.
15. A) Spending more time on sightseeing.
B) Visiting the city with a group.
C) Touring the city on a fine day.
D) Taking the man with her on the tour.
16. A) The woman is driving too fast.
B) The woman is driving at a slow speed.
C) The woman has broken a traffic rule.
D) The woman has parked her car in a wrong place.
17. A) She can tell Lucy when she sees her at noon.
B) She should tell Lucy's brother about the reception.
C) She must call on Lucy after the reception.
D) She may see Lucy's brother at lunch.
18. A) There are too many courses offered to students.
B) The man should take fewer courses next semester.
C) The man will take four courses next semester.
D) It is wiser to take more than four courses.

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

19. A) The man always misses the history class.
B) The man is likely to give up the assignment.
C) The man will go to ask the instructor himself.
D) The man will ask some other classmates.
20. A) His lecture notes weren't very good.
B) He didn't understand the lecture.
C) He couldn't attend the lecture.
D) His research was on the same topic as the lecture.

21. A) Survival strategies for extreme Antarctic cold.
 B) Why inactive volcanoes become active.
 C) The principle causes of global warming.
 D) The effects of volcanoes on the Antarctic ice sheet.
22. A) That a snow cover can cause ice to melt.
 B) How heat can prevent ice from melting.
 C) How water flows into the ocean.
 D) Why volcanoes have a slippery surface.

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

23. A) In the library.
 B) In the classroom.
 C) On the campground.
 D) In Professor Grant's office.
24. A) To discuss his trip to Beijing.
 B) To bring him a message from Professor Grant.
 C) To see what progress he has made on his paper.
 D) To go to the classroom with him.
25. A) He can't sleep at night.
 B) He can't narrow down his research topic.
 C) He can't satisfy Professor Grant.
 D) He can't find a quiet place to study in.

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 center.

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) New York. B) France.
 C) India. D) England.
27. A) Travel to England and France.
 B) Rewards for Iroquois' help?
 C) The settling of boundaries.
 D) The trading of fur.
28. A) Just before the American Revolution.
 B) During the American Revolution.
 C) In the 1800's.

D) In 1756.

Passage Two

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

29. A) They can't move around freely.
 B) They can take buses instead.
 C) They can save some money.
 D) They are considered poor.
30. A) The United States is a big country.
 B) Americans like to move around.
 C) Public transportation is not so good.
 D) Americans like to be independent.
31. A) The American spirit.
 B) American public transportation.
 C) Why cars are an important part of life in US.
 D) How Americans get the freedom that they want most.

Passage Three

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

32. A) 72 dollars.
 B) 3000 dollars.
 C) 3072 dollars.
 D) 2000 dollars.
33. A) She was found stealing in a bookstore.
 B) She caught someone in the act of stealing.
 C) She admitted having stolen something.
 D) She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.
34. A) She was questioned by the police.
 B) She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
 C) She was insulted by the shoppers around her.
 D) She was body searched by the store manager.
35. A) They refused to apologize for having followed her through the town.
 B) They regretted having wrongly accused her of stealing.
 C) They still suspected that she was a thief.
 D) They agreed to pay her \$3000 damages.

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:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上;请在答题卡 2 上作答。

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 bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

A sunflower is a sunflower. A mobile phone is a mobile phone. But can you 47 ^E the two to do something for your local 48 [?]

It may well be possible. When you have finished with your mobile phone, you will be able to 49 ^K it in the garden or a plant pot and wait for it to flower.

50 ^A a biodegradable (生物可降解的) mobile phone was introduced by scientists. It is hoped that the new type of phone will encourage 51 ^B to recycle.

Scientists have come up with a new material over the last five years. It looks like any other 52 ^N and can be hard or soft, and able to change shape. Overtime it can also break down into the soil without giving out any toxic 53 ^V British researchers used the new material to develop a phone cover that contains a sunflower seed. When this new type of cover turns into waste, it 54 ^F nitrates (硝酸盐). These feed the seed and help the flower grow.

Engineers have designed a small 55 ^J window to hold the seed. They have made sure it only grows when the phone is thrown away.

