

MODEL TESTS OF COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND FOUR  
A NEW GUIDE TO TACKLE

# 大学英语全新四级 模拟试题闯关指南

主编 李莉



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**MODEL TESTS OF COLLEGE ENGLISH BAND  
FOUR A NEW GUIDE TO TACKLE**

**大学英语全新四级模拟试题  
闯关指南**

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# 前 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会依据大学英语四级考试新题型试点阶段的情况对《大学英语四级考试大纲》进行了修订,并于2006年10月公布了《大学英语四级考试大纲》修订本。修订后的大学英语四级考试大纲对大学英语四级考试各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例进行了概述。大学英语四级试卷构成为:1)听力(占总分35%);2)阅读理解,包括仔细阅读和快速阅读(占总分35%);3)完型填空(占总分10%);4)写作和翻译(占总分20%)。各单项报道分的满分分别为:听力249分,阅读249分,完型70分,写作和翻译142分。各单项分相加之和等于总分710。

根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》修订本的要求,本书针对改革后的大学英语四级试卷的构成,编写了10套全真模拟试题。其中包括:1)听力理解;2)阅读理解(仔细阅读和快速阅读);3)完型填空;4)翻译和写作。每套试题后给出了答案、解析及听力原文。为使读者进一步了解改革后的大学英语四级题型,书后附有2006年12月大学英语四级真题和2007年6月大学英语四级真题,题后附有答案及听力原文。本书难度循序渐进,既可作为课堂教学辅助教材使用,也适合学生自主学习。

参加本书编写工作的有:李莉、张艳、李立国、穆琳、吴媛、张莹。参加辅助工作的人员有:董超、赵小网、吴谷、韩杰、王妍、李彤、孟力维、李树广、胡立平、孙玉辰。书中如有疏漏之处,望广大读者和同人提出宝贵意见。

编者

2007年6月

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## Model 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.*

#### Freud's Study on Dreams

Most people often dream at night. When they wake in the morning they say to themselves, "What a strange dream I had! I wonder what made me dream that."

Sometimes dreams are frightening. Sometimes, in dreams, wishes come true. At other times we are troubled by strange dreams in which the world seems to have been turned upside-down and nothing makes sense.

In dreams we do things which we would never do when we're awake. We think and say things we would never think and say. Why are dreams so strange and unfamiliar? Where do dreams come from?

No one has produced a more satisfying answer than a man called Sigmund Freud. He said that dreams come from a part of one's mind which one can neither recognize nor control. He named this the "unconscious mind".

Sigmund Freud was born about a hundred years ago. He lived most of his life in Vienna, Austria, but ended his days in London, soon after the beginning of the Second World War.

The new worlds Freud explored were inside man himself. For the unconscious mind is like a deep well, full of memories and feelings. These memories and feelings have been stored there from the moment of our birth. Our conscious mind has forgotten them. We do not suspect that they are there until some unhappy or unusual experience causes us to remember, or to dream. Then suddenly we see the same thing and feel the same way we felt when we were little children.

This discovery of Freud's is very important if we wish to understand why people act as they do. For the unconscious forces inside us are at least as powerful as the conscious forces we know about.

Sometimes we do things without knowing why. If we don't, the reasons may lie deep in our unconscious minds.

When Freud was a child he cared about the sufferings of others, so it isn't surprising that he became a doctor when he grew up. He learned all about the way in which the human body works. But he became more and more curious about the human mind. He went to Paris to study with a famous French doctor, Charcot.

At that time it seemed that no one knew very much about the mind. If a person went mad, or "out of his mind", there was not much that could be done about it. People didn't understand at all what was happening to the madman. Had he been possessed by a devil or evil spirit? Was God punishing him for wrong-doing? Often such people were shut away from the ordinary people as if they had done some terrible crime.

This is still true today in many places. Doctors prefer to experiment on those parts of a man which they can see and examine. If you cut a man's head open you can see his brain. But you can't see his thoughts or ideas or dreams. In Freud's day few doctors were interested in these subjects. Freud wanted to know how our minds work. He learned a lot from Charcot.

He returned to Vienna in 1886 and began work as a doctor in nerve diseases. He got married and began to receive more and more patients at home. Most of the patients who came to see him were women. They were over-excited and anxious, sick in mind rather than in body. Medicine did not help them. Freud was full of sympathy but he could do little to make them better.

