

COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

Band Four

侯先绒 李瑶 主编

710分大学英语 四级考试模拟新题型

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前 言

《710 分大学英语四级考试模拟新题型》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。该书与大学英语教学课程和计划相吻合,对大学生的“听、说、读、写、译”等综合技能进行全面培养和训练。本书共汇编有 10 套考试题,每套试题都有从作文到翻译等比较完整的考试题型。本书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,更适合大学英语四级考试前模拟和强化训练使用。参加本书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学且四、六级考试指导经验丰富的大学老师。此次编写,作者着重对第二部分听力 **Section C**、第三部分阅读理解和第四部分翻译(中译英)等部分进行研究,收集资料并编制试题,使之更贴近最新的大学英语四、六级考试题型。具有较强的时效性和实用性,可与各高校现行使用的各套主流教材配套使用,并配有 MP3 录音。

参加本书编写的人员有:侯先绒、李瑶、陈晖、李俊芳、刘茜、邓舒旌、李芸昕、武铁民、夏志明、易鸣和赵启红等。参加本书稿校对的有:陈适、郑曦临、金艳、骆河芊、裘正铨、李倩、蔡静、潘淑兰和郑伟等。我们特别聘请了李有贵和华玉香为本书审稿把关。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

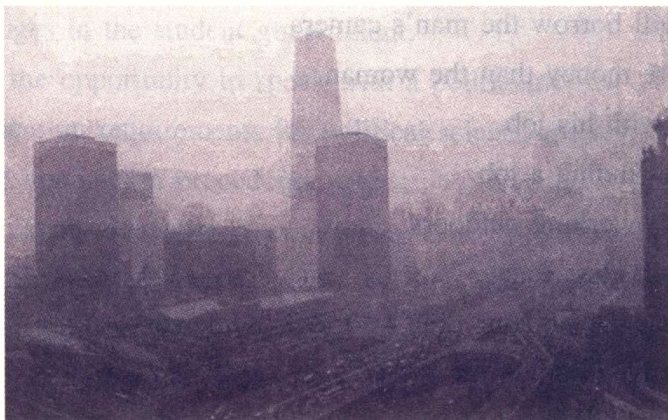
Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the picture according to the given outline below. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

1. Describe briefly the haze pollution in China today according to the picture below.
2. Analyze the causes.
3. Offer effective measures to deal with it.



Guomao Bridge in Beijing on Oct. 28, 2013

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 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 conversations 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 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

1. A) She wants the man to attend the tournament with her.
B) The tournament begins next week.

- C) The man should check with his doctor again.
D) She hopes the man will be able to play in the tournament.
2. A) The style of sweater she's wearing is very common.
B) The man saw Jill wearing the sweater.
C) She wore the sweater for the first time yesterday.
D) She usually doesn't borrow clothes from Jill.
3. A) Listen to the traffic report on the radio.
B) Take a later train.
C) Run to catch the next train.
D) Check the weekend schedule.
4. A) The man will take the camera to be repaired.
B) The woman will take a picture of the man.
C) The woman will show the man how to use the camera.
D) The woman will borrow the man's camera.
5. A) He makes more money than the woman.
B) He's satisfied with his job.
C) He has trouble finding a job.
D) He doesn't like working outdoors.
6. A) She didn't teach class today.
B) She noticed that the students didn't do their homework.
C) She usually assigns homework.
D) She usually talks quietly.
7. A) Purchase some ingredients.
B) Give the man a recipe.
C) Write down the directions to the supermarket.
D) Check to see if the stew is ready.
8. A) He arrived at the theater late.
B) He left his watch in the theater.
C) The production seemed much shorter than it actually was.
D) He did not enjoy the production.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

9. A) A catalog mailed to the man.
B) The woman's catalog order.
C) The history of mail-order catalogs.
D) A comparison of two kinds of catalogs.
10. A) Teachers.

