

大学英语

最新710分 高分攻略

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《大学英语最新710分高分攻略》编写组精心编写了大学英语四级考试应试指南和用于实战的6套模拟题和4套最近的四级真题以帮助考生熟悉考试题型，了解试题难度并熟悉解题思路，提高应试技巧。在应试指南部分，此书按照命题规律、解题步骤和应试技巧三个大方面分别介绍了听力、阅读、完形填空、写作和翻译等方面行之有效的备考方法。在实战部分，所选试题题材新颖、设计合理、实用性强，可以保证很好地指导广大考生备战四级考试，提高应试能力，最终取得考试的成功。



华文出版社
Sinoculture Press

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Model Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: Living alone or Living with Roommates? You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 有人认为大学里应独自生活。
2. 另一些认为大学里应与别人同住。
3. 你的看法。

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

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 write a resume

If you are about to launch a search for a job, the suggestions I offer here can help you whether or not you have a high school or college diploma, whether you are just starting out or changing your job or career in midstream.

“What Do I Want to Do?”

Before you try to find a job opening, you have to answer the hardest question of your working life: “What do I want to do?” Here’s a good way.

Sit down with a piece of paper and don’t get up till you’ve listed all the things you’re proud to have accomplished. Your list might include being head of a fund-raising campaign, or acting a juicy role in the senior play.

Study the list. You’ll see a pattern emerge of the things you do best and like to do best. You might discover that you’re happiest working with people, or maybe with numbers, or words, or well, you’ll see it.

Once you have decided what job area to go after, read more about it in the reference section of your library. “Talk shop” with any people you know in that field. Then start to get your resume together.

There are many good books that offer sample resumes and describe widely used formats. The one that is still most popular, the reverse chronological, emphasizes where you worked and when, and the jobs and titles you held.

How to Organize It

Your name and address go at the top. Also phone number.

What job do you want? That’s what a prospective employer looks for first. If you know exactly, list that next under Job Objective. Otherwise, save it for your cover letter (I describe that later), when you are writing for a specific job to a specific person. In any case, make sure your resume focuses on the kind of work you can do and want to do.

Now comes Work Experience. Here is where you list your qualifications. Lead with your most important credentials. If you have had a distinguished work history in an area related to the job you are seeking, lead off with that. If your education will impress the prospective employer more, start with that.

Begin with your most recent experience first and work backwards. Include your titles or positions held. And list the years.

Figures Don’t Brag

The most qualified people do not always get the job. It goes to the person who presents himself most persuasively in person and on paper.

So don’t just list where you were and what you did. This is your chance to tell how well you did. Were you the best salesman? Did you cut operating costs? Give numbers, statistics, percentages, and increases in sales or profits.

No Job Experience?

In that case, list your summer jobs, extracurricular school activities, honors, and awards. Choose the activities that will enhance your qualifications for the job.

Next list your Education—unless you chose to start with that. This should also be in reverse chronological order. List your high school only if you didn’t go on to college. Include college degree, postgraduate degrees, dates conferred, major and minor courses you took that help qualify you for the job you want.

Also, did you pay your own way? Earn scholarships or fellowships? Those are impressive accomplishments.

No Diplomas or Degrees?

Then tell about your education: special training programs or courses that can qualify you. Describe outside activities

that reveal your talents and abilities. Did you sell the most tickets to the annual charity musical? Did you take our motorcycle engine apart and put it back together so it works? These can help you.

Next, list any Military Service. This could lead off your resume if it is your only work experience. Stress skills learned, promotions earned, leadership shown.

Now comes Personal Data. This is your chance to let the reader get a glimpse of the personal you, and to further the image you've worked to project in the preceding sections. For example, if you are after a job in computer programming, and you enjoy playing chess, mention it. Chess playing requires the ability to think through a problem.

Include foreign languages spoken, extensive travel, particular interests or professional memberships, if they advance your cause.

Keep your writing style simple. Be brief. Start sentences with impressive action verbs: "Created", "Designed", "Achieved", "Caused".

No Typos, Please

Make sure your grammar and spelling are correct. And no typos!

Use 8 1/2 "x11" bond paper—white or off-white for easy reading. Do not cram things together.

Make sure your original is clean and readable. Then have it professionally duplicated. No carbons.

Get It into the Right Hands

Now that your resume is ready, start to track down job openings. How? Look up business friends, personal friends, neighbors, your minister, your college alumni association, and professional service. Keep up with trade publications, and read help-wanted ads.

And start your own "direct mail" campaign. First, find out about the companies you are interested in—their size, location, what they make, their competition, their advertising, and their prospects. Get their annual report—and read it.

