

C·E·T ENGLISH

# 新理念大学英语4级考试

# 710分

## 冲刺模拟试题

主编：王新博 陈效新 彭翠萍



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# 新理念大学英语四级考试

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# 前 言

大学英语四级考试从其诞生至今,已走过将近二十个年头,对推动我国大学英语教学,提高大学英语教学质量,甚至从促进一个学校的软环境建设方面,均可谓是功不可没,对教学的贡献是有目共睹的。但随着我国改革开放的深入及市场对外语人才要求的提高,大学英语教学也面临着极大的挑战。在目前形势下,大学英语教学的目的可概括为:培养能力,提高素质,全面发展。与之相伴的大学英语四级考试也应重新定位,更好地发挥其指挥棒的作用,真正成为衡量大学生英语基本技能的一把公平的尺子,而非“沦落”成应试教育的助推器。诚然,有教学就应有检验教学的测试手段。如何设计出效度、信度和区分度都适宜的试题决非是件容易的事。所幸的事,经过多年酝酿,新的大学英语教学改革已经得到了稳步的推进和实施。全面实施新的大学英语教学要求,培养学生的英语综合应用能力,特别是听说能力已经成为新的教学目标和外语界同仁的共同心声。作为检验新教学要求的大学英语四、六级考试也伴随着新教学要求的颁布实施,进入了实质的操作阶段。自2006年12月份大学英语四级新题型的开考,标志着新大学英语四级测试的改革经多年的酝酿、试用,已正式投入使用。从今年六月份开始,全国各高校将迎来首批大规模的新四级考生。这既是对各高校大学英语教学实力的检验,也是对广大同学在经过了近两年基础阶段的学习后能否交出一份满意答卷的验证。与以往旧四级侧重考查大学生认知能力为主不同,新四级测试更加注意了对大学生综合应用能力的检测,这也符合目前我国对外开放的形势和迫切要求。

根据《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》,新的全国大学英语四、六级考试由以下四个部分构成:1)听力理解;2)阅读理解;3)完型填空或改错;4)写作和翻译。听力理解部分分值比例为35%;其中听力对话15%,听力短文20%。听力对话部分包括短对话和长对话的听力理解;听力短文部分包括选择题型的短文理解和复合式听写。阅读理解部分分值比例为35%;其中仔细阅读部分(Reading in Depth)25%,快速阅读部分(Skimming and Scanning)10%。仔细阅读部分分为:a)选择题型的篇章阅读理解;b)篇章层次的词汇理解(Banked Cloze)或短句问答(Short Answer Questions)。快速阅读理解部分测试的是浏览阅读和查读能力。完型填空或改错部分分值比例为10%。完型填空部分采用多项选择题型,改错部分的要求是辨认错误并改正。写作和翻译部分分值比例为20%;其中写作部分(Writing)15%,翻译部分(Translation)5%。写作的体裁包括议论文、说明文、应用文。在成绩报道上,新四级测试改革了以百分制的报道方式,改为总分710分。学生成绩的报道共由四个部分组成,即:听力249分,阅读249分,完型填空或改错70分,作文142分。



可以看出,新大学英语四级测试大大加大了对听力的检测力度,把听力和阅读放在了同等重要的位置上。这也恰恰吻合了新的大学英语教学的要求。我们有理由相信,这一考试改革的意义将伴随着大学英语教学改革不断深入而更加凸现和明确,因为检验学生综合应用语言的能力应成为新大学英语四级考试的最终目标和归宿。

本书正是在这一大的背景下,严格按照最新的考试大纲精神及新四级测试的要求而编写的。全书共有12套“高保真”仿真模拟题,所有考题均严格按照教学大纲,以考核实际的语言应用能力为主要目标进行设计。以期能在短期内,通过本书的训练,快速掌握新四级题型,熟悉各题型的解题方法,从而达到提高技能、培养能力的目的。本书内容翔实,资料新颖,是我们多年教学和对测试探索的结晶。全书从资料的搜集到成书,前后历经多次大的修改、扩充、删减和完善。因此我们可以负责任地说,这本试题集决非市面上某些精制滥造的模拟题所能比拟。我们一直坚信,考试不是大学英语教学的最终目的(end),只是检测学习效果的手段(means)。我们期盼,通过本书的考前强化训练,读者可以真实地检测到自己的语言水平和有待提高之处,并通过本书的“细嚼慢咽”启迪心智,从而达到提高英语技能的目的。