56 ¹ "We've only put sunflower seeds into the covers so far. But we are working with plant to find out which flowers would perform best. Maybe we could put roses in next time," said one scientist.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| A) Recently | D) experts |
| B) consumers | J) forms |
| C) chemicals | K) bury |
| D) environment | L) paper |
| E) combine | M) scholar |
| F) <u>transparent</u> | N) plastic |
| G) buy | O) Usually |
| H) companion | |

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 center.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The English have the reputation of being very different from all other nationalities. It is claimed that living on an island separated from the rest of Europe has much to do with it. Whatever the reasons, it may be fairly stated that the Englishman has developed some attitudes and habits distinguishing him from other nationalities.

Broadly speaking, the Englishman is a quiet, shy, and reserved person among people he knows well. Before strangers he often seems inhibited, even embarrassed. You have only to witness a railway compartment any morning or evening to see the truth. Serious-looking businessmen and women sit reading their newspapers or dozing (打盹) in a corner, and no one speaks. An English wit once suggested to overseas visitors, "On entering a railway compartment shake hands with all the passengers." Needless to say, he was not being serious. There is an unwritten but clearly understood code of behavior, which, if broken, makes the person immediately the object of suspicion.

It is well known that the English seldom show openly extremes of enthusiasm, emotion etc. Of course, an Englishman feels no less than any other nationality. Imagine a man commenting on the great beauty of a young girl. A man of more emotional temperament might describe her as "a marvelous jewel", while the Englishman will flatly state, "Um, she's all right." An Englishman may recommend a highly successful and enjoyable film to friends by commenting, "It's not bad." The overseas visitors must not be disappointed by this apparent lack of interest. They must realize that "all right", "not bad" are very often used with the sense of "first class", "excellent". This special use of language is particularly common in English.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. One explanation for the different character of English people is that C.
- A) they are geographically isolated from the European continent
B) they have nothing to do with the other Europeans
C) they like to keep quiet among their acquaintances
D) they tend to be reserved by nature
58. The word "inhibited" (Line 2, Para. 2) in this passage probably means _____.
A) unable to have good manners
B) ☒ unable to express and relax freely
C) able to act properly
D) able to talk freely
59. According to the passage, on entering a railway compartment, an overseas visitor is expected to _____.
☒ A) inquire about the code of behavior in the train
B) shake hands with all the passengers
C) shake hands with the person he knows
D) behave like an Englishman
60. The English way of commenting on something or somebody suggests that _____.
☒ A) the English are modest in most circumstances
B) the English feel no less than any other nationality
C) the English tend to display less emotion than they feel
D) the English don't take a strong interest in making comment
61. What does the passage mainly discuss?
☒ A) The differences between the English and the other Europeans.
B) The different character of the Englishman and its reason.
☒ C) The reasons for English people's shyness.
D) The code of behavior of the nationalities in Europe.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Exercise is one of the few factors with a positive role in long-term maintenance of body weight. Unfortunately, that message has not gotten through to the average American, who would rather try switching to "light" beer and low-calorie bread than increase physical exertion. The Centers for Disease Control, for example, found that fewer than one-fourth of overweight adults who were trying to shed pounds said they were combining exercise with their diet.

In rejecting exercise, some people may be discouraged too much by caloric-expenditure charts; for example, one would have to briskly walk three miles just to work off the 275 calories in one delicious Danish pastry (小甜饼). Even exercise professionals concede half a point here. "Exercise by itself is a very tough way to lose weight," says York Onnen, program director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Still, exercise's supporting role in weight reduction is vital. A study at the Boston University Medical Center of overweight police officers and other public employees confirmed that

those who dieted without exercise regained almost all their old weight, while those who worked exercise into their daily routine maintained their new weight.

