



普通高等教育“十二五”精品课程规划教材

大学英语

综合技能分级教程

一级

COLLEGE ENGLISH
BAND ONE

主编 戴艳云

 北京理工大学出版社
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

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College English Band One

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序 言

《大学英语综合技能分级教程(1-4级)》根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案》所推行的新的计分体制和成绩报道方式,依据《大学英语课程教学要求》来编写的。该系列与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,对大学生的“听、说、读、写、译”等综合技能进行全面培养和训练,由浅入深、循序渐进,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有10套考试题,每套试卷都有从听力到作文比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学且有着四、六级考试指导丰富经验的大学老师。编写时,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的**时效性**和**实用性**,可与各高校现行使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用并配有MP3录音光盘。

为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次编写,我们请了美籍教师 Andy, Amanda, Chad, Leona, Luke, Joyce, Stephanie 等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,相信对广大四、六级学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

一级中的写作、阅读、听力、完形填空和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的一级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。

本书由华南师范大学、湖南师范大学、江西师范大学、南京师范大学、山东师范大学、上海师范大学、浙江师范大学、福建师范大学、安徽科技学院、徐州师范大学、泰山学院以及安徽外国语学院等学校共同参与编写而成。由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

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College English Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡 I 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, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

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

How to Experience More Freedom in Life

Freedom is praised in books, movies, speeches and casual conversations. It's something most of us want to have more of, because we know it would make us happier. But how do you achieve more freedom? This is where things get more complicated. I see freedom as comprising both an external and an internal component. External freedom means that you have many concrete options to choose from regarding what you do, when you do it, how you do it and with whom you do it with. It means the availability of outward choices.

Internal freedom on the other hand comes from the ability to perceive these options and the courage to leverage (支持) them. You may have the option to end a toxic (有毒的) relationship, but if you don't distinguish this option or you falsely believe you will be alone and miserable forever if you end the relationship, then it isn't really an option for you.

Following this logic, experiencing more freedom can happen by making changes both at an external and internal level. Let's take a look at the most important changes you can make, from the outside in.

1. Develop Your Skills

Skills, in my perspective, are the shortest path to external freedom. The more skilled you are the more things you can do and the better you can do them, which opens up all sorts of possibilities in your life.

A skilled professional can access the best available jobs, which also means they can promptly leave a job they don't like, enjoy a bigger salary and make high demands from their employer.

A socially skilled person can make friends easily, which also means they can enjoy a wide

range of social experiences and they don't have to tolerate bad behavior from others just because they have no other relations.

2. Build Your Network

Ultimately, people are a first-rate resource that you can capitalize on to obtain companionship, emotional intimacy, appreciation, help, information, and so on.

The more people you have in your life and the higher the quality of these people, the more freedom you experience. Whatever your goals or desires, it's great to feel like there is always someone to help you achieve it if you can't do so alone.

So, get involved in social activities, meet new people, find a few things to talk about with them, engage in conversation, and try to build quality relationships. Be positive and friendly, and most people will respond in kind.

3. Avoid Confining Decisions

Very often, we don't experience a lot of freedom because we've made decisions that have taken a lot of it away. It was there to begin with, but we've squandered (挥霍) it through careless decision-making.

For example, many people take huge loans in order to buy wastefully big houses, and the obligation to pay these loans takes away many of their options.

They can't just quit an unpleasant job all of a sudden, they can't take a long holiday, they can't work in certain fields they may be passionate about if the pay isn't substantial from the start, and if they ever get really sick and become unable to work they're in serious trouble.

This is routinely the kind of decision that seriously limits one's freedom without providing a worthwhile benefit in return.

And this is why it's a good idea to pay a lot of attention to any decision you make that seriously takes away from your freedom. Is it really worth it? Do the benefits truly outweigh the cost? Answer these questions honestly before choosing your path and never underestimate the value of your freedom.

4. Question Your Assumptions about what's Possible

As a confidence coach, it's very common for me to investigate people's assumptions. And something I notice recurrently (周而复始的) is a tendency not to see real possibilities, because we have skewed (偏离) perceptions regarding what's possible.

"You can have a job you love and make a lot of money at the same time" some say, "You can't be happy without having a romantic partner" others say.

Really? Why not? These are in my view perfect illustrations of false assumptions that skew reality. And they make people blind to what's really possible. Thus, they feel shackled (束缚的) when they could feel free. But it's not because of what's truly possible; it's because of what they think is possible.

Don't give in to your assumptions. Be willing to question them and to test them. Try to

have as few assumptions as possible, and live your life with an open mind. You'll experience a lot more freedom and you'll achieve a lot more.

