

Zhenglish
To Be No.1

总主编：方振宇



外研社

CET4

大学英语
四级考试710分

快速突破

预测试卷

→ 预测试卷

◆ 阅 读

◆ 听 力

◆ 写 作

◆ 真题精讲
与预测

◆ 综合测试

◆ 模拟试题

◆ 核心词汇

最新

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试710分快速突破: 最新版. 预测试卷/ 方振宇主编; 贾永翠等分册主编; 林琛等编. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2008. 11 (2011. 8 重印)

ISBN 978-7-5600-7970-7

I. 大… II. ①方… ②贾… ③林… III. 英语—高等学校—水平考试—习题
IV. H319. 6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2008) 第 180253 号

出 版 人: 蔡剑峰

责任编辑: 匡琳琳 程 序

封面设计: 刘 冬

版式设计: 付玉梅

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京市鑫霸印务有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 17.5

版 次: 2008 年 11 月第 1 版 2011 年 9 月第 4 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-5600-7970-7

定 价: 31.90 元 (含 MP3 光盘一张)

* * *

购书咨询: (010)88819929 电子邮箱: club@fltrp.com

如有印刷、装订质量问题, 请与出版社联系

联系电话: (010)61207896 电子邮箱: zhijian@fltrp.com

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

物料号: 179700101

前 言

一套好的模拟试题，其难度、效度和信度都应该是与真题接近的。只有在高度仿真的模拟训练中，考生才能真正清晰地把握公共英语四级考试（CET4）的命题脉络，感知实战气氛，起到立竿见影、事半功倍的效果。

好的模拟试题的设计与选题首先是基于考试大纲的基础之上的。根据《大学英语四级考试大纲（2006 修订版）》，大学英语四、六级考试的目的在于“准确地衡量我国大学生的英语综合应用能力，为实现大学英语课程教学目标发挥积极作用。”正是据此要求与目的，我们精心策划与编写了这套模拟试题，供准备大学英语四级考试的学生使用，目的在于更好地指导广大考生备战四级考试，并经过大量练习来提高四级应试能力，最终取得考试的成功。

《大学英语六级考试 710 分快速突破预测试卷》是振宇英语《大学英语六级 710 分快速突破》系列中的一本，严格遵照《大学英语四级考试大纲（2006 修订版）》的要求以及《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案（试行）》的新精神，在题型设置上与大学四级考试新题型完全一致，在试题练习的选择和设置上保证了试题的测试难度和合理性、丰富性，坚持了练习难度的阶梯性，中等难度和稍难试题占了一定比例，目的是希望广大考生在备战阶段能够从严训练，真正提高自己的应试能力和英语综合应用水平。也只有进行从严和稍难的考前冲刺，才能有考场上“一览众山小”的自信与从容。

《大学英语四级考试 710 分快速突破预测试卷》选材新颖、设计合理，具有以下特点：

（一）权威性：该书包含 10 套预测试卷，均由北京高校从事大学英语四、六级教学与研究的一线教师与专家精心编写，部分试题在六级培训中心与部分高校大学英语部试推行，取得了较好的效果，并受到一致好评。参编教师经验比较丰富，工作态度严格认真，使得书稿内容更加精益求精。

（二）实用性：所编写的 10 套预测试卷体现了大学英语四级的测试难度和合理性，在材料的选择上与题型设置上尽量与真题一致。在试题类型的选择上，除了写作、听力、完型填空、翻译、仔细阅读外，还涵盖了快速阅读的选择题和判断题，简答题和改错题，尽可能提供丰富的训练类型，并且各类题型都尽可能地给出了详细的解释，延续了本系列丛书的实用性，使得考生在没有老师指导的情况下完全可以进行自测提高。

（三）新颖性：该书所含 10 套预测试卷完全按照新题型全新设计，在材料选择上突出了时尚性和新颖性，尤其是写作话题具有较强的指导性和预测性，具有较强的指导意义。

（四）合理性：为方便考生迅速查阅答案，在答案解析前先附有“答案速查表”，然后对试题进行了比较精准而详细的解析，以便于练习者对每道练习知其然并知其所以然。尤其值得说明的是听力解读部分采取分栏的形式，让大家便捷而高效地核对听力原文。随书还配有清晰流畅、语速标准的 mp3，让考生真实地感受考场气氛。

