

主编 庄恩平 庄恩忠

CET710分  
全能系

# 大学英语 四级水平测试

## 试题集



## College English Practice Tests Band 4

第五版  
5th Edition



上海外语教育出版社

外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

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**第五版**  
5th Edition

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# 前言

《大学英语四级水平测试试题集》最初是上海外语教育出版社“全新大学英语水平测试系列”中的一种。本书初版于1991年,1998年经过一次局部修订,2004年又进行了大幅度修订。

2007年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会根据教育部高教司组织制定的《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》,对大学英语四、六级考试进行了全面改革,制定了《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》。新方案无论在计分体制还是在考试内容和形式上都有重大变更。为了适应新的考试要求,我们对本书做了第三次全面修订。修订后,系列书名更名为《大学英语水平测试系列710分》。

2013年,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定在2007年改革方案的基础上,对四、六级的试卷结构和测试题型作局部调整。新试卷取消了完型填空(Cloze),全卷分为写作、听力理解、阅读理解、翻译四个部分,听力理解中的原复合式听写调整为单词及词组听写,阅读理解中的原快速阅读理解调整为长篇阅读理解。

为此,我们对本书做了相应的修订和调整,以便能帮助读者做更有针对性的考前准备。本书虽为四级水平测试,但试卷的结构和题型完全参照了考试委员会新近公布的四级考试样卷,试题难度与考试样题相当,也是四级考试模拟试题,以便读者评估自身已有水平,也可借以熟悉和适应将来的全国统一考试。

本书的每份试卷分四部分,每部分的测试内容、测试题型和考试时间如下:

**第一部分:写作(Writing)** 这部分要求按规定的题目和提示,用英语完成一篇120-180个单词的短文,考试时间30分钟。

**第二部分:听力理解(Listening Comprehension)** 这部分包括3节:A节含8段短对话和2段长对话,共15题,均为多项选择题;B节含3篇短文,共10题,亦为多项选择题;C节为短文听写,含一篇短文,共10题,要求考生在听懂短文的基础上,用所听到的原文填写空缺的单词或词组。考试时间共计30分钟。

**第三部分:阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)** 这部分包括3节:A节为词汇理解,含1篇短文,文中有10个空格,每个空格为一题,要求在规定范围内选择一个适当的单词填空;B节为长篇阅读,含1篇较长的文章,后面附有10个句子,每句所含的信息出自文章的某一段落,要求找出与每句匹配的段落;C节为仔细阅读,含两篇短文,均为多项选择题。考试时间共计40分钟。

**第四部分:翻译(Translation)** 这部分含200字左右的中文段落,要求考生翻译成英语。考试时间30分钟。

本书共收测试卷10套,每套试卷后均有答题卡。书后附有答案和注释,以及全部听力文字材料,供读者参考。

编者  
2014年1月



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## Part One

### College English Practice Tests

#### Practice Test 1 (130 minutes)

##### Part I

##### Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the current trend of "Overseas Online Shopping". You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.



Shopping cart  
a few clicks of the computer  
mi

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 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 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) Go hiking with her friend.  
B) Stay at home and do her exercise. C  
C) Rest and take care of herself.  
D) Catch up with her reading.
2. A) He and his wife enjoyed it.  
B) He enjoyed it but his wife didn't. B  
C) Neither of them enjoyed it.  
D) His wife enjoyed it, but he didn't.
3. A) She can only use the dictionary in the library.  
B) She can use the dictionary as long as she likes. L  
C) She can get one for herself.  
D) She can take one out.
4. A) That her teaching assistant would correct the exams.  
B) That she would collect the exams. D  
C) That she would not give her students a final exam.  
D) That she would correct the exams.
5. A) They both liked it.  
B) The mother didn't like it, but the father did. B  
C) Neither liked it  
D) The mother didn't like it because it wasn't in English.
6. A) He doesn't have the right tools.  
B) He can't afford it. B  
C) He wants to wait until the next day.  
D) He doesn't need one.
7. A) To the bank.  
B) To the market. B  
C) To the nursery.  
D) To the hardware store.
8. A) To go early.  
B) To leave the stadium early.  
C) To buy his tickets early.  
D) To listen to the radio. A

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

9. A) In a dentist's office.  
B) In a drug store. B  
C) In a hospital.  
D) In a doctor's office.
10. A) To tell him that the woman would meet him at his office.  
B) To ask him for an appointment.  
C) To ask him what the woman's appointment was. D  
D) To get a prescription for the woman.
11. A) The woman had a toothache.  
B) She wanted to buy some aspirin.  
C) She was a regular patient of Dr. Williams. B  
D) Dr. Williams was very busy.