5. Don't Underestimate Yourself

Your skills give you external freedom. However it is being aware of the skills you have that gives you internal freedom. It makes you more confident in your competence and it makes you feel that you can handle whatever life throws at you.

So I encourage you to combine developing your skills with recognizing them. You probably have many skills that you undervalue or you don't even see. Make a serious investigation of who you are and what you're good at, in order to get in touch with these skills.

Whoever said that self-knowledge is power wasn't kidding. And it is the knowledge of what we're genuinely capable of that frees us to do more, accomplish more, and enjoy life more.

Freedom is a great thing. And best of all, it's in your power to enhance your level of freedom, using the right tools. This is one pursuit that I believe is worth undertaking no matter who you are. The pursuit of freedom is one of the most beautiful, life-enriching things you can do.

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. External freedom refers to _____.
 - A) your availability of outward choices
 - B) the freedom to make decisions
 - C) your choice of friends
 - D) your ability to get good jobs
2. According to the author, why are skills the shortest path to external freedom?
 - A) Skills offer you a high salary.
 - B) Skills open up all sorts of possibilities in your life.
 - C) Skills make you become a professional.
 - D) Skills make you do better than others.
3. A socially skilled person _____.
 - A) can tolerate bad behavior from others
 - B) has no good friends
 - C) can enjoy a wide range of social experience
 - D) has no other relations
4. Which of the following is NOT a way to build your network?
 - A) Take part in social activities.
 - B) Engage in conversations.
 - C) Meet new people.
 - D) Look for new things.

5. Why can't we experience a lot of freedom very often?
- A) Because we have to pay huge loans for big houses.
 - B) Because some of our decisions take the freedom away.
 - C) Because we lack of money.
 - D) Because we don't have enough time.
6. If a person takes a huge loan in order to buy a big house, the following is impossible for him except _____?
- A) working on a satisfying job but with low salary
 - B) taking a long holiday
 - C) giving up an unsatisfied job all of a sudden
 - D) working overtime to earn money
7. As a confidence coach, what is frequently noticed by the author?
- A) Many people lack of confidence.
 - B) Many people tend not to see real possibilities.
 - C) Many people have right assumptions.
 - D) Many people want to have a romantic partner.

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) At 2:00. | B) At 2:30. | C) At 3:00. | D) At 3:20. |
| 12. A) 617. | B) 640. | C) 657. | D) 670. |
| 13. A) Classmates. | | B) Reader and writer. | |
| | C) Editor and writer. | D) Teacher and student. | |
| 14. A) Go to the concert. | | B) Go shopping. | |
| | C) Clean the table. | D) Clean the house. | |
| 15. A) The woman wants to sell newspaper. | | | |
| | B) The woman wants to be a journalist. | | |
| | C) The woman is skillful in selling. | | |
| | D) Good sales skills are necessary for the job. | | |
| 16. A) Her hairstyle is very beautiful. | | B) Her hairstyle is not nice. | |

- C) She doesn't like the new hairstyle. D) The man is good at observing.
 17. A) At a theatre. B) In a travel agency.
 C) At a train station. D) At an airport.
 18. A) A waitress. B) A cook.
 C) The man's wife. D) The man's friend.

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

19. A) It demands another class first. B) It's too expensive.
 C) It's too difficult to get the credit. D) It's already full.
 20. A) The course has already full.
 B) Her boss didn't like her to attend this course.
 C) The class meets during her working hours.
 D) She is not interested in the course.
 21. A) Her boss is not so good-tempered.
 B) There is no suitable work schedule for her.
 C) She prefers to work in the evening.
 D) She doesn't want to ask her boss to change her working schedule again.
 22. A) The credit can be transferred.
 B) It may provide the class she need during the day.
 C) It is cheaper.
 D) It is easier to get the credit.

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

23. A) Nutrition classes in the university.
 B) Food served in the cafeteria.
 C) The price of meals in students' dining room.
 D) A research project on Nutrition.
 24. A) To work in his cafeteria.
 B) To give some advice on nutrition.
 C) To give him some ideas about the cafeteria menu.
 D) To discover students' likes and complaint concerning food service.
 25. A) Somewhat curious. B) Quite annoyed.
 C) Very doubtful. D) Not at all interested.

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 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

26. A) Thunderstorm. B) Old age. C) Car accident. D) Lightning.
27. A) A clock. B) His wife. C) His doctor. D) A tree.
28. A) He woke up some 30 minutes later.
 B) He went into the house and lay down on the ground.
 C) He took refuge under a roof when a thunderstorm approached.
 D) He had been blind for nine years.
29. A) Sightseeing B) A terrible accident.
 C) A severe blow. D) Cold water.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) The United States, England and Sweden are less advanced.
 B) Different people mean different things by the word advanced.
 C) How advanced the country is.
 D) Some countries use 50 kilograms of paper for each person in a year.
31. A) Before 1400. B) In 1400. C) After 1400. D) In 1240.
32. A) Because they are forest countries.
 B) Because there are many people in those countries.
 C) Because most people in those countries are intellectuals.
 D) Because they are short of paper.