建议练习者在使用本册书时一定要严格按照考试要求，在规定的答题时间内完成每套练习。例如，必须在前 45 分钟完成写作与快速阅读部分，后 80 分钟完成剩下的练习，从而养成良好的做题习惯。

感谢外语教学与研究出版社祝文杰先生、程序女士和本书的责任编辑及外研社其他各位专家，是他们高效务实的工作作风和严谨的工作态度，使得该书按质按量按时得以与广大读者见面。

时间仓促，以及水平有限，难免有错误和不足之处，希望教育界同仁和广大学生朋友不吝赐教。您的意见请直接发往本人信箱：zhenglish@126.com，以便再版时进一步更正、完善。谢谢！

方振宇
北京千鹤园
2008年9月

《大学英语四级考试大纲 (2006 修订版)》解读

2004 年初, 教育部高教司组织制定并在全国部分高校开始试点《大学英语课程教学要求 (试行)》。《大学英语课程教学要求 (试行)》规定, 大学英语课程的教学目标是: 培养学生的英语综合应用能力, 特别是英语听说能力, 使他们在今后的工作和社会交往中能用英语有效地进行口头和书面的信息交流。

2005 年 2 月 15 日, 国家教育部正式通知: 从 2006 年 12 月开始, 在全国部分高校进行大学英语四级试点考试, 采用 710 分计分体制, 这就意味着推行了 17 年的大学英语四级考试要进行重大改革。

新四级的主要举措之一是改革计分体制与成绩报道方式。自 2005 年 6 月考试 (试点) 起, 四级考试成绩采用满分为 710 分的计分体制, 最低分为 220 分, 平均分为 500 分, 不设及格线; 成绩报道方式由考试合格证书改为成绩报告单, 即考试后向每位考生发放成绩报告单, 报道内容为总分、单项分等。

新四级考试单项分的报道分四个部分: 听力 (35%), 阅读理解 (35%), 完型填空或改错 (10%), 作文和翻译 (20%)。各单项报道满分分别为: 听力 249 分, 阅读 249 分, 完型填空或改错 70 分, 作文和翻译 142 分, 总分为 710 分。

按目前试点考试成绩划分来看, 大学英语四级考试 (CET4) 总分达 425 分的考生可以参加大学英语六级考试 (CET6)。总分达 550 分的考生可以参加大学英语四、六级口语考试 (CET-SET)。

大学英语四级考试 (CET4) 710 分考卷构成概述

大学英语四级考试由四个部分构成: 1) 听力理解; 2) 阅读理解; 3) 改错或完型填空; 4) 写作和翻译。

根据《大学英语四级考试大纲 (2006 修订版)》, 可以看出在试卷构成上, 对四级考试进行的改革主要体现在以下方面:

- (1) 听力理解部分的分值比例从原来的 20% 提高至 35%; 增加了长对话听力理解测试, 复合式听写由原来的备选题型改为必考题型。
 - (2) 阅读理解部分增加了快速阅读技能测试。
 - (3) 词汇和语法知识不再单独列为考项, 而是融入到其他各部分试题中进行考核。
 - (4) 增加了句子层面的汉译英测试。
 - (5) 增加了构建型试题的比例, 减少了多项选择题的比例。
- 各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例如下表所示:

测试内容			测试题型	比例	
听力理解	听力对话	短对话	多项选择	15%	35%
		长对话	多项选择		
	听力短文		多项选择	20%	
			复合式听写		
阅读理解	仔细阅读理解		多项选择	25%	35%
			选词填空或简答题		
	快速阅读理解		是非判断 + 句子填空 或其他	10%	
改错或 完型填空	改错 或完型填空		错误辨认并改正 或多项选择	10%	10%
写作和 翻译	写作		短文写作	15%	20%
	翻译		汉译英	5%	

大学英语四级（CET4）710 分考卷题型解读

大学英语四级考试所考核的内容、题型、答题方式如下：

I 听力理解

大学英语四级 710 分录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读，语速约为每分钟 150 词。听力部分分值比例为 35%，其中对话占 15%，短文占 20%。考试时间 35 分钟。