No "Dear Sir" Letters

Send your resume, along with a cover letter, to a specific person in the company, not to "Gentlemen" or "Dear Sir". The person should be the top person in the area where you want to work. Spell his name properly! The cover letter should appeal to your reader's own needs. What's in it for him? Quickly explain why you are approaching his company (their product line, their superior training program) and what you can bring to the party. Back up your claims with facts. Then refer him to your enclosed resume and ask for an interview.

Oh, Boy, an Interview!

And now you've got an interview! Be sure to call the day before to confirm it. Meantime, prepare yourself. Research the company and the job by reading books and business journals in the library.

On the big day, arrive 15 minutes early. Act calm, even though, if you are normal, you have trembling inside at 6.5 on the Richter scale. At every chance, let your interviewer see that your personal skills and qualifications relate to the job at hand. If it is a sales position, for example, go all out to show how articulate and persuasive you are.

Afterwards, follow through with a brief thank-you note. This is a fine opportunity to restate your qualifications and add any important points you didn't get a chance to bring up during the interview.

Keep Good Records

Keep a list of prospects. List the dates you contacted them, when they replied, what was said.

And remember, someone out there is looking for someone just like you. It takes hard work and sometimes luck to find that person. Keep at it and you will succeed.

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 first step in job hunting is to _____.
 - A. prepare for an attractive resume
 - B. contact your friends for suggestions
 - C. ask yourself what you want to do
 - D. buy some job-seeking newspapers
2. The most popular resume format for most people is still _____.
 - A. the chronological
 - B. the reverse chronological
 - C. the colorful
 - D. the white or off-white
3. What a prospective employer looks for first is _____.
 - A. the job you want
 - B. the salary you expect
 - C. the education you have
 - D. the experience you gain
4. According to the author, why do the most qualified people often fail to get the job?
 - A. Because they often ask a very high salary.
 - B. Because they are always not able to present their advantages.

- C. Because they cannot often present themselves most persuasively in person and on paper.
D. Because their appearance cannot meet the need of the employers.
5. If a person has no job experience, he should_____.
A. list his summer jobs, extracurricular activities, honors and awards, etc.
B. make up some job experiences to fill up with his blank in the field.
C. neglect his job experience and list more his educational background.
D. pay more attention to his resume and make it more attractive in the format.
6. If a person has no diplomas or degrees,_____.
A. he should give up job-hunting and go for further study.
B. the employer will not give him any chance.
C. he should list his training programs or courses that qualify him to show his talents and abilities.
D. he should prepare a more complex resume than others.
7. What kind of paper does the author recommend to use for a handwriting resume?
A. Black or green bond paper B. Carbon paper
C. White or off-white paper D. Colorful paper
8. When you prepare yourself, you have to read books and_____to know more about the company and the job.
9. You should arrive at the company before the interview time by_____.
10. You can give a_____to add any important points before the interview ends.

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 center

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. A. Introduce Julia to the others. | B. Take a tour of the office. |
| C. Start working at his desk. | D. Take Julia home. |
| 12. A. In a shop. | B. In an office. |
| C. In a classroom. | D. At the post office. |
| 13. A. She is younger than her sister. | |
| B. She no longer resembles her sister. | |
| C. She doesn't get along well with her sister. | |
| D. She doesn't spend much time with her sister. | |
| 14. A. he is an auto mechanic. | B. He is a bicycle repairman. |
| C. He is a train station attendant. | D. He is an engineer. |
| 15. A. Paper plates are cheaper than dishes. | B. The woman's roommate will return soon. |
| C. There is no need to wash any dishes now. | D. Dishes break more easily than paper plates. |
| 16. A. The author is crazy. | B. The man agrees with the author. |
| C. The woman doesn't support the author. | D. The author is against smoking. |
| 17. A. She can't go to the party. | B. She has a toothache. |
| C. She has some work to do. | D. She didn't like dancing. |
| 18. A. Drawing pictures | B. Buying cameras |
| C. Taking photos | D. Doing business |
- Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 19. A. Where to celebrate the anniversary | B. The best style of dinner |
| C. Doing something different | D. Which restaurant is best |
| 20. A. It's cheaper than others | B. It serves delicious food |
| C. There are fewer people | D. It's roomy restaurant |

21. A. A new French restaurant
C. A Western restaurant
- B. A Chinese restaurant
D. A Japanese restaurant

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

22. A. American literature.
C. Developmental psychology.
- B. Elementary education.
D. Children's literature.
23. A. They are professional storytellers.
B. They are the parents of young children.
C. The stories will help improve their vocabulary.
D. Reading the stories is required for their course.
24. A. They are the same person.
C. They are Psychology professors.
- B. They are friends of the speakers.
D. They are fictional characters.
25. A. It uses an extensive vocabulary.
C. Children find it boring.
- B. It is useful as a teaching tool.
D. Its author is unknown.