本书的编著者们都是多年从事大学英语教学工作,具有丰富教学经验,且教学效果优良的一线教师。他们最了解学生的苦衷和语言学习中的困难和障碍,因而使该书更具有针对性。全书由王新博主持策划和编写,王新博、陈效新、彭翠萍担任主编,副主编有王芳、赵宁、牛力维、王新福。本书在成书的过程中还得到了中国石油大学(华东)大学英语一系全体教师的大力支持和帮助,他们在使用过程中提出了许多中肯的建议。本书能得以出版,还应感谢东华大学出版社张福元编辑,他为本书的联系出版做了大量的工作。

本书在成书的过程参阅了大量的国内外公开出版的各类教学资料,在此我们无法一一列出,谨向这些书的作者们一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于我们学识水平有限,编写工作浩繁,难免挂一漏万,出现疏漏,敬请广大读者及外语界同仁批评指正。

王新博于山东

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# New College English

## Model Test One

### Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay "An Outing". You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

你们班级组织了一次春游活动, 请根据以下要求就这次春游活动的情况作一简要的描述:

1. 此次春游活动你们班级作了哪些准备工作;
2. 这次春游的行程及活动情况介绍;
3. 这次春游活动给你带来了什么收获。

#### An Outing

## 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.

### The Name Game

Each year, business executives around the world struggle to find original and catchy names for their companies and their companies' products. According to business experts, these decisions are among the most important decisions that firms ever make. A name is the first point of contact that a company has with the world, and it can be an effective marketing tool. And respected names have value. When a company is sold, there is often a fee for transferring the company name to the new owners. The rights to the names Indian Motorcycles and Pan Am Airlines were sold years after those companies went bankrupt. Names are so important that some companies hire special naming firms that develop a list of names, test them at focus groups, screen them to be sure they are available, and then trademark the final selections. But how do firms decide on names?

#### Ways of playing the name game

**Some companies choose straightforward names.** These may include the name or names of the founders (Proctor & Gamble, Hewlett Packard), the place where they first did business (Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing, Mutual of New York), or their primary products (General Electric, General Motors). To make a straightforward name memorable, though, is a challenge.

**Some companies are mainly identified by initials.** International Business Machines is almost universally called IBM, American Telephone and Telegraph has become AT&T, and Kentucky Fried Chicken has consciously chosen to be known as KFC. In some cases, though, it is not exactly clear what the initials stand for. The computer company NBI's initials stand for "Nothing But Initials." Or take the case of IKEA, the Swedish design firm: The initials IK come from the name of the founder, Ingvar Komrat. The E comes from the name of his family farm, Elmtaryd, and the A comes from the nearby town of Agunnaryd. Some firms create names by a process called "morpheme (词素) construction," first shortening and then fusing parts of the company's full names. For example, United Information Systems is generally referred to as Unisys and Federal Express as FedEx. FedEx saved money with its new name too: the shorter name cost \$1,000 less to paint on each of the company's 10,000 trucks. Some companies use unusual spellings of common names: Cingular for Singular, Citibank for City Bank, and Sunkist for Sun Kissed.

**Some companies choose names that are inspired by other company names.** According to the founder of the Carnation evaporated-milk company, the name for his product was suggested, strangely enough, by a brand of cigars known as Carnations. Steve Jobs, founder of Apple Computers, was a Beatles fan, and he named his company after Apple Records, the label founded by the Beatles. This "borrowing" is perfectly legal as long as the two companies are not in the same line of business. (Reportedly, Steve Jobs had to



sign an agreement not to produce records.) However, in some cases, company lawyers have said that use of their name, or even part of their name, results in “dilution” of the strength of that name, and they have sued other companies to prevent this. Toys-R-Us, for example, has tried to protect the “R-Us” portion of their name even when it has been applied to completely different products, such as cheese or flowers or guns, and McDonald’s has tried to prevent companies from using the “Mc” prefix that has been used for many of their products.

**Some firms have chosen names that have nothing to do with their business.** Apple is not in the fruit business; it makes computers. Red pepper does not sell spices; it sells software. Domino’s has nothing to do with games; it makes pizza. A number of companies have chosen off-the-wall or playful names for their products. There are those naming experts who warn against this, saying that consumers will not take these seriously, and in the case of Boo.com, they may have been right. This women’s fashion company went bankrupt in no time. However, Monster.com, Google, and yahoo have succeeded despite — or maybe because of — their unusual names.