对话部分（Listening Conversations）共 15 题，包括短对话和长对话，均采用多项选择题的形式进行考核。其中，短对话约有 7-8 段，每段为一轮对话和一个问题（目前样卷共有 8 道题）；长对话有两段，每段为 7-10 轮对话和 3-4 个问题（目前样卷共有 7 道题）；每段对话均朗读一遍，每个问题后留有 13 秒的答题时间。

短文部分包括多项选择题型的短文理解（Listening Passages）和复合式听写（Compound Dictation）两个部分。多项选择题型的短文有 3 篇，每篇长度为 240-260 词，朗读 1 遍，每篇 3-4 题，共 10 题，每个问题后留有 13 秒的答题时间。复合式听写测试考生在不同层面上（从词汇到语篇层面）的听力理解能力。这部分测试采用一篇 240-260 词的短文，删去若干个单词和句子，全文朗读 3 遍。要求考生根据听到的内容填写所缺信息，所缺单词必须用原词填写，所缺句子信息既可按原文填写，也可用自己的语言表述。

II 阅读理解

大学英语四级 710 分阅读理解部分包括快速阅读（Skimming and Scanning）和仔细阅读（Reading in Depth）两部分，所占分值比例为 35%，其中快速阅读部分 10%，仔细阅读

部分 25%，考试时间为 40 分钟。

快速阅读部分主要考查考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息的能力，常常为一篇总长度约为 1,200 词的文章。略读考核学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想的能力，阅读速度约每分钟 120 词。查读考核学生利用各种提示，如数字、大写单词、段首或句首词等，快速查找特定信息的能力。快速阅读理解部分采用的题型有是非判断、句子填空、完成句子等（目前样卷中有 4 道判断题、6 道句子补全题）。

仔细阅读部分考查考生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力，包括理解主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词义等。阅读部分共 3 篇短文。其中有 1 篇为选词填空（Banked Cloze）或简答题（Short Answer Questions），选词填空篇章长度为 250-300 词，简答题篇章长度为 400-450 词。选词填空测试考生对篇章语境中的词汇理解和运用能力。要求考生阅读一篇删去若干词汇的短文，然后从所给的选项中选择适当的词汇填空，使短文复原。简答题的篇章后有若干个问题，要求考生根据对文章的理解简洁地（少于 10 个词）回答问题或完成句子。有 2 篇为多项选择题型的短文理解测试，每篇长度为 400-450 词。多项选择题型的短文后有若干个问题，考生根据对文章的理解，从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

III 改错或完型填空

大学英语四级 710 分改错（Error Correction）和完型填空（Cloze）部分旨在测试学生各个层面上的语言理解能力及语言综合运用能力。

改错部分的短文长度为 250-280 词左右，分值比例为 10%，考试时间 15 分钟。改错要求考生能够根据对文章的理解，运用语篇、语法和词汇知识，辨认文章中出现的语言错误并加以改正。

完型填空部分的短文长度为 250-300 词，有 20 个空白，分值比例为 10%，考试时间 15 分钟。完型填空部分空白处所删去的词既有实词也有虚词，每个空白为 1 题，每题有 4 个选择项。要求考生根据对文章的理解，选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思完整和结构正确。

IV 写作和翻译

写作（Writing）和翻译（Translation）部分所占分值比例为 20%，其中写作 15%，翻译 5%，考试时间 35 分钟。此部分主要测试学生用英语进行书面表达的能力。

写作部分要求考生在 30 分钟内根据规定的题目和所提供的提纲、情景、图片或图表等，写出一篇不少于 150 词的短文。写作选用考生所熟悉的题材，要求是思想表达准确、意义连贯、无严重语法错误。

翻译部分是新增题型，考试时间为 5 分钟，主要是汉译英。翻译部分共 5 个句子，一句一题。在长度为 15-30 词的句中，句子一部分英文已经给出，要求考生根据全句意思将汉语部分译成英语。翻译部分重点考核短语翻译与语法运用，要求译文符合英语的语法结构和表达习惯，用词准确。