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. To ride to work from home
C. To work for 10 hours
- B. To find a place to park his bike
D. To warm up his cars
27. A. It was a nice Kona 18 speed
C. They used it for work and daily life
- B. It was their only possession
D. The husband's job was bike racing
28. A. From a stranger
C. From TV news
- B. From a newspaper
D. From radio broadcasts
29. A. Strangers are usually of little help.
C. News reports make people famous.
- B. One should take care of their bike.
D. An act of kindness can mean a lot.

Passage Two

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

30. A. They eat too much for lunch.
C. Their body temperatures become lower.
- B. They sleep too little at night.
D. The weather becomes a lot warmer.
31. A. They work hard at noon.
C. Their work is difficult
- B. They feel too hot to sleep
D. They take naps at noon
32. A. More tired but don't want to sleep
C. Less tired but need more sleep
- B. More exhausted and sleepy later
D. More relaxed and energetic

Passage Three

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

33. A. Its employees can attain various levels of skill.
B. Its top management positions are held by women.
C. Its agents can establish independent enterprises.
D. Its employees at all levels are mostly women.
34. A. To do important written work.
C. To gain the necessary experience.
- B. To make good use of their knowledge.
D. To deal with other people in the field.
35. A. The agent should only know pricing policies of hotels.
B. The agent needs to know how to compute fares accurately.
C. The agent can change travel regulations constantly.
D. The agent needn't know new developments in the industry.

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。

Animals seem to have the sense to eat when they are hungry and they do not eat more than their bodies need. It has been (36)_____ that rats will, when given a choice over a period of time, prefer water with vitamins to water without vitamins even though there is no difference in taste or smell between the two water bottles. When a fragrant (香的) (37)_____ was added to the vitamin-enriched water, the rats did seem to prefer it and kept drinking it, even after the vitamins were (38)_____ to the clear water. In time, (39)_____, they broke the habit and went back to where the necessary vitamins were.

In a (40)_____ experiment, babies of 6 to 12 months old were placed in a cafeteria (自助) feeding (41)_____, with a wide selection of baby food before them. They were given whatever food they (42)_____ interested in. At first, they showed some (43)_____ eating patterns, but over a period of time they managed to select well-balanced diet.

(44)_____ Apparently, there is a kind of “body wisdom”, which humans soon lose. Most of us do not eat as wisely as we could. (45)_____. Some people eat fox, dog and blackbirds, while we eat cows and pigs. (46)_____.

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 bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

The Internet is an international collection of computer networks that all understand a standard system of addresses and commands, connected together through backbone (中樞) systems. It was started in 1969, when the U.S. Department of Defense 47 a national network to connect a handful of universities and contractors (订约人). The 48 idea was to increase computing capacity that could be shared by users in many locations and to find out what it would take for computer networks to 49 a nuclear war or other disasters by providing multiple paths between users. People on the ARPNET (as nationwide network was originally called) quickly discovered that they could exchange messages and conduct electronic “conferences” with distance colleagues for 50 that had nothing to do with the military industrial complex. If somebody else had something interesting 51 on their computer, it was a simple matter to obtain a copy (assuming the owner did not protect it).

Over the years, additional networks joined which added 52 to more and more computers. The first international connections, to Norway and England, were added in 1973. Today thousands of networks and millions of computers are connected to the Internet. It is growing so quickly that nobody can say 53 how many users “on the net”.

The internet is the largest repository of information which can provide very large network resources. The network resources can be 54 into network facilities resources and network information resources. The network facilities resources provide us the ability of 55 computation and communication. The network information resources provides us all kinds of information 56, such as science, education, business, history, law art and entertainment, etc.

A. access	B. original	C. divided	D. survive	E. debates
F. established	G. purposes	H. genuine	I. exactly	J. remote
K. possibility	L. stored	M. totally	N. services	O. maintain

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Exceptional children are different in some significant ways from others of the same age. For these children, to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus ourselves on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding-the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard this many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to refer to equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children, the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity is small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children disabled or not to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

57. "Exceptional children"(Line 1, Para.1) can be replaced by ____.

- A. abnormal children
- B. excellent children
- C. disabled children
- D. ordinary children

58. Why does the author give the example of actors in Paragraph 2?

- A. To show public school's role as expressing the society.
- B. To show the role of education as a mirror of the society.
- C. To show the importance of the supporting players and the scenery.
- D. To show the importance of the environment in which exceptional children grow.