If you have been sedentary (极少活动的) and decide to start walking one mile a day, the added exercise could burn an extra 100 calories daily. In a year's time, assuming no increase in food intake, you could lose ten pounds. By increasing the distance of your walks gradually and making other dietary adjustments, you may lose even more weight.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. What is said about the average American in the passage?
A) They tend to exaggerate the healthful effect of "light" beer.
☒ B) They usually ignore the effect of exercise on losing weight.
C) They prefer "light" beer and low-calorie bread to other drinks and food.
D) They know the factors that play a positive role in keeping down body weight.
63. Some people dislike exercise because _____.
A) they think it is physically exhausting
B) they find it hard to exercise while on a diet
C) they don't think it possible to walk 3 miles every day
☒ D) they find consulting caloric-expenditure charts troublesome
64. "Even exercise professionals concede half a point here" (Line 3, Para. 2) means they _____.
☒ A) agree that the calories in a small piece of pastry can be difficult to work off by exercise
B) partially believe diet plays a supporting role in weight reduction
C) are not fully convinced that dieting can help maintain one's new weight
☒ D) are not sufficiently informed of the positive role of exercise in losing weight
65. What was confirmed by the Boston University Medical Center's study?
A) Controlling one's calorie intake is more important than doing exercise.
☒ B) Even occasional exercise can help reduce weight.
C) Weight reduction is impossible without exercise.
☒ D) One could lose ten pounds in a year's time if there's no increase in food intake.
66. What is the author's purpose in writing this article?
A) To justify the study of the Boston University Medical Center.
☒ B) To stress the importance of maintaining proper weight.
☒ C) To support the statement made by York Onnen.
D) To show the most effective way to lose weight.

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). 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 center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

After lunch, without permission from their parents, the two boys set off to explore the part of the beach which 67 by the headland. They had 68 their young sister to 69, saying that the long walk would be 70 tiring for her. Once they had got beyond the headland, the beach 71 away endlessly before them. 72 discovering the world. There were damp, dark caves to 73; there were innumerable pools among the rocks, full of sea creatures; 74 here and there along the beach were those strange, yet commonplace objects, washed up and 75 by the tide.

The afternoon passed quickly. The sun was already setting when the boys reluctantly 76 to make their way homeward. But long before they reached the headland, they could see that the tide had come in 77 far that they were now 78 from either end of the beach. Their only chance of 79 was to find a way up the cliff nearby.

They soon found narrow path leading to the cliff top. But halfway up, their path was 80 by a large rock which they could not 81. The two boys had to shout at the top of their voices, 82 someone might come to their 83. Just then, to their great surprise, their father 84 over the top of rock, and with him were two policemen. One of them climbed down a rope which was 85 over the rock. The two boys were then pulled to safety, and thus 86 from spending a miserable night on the cliff.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| 67. A) lay | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) laid | C) lying | D) was laid |
| 68. A) persuaded | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) forbidden | C) warned | D) permitted |
| 69. A) keep quiet | B) stay behind | C) take a nap | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) join them |
| 70. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) too | B) even | C) ever | D) still |
| 71. A) prolonged | B) expanded | C) reached | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) stretched |
| 72. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) It was like | B) It was liked | C) They were like | D) They liked |
| 73. A) took up | B) dig | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) hide in | D) seek |
| 74. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) and | B) however | C) meantime | D) therefore |
| 75. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) moved | B) covered | C) stayed | D) left |
| 76. A) had decided | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) decided | C) were deciding | D) would decide |
| 77. A) very | B) too | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) so | D) such |
| 78. A) cut off | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) left behind | C) held back | D) put off |
| 79. A) running through | B) keeping clear | C) getting away | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) turning back |
| 80. A) blocked | B) covered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) stopped | D) filled |
| 81. A) jump over | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) climb over | C) mount on | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D) walk through |
| 82. A) had hoped | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) hoped that | C) were hoping | D) hoping |
| 83. A) relief | B) direction | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) rescue | D) position |
| 84. A) turned | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) appeared | C) jumped | D) flew |
| 85. A) tied | B) placed | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) hung | D) lowered |
| 86. A) saved | B) had saved | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) had been saved | D) would save |

Part VI Translation

5 minutes

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

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

学校:															
姓名:															
划线要求															

[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "Make Cities Greener". You should write at least 120 words and base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 绿化城市的好处
2. 城市绿化的现状
3. 解决城市绿化问题的措施

Make Cities Greener

答题卡 1 (Answer Sheet 1)

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

1. [Y][N][NG]
2. [Y][N][NG]
3. [Y][N][NG]
4. [Y][N][NG]
5. [Y][N][NG]
6. [Y][N][NG]
7. [Y][N][NG]

8. Impressed, the company hired 100 people who had failed the standard industry test but had scored high on optimism.
9. As she helps students to change the explanations for their failures from "I must be dumb" to "I didn't study hard enough"—their academic performance improves.
10. Now try an experiment. Do something that's contrary to any negative reaction.