- B) Farmers.
C) Students.
D) Laborers.
11. A) Taxes on factory goods rose.
B) Some people lost their farms.
C) Shipping prices rose.
D) Some families lost their businesses.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) She's unable to attend the study session.
B) She has seen a doctor recently.
C) She's concerned about medical care.
D) She mentions the need for some medical tests.
13. A) To improve the study skills of university students.
B) To suggest changes in the student government.
C) To give people the opportunity to speak with a politician.
D) To discuss graduation requirements for political science majors.
14. A) Graduate school application procedures.
B) Funding for university education.
C) Winning the confidence of voters.
D) Preparing for an important test.
15. A) Tell her what to study for the history test.
B) Write a favorable letter of recommendation.
C) Advise her about how to run an election campaign.
D) Suggest a topic for a research paper.

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 1** with a single line through the centre.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Passage One

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

16. A) Tanzania.
B) London.
C) Zambia.

- D) Zimbabwe.
17. A) He ordered a King Burger.
B) He started talking to them.
C) He read a newspaper aloud.
D) He showed them a funny story.
18. A) It is possible to be lonely in a big city.
B) He is confused about the loneliness in a western city.
C) He is fond of funny stories.
D) Girls in London are not friendly.

Passage Two

Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) Have better education.
B) Spend more money fighting tooth decay.
C) Increase people's standard of living.
D) Get rid of some of our teeth.
20. A) Teeth would work harder and become healthier.
B) Children would not suffer tooth extraction.
C) Teeth would be extracted easily during adulthood.
D) Tooth decay would only develop between close teeth.
21. A) They agree with his ideas.
B) They have different opinions.
C) They will be persuaded by his ideas.
D) They believe we should keep more teeth than we have now.

Passage Three

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) Because the environment was polluted there.
B) Because his best friend left.
C) Because his mother missed him.
D) Because he was Jewish and had no future there.
23. A) He studied law.
B) He became a reporter.
C) He directed his first movie.
D) He wrote his first movie.
24. A) Four.
B) Six.
C) Eight.

D) Twenty-two.

25. A) He is the best movie maker to offer sharp social comment.

B) He is one of the best actors to play different roles.

C) He is the outstanding writer to reflect the beautiful life.

D) He is good at making comic and funny movies.

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 with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

Insurance means coverage _____ 26 _____ loss or destruction of property. First you may have insurance on your life. This is especially important for a married person with a family. Life insurance means that upon your death a _____ 27 _____ amount of money will be paid to your family. The reason for this type of insurance is to _____ 28 _____ that your family will be able to continue to live a _____ 29 _____ lifestyle after your death.

Next, you have to insure your home and property. The first type of property insurance you need is _____ 30 _____ fire and theft. This means if a fire destroys or _____ 31 _____ your property or if your property is _____ 32 _____, the insurance company will pay for your loss.

Then you need to insure your car if you have. This is required by law. Your car is insured against loss _____ 33 _____ your home is insured. Besides you have to insure against liability in the event that you cause an accident. This is especially true with a car which can _____ 34 _____ a serious accident on the highway.

There are many other types of insurance which one can buy. Medical insurance is also very important but this is usually _____ 35 _____ by one's employer. Generally, one has to insure his life, property and business.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 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 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

A woman has filed suit against McDonald's Corp., saying she was burned by hot coffee

that spilled on her at one of the fast-food chain's Los Angeles restaurants. The lawsuit comes 20 years after a jury 36 \$ 2.9 million to a woman who was badly burned after she spilled hot coffee into her lap at a McDonald's in Albuquerque. That verdict was 37 criticized and became a rallying cry for advocates of 38 reform. A judge later reduced the verdict to \$ 640,000.

The new case was filed by Paulette Carr, who said she was injured on Jan. 12, 2012, after 39 the coffee at the drive-through window of a McDonald's. She seeks unspecified monetary 40 in the lawsuit, filed on Tuesday in Los Angeles County Superior Court. "The lid for the hot coffee was negligently, carelessly and 41 placed on the coffee cup resulting in the lid coming off the top of the coffee at the window, causing the hot coffee to spill onto the plaintiff," Carr said in the lawsuit.

The 1994 verdict 42 worldwide media attention and was mocked by radio and television talk-show 43 and in one episode of the television comedy, "Seinfeld." The verdict was also cited by proponents of tort reform.