Then one day a friend, Dr Josef Breuer, came to see him. He told Freud about a girl he was looking after. The girl seemed to get better when she was allowed to talk about herself. She told Dr Breuer everything that came into her mind. And each time she talked to him she remembered more about her life as a little child.

Freud was excited when he heard this. He began to try to cure his patients in the same way. He asked about the events of their early childhood. He urged them to talk about their own experiences and relationships. He himself said very little.

Often, as he listened, his patients relived moments from their past life. They trembled with anger and fear, hate and love. They acted as though Freud was their father or mother or lover.

The doctor did not make any attempt to stop them. He quietly accepted whatever they told him, the good things and the bad.

One young woman who came to him couldn't drink anything, although she was very thirsty. Something prevented her from drinking.

Freud discovered the reason for this. One day, as they were talking, the girl remembered having seen a dog drink from her nurse's glass. She hadn't told the nurse, whom she disliked. She had forgotten the whole experience. But suddenly this childhood memory returned to mind. When she had told it all to Dr Freud—the nurse, the dog, the glass of water—the girl was able to drink again.

Freud called this treatment the "talking cure". Later it was called psychoanalysis. When patients talked freely about the things that were troubling them they often felt better.

The things that patients told him sometimes gave Freud a shock. He discovered that the feelings of

very young children are not so different from those of their parents. A small boy may love his mother so much that he wants to kill his father. At the same time he loves his father and is deeply ashamed of this wish. It is difficult to live with such mixed feelings, so they fade away into the unconscious mind and only return in troubled dreams.

It was hard to believe that people could become blind, or lose the power of speech, because of what had happened to them when they were children. Many people believed that he had at last found a way to unlock the secrets of the human mind, and to help people who were very miserable. He had found the answer to many of life's great questions.

He became famous all over the world and taught others to use the talking cure. His influence on modern art, literature and science cannot be measured. People who wrote books and plays, people who painted pictures, people who worked in schools, hospitals and prisons; all these learned something from the great man who discovered a way into the unconscious mind.

Not all of Freud's ideas are accepted today. But others have followed where he led and have helped us to understand ourselves better. Because of him, and them, there is more hope today than there has ever been before for people who were once just called "crazy".

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. The passage tells that Freud did a lot work to study the dreams.
2. In the dreams, everything makes no sense.
3. Unconscious mind is a part of one's mind which we can neither recognize nor control.
4. When we do something, unconscious mind is as powerful as conscious mind.
5. Freud found his patients' feelings were quite different from those of children.
6. The young woman who came to Freud couldn't drink for she thought the glass was dirty.
7. According to the Freud's ideas, people's sickness is caused by their experience in childhood.

### 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.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

11. A. He left his books at home.                      B. He doesn't want to give his notes to the woman.  
C. He doesn't know where his notes are.        D. He agrees to lend her his notes.
12. A. Go to the cinema even the weather is cold.  
B. He will stay at home since he is not feeling well.  
C. He will review his lessons.  
D. He will go to finish his work.



13. A. Check the schedule. B. Start earlier.  
C. Get on a later flight. D. Cancel the trip.
14. A. In Washington. B. In Boston. C. In Chicago. D. In Manchester.
15. A. A teacher and a student. B. A passenger and an air hostess.  
C. A doctor and a patient. D. A customer and a shop assistant.
16. A. He is feeling better. B. He has recovered again.  
C. He is feeling worse. D. He is confined to bed.
17. A. The man didn't want the woman to have her hair cut.  
B. The woman accepted the advice of the man.  
C. The woman is wearing long hair now.  
D. The man didn't care if the woman had her hair cut.
18. A. He came back to Canada several weeks ago.  
B. He is studying French in Canada.  
C. He is having a holiday in Canada.  
D. He is planning to return to Canada in a year.

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

19. A. To return some sport books.  
B. To get a library card.  
C. To check out some books from the library.  
D. To find out where the art books are located.
20. A. The woman thinks he has an overdue book.  
B. The books he needs have been checked out by someone else.  
C. The woman is unable to locate the books that he needs.  
D. A Library notice was sent to him recently.
21. A. The man has mistakenly borrowed someone else's books.  
B. The man changed his major.  
C. The man recently moved off campus.  
D. There are two students named Richard Smith.
22. A. See if he has the relationship with any of the students.  
B. Apply for a job as a library assistant.  
C. Use his middle name. D. Use a different library.