答题卡 2 (Answer Sheet 2)

学校:																
姓名:																
划线要求																

准考证号															
[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]
[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

Part III Section A

11. [A][B][C][D] 16. [A][B][C][D] 21. [A][B][C][D] 26. [A][B][C][D] 31. [A][B][C][D]
 12. [A][B][C][D] 17. [A][B][C][D] 22. [A][B][C][D] 27. [A][B][C][D] 32. [A][B][C][D]
 13. [A][B][C][D] 18. [A][B][C][D] 23. [A][B][C][D] 28. [A][B][C][D] 33. [A][B][C][D]
 14. [A][B][C][D] 19. [A][B][C][D] 24. [A][B][C][D] 29. [A][B][C][D] 34. [A][B][C][D]
 15. [A][B][C][D] 20. [A][B][C][D] 25. [A][B][C][D] 30. [A][B][C][D] 35. [A][B][C][D]

Part III Section C

For some time now, nobody seems to have a solution for inflation. Nothing is satisfactory to everybody. But during the (36) _____ of President Ford he offered one on national television. He used the phrase, "to bite the bullet". The words were not new, but they spread across the country.

Mr. Ford called on Americans "to bite the bullet" and make personal (37) _____. This, he said, would help to (38) _____ inflation.

He urged them to eat less, use less gasoline, to spend less and save more. He (39) _____ to them to do whatever was (40) _____ to fight inflation, no matter how unpleasant.

Such is the meaning of "to bite the bullet"—to do something quickly, with no further (41) _____, no matter how (42) _____ the action may be.

But what does biting the bullet have to do with all this? A reasonable question. This is the (43) _____: (44) _____.

It seems to ease the pain. Years ago, on the battlefield, one did not find pain-killing drugs. (45) _____.

_____ This old phrase came back to life in the 1960s. Former president Nixon used it in 1968. (46) _____.

答题卡 2 (Answer Sheet 2)

Part IV Section A

47. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 57. [A][B][C][D]
 48. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 58. [A][B][C][D]
 49. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 59. [A][B][C][D]
 50. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 60. [A][B][C][D]
 51. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 61. [A][B][C][D]
 52. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 62. [A][B][C][D]
 53. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 63. [A][B][C][D]
 54. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 64. [A][B][C][D]
 55. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 65. [A][B][C][D]
 56. [A][B][C][D][E][F][G][H][I][J][K][L][M][N][O] 66. [A][B][C][D]

Section B

Part V

67. [A][B][C][D] 77. [A][B][C][D]
 68. [A][B][C][D] 78. [A][B][C][D]
 69. [A][B][C][D] 79. [A][B][C][D]
 70. [A][B][C][D] 80. [A][B][C][D]
 71. [A][B][C][D] 81. [A][B][C][D]
 72. [A][B][C][D] 82. [A][B][C][D]
 73. [A][B][C][D] 83. [A][B][C][D]
 74. [A][B][C][D] 84. [A][B][C][D]
 75. [A][B][C][D] 85. [A][B][C][D]
 76. [A][B][C][D] 86. [A][B][C][D]

Part V

Translation

(5 minutes)

82. _____ (只要你不断尝试),
 you will be able to resolve the difficult problem sooner or later.
83. In his composition there were _____
 _____ (除了少许拼写错误以外没有其他错误).
84. I would have brought you the CD you asked for _____
 _____ (如果我没有忘记的话).
85. After completing the studies, _____
 _____ (我计划回国后在高等学校任教).
86. My cousin was on the plane when the crash happened, but _____
 _____ (信不信由你,他幸存下来了,而且几乎没有受伤).