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

12. A) She is waiting for the man.  
B) She is waiting for her mother.  
C) She is waiting for a bus.  
D) She is waiting for it to stop raining.
13. A) Cold.  
B) Very hot.  
C) Cooler than the weather on the day of this conversation.  
D) Drier than the weather on the day of this conversation.
14. A) Florida  
B) New York.  
C) California  
D) Indiana.
15. A) Every ten minutes.  
B) At twenty to one.  
C) Every half hour.  
D) Once a day.

## 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 passage you have just heard.

16. A) Joseph Pulitzer wrote the Superman stories.  
B) Joseph Pulitzer was the boss of some newspapers.  
C) Joseph Pulitzer won prizes for press photography.  
D) Joseph Pulitzer worked in the mid-west.
17. A) It made public the wrongdoing of officials.  
B) It established a famous prize for journalism.  
C) It probably provided a model for a famous fictional newspaper.  
D) It stood up for the common people.
18. A) the best writing in America  
B) excellence in press photography and commentary  
C) high quality journalism  
D) none of the above



**Passage Two**

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

19. A) Because he gave his time and money to help others.  
B) Because he developed mines.  
C) Because he played a joke on a professor.  
D) Because he became interested in newspaper.
20. A) William Hearst worked long hours and put high energy into his newspaper.  
B) He employed some of the best reporters and writers he could find and paid them the highest wages.  
C) He also improved relations with advertisers who paid to have their products shown in newspapers to increase sales.  
D) William Hearst won readers by making the news more exciting and entertaining.
21. A) By 1885.  
B) By 1887.  
C) By 1891.  
D) By 1951.

**Passage Three**

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

22. A) You can read as fast and accurately as others.  
B) You can improve your reading ability through the practice of playing basketball.  
C) Different people have different reading abilities.  
D) Reading should be improved in laborious process.
23. A) Many players are neither poor nor good at playing basketball.  
B) The players who tried out for basketball stood between the poor and good players.  
C) The players have to commute between the lab and the playground.  
D) The players should start playing basketball in the middle of the playground.
24. A) To read as much as one can.  
B) To read as fast as one can.  
C) To be given special instruction and practice.  
D) To do more reading tests.
25. A) Reading for pleasure  
B) The relationship between reading and playing basketball  
C) How to test your reading ability  
D) How to improve your reading ability

**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。

Most Brazilians are very class-conscious, and everything from education and jobs to behavior and communication (26) style is affected by it. Conversation between members of different classes is (27) from the point, except when specific (28) interactions such as between a customer and a clerk require it. Because a stranger's class is usually impossible to (29) determine, most Brazilians refrain from (30) informal passing exchanges, such as "hello" and "having a nice day." And people may (31) regularly use deferential (谦恭的) titles like "doctor" and "senhor" (先生/女士) to (32) imply (that the person being addressed is someone of higher class. Secondly, Brazil is a "polychronic" culture, which means that attitudes toward time are much more elastic (有弹力的) than they are in North America or Japan. While buses and trains usually run on schedule throughout Brazil, meetings and appointments seldom do. If the present conversation is pleasant, it is more important to appreciate and extend it than to (33) rush off to next one. Whether the appointment is (34) Professional or one is not expected to arrive on time. In fact, if you are invited to dinner at someone's house, it would be rather rude to arrive (35) sooner than an hour late.

### 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.

Life is seen as an hourglass in which the days slip by like grains of sand until one's time is up. Life is not seen as an (36) ✓, an unfolding, a growth. It is a race, a race against time, and the human being always loses.

What is true of a lifetime is also true of each day, hour and minute. Americans are time-conscious to an (37) ✓. Next to the credit card, the watch is our worst slave-driver. This view of time (38) £ for the very high level of stress in American life today.

Since time is limited and lost opportunities are gone forever, one has to go through life making every minute count. We (39) C everything, including our play. Then we say our schedules are so full that we need a vacation, but even on a "vacation" we try to (40) NA D in as many experiences as we can. We joke about getting home and having to (41) J A H from our vacation.

American life is lived in compartments, which are thought to make everything more (42) G. *Business and pleasure do not mix.* During working time a person is expected to work, not to joke, relax, sleep or (43) ~~E~~ ~~M~~ in long conversations that have nothing to do with work. During “pleasure” or “play” time a person is expected not to do anything related to work.