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

23. A. It is interesting. B. It is violent.  
C. It is crazy. D. It is exciting.
24. A. The player can't pass the ball with their hands.  
B. The game is a baseball game.  
C. The player use a round ball in the game.  
D. The players use an elliptic ball in the game.
25. A. Both prefer soccer to American football. B. Both prefer Chinese football to soccer.

C. Belinda disagrees with Martin.

D. It is not clear from the conversation.

## 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.

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 conversation you have just heard.**

26. A. Diet.                      B. Sleep.                      C. Space.                      D. Street.
27. A. They can't eat well.                      B. They can bite each other.  
C. They can not sleep well.                      D. They tend to reproduce more.
28. A. Rats produce very rapidly.  
B. It is a natural law that animals live and die.  
C. Overcrowdedness may have the same effects on man.  
D. Population explosion may lead bad violence.

### Passage Two

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

29. A. Crimes committed by young people.                      B. Crimes committed by old people.  
C. Influence on young man.                      D. Stealing and violence.
30. A. Like and hatred.                      B. More money and more freedom.  
C. Education system.                      D. Live in large town.
31. A. The home and institution.                      B. The adults and the mass media.  
C. The society and the young people.                      D. The old people and news media.

### Passage Three

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

32. A. About 7 million.                      B. 35% of American people.  
C. Nearly 50% of American people.                      D. We don't know exactly from the passage.
33. A. 35%.                      B. 20%.                      C. 50%.                      D. 40%.
34. A. Because the young man nowadays have strong opinions.  
B. Because the young man will soon be in charged of the nation.  
C. Because they are clever than young man.  
D. Because the youth's ideas are important.
35. A. The trouble in American life.                      B. Making a better life for all people.  
C. The lives of their parents.                      D. The strong opinion.

## 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 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 blank more than once.

In the late 1960s, many people in North America turned their attention (47) environmental problems, and new steel-and-glass skyscrapers were widely criticized. Ecologists pointed out (48) a cluster of tall buildings in a city often overburdens public transportation and parking lot capacities.

Skyscrapers are also lavish consumers, and wasters, of electric power. In one recent year, the addition of 17 million square feet of skyscraper office space in New York City raised the peak daily demand for (49) by 120,000 kilowatts-enough to supply the entire city of Albany, New York, for a day.

Glass-walled skyscrapers can be especially wasteful. The (50) loss (or gain) through a wall of half-inch plate glass is more than ten times that through a typical masonry wall filled with insulation board. To lessen the strain on heating and air-conditioning equipment, builders of skyscrapers have begun to use double-gazed panels of glass, (51) glasses coated with silver or gold mirror films that reduce glare as well as heat gain. However, mirror-walled skyscrapers raise the temperature of the surrounding air and (52) neighboring buildings.

Skyscrapers put a severe strain on a city's sanitation facilities too. If fully occupied, the two World Trade Center towers in New York City would alone (53) 2.25 million gallons of raw sewage each year as much as a city the size of Stamford, Connecticut, which has a population of more than 109,000.

Skyscrapers also (54) with television reception, block bird flyways, and obstruct (55) traffic. In Boston in the late 1960s, some people even feared that shadows from (56) would kill the grass on Boston Common.

Still, people continue to build skyscrapers for all the reasons that they have always build them-for personal ambition, civic pride, and the desire of owners to have the largest possible amount of rentable space.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

A. skyscrapers	I. board
B. to	J. that
C. electricity	K. affect
D. powerful	L. comprise
E. interfere	M. heat
F. road	N. generate
G. air	O. reflective
H. sewage	

## Section B

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them 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.**

The main idea of these business school is appealing. In a world where companies must adapt to new technologies and source of competition, it is much harder than it used to be to offer good employees job security and an opportunity to climb the corporate ladder. Yet it is also more necessary than ever for employees to invest in better skills and sparkle with bright ideas. How can firms get the most out of people if they can no longer offer them protection and promotion?

Many bosses would love to have an answer. Sumantra Ghoshal of the London Business School and Christopher Bartlett of the Harvard Business School think they have one: employability. If managers offer the right kinds of training and guidance, and change their attitude towards their underlings, they will be able to reassure their employees that they will always have the skills and experience to find a good job—even if it is with a different company.