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, mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

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

Take Charge of Your Learning

You Know Yourself Best

Remember that unless you can take charge of your own learning, you will probably not succeed in mastering a new language. You know yourself best, so you should use your self-knowledge to guide your studies, even if it means that sometimes you will have to disregard some of your teacher's approaches or other people's suggestions.

People tend to learn in different ways. Some are very analytical and need a rule for everything. Others are more intuitive; they prefer to gather examples and imitate them. Some need lots of repetition, while others require less. In a classroom situation, the teacher cannot tailor the approach to each individual student. Therefore, you cannot always rely on your teacher to provide you with an approach that is specifically designed for you. You need to experiment in order to discover what works best.

So in order to master another language, you need to be personally involved. You need to play with the language to develop a feel for how it works. The language must, in some sense, become a part of you rather than remain an external mechanical system that you manipulate according to a set of instructions. Learning a language is a little like learning to ride a bicycle.

One can describe rather precisely what is involved in bicycle riding, but until a learner actually gets on the bike and falls off a few times, no meaningful learning can take place.

Set Clear Goals

You need to decide for yourself what the overall goals for your language study are. This will help you to develop a clearer direction and to measure your performance. For the same reasons, it is helpful to set clear goals for your daily and weekly study. Follow the goals you have set for yourself, even if this means supplementing the work that is done in your course. For instance, if your goal is to have a good accent, you can work independently on your pronunciation if it is not stressed in your course.

Establish a Regular Schedule

Language is learned in small bits, so try to establish a regular schedule for studying and then stick to it. You achieve little by occasional cramming; after all, you didn't learn your native language all at once. In fact, it took you quite a while to master all its intricacies, so give yourself the same chance when learning a new language. Do some studying every day, even on weekends and when there is no homework assignment. Work through your exercises as they are assigned, rather than doing them at the last possible minute. Exercises do little good if they don't have time to sink in. Finally, find the best time of day to do your studying. Don't do it when you have many other things on your mind or when you are exhausted. Your mind has to be receptive for learning to take place.

Pay Attention to the Learning Successes of Yours and Others

As you proceed in your learning, notice your successes and especially note what you did to achieve these successes. Determine which exercises seem to help you most and for which kind of tasks: translations, mechanical drills, answering questions, compositions, and so forth. Also, note whether you find written or oral exercises more helpful and whether you retain a rule better when it is given to you before practice or when you deduce your own rule from examples presented to you.

Ask other students how they got the right answers or how they successfully learned something, and then see if their strategies will also work for you. For example, if someone guessed a word that you did not recognize, ask how he or she did it. Sometimes it is helpful to look at how others organize their notes, rules, and vocabulary lists as well. You can also ask other students how they go about preparing for class.

Experiment to Determine Your Learning Preference

Experiment to see if some tasks are better accomplished by using the eye, while others are better accomplished with the ear. For example, you may find that listening to tapes helps you improve your oral comprehension and memorize dialogues, but you may retain vocabulary better if you use flash cards. Remember that applying the same strategy to all tasks will not work. If you tend to rely too much on the eye, as many adults do, you may slow down your progress because so much of language requires learners to use their hearing. You may need to consciously work on strengthening your listening skills.

Notice Which Strategies Work and Which Don't

As you proceed with your learning, you should be on the lookout for what works and what doesn't. Once you have identified the strategies that work best for you, continue to use them. At the same time, be on the lookout for strategies that aren't effective. For instance, if you "choke up" in class when performing a dialogue with another student, could it be that you prepared for this task by reading and rereading the dialogue by yourself? If this strategy doesn't work, try working with a classmate. After all, it takes two to talk.

Define your problems clearly. Be on the lookout for your learning problems, and try to determine what you can do to solve them. If you keep examining this process, you will find that you will be better able to define your problems and thus better able to find solutions.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答;8—10题在答题卡1上。

1. Sometimes you can ignore other people's suggestions about how to study.
2. Sometimes the teacher's approach may not suit you.
3. If you have the courage to learn to ride a bicycle, you can learn a language well.
4. You need to set overall goals as well as immediate goals for your language learning.
5. Language is learned in small bits, so do your studying whenever you've got time.
6. You're advised to deduce your own rule from examples given to you.
7. You should adjust your learning strategies in accordance to your studying process.