59. What is the author's main idea in Paragraph 3?

- A. Equal opportunity of education to all children.
- B. Education's function as a mirror.
- C. Great interest in exceptional children in past three decades.
- D. Central values of culture.

60. Which of the following statements is the topic of the passage?

- A. More attention should be paid to the exceptional children.
- B. Education's functions as a mirror of the society.
- C. Equal educational opportunity for exceptional children.
- D. Different programs for exceptional children.

61. What is the author's attitude toward the education of exceptional children?

- A. Pessimistic.
- B. Indifferent.
- C. Positive.
- D. Concerned.

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Is it possible to persuade mankind to live without war? War is an ancient institution which has existed for at least six thousand years. It was always wicked and usually foolish, but in the past the human race managed to live with it. Modern ingenuity has changed this. Either man will abolish war, or war will abolish man. For the present, it is nuclear weapons that cause the gravest danger, but bacteriological or chemical weapons may, before long, offer an even greater threat. If we succeed in abolishing nuclear weapons, our work will not be done. It will never be done until we have succeeded in abolishing war. To do this, we need to persuade mankind to look upon international questions in a

new way, not as contests of force, in which the victory goes to the side which is most skillful in killing people, but by arbitration in accordance with agreed principles of law. It is not easy to change age-old mental habits, but this is what must be attempted.

There are those who say that the adoption of this or that ideology would prevent war. I believe this to be a profound error. All ideologies are based upon dogmatic assertions, which are, at best, doubtful, and at worst, totally false. Their adherents believe in them so fanatically that they are willing to go to war in support of them.

The movement of world opinion during the past two years has been very largely such as we can welcome. It has become a commonplace that nuclear war must be avoided. Of course, very difficult problems remain in the world, but the spirit in which they are being approached is a better one than it was some years ago. It has begun to be thought, even by the powerful men who decide whether we shall live or die, that negotiations should reach agreements even if both sides do not find these agreements wholly satisfactory. It has begun to be understood that the important conflict nowadays is not between East and West, but between Man and the atom bomb.

62. This passage implies that war is now _____.
A. more wicked than in the past. B. as wicked as in the past.
C. less wicked than in the past. D. what people try to live with.
63. According to the author, _____.
A. it is impossible to live without war.
B. war is the only way to settle international disagreements.
C. war must be abolished if man wants to survive.
D. war will be abolished by modern ingenuity.
64. The author says that modern weapons _____.
A. will help abolish war. B. put mankind in grave danger.
C. will gradually become part of man's life. D. need further improving.
65. The author believes that the only way to abolish war is to _____.
A. abolish nuclear weapons.
B. let the stronger side take over the world.
C. improve bacteriological and chemical weapons.
D. settle international issues through negotiation.
66. The last paragraph suggests that _____.
A. nuclear war will definitely not take place.
B. international agreements are now reached more and more easily.
C. man is beginning to realize that nuclear war is his greatest enemy.
D. world opinion is in favor of nuclear war.

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。

Task of being accepted and enrolled (招收) in a university begins early for some students. Long 67 they graduate from high school. These students take special 68 to prepare for advanced study. They may also take one or more examinations that test how 69 prepared they are for the university. In the final year of high school, they 70 applications and send them, with their student records, to the universities which they hope to 71. Some high school students may be 72 to have an interview with representatives of the university. Neatly 73, and usually very frightened, they are 74 to show that they have a good attitude and the 75 to succeed.

When the new students are finally 76, there may be one more step they have to 77 before registering for classes and 78 to work. Many colleges and universities 79 an orientation (情况介绍) program for new students. 80 these programs, the young people get to know the 81 for registration and student advising, university rules, the 82 of the library and all the other 83 services of the college or university.

Beginning a new life in a new place can be very 84. The more knowledge students have 85 the school, the easier it will be for them to 86 to the new environment. However, it takes time to get used to college life.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 67. A. as | B. after | C. since | D. before |
| 68. A. courses | B. disciplines | C. majors | D. subjects |
| 69. A. deeply | B. widely | C. well | D. much |
| 70. A. fulfill | B. finish | C. complete | D. accomplish |
| 71. A. attend | B. participate | C. study | D. belong |
| 72. A. acquired | B. considered | C. ordered | D. required |
| 73. A. decorated | B. dressed | C. coated | D. worn |
| 74. A. decided | B. intended | C. settled | D. determined |
| 75. A. power | B. ability | C. possibility | D. quality |
| 76. A. adopted | B. accepted | C. received | D. permitted |
| 77. A. make | B. undergo | C. take | D. pass |
| 78. A. getting | B. putting | C. falling | D. sitting |
| 79. A. offer | B. afford | C. grant | D. supply |
| 80. A. For | B. Among | C. In | D. On |
| 81. A. processes | B. procedures | C. projects | D. provisions |
| 82. A. application | B. usage | C. use | D. utility |
| 83. A. major | B. prominent | C. key | D. great |
| 84. A. amusing | B. misleading | C. alarming | D. confusing |
| 85. A. before | B. about | C. on | D. at |
| 86. A. fit | B. suit | C. yield | D. adapt |