Unfortunately, they promise more than they deliver. Their thoughts on what an ideal organization should accomplish are hard to quarrel with: encourage people to be creative, make sure the gains from creativity are shared with the parts of the business that can make the most of them, keep the organization from getting stale and so forth. The real disappointment comes when they attempt to show how firms might actually create such an environment. At its nub is the notion that companies can attain them elusive gods by changing their implicit contract with individual workers, and treating them as a source of value rather than a cog in a machine.

The authors offer a few inspiring example of companies—they include Motorola, 3M and ABB—that have managed to go some way towards creating such organizations. But they offer little useful guidance on how to go about it, and leave the biggest questions unanswered. How do you continuously train people, without diverting them from their everyday job of making the business more profitable? How do you train people to be successful elsewhere while still encouraging them to make big commitments to your own firm?

How do you get your newly liberated employees to spend their time on ideas that create value, and not simply on those they enjoy? Most of their answers are platitudinous; and when they are not unconvincing. 注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. We can infer from the passage that in the past employee \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. had job security and opportunity of promotion  
 B. had to compete with each other to keep his job  
 C. had to undergo training  
 D. had no difficulty climbing the ladder
58. What does the writer of this passage think of the ideas of Ghoshal and Bartlett?  
 A. Very instructive. B. Very inspiring.  
 C. Hard to implement. D. Quite excited.
59. In their opinion, Ghoshal and Bartlett discuss \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. changes in business organizations  
 B. employment situation  
 C. contracts between employers and employee  
 D. management ideas
60. The main problem facing business-school academy is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. how to train people without diverting them from their job  
 B. how to improve people's ability and still keep them faithful to the company  
 C. how to concentrate on profitable site of training not on employee's interest  
 D. how to maximize profit while improving the ability of underlings
61. This passage seems to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. book review B. advertisement C. news report D. research paper

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

One of the major problems of nuclear energy is the inability of scientists to discover a safe way to dispose of the radioactive wastes which occur throughout the nuclear process. Many of these waste remain dangerously active for tens of thousands of years, while others have a life span closer to a quarter of a million years. Various methods have been used to this problem, but all have revealed weaknesses, forcing scientists to continue their search.

The nuclear process involves several stages, with the danger of radioactivity constantly present. Fuel for nuclear reactors comes from uranium ore, which, when mined, spontaneously produces radioactive substances as by-products. This characteristic of uranium ore went undetected for a long time, resulting in the deaths, due to cancer, of hundreds of uranium miners.

The United States attempted to bury much of its radioactive waste material in containers made of steel covered in concrete and capable of holding a million gallons. For a long time it was believed that the nuclear waste problem had been solved, until some of these tanks leaked, allowing the radioactive wastes to seep into the environment. Canada presently stores its nuclear waste in underwater tanks, with the long-term effects largely unknown.

However, plans are under consideration for above-ground storage of spent fuel for reactors. These plans include the building of three vast concrete containers, which would be two stories high and approximately the length and width of two football fields. Other suggestions include enclosing the waste in glass blocks and storing them in underground caverns, or placing hot containers in the Antarctic region, where they would melt the ice, thereby sinking down about a mile. This idea has since been abandoned because of the possible adverse effect on the ice sheets.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

62. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - A. The disposal of nuclear wastes.
  - B. The disadvantage of underground storage of radioactive wastes.
  - C. Possible adverse effects of radioactive wastes on the ice sheets.
  - D. A comparative study of the disposal of radioactive waste plans in the United States and Canada.
63. It is suggested in the passage that the deaths of uranium miners resulted from \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the leak of some of the radioactive waste containers buried underground
  - B. eating foods polluted by underwater radioactive waste containers
  - C. cancer caused by contact with radioactive substances
  - D. long-term adverse effect of radioactive substances on their health
64. Which of the following statements is true about nuclear wastes according to the passage?
  - A. Many of the nuclear wastes can remain dangerously active for tens of thousands of years.
  - B. People haven't come up with any solution to the disposal of nuclear wastes so far.
  - C. Many uranium ore miners died from cancer even though the dangers of mining uranium ore had long since been detected.
  - D. They are spontaneously produced in nuclear waste disposal.
65. Why did people use nuclear energy even though it is dangerous in different stages of the whole procedure?
  - A. The effect of uranium went undetected for a long time.
  - B. People has alternative method to throw away the nuclear waste although they do not know the final result.
  - C. The whole society need cheap energy even if this will mean hell for some members of it.
  - D. This is another evidence for the evil of capitalism.
66. It is implied in the passage that the primary difficulty in seeking a safe way to dispose of nuclear wastes is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. scientists' failure to detect the dangers of radioactive substances in early history of uranium ore mining
  - B. nuclear reactors producing dangerous by-products
  - C. the harmful nature of nuclear wastes coupled with their lengthy life span
  - D. the nuclear process involving the danger of radioactivity at its every stage