Part III Listening Comprehension

35 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 2** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 11. A) In the park. | B) Between two buildings. |
| C) In his apartment. | D) Under a huge tree. |
| 12. A) It's awfully dull. | B) It's really exciting. |
| C) It's very exhausting. | D) It's quite challenging. |
| 13. A) He enjoys reading letters. | B) He has been job-hunting. |
| C) He is offering the woman a job. | D) He is working for a company. |

14. A) He doubts there will be revolution.
B) There are many stores and industries in the area.
C) He did poorly on the history.
D) They will be tested on the Industrial Revolution.
15. A) The woman insists on going out.
B) The woman doesn't like watching TV.
C) The man promised her a gift on her birthday.
D) The man is too tired to go out.
16. A) He paid more than the woman.
B) He had good fortune when he bought the car.
C) One thousand dollars is a fortune to him.
D) One thousand dollars is far too much to pay for a car.
17. A) She doesn't want to live in an apartment.
B) She doesn't always say what she means.
C) She thought her signature was unnecessary.
D) She's too depressed to live in an apartment.
18. A) A math lecturer.
B) A mathematician.
C) A store assistant.
D) An accountant.

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

19. A) To invite her to see Our Town with him.
B) To get help with a project.
C) To see whether she got a part in a play.
D) To ask her opinion of the play Our Town.
20. A) It's well known.
B) It's not very long.
C) It doesn't need an elaborate set.
D) It requires only a few actors.
21. A) To read the play on her radio show.
B) To help advertise the play.
C) To be responsible for working the lights.
D) To write a critical review of the play.
22. A) Ask a friend for help.
B) Meet the woman at the theatre.
C) Reread the play.
D) Begin building the set.

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

23. A) It will lead to an increase in interest rates.
B) It will lead to an increase in imports.
C) It will lead to an increase in exports.
D) It will lead to an increase in prices.
24. A) They won't be able to produce enough.
B) They are producing too much.
C) They are suffering from over supply.
D) They are suffering from poor technology.
25. A) Interest rates will increase so prices will increase.
B) Interest rates will increase because companies want to borrow more.
C) Interest rates won't increase if demand for money increases.
D) Interest rates won't increase because prices will increase.

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 center.

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) Because the film was very good.
B) Because very few people have seen it or heard of it.
C) Because the movie is a classic suspense thriller.
D) Because the conversation in the film was long and rational.
27. A) Because from the opening credits, he, like the characters, was unsure of where he was going to, or what the opening conversation might lead to.
B) Because there is overkill in this film.
C) Because there is excess in this film.
D) Because of its masterfully simplistic execution.
28. A) The hero in the movie.
B) The heroine in the movie.
C) The director of the movie.
D) The speaker.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Why summer is the best season for vacation.
B) Seasonal variations in nature.
C) How intelligence changes with the change of seasons.
D) How we can improve our intelligence.
30. A) Spring. B) Summer. C) Fall. D) Winter.
31. A) All people are less intelligent in summer than in the other seasons of the year.
B) Both climate and temperature exert impact on people's intelligence.
C) Heat has no effect on people's mental abilities.
D) People living near the equator are the least intelligent.

Passage Three

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

32. A) At the hairdresser's. B) At the barber's.
C) At the shoemaker's. D) At the tailor's.
33. A) He was sleeping.
B) He was dozing off.
C) He was doing some sewing.
D) He was talking with his friend on the phone.
34. A) Because he didn't know how to use a gun.
B) Because he was afraid to fire a gun.
C) Because there was no gun at all in the shop.
D) Because there was something wrong with his gun.
35. A) The bear was captured by the tailor.
B) The bear was killed by the driver.
C) The bear asked the tailor for something to eat.
D) The bear ran down the street to look for food elsewhere.

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:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。