Relatives of the woman injured in the 1992 coffee spill said the verdict was 44, noting the woman suffered third-degree burns that required skin graft surgery. They said McDonald's directed its franchises to serve coffee at dangerously hot 45.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A) rewarded | I) damages |
| B) ordering | J) illegal |
| C) justified | K) demanding |
| D) widely | L) legal |
| E) rates | M) improperly |
| F) hosts | N) awarded |
| G) attracted | O) incorrectly |
| H) levels | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Mother Tongue Gives Taste of Home

A) Dialects have their limitations, but they also have their place in our culture. While social

mobility is working against them, it seems rash to relentlessly push them over the cliff of usefulness.

- B) A recent proclamation from the regulating agency for the television industry has made it clear that hosts for TV shows must not use dialects, but Mandarin (Putonghua) only. This surprised me a bit because, living in Beijing, I have not heard any programs in dialects. When I was growing up in Zhejiang province, I could tune in to radio programs in the Shanghai dialect; and while I was a graduate student in Guangzhou, a few TV shows were in Cantonese. As far as I know, dialect programs have always been in a small minority.
- C) I used to hold a very negative opinion on dialects. There are scholarly studies on the number of dialects in China, but that really depends on how you define a dialect. Where I grew up, you could cycle for half an hour and the popular pronouns would begin to change. People could tell where you were from simply by the way you said “I” and “you” and “he”. And that was not fun. It means a cluster of villages have their own variation of a dialect. Naturally, the farther you travel, the more difference you’ll encounter in terms of the speaking tongue, until you reach a place where it is virtually incomprehensible.
- D) It would be a chaotic and somewhat ludicrous (荒唐可笑的) scene to have a roomful of people talking in his or her own dialect and guessing what others are trying to get across. In the old revolutionary movies, all leaders would speak their own dialect, but they seemed to get along fine, without missing a single word muttered by others. Dialect, as I saw it then, was a big barrier to mutual understanding. It segments the country into thousands, if not millions, of small pieces where one’s identity is pigeonholed (把……分类) and confined. At that time, every child in China had to learn two languages, or more accurately, two spoken versions of the same language, one vernacular and the other Mandarin. Some were required to speak Mandarin in school and would revert to the local tongue once outside. So people learned to toggle (切换, 转换) between the two. One would inadvertently show one’s level of education by how much the dialect was detectable in the Mandarin spoken. Being able to speak only dialect usually meant you were not properly educated. Of course, in an age of little mobility, that did not pose any problem as everyone else spoke the same dialect. In fact it would be strange if you blurted out in Mandarin to your family members or neighbors, or even your teachers once out of school.
- E) As I travel the country and read up more on literature from a wide reach of locations, I have learned to appreciate the beauty of dialects. While a hindrance (阻碍) in peripatetic communication, dialects can add a touch of local color to arts and literature if used appropriately. Each dialect has many expressions that have no equivalents in Mandarin. They are all part of our linguistic assets. But we tend to take them for granted because we either use them in our daily lives or are unaware of those we are unfamiliar with.