## 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 **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。

More surprising, perhaps, than the (67) difficulties of traditional marriage is the fact that marriage itself is alive and (68). As Skolnick notes, Americans are marrying people: relative to Europeans, more of us marry and we marry at a younger age. Moreover, after a decline in the early 1970s, the rate of marriage in the United States is now increasing. Even the (69) rate needs to be taken in this pro-marriage context: some 80 percent of divorced individuals (70). Thus, marriage remains, (71), the preferred way of life for the vast majority of people in our society.

What has changed more than marriage is the nuclear family. Twenty-five years ago, the typical American family (72) of a husband, a wife, and two or three children. Now, there are many marriages in which couples have (73) not to have any children. And there are many marriages where at least some of the children are from the wife's (74) marriage, or the husband's, or both. Sometimes these children spend all of their time with one parent from the former marriage; sometimes they are shared between the two former (75).

Thus, one can find every type of family (76). There are marriages without (77); marriages with children from only the (78) marriage; marriages with "full-time" children from (79) the present and former marriages; marriages with "full-time" children from the present marriage and "(80)" children from former marriages. There are (81), stepmothers, half-brothers, and half-sisters. It is not all that (82) for a child to have four parents and eight (83)! These are enormous changes from the (84) nuclear family. But even so, even in the midst of all this, there (85) one constant: most Americans spend most of their (86) lives marrying.

- |                    |              |                |               |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------|
| 67. A. at present  | B. current   | C. now         | D. moment     |
| 68. A. decreasing  | B. worsen    | C. on          | D. thriving   |
| 69. A. degrade     | B. broken    | C. divorce     | D. divide     |
| 70. A. combine     | B. remarry   | C. reliance    | D. relegate   |
| 71. A. go far      | B. by and by | C. by far      | D. so         |
| 72. A. consisted   | B. consulate | C. consign     | D. contain    |
| 73. A. denied      | B. diffused  | C. decided     | D. dismissed  |
| 74. A. present     | B. preclude  | C. before      | D. previous   |
| 75. A. spouses     | B. couples   | C. people      | D. mates      |
| 76. A. shape       | B. method    | C. arrangement | D. settlement |
| 77. A. productions | B. children  | C. happiness   | D. sharing    |
| 78. A. distant     | B. directly  | C. minute      | D. present    |
| 79. A. both        | B. binary    | C. bias        | D. drill      |
| 80. A. half        | B. semi      | C. part-time   | D. whole      |

- |                     |                |               |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 81. A. father       | B. mother      | C. stepfather | D. father-in-law |
| 82. A. usual        | B. unusual     | C. ordinary   | D. necessary     |
| 83. A. grandparents | B. grandsons   | C. grandmas   | D. grandpas      |
| 84. A. historical   | B. traditional | C. original   | D. rural         |
| 85. A. keeps        | B. remains     | C. shows      | D. presents      |
| 86. A. happy        | B. miserable   | C. mature     | D. adult         |

## 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。

## Answer Sheet 1

学校:		准 考 证 号																	
姓名:																			
画 线 要 求		[0]	[0]	[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]	[1]	[1]
		[2]	[2]	[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]	[3]	[3]
		[4]	[4]	[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]	[5]	[5]
		[6]	[6]	[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]	[7]	[7]
		[8]	[8]	[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]	[9]	[9]

## Part I Writing(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay entitled *How to Successfully Get a Job in Job Interview*? You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 在应聘当中有很多需要注意的地方,请举例说明。
2. 你的看法(你认为取得成功的关键是什么,说明理由)。

### How to Successfully Get a Job in Job Interview?

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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]

- ## Answer Sheet 2

[illegible]