Part VI Translation

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

87. Mark often _____ (试图逃脱罚款) whenever he breaks traffic regulations.
88. _____ (无论在什么文化背景下) it is often considered impolite to interject a remark when people are talking.
89. _____ (每天洗冷水澡) does him a lot of good.
90. This approach is _____ (一样不实用) that one though it is highly recommended.
91. There is no evidence that _____ (大多数人愿意对生态环境无害的产品支付更多的钱)。

Model Test 2

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic: **Drunk Driving**. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given in Chinese below:

1. 醉酒驾车的原因。
2. 醉酒驾车的危害。
3. 如何减少酒后驾车。

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

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.

How College is Different from High School

In the movie *Old School*, Luke Wilson and Vince Vaughn start a fake fraternity just so they can relive their college experience. To keep their status as a student organization, they must excel in a wide range of tasks that prove they are true college students. They master everything from academics to community service. Although the tale is just a movie, and you shouldn't believe everything you hear, sometimes Hollywood gets a few things right. College really is the best time of your life. It is a time to be involved in everything your college or university will have to offer. When you reach your 30s, you will likely look back at your college experience and wish you really could do it all over again. College is a time when the "cool kids" disappear. Who you eat lunch with does not define you as a person. There is no such thing as "un-cool." Welcome to college, where you are now considered an adult.

High School vs. College: Being a First-Year Student

Being a first-year student is fun! Unlike high school, where your first year is usually filled with anxiety and the occasional wrong-classroom mishap, colleges prepare first-year students with an orientation that builds a strong bond among class members. Many colleges offer additional early orientation programs (usually a campaign trip or gathering hosted in a nearby city) to foster relationships before the school year even begins. Attend as many orientations options as possible. It will make your college transition easier if you already have bonds with your classmates. Once orientation is over and the upper-class students are back on campus, you will find that they are excited to meet the first-year students, and you become very comfortable in the college setting very quickly.

High School vs. College: The Learning Environment

Get used to saying "Professor" or "Dr". Your teachers are no longer Mr. or Ms. Brown, but Professor or Dr. Brown, and guess what? You are expected to have an opinion! You are no longer a passive learner who just sits and listens to a teacher, occasionally writes a paper, and takes a test in which you are expected to simply reiterate (重申, 重做) what you have learned or been told by the teacher. You will not be provided with notes; rather, you are expected to figure out on your own what's important. (Professors are available during their office hours for help if what's important is ever unclear.) In college your professors are expecting you to voice your thoughts, and disagreeing with the professor's opinion is considered an interesting debate, not deviant behavior. Class participation and providing your own perspective and analysis are key to success in the college learning environment.

High School vs. College: Your Social Life

Balancing academic and social life is difficult. This balance is something that most likely your parents helped you with in high school. Now that you are in college, you are no longer rely on your parents for structure, rules, or academic motivation. All of these are now in your hands. Being at college can be socially overwhelming—an array of evening and weekend activities is open to you, including lectures, club/organization events, formals, dorm events, and of course, parties. Some students become so involved in social activities that they neglect their academics. While it is good to

explore new surroundings and take advantage of social opportunities, it is imperative that you cut out time to focus on your studies. Some students find it helpful to spend studying time in the school library, where they can focus without any interruption. Forming studying groups with peers from your classes can also be extremely helpful, as well as agreeing on a daily “studying time” with your roommate, where your dorm room will adopt the atmosphere of the library.

High School vs. College: Roommates

Many high school students have their own rooms. If high school students do share a room, it is usually with a sibling, and not a stranger. Unless you are coming from boarding school, you most likely will need to adapt to life with roommates. Although some think having a roommate is an infringement on privacy, a roommate is actually a great benefit in college. The first few weeks of college can be a lonely time—you are in a new place with new surroundings. A roommate can keep you company and will help you adapt to college life because you are adapting together. You immediately have someone who can go to the dining hall with you, explore the campus with you, help you find a class location, and share your social network.