- F) In recent decades, comedian Zhao Benshan stands out for popularizing the northeastern dialect. Words like huyou, which means hoodwink, were hardly heard of in southern China before he pushed it into the national vocabulary via his widely watched television skits.
- G) I don't know where the tipping point was when dialects turned from a communication obstacle to a cherished heritage for Chinese culture. But when I stumbled upon children in my hometown talking to each other in Mandarin while playing on the street, it dawned on me that the days for most dialects are doomed. They would disappear within one generation or two. Possibly within my lifetime, most dialects would go down the road of calligraphy, or worse the abacus, where they would be under academic scrutiny and government protection, but out of the daily use of the common folk.
- H) Efforts to suppress dialects at the current stage of economic development seem well-intentioned but ill-advised. In an era of ubiquitous(无所不在的) mass communication and high mobility, sheer necessity determines the importance of Mandarin. Even ethnic minorities who were drilled home bilingual proficiency have to rely on Mandarin to seek work outside their hometowns. The ability to speak Mandarin should be taught to every child in China. But it does not have to come at the expense of dialects. Children can perfectly handle both Mandarin and a dialect. They are losing interest in the dialect because it is perceived as uncool, partly because it is not the patois(方言) of their favorite entertainment. Not everyone has the talent or the platform to create dialect-based shows that click with a nationwide audience as Zhao Benshan has been doing so effectively. But it is time people started to see dialects as an asset, rather than a liability, that can enrich their verbal expressiveness. With or without government intervention, most dialects will vanish. But there is no sense in hastening their demise(消亡). There is a need for dialect programming on local radio and television stations. It is the proportion that should be calibrated. Too much of it may turn off new arrivals who try to fit in. I have noticed a new trend of mixing dialects with Mandarin for some forms of entertainment, which, if you think of it, is an accurate reflection of the current state of linguistic convergence(汇集).
- I) Dialects should never be used to discriminate against outsiders who do not know them. All dialects in China, and ethnic languages, are an integral part of our civilization. They may give us local identities and make us proud of the places where we grow up. As long as inter-dialect communication is kept smooth, meaning nobody outside a dialect group is made to feel alienated, there is nothing wrong with sprinkling one's conversation with a sampling of dialect. Sometimes it can be the little act of nonconformity that distinguishes one from the pack. And who knows, some of those dialectal idioms may find their way into the repository of Mandarin and be shared by all in the nation.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. The farther you go, the more difference you'll find it in terms of dialect.
47. In some places in China, it would sound peculiar if you blurted out in Mandarin to your teachers once out of school.
48. Some of those dialectal idioms may integrate into Mandarin.
49. Efforts to suppress dialects at the current stage of economic development are not reasonable.
50. Some words in northeastern dialect became well-known all over the country because of Zhao Benshan's television skits.
51. Each dialect has many expressions that have no words corresponding with them in Mandarin.
52. It is said that hosts for TV shows must use Mandarin (Putonghua) only.
53. As an integral part of our civilization, dialect may give us local identities and make us proud of the places where we grow up.
54. Being able to speak only dialect usually meant you were not well-educated.
55. It is imprudent to neglect dialect's useful function.

Section C

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Comprehensive European research has found that teens are leaving the service in droves and the biggest deterrent is their parents. Facebook is “dead and buried” to older teenagers, an extensive European study has found, as the key age group moves on to Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp and Snapchat.

Researching the Facebook use of 16-18 year olds in eight EU countries, the Global Social Media Impact Study found that as parents and older users saturate (使充满) Facebook, its younger users are shifting to alternative platforms.

“Facebook is not just on the slide — it is basically dead and buried,” wrote Daniel Miller, lead anthropologist on the research team, who is professor of material culture of University College London. “Mostly they feel embarrassed to even be associated with it. Where once parents worried about their children joining Facebook, the children now say it is their family that insists they stay there to post about their lives.”

Teens do not care that alternative services are less functional and sophisticated, and they also unconcerned about how information about them is being used commercially or as part of surveillance practice by the security services, the research found.

“What appears to be the most seminal moment in a young person's decision to leave

Facebook was surely that dreaded day your mum sends you a friend request,” wrote Miller. “It is nothing new that young people care about style and status in relation to their peers, and Facebook is simply not cool anymore.”

In part of the study’s research with Italian Facebook users, 40% of users had never changed their privacy settings and 80% said they “were not concerned or did not care” if their personal data was available and accessed, either by an organisation or an individual.

“Most individuals try to present themselves online the way they think society is expecting them to,” wrote contributing anthropologist Razvan Nicolescu on Thursday.