大学英语四级考试（CET4）710 分作文题评分原则及标准

写作评分原则：

(1) CET 是检查考生是否达到大学英语教学大纲规定的四级和六级教学要求，对作文

的评判应以此为准则。

(2) CET 作文题采用总体评分 (Global Scoring) 方法。阅卷人员就总的印象给出奖励分 (Reward Scores), 而不是按语言点的错误数目扣分。

(3) 从内容和语言两方面对作文进行综合评判。内容和语言是一个统一体。作文应表达题目所规定的内容, 而内容要通过语言来表达。要考虑作文是否切题, 是否用英语清楚而适当地表达了思想, 以及语言上的错误是否造成了理解上的障碍。

(4) 避免趋中倾向。该给高分的给高分, 包括满分; 该给低分的给低分, 包括零分。一名阅卷人员在所评阅的全部作文中不应只给中间的几种分数。

写作评分标准

(1) 本题满分 15 分。

(2) 阅卷标准共分五等: 2 分、5 分、8 分、11 分及 14 分。各有标准样卷一至二份。

(3) 阅卷人员根据阅卷标准, 对照样卷评分, 若认为与某一分数 (如 8 分) 相似, 即定为该分数 (即 8 分); 若认为稍优或稍劣于该分数则可加一分 (即 9 分) 或减一分 (即 7 分)。但不得加或减半分。

(4) 评分标准细则

2 分——条理不清, 思路紊乱, 语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误, 且多数为严重错误。

5 分——基本切题。表达思想不清楚, 连贯性差, 有较多的严重语言错误。

8 分——基本切题。有些地方表达思想不清楚, 文字勉强连贯, 语言错误相当多, 其中有一些是严重错误。

11 分——切题。表达思想清楚, 文字连贯, 但有少量语言错误。

14 分——切题。表达思想清楚, 文字通顺、连贯, 基本无语言错误, 仅有个别小错。

【注: 白卷, 作文与题目毫不相关, 或只有几个孤立的词而无法表达思想, 则给 0 分。】

(5) 字数不足应酌情扣分:

累计 字数	CET4	110 - 119	110 - 109	90 - 99	80 - 89	70 - 79	60 - 69	50 - 59	<49
	CET6	140 - 149	130 - 139	120 - 129	110 - 119	100 - 109	90 - 99	80 - 89	<79
扣 分		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9

【注: ● 如题目中给出主题句、起始句、结束句, 均不得计入所写字数。

● 规定的内容未写全者, 按比例扣分。

● 如果扣为 0 分, 要慎重处理。】

(6) 新四级采取 710 分计分制, 现将各档作文分相当于百分制的得分列表如下, 称为得分率。其中 9 分的得分率为 60 分 (相当于百分制的 60 分)。

作文分	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
得分率	100	94	87	80	74	67	60	54	47	40	34	27	20	14	7

Test 1

Total score: 710

Total time allowed: 125 minutes

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled *Should Class Attendance Be Required?* You should write at least 120 words according to the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 许多大学都实行上课出勤点名制。
2. 你认为有无必要实行这种制度及其原因。
3. 你的看法。

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

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

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*. For questions 1–7, choose the best from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8–10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Australia

History

Australia is a country of contrasts. It is as big as the USA without Alaska, but has only 17.1 million inhabitants. The first humans, who already came 40,000 years ago, were the aboriginal inhabitants from Asia. But its written history began only 200 years ago with the beginning of the colonisation of the continent through the Europeans in the seventeenth century. In 1606 a Dutch ship docked on the west coast and further Dutch followed, and in 1688 the first Brighton William Dampier arrived at the northwest coast. Only in 1770 captain James Cook from the British marine sighted the east coast of the continent, mapped it out and finally arrived in Botany Bay. He took possession of the whole east part of the continent for the English crown and named it New South Wales.

Then the loss of the American colonies forced the English to look for other territories for penal (刑事的) colonies and on the 28th of January in 1788 captain Arthur Phillip arrived as the commander of the first fleet in Sidney Bay (today Port Jackson in the heart of Sidney), near Botany Bay. The first white settlers were prisoners with their guards. Then there also came some

traders to help with the building of the new penal colonies.

Extensive expeditions in the nineteenth century led to wide territories being discovered for the colonisation and further colonies, which were later developed to the federal states Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia and New South Wales.