High School vs. College: what to eat

In high school, most likely your parents or guardian did most of the grocery shopping and cooking. Eating healthy was not something that you needed to think about because somebody else was buying and cooking the healthful food. Once in college, you have a wide variety of healthful and unhealthful food to choose from every meal. Buffets of desserts are offered for both lunch and dinner. Empty carbohydrate snacks are usually staples of a dorm room, which is a reality for many students. Less important than the weight gain is the unhealthful diet. Remember that it is very easy to eat healthfully while at college; you just need to make that effort. There are just as many nutritious foods in dining halls as there are junk foods. You need to make the decision to eat healthfully on your own.

High School vs. College: making your own choices

When you are in high school, your parents are often there to stand between you and temptations. Once parents are removed from the equation, you are left with you and your choices. Just because your parents said you cannot do something does not mean you cannot do it. However, this is where personal choice and responsibility come in. Once you are in college in many ways you are considered an adult. You choose how to balance your academic and social life. You make all of your own decisions, and you are responsible for the consequences. Remember that being an adult does not mean you need to figure everything out by yourself. Gathering information about these and other decisions, and talking to parents, sibling, and friends can help you make these important decisions. Most campuses also have counselors and health-care workers available to provide information and a listening ear. (And, of course you can also ask your roommate)

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. This passage gives a detailed description of a Hollywood movie Old School.
2. As a first- year student, you may soon feel comfortable in the college setting.
3. You are not expected to express your own opinions as a college student.
4. Your parents may give you help about how to balance academic and social life in college.
5. According to the author, having a roommate is a great benefit instead of a violation of privacy.
6. In college, you are supposed to make up your mind on your own about how to eat healthfully.
7. Being an adult means that you need to work everything out on your own.
8. Not only class participation, but also _____ are key to success in the college learning environment.
9. Only in school library can some students focus on studying _____ .
10. It is _____ and _____ which play a crucial role when you choose what to do in college.

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 center.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A. She hasn't finished reading the book.
B. She won't lend her book to the man.
C. The man doesn't need the book.
D. The man can use her book if he likes.
12. A. To make an appointment with Mr. Green at 4 o'clock.
B. To make sure that Mr. Green will see him at 4 o'clock.
C. To postpone his appointment with Mr. Green to 4 o'clock.
D. To have a date with the woman at 4 o'clock.
13. A. The blue one is too fancy for him.
B. Blue is one of his favorite colors.
C. He doesn't like either of the two.
D. He never wears silk or wool.
14. A. Buy a computer for himself.
B. Borrow some money to buy a computer.
C. Wait a while before buying a computer.
D. Find a better way to invest his savings.
15. A. He decides not to take chemistry.
B. He's been tired of physics.
C. He's already found a partner.
D. He's too busy to find a partner.
16. A. Buying a car from an advertisement.
B. Putting an advertisement in newspaper.
C. Dealing with a second-hand car.
D. Taking in a newspaper for a week.
17. A. The two speakers will go home first.
B. The two speakers will have dinner at home.
C. The two speakers will have dinner outside.
D. The two speakers won't go to the concert.
18. A. Ask the professor when he'll be available.
B. Help the woman to contact the professor.
C. Solve the question for the woman.
D. Ask the professor to clarify the question.

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

19. A. To have her teeth filled.
B. To have her teeth pulled.
C. To have her teeth cleaned.
D. To have her teeth examined.
20. A. Have one's heart transplanted.
B. Have one's teeth transplanted.
C. Advance the tooth filling technique.
D. Put men onto the moon again.
21. A. Tooth transplants are expensive.
B. Dentists are working on tooth transplant.
C. Tooth transplants have been successful.
D. Tooth transplants have failed.

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

- | | | | |
|---|---|----------|---------------|
| 22. A. Italy | B. Portugal | C. Spain | D. Costa Rica |
| 23. A. She may not find a suitable hotel. | B. She has never been abroad. | | |
| C. She can't book tickets for her family. | D. She has to take her children with her. | | |
| 24. A. It should have a swimming pool. | B. It should be very quiet. | | |
| C. It should be in the downtown. | D. It should be on the beach. | | |

25. A. Using a tent. B. Building a new hotel.
C. Having a try. D. Giving up that hotel.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D. Then mark the corresponding letter on *Answer Sheet 2* with a single line through the center.

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. Why early men were so intelligent.
B. The tools that belonged to early men.
C. The language development of early men.
D. The way the human mind works.
27. A. It forced early men to do calculations.
B. It improved early men's ability to hunt.
C. It enabled early men to think of new ideas.
D. It motivated early men to eat more.
28. A. People could use words to improve performance.
B. People could share ideas with each other and other generations.
C. People could manage their time better than before.
D. People could make their emotions understood better.