Time spent sitting and reflecting does not count for much. In fact, silence makes Americans nervous. We no longer believe *silence is* (44) ~~B~~ ~~A~~ ~~J~~, that is, silence is of great value. Usually switch on a TV or radio just to have some noise in the (45) N. There is always music playing in American stores and even during “moments of silence” in many American churches.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| A) remove               | I) gold                    |
| B) extent               | <del>J)</del> compensate   |
| <del>C)</del> schedule  | K) effective               |
| D) extreme              | <del>L)</del> accumulation |
| <del>E)</del> accounts  | M) engage                  |
| <del>F)</del> golden    | <del>N)</del> background   |
| <del>G)</del> efficient | O) pack                    |
| H) recover              |                            |

## 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**.*

- A) The first drive-in movie theater opened in the United States in 1933 and drive-ins became popular in the United States after World War II. *Popular Science* magazine described a theater in Camden, New Jersey, as the first of its kind in the world: an open-air movie theater just for motorists. People could watch a film on the big screen while sitting in their car, eating, talking and relaxing.
- B) Many drive-in theaters opened in the 1950s, as the American economy expanded after the war and more people bought cars. In the 1960s, there were between 4,000 and 6,000 drive-in theaters in the United States. In the northeastern state of Maine, for instance, not a lot of people live there. Yet parents could take their kids to any of four drive-ins located within an hour's drive of our home. But almost as soon as drive-ins were everywhere, their popularity began to fade. Today, fewer than 400 are still operating in the United States.

- C) April Wright is producing a documentary about drive-in theaters and the special place they held in American culture. The film is called "Going Attractions: The Rise and Fall of the Drive-In as an American Icon." She plans to release it early next year on the eightieth anniversary of the opening of the first drive-in theater. April Wright visited more than 400 current and former drive-in sites across the country during her research for her film. She says drive-ins were the perfect blend of entertainment and car culture. They represented the hopefulness that followed the war, when the soldiers came home and millions of babies were born. So at the time they flourished, it was after the baby boom, and so there was the convergence of a strong economy and lots of kids and car culture — people being able to afford cars. There wasn't really television at that point in all the homes. And so it was just sort of this thing that families did where they saw their neighbors, where they took their kids. And it was this whole evening out that was very social, very wholesome for the communities, and that's when they started.
- D) So why did drive-ins lose their appeal? April Wright looked for the reason. She says the more she looked into it, she realized it wasn't a single factor, not only that made drive-ins go on the decline but also what made them flourish. There is a common denominator and it's completely cultural. They rose really quickly — the spike is sort of narrow. And they also declined very quickly — the spike there is also kind of narrow. They rose really quickly in the late '40s and they declined really quickly in the early '80s, so they had about a 40-year span of popularity.
- E) In the 1960s, families were breaking up as the divorce rate rose sharply in the United States. April Wright thinks that is one reason drive-ins closed: A shared family experience like going to a drive-in movie lost some of its appeal. But another reason many drive-ins closed was their location. Many drive-ins had been built outside cities on land that at the time was not very valuable. But as the American population grew, more and more people moved from the cities to the suburbs. Soon, many drive-in theaters found themselves surrounded by houses and stores rather than by forests or empty land. Now the land was very valuable. Offers from developers to buy the land became hard to resist for the owners. After all, fewer people were going to drive-ins, and property taxes were increasing because the land was now worth more.
- F) Also, in some areas, insects, especially mosquitoes, were a problem. They would fly into open car windows during the movie. Some drive-in theaters sold insect-killing kits. These helped, but not much. In northern areas of the United States, drive-in theaters were open just a few months of the year. In the north, nights can get cold even during the summer. Blankets and portable heaters helped — but, again, not much. Even when the drive-ins were open, the theaters often sat unused during daylight hours. Sometimes, the land would be used for open-air markets during the day, but these did not bring a lot of income. What did bring a lot of money in many cases was when the land was sold to build homes, shopping centers and office buildings.
- G) There were other problems for drive-in theaters, especially in the late 1960s. Some of the older theaters were dirty and not well-maintained. The quality of the films declined. And the



spread of daylight saving time meant the sun might not set until eight or even nine o'clock. This may have reduced attendance, although some people disagree. But, at the same time, other changes were taking place with popular entertainment. More people were buying color televisions. And more indoor theaters were opening with multiple choices of films. The 1970s and '80s brought video rentals and cable TV with many choices of channels. Television made it easier, and cheaper, to stay home for entertainment. By the end of the eighties, the number of drive-in theaters had fallen by two-thirds from their peak. Today, we live in a time of what documentary filmmaker April Wright calls "the individualization of the entertainment experience." There are more choices and more ways than ever to experience entertainment. If you really want to watch a movie in your car, you could watch it on a DVD player or stream video on a mobile device. You don't have to go to a drive-in anymore. But some people still do.