**Some corporations have turned to other languages for names.** A company or product name may come from Latin (Amphion multimedia, Oreo cookies), Spanish (El Pollo Loco fast food restaurants, Fuego technology), Danish (Haagen-Dazs ice cream), or Hawaiian (Akamai internet technology). Other companies borrow from mythology: Nike shoes, Ajax cleanser, and Midas mufflers(围巾) are all named after figures in classical myths.

**Some names are totally invented.** One advantage for a corporation in making up a name is that this name is then the unambiguous(独有的) property of the company, and it is easy to trademark. Some of these coined names, while not real words, are suggestive of actual words. For example, Nyquil, a brand of cough medicine meant to be taken at night, suggests the words night and tranquil. Aleve, a pain medicine, is reminiscent of the word relieve, and Acura is similar to the word accurate. Other coined names are completely meaningless: Exxon, Kodak, Xerox, and SONY are examples of successful names of this type. Not all coined names are well liked. The famed entrepreneur Donald Trump once said that the corporate name Allegis sounded like “a world class disease.” That’s because the names of so many diseases — arthritis(关节炎), encephalitis(脑炎) — end in -is.

#### **Tips on naming Mix-ups**

Choosing good names becomes more difficult when a firm markets internationally. Today, through the Internet, even small businesses often do business in several countries. Sometimes the leap from one language to another can be positive; the Chinese pictogram for the sounds of the name Coca-Cola contains the words for “delicious” and “leisure.” More often, though, a problem occurs. The classic example of an international naming gaffe(失策) is that of the General Motors car called the Nova. Named for an exploding star, the Nova was a reliable car, but its sales were never brisk in Spanish-speaking countries. This was supposedly because Nova could be read as no va in Spanish, meaning “It does not go.” In German, the word mist means dirt or manure, so Country Mist makeup and the nasal(鼻子的) spray Primatene Mist had to be renamed for the German market. A food company literally made a big mistake when it named a burrito(面卷饼) Burrada. (Burrada means “big mistake” in Spanish.) Bran Buds, a type of breakfast cereal, sounds like “burnt farmers” in Swedish, and the word Dainty, the name of a type of soap, sounds like the word for “aloof” in Finnish and like the word for “stupid” in Farsi. Firms and products from English-speaking countries are not the only ones with problematic names: Bimbo(外表美丽但智慧贫乏的女子) bread from Spain, Zit(小脓包) soft drinks from Greece, Creap(讨厌的人) coffee creamer from Japan, Swine(猪) chocolates from China, and Pocari Sweat sports drink from Japan may do well in their regional markets, but would probably not be very successful in English-speaking countries.

The name of the Japanese computer maker Toshiba sounds like "tou-chu-ba" to speakers of Mandarin Chinese. This phrase means "Let's steal it."

The lessons from naming mix-ups is that global marketers must do their homework. They must make sure that the names they choose are easy to pronounce and that they do not have any negative linguistic or cultural meanings in the target language. For large international businesses — in fact, for any company of any size — playing the name game is a serious business.

1. Indian Motorcycles and Pan Am Airlines went bankrupt because they changed their company names.
2. Focus groups play the most decisive role in naming a company.
3. Kentucky Fried Chicken has tried to prevent other companies from using the initials KFC.
4. If one company makes an automobile called The Chancellor, another company might legally make a stereo speaker called The Chancellor.
5. Despite its unusual names, Boo.com has been quite successful in the field of women's fashion.
6. Donald Trump disliked the name Allegis because it reminded him of the name of a disease.
7. The Chinese pictogram for the brand Coca-Cola has negative associations.
8. It becomes increasingly difficult for companies to name themselves if \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The Nova car didn't sell well in Spanish-speaking countries because Nova could be read as no va meaning "\_\_\_\_\_ " in Spanish.
10. In naming mix-ups, the global marketers must make sure that in the target language the names they choose are easy to pronounce and \_\_\_\_\_ are avoided.

### 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, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question 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) The man thinks the children should have a play room.  
B) The woman hasn't made up her mind.  
C) The man objects to the expense.  
D) The woman wants to compromise.
12. A) He can talk without preparing.  
B) He can speak standing up.  
C) He likes to talk without thinking.  
D) He talks with his toes.
13. A) At 10:00.  
B) At 9:00.  
C) At 9:15.  
D) At 9:30.
14. A) His father is sick.  
B) He doesn't like school.  
C) He causes a lot of trouble.  
D) He's a poor student.
15. A) The weather.  
B) About the hotel.  
C) The price of the plane fare.  
D) The cooking facilities.