The transport of prisoners from England to New South Wales finally stopped in 1840, to Tasmania in 1853 and to Western Australia in 1868, but the population rashly grew, because there came more and more free settlers who were in the running for richness through gold in New South Wales and Victoria and who were attracted by the opportunity to get land for cultivating. Farming had developed well and the most important economic goods at first were meat, wheat, wool and gold. The meaning of gold mining returned around the turn of the century, but the farming expanded wider and is still a very important part of the Australian economy.

The Land

There are six different states in Australia: Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia. There are also two territories: Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory, with Canberra, the nation's capital city, in it. Each Australian state has its own government, and its own capital city. The state capitals are Perth, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Hobart and Adelaide.

Australia has three different climates. In the north of the Tropic of Capricorn (南回归线) the weather is tropical—hot and wet. In the centre, the climate is very dry, and the land is mainly desert. In the south, it is pleasant, with cool winters and warm summers. The four great deserts of central Australia cover 2,000,000 square kilometres of the whole country, which has 7,686,844 square kilometres. A long line of mountains runs from the north to the south of the east coast. It is called the Great Diving Range, because it divides the green, wet coast of eastern Australia from the hot, dry lands in the centre.

The Great Barrier Reef on the coast of Queensland is a garden under the sea. There are 1,400 different kinds of fish, and more than 300 kinds of coral. Tropical fruit and flowers grow on the beautiful island. It's not surprising that many holiday-makers come to Queensland every year.

In the Northern Territory you will find the red heart of Australia. And it really is red, with red rocks, red sand and red skies in the evening. Every year, thousands of tourists visit Ayers Rock and a strange group of huge red stones called "the Olgas". But these places are also holy to the Aborigines. They believe that the land itself has life.

Less than a hundred years ago, there was nothing except sheep in Canberra. But then the Australians decided to build a capital city. Work began in 1913. Now, Canberra is an international city, full of diplomats and government offices. It's a beautiful place, with parks, lakes, big open streets, fine buildings and wonderful flowers in the springtime.

Tasmania, the island south of Australia, is small. It is the same size as England. It is also very

different from the other states. There are no deserts in Tasmania. It often rains, both in winter and summer. Only half a million people live in Tasmania, and a large part of the island is still covered with wild, beautiful rain forests. These forests are full of wonderful flowers and interesting animals, like the little Tasmania devil.

Sydney is the best known place in New South Wales. In fact, it's the best known place in Australia. But New South Wales has more than cities. There are, for example, the Blue Mountains. They are covered with forests of blue-coloured eucalyptus trees. The air above the forest contains millions of microscopic drops of eucalyptus oil. When the sun shines, the air of the Blue Mountains is a real, beautiful blue.

Population

The 17.1 million inhabitants of Australia come from more than 120 countries and they have brought so many different lifestyles, that Australia is one of the richest and most varied multicultural societies in the world. Until the World War II the inhabitants mainly came from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and only some came from other European countries and Asia. In the last 50 years the population has doubled and immigration has made about 40% of the increase. Today two fifths of all Australians come from a foreign country or at least their ancestors.

The number of the Aborigines counts 160,000. About 140,000 of them live in a town. But in the remote parts of the country they still live a traditional life. The Aborigines were discriminated concerning education, medical providing and apartment standards, but the Australian government has started measures to keep their life and culture. Ayers Rock is their sacred mountain which they themselves call "Uluru".

Language

English is the main language of Australia. But they also have many coinages, which are found in the so-called Aussie-Slang. For example: Sheila means girlfriend, OZ means Australia or Australian and smoko means break. Meanwhile there are even two dictionaries. German and other foreign languages are spoken rarely.