- H) An owners group says 42 new drive-in theaters have been built since the nineteen nineties. And 63 former ones have reopened. But not all the news is good. Some of the new and reopened theaters have since closed. And another challenge is coming. The movie industry is moving to digital distribution of films to theaters. The cost of having to upgrade to digital equipment may be more than many older, struggling drive-ins can afford. Many of today's drive-in theaters are owned by families rather than big movie theater companies. In many cases the owners are the children or grandchildren of the first owners. Drive-ins seem to be operated at least as much from a passion to keep them open as a desire for profit. The owners believe the theaters are important to their community.
- I) Earlier this year, Donald Brown purchased the Skowhegan Drive-In in the small town of Skowhegan, Maine. He operated a drive-in theater in the state of Delaware for 14 years. That theater was profitable, he says, and he believes he can make a profit with his new theater by focusing on families. Young people, he says, are not going to see movies at the drive-in anymore. For that, he blames video games, the Internet and mobile phones. The Skowhegan Drive-In opened in 1954. It has space for three hundred fifty cars. Donald Brown told me he was surprised by the level of reaction in the community when he bought the theater. He says that even today, with all the other entertainment choices available, drive-in movie theaters can still be an important focus in the cultural life of a community.
46. In the 1960s, there were between 4,000 and 6,000 drive-ins in the United States, but today drive-ins that are still operating are no more than 400.
47. April Wright plans to release a documentary about drive-in theaters and its importance in American culture early next year.
48. Many older, distressed drive-ins do not have enough money for upgrading to digital equipment.
49. Drive-ins are an open-air movie theatre just for motorists which became popular after the Second World War.
50. The rise and fall of drive-in theatres do not result from a single factor.

51. Donald Brown thinks that video games, the Internet and mobile phones are responsible for young people not going to see movies at the drive-in anymore.
52. Drive-in movie theatres combine two popular loves in America: movies and cars.
53. Drive-in theatres sold insect-killing kits to help movie-goers get rid of insects, especially mosquitoes, and in the north, they also offer blankets and portable heaters, but these did not work so much.
54. When television made it easier and cheaper for entertainment at home, the number of drive-in had dropped dramatically by the end of the eighties.
55. Owners of drive-in theatres found it hard to say No to the offers of developers with the increasing property taxes and fewer and fewer cinema-goers.

### 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.

Expectations for personal relationships differ greatly across cultures. It is important to know that while most Americans value close friendships, they also value privacy and independence. From an American perspective, to have privacy or to give someone privacy is considered positive. Yet, when the word "privacy" is translated into other languages (e.g., Russian, Arabic, and Japanese), it has more of a negative meaning. (In these languages "privacy" means aloneness or loneliness.) Therefore, the American's need for privacy is sometimes judged negatively by those who have not been raised with the value of individualism. Some Americans are isolated from others because they have taken their independence and privacy to an extreme. Others simply like spending time alone or at least having the freedom to avoid socializing if they choose. An Argentinian explained to his American co-workers that in Argentina he felt pressured to go out with his friends on Friday and Saturday nights. In the United States, he felt that if he chose to have a quiet evening at home, no one would ask him, "why?" Although he missed his friends from his country, he appreciated the freedom to have more privacy in the United States.

In any true friendship, whatever the culture may be, a person is expected to show interest and concern in a friend's serious problems. But how does one show this across cultures? It is not possible to generalize about Americans because there are so many varieties of Americans, but it is possible to say that many foreigners or newcomers from different cultures have felt disappointed by Americans. A common occurrence is when an American does not phone or visit as much as the foreigner expects. If someone from another culture is having a serious problem, Americans may say, "Let me know if there's anything I can do to help." If the Americans do not receive a specific request, they may feel that there's nothing they can do. In this case, they may

call every now and then to stay in touch. The friend from a different culture, on the other hand, may be expecting "sympathy calls" or frequent visits, and may not hesitate to demonstrate a dependence on a friend. Many Americans are uncomfortable when people become too dependent.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