Passage Two

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

29. A. To prevent the students from road accidents.
B. To help the parents save money.
C. To save time for the parents and students.
D. To relieve the traffic pressure on the road.
30. A. It is only available for children far away from their school.
B. It involves a bus service from Milton t Impington and back.
C. It requires parents to pay £ 20 a term for the service.
D. It is to be tired out for children in Eastern England.
31. A. By letting the bus run in the morning only.
B. By limiting the number of the students.
C. By obtaining the support from the headmaster.
D. By linking the new bus service with the existing one.

Passage Three

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

32. A. Lifting your soup bowl to your mouth.
B. Making a noise when drinking soup.
C. Raising your elbows to the shoulder.
D. Putting your elbows on the table.
33. A. Putting your hands on the table all the time.
B. Making noise while eating any kind of food.
C. Eating your meals quickly and clearly.
D. Keeping your elbows away from the table.
34. A. Eating with your right hand.
B. Refusing the offer of the host and hostess.
C. Being unaware of your legs.
D. Eating with your left hand.

35. A. Imitate what your host and hostess do.
 B. Do what you usually do at home.
 C. Avoiding looking after your own needs.
 D. Worry about the details of table manners.

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。

Everybody wants to get wealthy. In today's (36) _____ world, making money or becoming wealthy symbolizes a person's success and capability. Many people just make every effort, pay any price to (37) _____ greater wealth. With money, they can buy nice, large (38) _____ in nice neighborhoods; with money they can own stately (39) _____ cars. Wealth seems to bring all happiness in life.

But is wealth the only road to happiness? Not really. There are many things in the world which are beyond the (40) _____ of money, such as friendship, love, health and knowledge. Many people are so preoccupied with (41) _____ for money that they have no time or would not take the time to form or maintain friendship. What happiness can they feel living as lonely, (42) _____ creatures with no true love or friends in the world, even if they (43) _____ tremendous wealth?

In my opinion, people can't do anything without money, but money is not everything. (44) _____. If you are kind enough to help others, especially the poor, money is a good thing for you. With it, (45) _____. If you want money just for your own needs, you'll never be satisfied or happy. (46) _____.

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 bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

There are many commonly held beliefs about glasses and eyesight that are not proven facts. For instance, some people believe that wearing glasses too soon weakens the eyes. But there is no 47 to show that the structure of eyes is changed by wearing glasses at a young age. Wearing the wrong glasses, however, can prove harmful. Studies show that for adults there is no danger, but children can develop loss of 48 if they have wrong glasses.

We have heard some of the common 49 about how eyesight gets bad. Most people believe that reading in 50 light causes poor eyesight, but that is untrue. Too little light makes the eyes work harder, so they do get tired and 51. Eyestrain also results from reading a lot, reading in bed, and watching too much television. But, although 52 may cause some pain or headaches, it does not 53 damage eyesight.

Another myth about eyes is that they can be replaced, or 54 from one person to another. There are close to one million nerve fibers that connect the eyeball to the brain, and it is impossible to 55 them all in a new person. Only certain parts of the eye can be replaced. But if we keep 56 up the myths and learning more about the eyes, some day a full transplant may be possible.

A. incident	B. evidence	C. myths	D. combine	E. strained
F. frequently	G. permanently	H. attach	I. vision	J. dim
K. blinding	L. puzzled	M. clearing	N. eyestrain	O. transferred

Section B

Directions: There are two 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 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

The most important thing you can do for a family member or friend who is depressed is to help him or her get an appropriate diagnosis and treatment. This may involve encouraging him or her to stay with treatment until symptoms begin to abate. On occasion, it may require making an appointment and accompanying your loved one to the doctor. It may also mean monitoring whether he is taking medication. Encourage your friend to obey the doctor's orders about the use of alcoholic products while on medication.

The second most important thing is to offer emotional support. This involves understanding, patience, affection, and encouragement. Do not despise feelings expressed, but point out realities and offer hope. Do not ignore remarks about suicide. Report them to your friend's therapist. Invite your friend for walks, outings, to the movies, and other activities. Be gently insistent if your invitation is refused. Encourage participation in some activities that once gave the person pleasure, such as hobbies, sports, religious or cultural activities, but do not push him to undertake too much too soon. Do not accuse your friend of faking illness or of laziness, or expect her "to snap out of it". Eventually, with treatment, most people do get better. Keep that in mind, and keep reassuring her that, with time and help, she will feel better.