1. Who of the following named the east part of Australia as New South Wales?

A) A British captain.	B) People on a Dutch ship.
C) Australian aboriginal inhabitants.	D) A British king.
2. At the beginning the Australian colony was established to _____.
 - A) enlarge the British territory
 - B) promote the development of economy there
 - C) be a new habitation for British emigrants
 - D) imprison British criminals

3. After the transport of prisoners from England stopped, the population increased greatly because _____.
A) the social security became better B) gold was found in Australia
C) there was a great deal of free land D) both B and C
4. The six states in Australia are _____.
A) Western Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Hobart and Adelaide
B) Western Australia, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Tasmania and South Australia
C) New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia
D) New South Wales, Queensland, Sydney, Melbourne, Tasmania and South Australia
5. If one visits the north of Australia in December, he could experience _____ there.
A) hot summer B) warm summer C) cool winter D) cold winter
6. Which of the following is NOT true?
A) The new Canberra didn't begin to be constructed until 1913.
B) You can go to Tasmania if you want to appreciate the desert scene.
C) Blue Mountains are located in New South Wales.
D) Northern Territory is famous for its red rocks, red sand and red skies.
7. If this passage appears on the website of Australia National Tourism Administration, which of the following is most likely to be included in this passage?
A) Food and Custom. B) Educational System.
C) Law and Regulation. D) Economic Status.
8. The different lifestyles brought by people from over 120 countries make Australia _____.
9. The Aborigines were discriminated in the aspects of _____.
10. The languages mainly used in Australia are _____.

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 centre.

11. A) She knows much about computers.
B) She doesn't know much about the article on the computers.

- C) She agrees computers are used for all sorts of things.
 D) She doesn't know too much about computers.
12. A) What the woman says is not true.
 B) He agrees with the woman.
 C) What the woman says can hardly be understood.
 D) It is the man who really keeps the truth.
13. A) Nancy and Steve always break things, it is nothing new.
 B) She thinks Nancy and Steve's problems can be reconciled.
 C) She thinks it is shameful for Nancy and Steve to break up.
 D) When she heard them quarreling, she feels shameful.
14. A) They are teachers. B) They are classmates.
 C) They are parents. D) They are student and teacher.
15. A) He doesn't like the concert.
 B) He is always impatient.
 C) He might be a little bored with the concert right now.
 D) He is kidding with the woman.
16. A) Warn the woman the seriousness of cancer.
 B) Talk about a kind of skin cancer.
 C) Suggest the woman to protect her skin in the sun.
 D) Make suggestions to avoid cancer.
17. A) Acupuncture is not so popular yet in the USA.
 B) The man and the woman have been to acupuncture.
 C) Acupuncture is in high demand in the USA.
 D) The woman is not optimistic about acupuncture.
18. A) He is talking online.
 B) He is searching for information on the Internet.
 C) He is reading some news online.
 D) He is watching TV.

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

19. A) Book the service. B) Contract for the meals a week.
 C) Students pay the same amount of money. D) Contract the meals they need.
20. A) At the beginning of the week. B) At the end of the year.
 C) When they got the meal. D) At the beginning of the year.
21. A) This way is more economical.
 B) They can invite guests to meals at a reduced price.
 C) They can be served first.
 D) They don't need to contract.

22. A) Every morning. B) Every noon and every evening.
C) Noons and evenings except weekends. D) Every weekday.

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

23. A) The trip was great.
B) He was not tired at all during the trip.
C) He had long sleepless nights traveling by train.
D) He ate a lot.
24. A) Have a good relaxation. B) Experience the cool weather here.
C) Catch up with his sleep. D) Have another adventure.
25. A) They all think the hot weather boiled the man's trip.
B) The man had the cool ocean breeze in the heat in Tokyo.
C) The man will not go back to Japan.
D) He is unlucky to have the heat when he is back from the trip.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) Greek. B) Olympia. C) Amsterdam. D) Ancient Greek.
27. A) Olympia. B) Berlin.
C) The host-city of the games. D) The stadium.
28. A) It is so magnificent in the opening and closing ceremonies.
B) The pass of Olympic customs from generation to generation.
C) It is the pass of the light of spirit.
D) It is the pass of knowledge and life.

Passage Two

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

29. A) Ancient Egyptians.
B) The preserved body of a dead person.
C) The place where the Egyptian kings were buried.
D) The ancient Egyptian kings.
30. A) Wood. B) Wood and glass. C) Glass and stone. D) Stone.