It seems that social media works not towards change of society, notions of individuality and connectedness, and so on, but rather as a conservative force that tends to strengthen the conventional social relations and to reify society as Italians enjoy and recognize it.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What has happened to Facebook according to the first paragraph?
 - A) Facebook is completely replaced by other social net-working sites.
 - B) Parents drive teens to leave Facebook.
 - C) Teens are leaving Facebook in groups.
 - D) Facebook provides bad service.
57. Why is Facebook basically dead and buried according to the passage?
 - A) Other platforms are more functional and sophisticated than Facebook.
 - B) Facebook sells teens’ personal data.
 - C) Teens always love new things.
 - D) Teens move to other services as parents and older users join Facebook.
58. What are teen users most concerned about?
 - A) Privacy protection of the services.
 - B) Perfect function of the services.
 - C) Parents’ participation in the services.
 - D) Commercial information provided by the services.
59. Why are so many parents once worried about their children joining Facebook using Facebook?
 - A) They have found Facebook a good platform to share their children’s life.
 - B) They join Facebook for the purpose of surveilling their children.
 - C) They join Facebook to send others a friend request.
 - D) They want to guide their children’s life through Facebook.
60. What do we know about social media according to the passage?
 - A) Social media has undergone changes with the development of science and technology.
 - B) Social media has become a conservative force that tends to strengthen the conventional

social relations and to reify society.

C) Facebook has great impact on social media working.

D) Social media gives individuals a false illusion about their life.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Loneliness has been linked to depression and other health problems. Now, a study says it can also spread. A friend of a lonely person was fifty-two percent more likely to develop feelings of loneliness. And a friend of that friend was twenty-five percent more likely to do the same.

Earlier findings showed that happiness, obesity and the ability to stop smoking can also spread like infections within social groups. The findings all come from a major health study in the American town of Framingham, Massachusetts. The study began in 1948 to investigate the causes of heart disease. Since then, more tests have been added, including measures of loneliness and depression.

The new findings involved more than five thousand people in the second generation of the Framingham Heart Study. The researchers examined friendship histories and reports of loneliness. The results established a pattern that spread as people reported fewer close friends. For example, loneliness can affect relationships between next-door neighbors. The loneliness spreads as neighbors who were close friends now spend less time together. The study also found that loneliness spreads more easily among women than men.

Researchers from the University of Chicago, Harvard and the University of California, San Diego, did the study. The findings appeared last month in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. The average person is said to experience feelings of loneliness about forty-eight days a year. The study found that having a lonely friend can add about seventeen days. But every additional friend can decrease loneliness by about five percent, or two and a half days.

Lonely people become less and less trusting of others. This makes it more and more difficult for them to make friends and more likely that society will reject them. John Cacioppo at the University of Chicago led the study. He says it is important to recognize and deal with loneliness. He says people who have been pushed to the edges of society should receive help to repair their social networks.

The aim should be to aggressively create what he calls a “protective barrier” against loneliness. This barrier, he says, can keep the whole network from coming apart.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. Which of the following can be infectious among people according to the passage?

A) Love and friendship.

B) Loneliness and happiness.

C) Kindness and obesity.

- D) Smoking and drinking.
62. The Framingham Heart Study starting from 1948 _____.
A) expanded its research topics
B) involved 5,000 patients of depression
C) identified loneliness as one key factor for heart disease
D) examined the relationship between loneliness and depression
63. Which of the following is true about the spread of loneliness?
A) It leads to a gradual loss of friends.
B) It is a common phenomenon among women.
C) It is often found in the neighborhood.
D) It ruins the relationships between close friends.
64. The study found that if a person has a lonely friend, he is more likely to _____.
A) suffer depression
B) feel great pressure
C) undergo sense of loneliness for about 65 days a year
D) become doubtful about other people
65. What can be inferred from what John Cacioppo at the University of Chicago says?
A) Loneliness results in aggressiveness.
B) Loneliness makes people be overprotective.
C) Loneliness causes bad social networks.
D) Protective barrier against loneliness pushes people to the edges of society.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

(North China Plain) 北京是中华人民共和国的首都, 是中国的政治、经济、文化和科技中心。北京位于华北平原西北部, 其北部、西北和西南部三面群山环绕, 环境优越, 非常适合建都。历史表明, 大约 50 万年前, 举世闻名的北京人 (Peking Man) 就生活在北京西南部一带。历史上, 北京的名称不一, 疆界屡屡变化。从中华文明的历史长河看, 北京城的历史并不是很长。但在中国历史发展进程中, 北京一直发挥着非常重要的作用。

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。