56. What do Americans lay emphasis on concerning expectations for personal relationships?  
A) Close friendships. B) Privacy.  
C) Valuable culture. D) Both A and B.
57. If an American stays alone at weekend, most probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he is considered to be too individualistic  
B) he enjoys the freedom to avoid socializing  
C) he cannot get along with people from other cultures  
D) his views conflict with those of others who speak different languages.
58. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the second paragraph?  
A) No matter what the culture may be, a person should show interest and concern in a friend's serious problems.  
B) It's hard to form an opinion about Americans in that they are of many varieties.  
C) Many foreigners or newcomers from different cultures are disappointed by Americans.  
D) Americans are always ready to offer help to foreigners even if they don't receive a specific request.
59. According to the passage, someone who telephones to give you a "sympathy call" wants to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) apologize for something he or she has done  
B) say that you are nice  
C) show an interest and concern in your situation  
D) show he or she does not hesitate to visit
60. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) argue for the interdependence between Americans and foreigners  
B) recommend Americans' independence  
C) offer advice on the communication across cultures  
D) emphasize differences in the cross-cultural expectations for friendship

## Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Societal and familial treatment of the elderly also reflects the values of independence and individualism. Their financial support is often provided by government-sponsored social security or welfare systems that decrease their dependence on the family. Additionally, older people often seek their own friends rather than becoming too emotionally dependent on their children. Senior citizen centers provide a means for *peer-group* association within their age group. There are

problems, however, with growing old in the United States. Indifference to the aged and glorification (颂歌) of youth have left some old people alienated (被疏远的) and alone. It is estimated that 15 percent of men aged sixty-five to seventy-four and 35 percent of women in the same age group live alone.

It is a common practice for families to place their older relatives in nursing homes because of physical disabilities or illness rather than caring for them in their homes. This is, however, less common for those cultural groups within the United States whose values include fulfilling obligations to the extended family. Yet, some "nonethnic" families (i.e., those who typically emphasize obligations to the nuclear family rather than to the extended family) are realizing that the care in many nursing homes is inadequate, and thus they are looking for better alternatives to nursing homes. Some middle-age children provide care for older relatives in their own homes, while others attempt to find nursing care for them in their parents' own homes. The ideal situation is when parents can stay in their own homes even if they cannot care for themselves. Many older people do not want to have to rely on their grown children. The same spirit of independence that guides child raising and young adulthood affects older people. If given a choice (financial status is a large consideration), many older people would choose to live in retirement communities where they have the companionship of peers and many recreational and health services. The disadvantage of this type of living arrangement is that it results in a separation of the generations. Some people see this as psychologically unhealthy; others prefer the separation.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

61. The phrase "peer-group" (Line 5, Para. 1) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".
- A) a group of people who are equal in rank, quality or worth
  - B) a group of people of the same age
  - C) a group of people who are used to looking at things very carefully
  - D) a group of people of the same religion
62. What are the problems brought about by the indifference to the aged and glorification of youth?
- A) The family could not fully support the disabled relatives.
  - B) The aged feel a sense of obligation to leave home.
  - C) The number of the aged living alone is increasing greatly.
  - D) The old people are left neglected and alone.
63. Many older people would prefer to live in retirement communities because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the companionship of their peers
  - B) the recreational and health services
  - C) free bus rides
  - D) both A and B
64. What can we infer from the passage?
- A) The care in many nursing homes is satisfactory to meet the demands of the elderly.
  - B) The elderly often do not want to be dependent on their grown children.



- C) American society is completely unconcerned with the elderly.  
D) The elderly are wealthy enough to live alone.

65. What is the passage mainly about?

- A) The advantages and disadvantages of retirement communities.  
B) Ways of handling the problems of the aged.  
C) The values of independence and individualism reflected by the treatment of the aged.  
D) Different views of the young towards the old.

## 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**.

随着财富的增长,拥有巨大人口的中国正日益成为世界上最重要的出境旅游(outbound travel)市场。根据中国旅游研究院(China Tourism Academy)报告,2013年前三个季度,中国的境外出行率上升了18个百分点,达到了7255万人次。受国家经济发展的推动,最近几年,中国的境外旅游每年平均增长20%。中国的出境旅游市场变得越来越多元化,各收入阶层和年龄阶层都能找到适合自己的产品。国内和国外的航空公司也正在开发新的航线,以满足旅游增长需求。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

With the increase of wealth, China with huge population have become the most vital outbound travel market. According to the report from China Tourism Academy, the rate of Chinese outbound travel increased ~~to~~ 18% and ~~got to~~ the number of 72.55 million and 550 thousand. Being pushed by the economic development, Chinese outbound travel increased 20% per year by average. What's more, Chinese outbound travel market tends to be more and more multi-cultural and people from all class and age can find out their suitable goods. The domestic and foreign air company are developing new airlines to meet the needs of travelment increasingly.