If you're unsure where to go for help, check the Yellow Pages under "mental health", "health", "social services", "suicide prevention". You can also click the Web sites listed on the right. People and places that will make referrals to, or provide, diagnostic and treatment services include: family doctors, community mental health centers, university-or medical school-affiliated programs, and local medical or psychiatric societies. In times of crisis, the emergency room doctor at a hospital may be able to provide temporary help for an emotional problem, and will be able to tell you where and how to get further help.

57. Which of the following can be the best title of this passage?

- A. How to Help a Depressed Friend.
- B. Where to Have a Depressed Friend Treated.
- C. Mental Depression and Friendship.
- D. Financial and Emotional Support for a Depressed Friend.

58. What does the word "abate" (Line 3, Para.1) most likely mean?

- A. Delay
- B. Increase
- C. Decrease
- D. Worsen

59. What should you do when your depressed lover says he wants to kill himself?

- A. Don't care about his saying because he won't do it.
- B. Monitor whether he is taking medication.
- C. Inform his doctor to get some help.
- D. Accuse him of pretending to be ill.

60. You may get help from the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. the Internet
- B. emergency room doctors
- C. universities
- D. family doctors

61. Where does this article most probably come from?

- A. Magazines
- B. Yellows Pages
- C. Advertisements
- D. Internet

Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

Concern with money, and then more money, in order to buy the conveniences and luxuries of modern life, has brought great changes to the lives of most Frenchman. More people are working harder than ever before in France. In the cities the traditional leisurely midday meal is disappearing. Offices, shops and factories are discovering the greater efficiency of a short lunch hour in company lunchroom. In almost all lines of work emphasis now falls on ever-increasing output. Thus the "typical" Frenchman produces more, earns more, and buys more consumer goods than the people of only a generation ago. He gains in creature comforts and ease of life. What he loses to some extent is his sense of personal uniqueness, or individuality.

Some say that France has been Americanized. This is because the United States is a world symbol of the technological society and its consumer products. The so-called Americanization of France has its critics. They fear that "assembly-line life" will lead to the disappearance of the pleasure of the more graceful and leisurely (but less productive) old France style. What will happen, they ask, to taste, elegance, and the cultivation of the good things in life—to joy in the smell of a freshly picked apple, a stroll by the river, or just happy hours of conversation in a local café?

Since the late 1950's life in France has indeed taken on qualities of rush, tension, and the pursuit of material gains. Some of the strongest critics of the new ways of life are the young, especially university students. They are concerned with the future, and they fear that France is threatened by the triumph of this competitive culture. Occasionally, they have reacted against the trend with considerable violence.

62. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of the new French ways of life?

- A. Efficiency B. Tension C. Competition D. Taste

63. Which of the following might be a typical style of the old French life?

- A. Eating in a fast-food restaurant.
B. Travelling here and there by air on a business trip.
C. Going to the park on weekends.
D. Doing weekly shopping in supermarkets.

64. Some of the young men in France criticize the new way of life because _____.

- A. they themselves are not competent enough to adapt to the competitive society.
B. they are more conservative.
C. they fear the consequences of the new way of life.
D. they have no marital pursuit.

65. The passage suggests that _____.

- A. the French no longer like the new way of life.
B. the French are losing something in pursuing material gains.
C. the French are producing more but consuming less nowadays.
D. the French prefer the old life style to the new one.

66. The main idea of the passage is _____.

- A. a comparison of the old and new life style in France.
B. criticism of the new life style.
C. the process of Americanization.
D. features of the new way of life.

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。

From childhood to old age, we all use language as a means of broadening our knowledge of ourselves and the world about us. When humans first 67, they were like newborn children, unable to use this 68 tool. Yet once language developed, the possibilities for human kind's future 69 and cultural growth increased.

Many linguists believe that evolution is 70 for our ability to produce and use language. They 71 that our highly evolved brain provides us 72 an innate language ability not found in lower 73. Proponents of this innateness theory say that our 74 for language is inborn, but that language itself develops gradually, 75 a function of the growth of the brain during childhood. Therefore there are critical 76 times for language development.

Current 77 of innateness theory are mixed; however, evidence supporting the existence of some innate abilities is undeniable. 78, more and more schools are discovering that foreign languages are best taught in 79 grades. Young children often can learn several languages by being 80 to them, while adults have a much harder time learning another language once the 81 of their first language have become firmly fixed.

82 some aspects of language are undeniably innate, language does not develop automatically in a vacuum. Children who have been 83 from other human beings do not possess language. This demonstrates that 84 with other human beings is necessary for proper language development. Some linguists believe that this is even more basic to human language 85 than any innate capacities.

These theorists view language as imitative, learned behavior. 86, children learn language from their parents by imitating them. Parents gradually shape their child's language skills by positively reinforcing precise imitations and negatively reinforcing imprecise ones.