Passage Three

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

33. A) To the Middle East. B) To the suburbs.
 C) To small towns. D) To metropolitan areas.
34. A) The towns with a population of 2, 500 or fewer people.
 B) The towns with a population of 25,000 or more people.
 C) The big cities with population of more than 2, 500 people.
 D) The areas around the Middle East.
35. A) Because people prefer living in cities.
 B) Because people feel secure in small towns.
 C) Because a majority of people like moving about.
 D) Because people are not satisfied with crowded places.

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

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Students who want to come to America to study must have enough money to pay for their education. There are different costs to 47. The cost to attend classes is called 48. Room and board is the cost for a place to live at the school and for meals, and money for books and supplies.

If you want to take part in 49 activities or buy thing like music and clothes, you will need money for that, too. Educational advisers say foreign students should keep enough money in a local bank to pay for at least two months of 50.

Let's use the University of Arizona as an example. The school says foreign students pay almost \$ 26, 000 a year.

The university says it generally offers no 51 aid to undergraduate foreign students. However, some foreign students can receive aid that lets them avoid out-of-state cost. These are costs of 52 paid by any student whose family does not live in Arizona.

Foreign students who want to attend an American school must explain 53 they plan to pay for their education when you apply to the university, you must 54 any person who will help you pay for your education. That person must sign the documents and sent 55 from a bank to show that he has the money. If you will be paying the costs yourself, a banker in your country must write to 56 that you have enough money.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) consider | I) confirm |
| B) application | J) spending |
| C) discovered | K) normally |
| D) social | L) assume |
| E) how | M) tuition |
| F) proof | N) identify |
| G) academic | O) financial |
| H) additional | |

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.

Apple computer introduced its pioneering, user-friendly Macintosh computer in 1984. The “Mac (苹果公司发明的操作软件)” quickly became popular and appeared likely to dominate the field. But Apple officials were reluctant to license the Mac’s operating system to other manufacturers and give up control of their product. Meanwhile, Microsoft developed the “Windows” system for rival IBM computers and compatible machines. Microsoft licensed its operating system to whoever could pay the price, and its sales boomed.

Last September Apple finally licensed the Mac technology. But by then, most computer manufacturers were committed to Windows and few customers signed up. “Apple made the right decision”, says financial analyst Douglas Kass of Santa Cruz, Calif. “They just waited too long to make it.”

Our lives are a sum of our decisions — whether in business or personal spheres. And in every decision, there comes a crucial point when you must make up your mind. Deciding too quickly can bring disastrous consequences; delaying too long can mean missed opportunities. Often, when you decide is as important as the decision itself. And everyday life and history are full of lessons that can help us recognize that critical moment.

In July 1862, in the midst of the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln summoned his Cabinet members to the White House to inform them of a decision he had made. The president read aloud to them the Emancipation Proclamation (美国解放宣言), intending the slaves in the Southern states at war with the Union. When he finished, the Cabinet members were silent. It was a radical idea for the time and bound to stir controversy even in the North. Then Secretary of State, William Seward spoke up. The Confederates had recently routed (彻底打败) the Union

Army, Seward said. Why not wait until the picture was brighter? Lincoln welcomed Seward's advice and delayed the proclamation until September. The decision was then well received by supporters of the Union.

The speedy decision makers knew the danger of becoming so bogged (陷于泥潭) down in data that they could never see the big picture and make the decision.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. The reason why Apple Computer lost its markets was that _____.
 A) its computer was out of date
 B) it was defeated by Microsoft
 C) it didn't invest more money on new products
 D) it was short-sighted at the beginning in trying to control its product
58. According to the passage, as far as the decision-making is concerned, what is considered more important?
 A) What to be decided.
 B) The strategies involvement.
 C) Timing of the decision.
 D) Market investigation.
59. From the passage we can infer that the word "dominate" (Para1, Line2) means _____.
 A) have control over
 B) occupy
 C) appear in
 D) grasp
60. What do the words of Douglas Kass indicate in Para. 2?
 A) It is the right time for Apple computer to make the decision now.
 B) Apple computer should have made the decision early.
 C) It took too long for Apple computer to make the decision.
 D) Both A) and B).
61. Which of the following statement is NOT true according to the passage?
 A) It is important to choose the moment if decision-making is going to be a tough job.
 B) The fast decision-makers always do better than the slow decision-makers.
 C) If it is going to be an important decision, you should decide at once.
 D) Instincts sometimes play important role in decision-making.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Let us now consider a modern case of telepathy (心灵感应). A girl of about ten years of age was walking along a country path, reading a book on geometry. Quite suddenly her surroundings seemed to fade away, and she saw her mother lying apparently dead on the floor of a little-used room at home, known as the "white room". Near her on the floor was a handkerchief. The child was so upset by this vision that instead of going straight home she rushed to the doctor's house and persuaded him to go home with her. They found the woman lying on the floor of the "white room" suffering from a severe heart attack. Beside her was the handkerchief. The doctor arrived in time to save her life.