31. A) Workmen and lever. B) Some equipments and levers.
C) Workmen. D) Wheels.

Passage Three

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

32. A) It contains liability insurance for accidents at home.
B) It is an insurance policy.
C) It insures losses of the use of the home.
D) It insures any accidents.
33. A) Very expensive. B) It's acceptable.
C) It's variable. D) It's a large amount of fixed money.
34. A) Inclusive. B) Long and detailed.
C) Strict with the policy-holders. D) Developed.
35. A) If you live near the fire station, you can pay less for the insurance.
B) You can be paid when the war happened.
C) You can be paid when "Acts of God" happened.
D) You need to buy other special insurance for the home accidents.

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.

For some of our nation's most important workers, there is a major disconnect between pay and priorities.

Many teachers and firefighters are (36) _____ just to make a living. While there may be a (37) _____ sense of heroism for the nation's firefighters, they are not compensated for the (38) _____ risks that they face daily. And teaching is one of the lowest paying among (39) _____ professionals.

Teaching is no 9-to-5 job. Don O'Neil leaves the house and arrives at Weaver High in Hartford by 7. To connect with inner-city students, the science teacher helps coach the football team and he (40) _____ students, meets with parents and grades paper. When the bell goes on, he is on stage. He is an actor, a (41) _____, an instructor, a parent, a (42) _____ worker, and he has to do it five or six periods a day, five days a week, (43) _____ of how he

feels. For all of this, the 50-year-old, six-year veteran gets paid just \$36, 000, (44) _____. His paycheck shrank by a third when he switched careers from managing a paint store to managing students. (45) _____.

The pay gap between teachers and other professionals keeps growing.

There have been explanations that a lot of the new money is going into special education, (46) _____.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

If leadership, at its most basic, consists of getting things done through others, then persuasion is one of the leader's essential tools. Many executives have (47) _____ that this tool is beyond their grasp, available only to the charismatic (有超凡魅力的) and the eloquent (有口才的). Over the (48) _____ several decades, experimental psychologists have learned which methods reliably lead people to concede, comply, or change. Their research shows that (49) _____ is governed by several principles that can be taught and applied.

The first (50) _____ is that people are more likely to follow someone who is similar to them than someone who is not. Wise managers, then, enlist peers to help them make their case. Second, people are more willing to cooperate (51) _____ those who are not only like them but who like them, as well. So it's (52) _____ the time to uncover real similarities and offer genuine praise.

Third, experiments confirm the (53) _____ that people tend to treat you the way you treat them. It's sound policy to do a favor before seeking one. Fourth, individuals are more (54) _____ to keep promises they make voluntarily and explicitly. The message for managers here is to get commitments in writing. Fifth, studies show that people (55) _____ do defer to (尊重, 顺从) experts. Finally, people want more of a commodity when it's scarce; it follows, then, (56) _____ exclusive information is more persuasive than widely available data.

A) truth	F) by	K) with
B) worthy	G) learned	L) assumed
C) likely	H) that	M) possibility
D) really	I) persuasion	N) worth
E) past	J) principle	O) taught

Section B

Directions: *There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

In 1975 a doctor in Singapore noticed that hospitals were treating an unusual number of influenza-like cases. Influenza is sometimes called “flu” or a “bad cold”. He took samples from the throats of patients and in his hospital was able to find the virus of this influenza.

There are three main types of the influenza virus (病毒). The most important of these are type A and B, each of them having several subgroups. With the instruments at the hospital the doctor recognized that the outbreak was due to a virus in group A, but he did not know the subgroup. Then he reported the outbreak to the World Health Organization in Geneva. WHO published the important news alongside reports of a similar outbreak in Hong Kong, where about 15~20% of the population had become ill.

As soon as the London doctors received the package of throat samples, doctors began the standard tests. They found that by reproducing itself with very high speed, the virus had grown more than a million times within two days. Continuing their careful tests, the doctors checked the effect of drugs against all the known subgroups of virus type A. None of them gave any protection. This, then, was something new, a new influenza virus, against which the people of the world had no help whatever. Having found the virus they were working with, the two doctors now dropped it into the noses of some specially selected animals, which get influenza much as human beings do. In a short time the usual signs of the disease appeared. These experiments proved that the new virus was easy to catch, but that it was not a killer. Scientists, like the general public, call it simply Asian flu.

The first discovery of the virus, however, was made in China before the disease had appeared in other countries. Various reports showed that the influenza outbreak started in China, probably in February of 1957. By the middle of March it had spread all over China. The virus was found by