16. A) Watching a movie. B) In line at a museum.  
C) In line outside a movie house. D) In the subway.  
17. A) Because the planes turn sharply. B) Because it is 22 miles.  
C) Because there are no signs. D) Because of driving conditions.  
18. A) Building an office complex. B) Building a clubhouse.  
C) Building a private residence. D) Building an apartment house.

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

19. A) Because his father has suddenly had a heart attack.  
B) Because his wife has been behaving strangely.  
C) Because his mother is still unhappy about his father's death.  
D) Because his daughter is all alone in a very big apartment by the sea.  
20. A) They moved in a cottage by the sea. B) They lived in a cottage by the river.  
C) They went to see their friends abroad. D) They got annoyed with each other.  
21. A) Only two years after his retirement. B) Only three years after his retirement.  
C) Only one year after his retirement. D) Only four years after his retirement.  
22. A) The cottage is too big for her. B) She is not rich enough to pay all the bills.  
C) She gets annoyed with David. D) No family is near her.

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

23. A) When she was working in a department store.  
B) When she was working for a painting house.  
C) When she was working in a taxi company.  
D) When she was working as an actress in Hollywood.  
24. A) Because she couldn't stand the paint and therefore couldn't do the job any more.  
B) Because she got up late and therefore wasn't in time for work.  
C) Because she was not strong enough to do physical work.  
D) Because she felt bored and didn't show due enthusiasm.  
25. A) She made good tips.  
B) She was fined because she drove desperately.  
C) She hit a pole and was fired again.  
D) Her passenger was badly hurt in an accident.

## 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.

### Passage One

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

26. A) Food processing. B) Environmental protection.  
C) Shopping habits. D) Over-packaging problems.  
27. A) They help people save time on housework. B) They go into the garbage heap.  
C) They are harmful to the environment. D) They make products more expensive.

28. A) Take their bags to the grocery store. B) Buy things that are over-packaged.  
C) Not buy cloth towels. D) Not throw away their cloth towel.

### Passage Two

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

29. A) One needs to be careful with his goals. B) Sleepwalkers lack goals for success.  
C) Success is impossible without a goal. D) One's goal in life is difficult to find.  
30. A) Acquiring a true sense of responsibility. B) Focusing on the desire to fulfill.  
C) Getting ready for the worst. D) Imagining objects to obtain and process.  
31. A) Because he was thought to be aware of countless plane crashes.  
B) Because he was believed to have liked bus-reading.  
C) Because he was thought to be nervous about flying.  
D) Because he was believed not to be able to pilot a plane.  
32. A) It is essential to be positive about one's goal.  
B) It is important to score goals in life.  
C) It is essential to try to be a good loser.  
D) It is not important to keep one's goal in mind.

### Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Gold was discovered.  
B) The Transcontinental Railroad was completed.  
C) The Golden Gate Bridge was constructed.  
D) Telegraph communications were established with the East.  
34. A) Two million. B) Three million.  
C) Five million. D) Six million.  
35. A) Nineteen million dollars. B) Thirty-two million dollars.  
C) Thirty-seven million dollars. D) Forty-two million dollars.

## 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. Then listen to the passage again. 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 44 to 46 you are required to fill in 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.

George Daniels lives in London. He is a watchmaker. His work continues the (36) \_\_\_\_\_ of the English watchmakers of the 18th and 19th (37) \_\_\_\_\_. Today that practice is almost dead. Daniels is the only man in the world who (38) \_\_\_\_\_ his own watches, makes all the parts himself, and then puts them together.

A Daniels watch is the (39) \_\_\_\_\_ of his hands alone. One of his watches, which is now in an



American (40) \_\_\_\_\_, took 3,500 hours to (41) \_\_\_\_\_. He usually makes one watch a year. Each one is written "Daniels, London", and costs about \$10,000. Of course, they are not (42) \_\_\_\_\_ watches—they are very beautiful and will last at least three centuries.

George Daninels has always been (43) \_\_\_\_\_ by clocks and watches. When he was five, he used to take his father's clock to pieces, and put it back together again. (44) \_\_\_\_\_ After he had left the army, he became a professional watch-repairer. (45) \_\_\_\_\_

He is now internationally famous and many people would like him to make watches for them. Most of them will be disappointed. He chooses his customers very carefully indeed. (46) "\_\_\_\_\_ " he says, "\_\_\_\_\_."