The case is a good one. The story is not one that a child of ten would be expected to invent a crisis. Moreover, it was verified that she did visit the doctor before going home. Quite possibly, however, the tale was “helped” by the addition of details after the event. The mention of the handkerchief may have been added later to make the story sound more impressive, or it may even have been a distortion of memory. What is more important is that the child acted on her vision and went straight to the doctor.

Quite recently in the New York Times Magazine a physician tried to discredit the case by suggesting that the child's mother may have been an hysteric (歇斯底里者) who frequently imagined she was having heart attacks, and so there would be nothing very remarkable in the child's inventing a vision of her parent suffering from such a disease. The suggestion does not seem very likely. Had the woman been subject to such attacks, genuine or imagined, the doctor would surely have mentioned the fact.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. The fact that the child went straight to the doctor proves that _____.
 A) the whole story was an invention
 B) she could not have added the detailed later
 C) she believed in the truth of her vision
 D) her memory could not be trusted
63. The physician mentioned in the passage suggested that _____.
 A) the mother had been pretending to have a heart attack on this occasion
 B) the mother was a liar
 C) the mother suffered from imaginary attacks of hysteria
 D) it was normal for the child to invent the vision
64. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
 A) The author believes that the case is absolutely true.
 B) The author agrees with the physician.
 C) The vision is not a mere exercise of the imagination.
 D) The author believes that the vision is a distortion of memory.
65. The word “discredit” in Line 1, Par. 3 means _____.
 A) explain
 B) support
 C) throw fresh light upon
 D) bring into question
66. Which of the following would be the appropriate title for the passage?
 A) A Good Case of Telepathy.
 B) Telepathy, Genuine or Mere Imagination.
 C) Telepathy and Hysteric.
 D) A Modern Case of Telepathy.

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。

Many students find the experience of attending university lectures to be a confusing and frustrating experience. The lecturer speaks for one or two hours, perhaps 67 the talk with slides, writing up important information on the blackboard, 68 reading material and giving out 69. The new student sees the other students continuously writing on notebooks and 70 what to write. Very often the student leaves the lecture 71 notes which do not catch the main points and 72 become hard even for the 73 to understand.

Most institutions provide courses which 74 new students to develop the skills they need to be 75 listeners and note-takers. 76 these are unavailable, there are many useful study-skills guides which 77 learners to practice these skills 78. In all cases it is important to 79 the problem 80 actually starting your studies.

It is important to 81 that most students have difficulty in acquiring the language skills 82 in college study. One way of 83 these difficulties is to attend the language and study-skills classes which most institutions provide throughout the 84 year. Another basic 85 is to find a study partner 86 it is possible to identify difficulties, exchange ideas and provide support.

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|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 67. A) extending | B) illustrating | C) performing | D) conducting |
| 68. A) attributing | B) contributing | C) distributing | D) explaining |
| 69. A) assignments | B) information | C) content | D) definition |
| 70. A) suspects | B) understands | C) wonders | D) convinces |
| 71. A) without | B) with | C) on | D) except |
| 72. A) what | B) those | C) as | D) which |
| 73. A) teachers | B) classmates | C) partners | D) students |
| 74. A) prevent | B) require | C) assist | D) forbid |
| 75. A) effective | B) passive | C) relative | D) efficient |
| 76. A) Because | B) Though | C) Whether | D) If |
| 77. A) enable | B) stimulate | C) advocate | D) prevent |
| 78. A) independently | B) repeatedly | C) logically | D) generally |
| 79. A) evaluate | B) acquaint | C) tackle | D) deal |
| 80. A) before | B) after | C) while | D) for |
| 81. A) predict | B) acknowledge | C) argue | D) ignore |
| 82. A) to require | B) required | C) requiring | D) are required |

83. A) preventing B) withstanding C) sustaining D) overcoming
 84. A) average B) ordinary C) normal D) academic
 85. A) problem B) strategy C) situation D) suggestion
 86. A) in that B) for which C) with whom D) such as

Part VI

Translation

(5 minutes)

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

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答,只需写出译文部分。