## 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 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.

New thinking about the newborn's brain, feelings and behavior are changing the way we look at parenting. Bookstore shelves are 47 with titles purporting (声称) to help you make your baby smarter, happier, healthier, stronger, better-behaved and everything else you can imagine in what I call a shopping-cart approach to infant development. But experts are now beginning to look more broadly, in an integrated 48, at the first few months of a baby's life. And so should you.

Psychological theorists are moving away from focusing on single areas such as 49 development, genetic inheritance, cognitive (认知的) skills or emotional 50, which give at best a limited view of how babies develop. Instead, they are attempting to synthesize (合成) and 51 all the separate pieces of the infant-development puzzle. The results so far have been enlightening (启迪意义的), and are beginning to suggest new ways of parenting.

The most important of the emerging findings is that the key to stimulating emotional and 52 growth in your child is your own behavior—what you do, what you don't do, how you scold, how you reward and how you show affection. If the baby's brain is the hardware, then you, the parents, provide the software. When you understand the hardware (your baby's brain), you will be better able to design the software (your own behavior) to 53 baby's well-being.

The first two years of life are critical in this 54 because that's when your baby is building the mental foundation that will dictate his or her behavior through adulthood. In the first year alone, your baby's brain grows from about 400g to a stupendous (惊人的, 巨大的) 1000g. While this growth and development is in part predetermined by genetic force, exactly how the brain grows is dependent upon emotional 55, and that involves you. "The human cerebral cortex (脑皮层) adds about 70% of its final DNA content after birth," reports Allan N. Schore, Ph. D., assistant clinical professor of psychiatry and bio-behavioral sciences at UCLA Medical School, "and this expanding brain is 56 influenced by early environmental enrichment and social experiences."

A) identified	I) characteristic
B) intellectual	J) physical
C) specifically	K) crucial
D) crammed	L) attachment
E) directly	M) fashion
F) promote	N) interaction
G) decrease	O) integrate
H) regard	

## 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.

Three centuries ago the French mathematician Rene Descartes predicted that it would never be possible to make a machine that thinks as humans do. In 1950, the British mathematician and computer pioneer Alan Turing declared that one day there would be a machine that could copy human intelligence in every way and prove it by passing a specialized test. In this test, a computer and a human hidden from view would be asked random same questions. If the computer were successful, the questioner would be unable to differ the machine from the person by the answers.

Inspired by Turing's theory, the first conference on AI (人工智能) was held at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire in 1956. Soon afterwards an AI laboratory was started at Massachusetts Institute of Technology by John McCarthy and Marvin Minsky, two of the nation's leading AI supporters. McCarthy also invented the AI computer language, Lisp; but by the early 1990s AI itself had not been achieved. However, logic programs called expert systems allow computers to "make decisions" by interpreting data and selecting from among alternatives. Technicians can run programs used in complex medical diagnosis, language translation, mineral exploration, and even computer design.

Machinery can do better than humans physically. So can computers do mental functions in limited areas—notably in the speed of mathematical calculations. For example, the fastest computers developed are able to perform roughly 10 billion calculations per second. But making more powerful computers will probably not be the way to create a machine capable of passing the Turing test. Computer programs operate according to set procedures, or logic steps, called algorithms (运算法则). In addition, most computers do serial processing; operations of recognition and computation are performed one at a time. The brain works in a manner called parallel processing, performing operations at the same time. To achieve simulated parallel processing, some super-computers have been made with multiple processors to follow several algorithms at the same time.

Critics of the approach insist that solving a computation does not indicate understanding something a person who solved a problem would have. Human reasoning is not based solely on rules of logic. It involves perception, awareness, emotional preferences, values, evaluation experience, the ability to



generalize and weigh options, and more. Some supporters of AI have, therefore, suggested that computers should be patterned after the human brain, which essentially consists of a network of nerve cells.

By the early 1990s, the closest to AI was a special silicon chip built to behave like a human brain cell. It was modeled after the internal workings of neurons (神经细胞) in the human brain context. Unlike the conventional silicon chip, which works in digital mode, the new silicon chip works in analog mode, much the way a human brain cell works.

57. According to Turing, a computer can prove to have human-like intelligence in a special test if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the computer gives better answers
- B) the questioner fails to give identical questions
- C) the questioner can't tell between the answers of a person and a computer
- D) the questioner can't find the person hidden by the computer

58. What significance did Turing's theory have on the development of AI?

- A) It started the research on AI.
- B) It established the expert system.
- C) It taught technicians how to use complicated programs.
- D) It invented the AI computer language.

59. In what way is the computer superior to the human brain?

- A) It is capable of passing the Turing test.
- B) It is more logical.
- C) It does better on the Turing test.
- D) It can perform several operations at the same time.

60. Which of the following is the way that a computer does its processing?

- A) Recognition and computation separately.
- B) Recognition and computation at the same time.
- C) Computation followed by checking.
- D) Recognition, reasoning and then computation.

61. Critics of AI would probably agree with the statement that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) logic plays the most important part in human reasoning
- B) fast computation shows the ability of understanding
- C) the new silicon chip is working in the way that human brain works
- D) reasoning is something too complicated to be copied by the computer

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 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 (曲棍球) final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, 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.

62. 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 regional conflicts and heated quarrels within courts
63. 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 ruined by the unfair decisions.  
C) There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation.  
D) The Federation should be dissolved.
64. 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
65. 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 spokesmen 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
66. 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 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) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into

the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

It's easy to get hopping mad. Anything can set off anger—your spouse forgot to 67 the kids at school, your co-worker is making life at the office 68, or your flight to Atlanta has been 69. Of course, worrying, feeling hurt or even 70 unpleasant memories can also 71 anger. In fact, any number of difficulties, both big and small, can give 72 to offence. Certainly, some people are naturally angrier than others. They're just born ill-tempered. These people have a 73 tolerance for frustration; they can't manage everyday annoyances. And then there are people who like their angry side; their rage makes them feel 74.

From mild irritation to intense rage, anger 75 the heart rate and blood pressure. And worse, the effects of anger can sometimes be devastating(破坏性的). People who 76 feel steamed up often suffer physical problems 77 stomach ulcers(胃溃疡) and heart attack. A Johns Hopkins study of more than 1,000 physicians reports that young men who quickly react to stress with anger were five times more 78 than their calmer counterparts to have an early heart attack even without a family history of heart disease.

Clearly, anger can take its toll(丧钟). So how do you manage such emotions? While aggression is a natural 79 to a threat, inappropriate fury can be damaging. Finding the right response is important. So is it healthier to express or suppress(抑制) your feelings? Researchers are still unsure.

Some people 80 positive things rather than brood over(念念不忘) angry thoughts. The 81 is to redirect your emotions into constructive behavior.

82 this can be helpful, there are some dangers in this approach. Redirection can be a form of suppression.

83 your anger remains a force and you keep it simmering(慢煮) inside, there is the possibility of serious consequences such as depression. 84, unexpressed anger can lead to passive aggressiveness—indirectly putting others down, for instance. If you are likely to internalize(使内化) anger, expressing your self may be a

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 67. A) bring up       | B) bring out     |
| C) pick up            | D) pick out      |
| 68. A) miserable      | B) tidy          |
| C) delightful         | D) inconvenient  |
| 69. A) eliminated     | B) ignored       |
| C) rejected           | D) cancelled     |
| 70. A) thinking       | B) recalling     |
| C) considering        | D) reminding     |
| 71. A) bring out      | B) result from   |
| C) bring on           | D) result in     |
| 72. A) in             | B) rise          |
| C) consideration      | D) up            |
| 73. A) high           | B) low           |
| C) great              | D) deep          |
| 74. A) powerful       | B) depressed     |
| C) modest             | D) miserable     |
| 75. A) decreases      | B) increases     |
| C) rises              | D) enhances      |
| 76. A) rarely         | B) effectively   |
| C) regularly          | D) necessarily   |
| 77. A) for instance   | B) as            |
| C) such as            | D) and the like  |
| 78. A) likely         | B) reluctantly   |
| C) unwillingly        | D) increasingly  |
| 79. A) reply          | B) relation      |
| C) reliance           | D) reaction      |
| 80. A) concentrate on | B) focus on      |
| C) rely on            | D) center around |
| 81. A) goal           | B) end           |
| C) object             | D) mark          |
| 82. A) What           | B) Where         |
| C) While              | D) How           |
| 83. A) However        | B) If            |
| C) Despite            | D) Even if       |
| 84. A) In addition    | B) To begin with |
| C) For one thing      | D) In contrast   |