



“专转本”系列辅导教材

轻松跨越150

“专转本”英语

真题精析与预测试卷

主 编 胡庭山

副主编 李 涛 金 曙 苗丽敏

新

2006年最新题型

全

内容全面 讲解精当

准

一线名师 权威预测



东南大学出版社

SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY PRESS

“专转本”英语

真题精析与预测试卷

主 编 胡庭山
副主编 李 涛 金 曙 苗丽敏

东南大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

“专转本”英语真题精析与预测试卷/胡庭山主编.

2版. —南京:东南大学出版社,2006.1

ISBN 7-5641-0250-0

I. 专... II. 胡... III. 英语—成人教育:高等教育—
解题—升学参考资料 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 000758 号

“专转本”英语真题精析与预测试卷

出版发行 东南大学出版社

出版人 宋增民

社 址 南京市四牌楼 2 号(210096)

电 话 (025)83793329(办公室)/83362442(传真)/83791830(邮购)

网 址 <http://press.seu.edu.cn>

电子邮件 liu-jian@seu.edu.cn

经 销 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 南京工大印务有限公司印刷

开 本 787 mm × 1092 mm 1/16

印 张 16 354 千字

版 次 2006 年 2 月第 2 版第 1 次印刷

印 数 5001~10000 册

定 价 20.00 元

* 未经本社授权,本图书内任何文字不得以任何方式转载、演绎,违者必究。

* 东大版图书若有印装质量问题,请直接向读者服务部调换,电话:025-83792328。

编写说明

一位优秀的教师可以指导一两个班的学生,而一本好书却可以让成千上万的读者从中获益。基于这种考虑我们在认真总结以前的成功经验的基础上,组织了一批工作在第一线的有多年“专转本”辅导与教学经验的优秀教师和专家编写了这本《“专转本”英语真题精析与预测试卷》。在编写过程中,我们认真研究了历年考试试题(特别是2005考试试题),广泛征集了各有关高校教师的意见和建议,深入了解广大同学的基本需求,并且紧密结合了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》和《高等学校英语应用能力考试大纲》,因而本书不仅是备战2006年“专转本”考试的一本不可或缺的指导性参考书,而且也可供“高等学校英语应用能力考试”A、B级以及各类成人“专升本”英语考试复习之用。

2005年的“专转本”考试在2004年改革的基础上又有了新的调整,即卷面总分值由100分调整为150分,考试的内容也做了相应的调整。调整后的英语考试内容包括以下几个部分:(1)阅读理解;(2)语法结构及词汇;(3)完形填空;(4)英汉互译;(5)英语写作。从形式上看比2004年少了一项考试内容——词形转换,但事实上整体难度有所加大。将前几年的短语习语或短句翻译改为语境中的句子英译汉和独立句子汉译英。另外,从英语试卷的演变过程来看,2001年至2003年将专业和非专业分开考试,使用A、B两种试卷。2004年起,A、B卷合卷,只是将写作部分用来考核英语专业考生。而2005年写作部分扩展到考核非专业的考生。因此说,2005年英语试卷实际上体现出新的大学英语教学要求和新的教学理念,从总体上提高了对考生的英语应用能力和交际能力的要求,为考生步入本科院校学习打好坚实的英语基础。

本书是在认真分析“专转本”英语考试的基本发展思路的基础上推陈出新编写而成,具有鲜明的特色:

一、针对性

本书着眼于2006年“专转本”英语考试,认真分析了学生现状,历年考试命题规律和考试动态,有针对性地、有目的地搜集相关材料编写而成,因此最能把握新一年的命题动向。

二、全面性

本书不仅可用于非英语专业的学生和英语专业的学生“专转本”考试前热身冲刺,也可用于准备“专升本”以及全国成人专科起点考试复习使用。全书试题经过认真筛选组织,效度好、导向准确、预测度高。阅读理解选材广泛,生动活泼、丰富有趣。词汇和语法结构题覆盖范围广,基本上涵盖了专科阶段英语学习的各项语法知识点和词汇知识点。完形填空不仅题型设计巧妙而且文章生动有趣,使读者在做题目的同时获得丰富的英语文化知识,提高英语阅读水平。英汉互译体现了新的命题规律,既不脱离《大纲》要求,又灵活多变。写作范文题型丰富,涵盖面广。

因此,本书不仅是考前的热身预测辅导,而且其阅读试题和讲解部分本身就是系统学习英语知识的过程,增强对英语语言文化的了解的过程。

三、实用性

本书注重实践,力避繁琐空洞的说教,寓阅读技巧、语法理论于具体的分析讲解之中。为考生提供了十套预测试题和近年的真题,并且进行了详细的分析讲解,指点迷津。

四、权威性

本书的编者都是“专转本”命题或辅导一线的人员,全书分析讲解精确细致,点拨精当周到,所选试题对考生有很强的引导和预测效果。

因此,我们相信本书一定会对广大考生有不可替代的帮助,使广大考生轻松获得高分,升入本科院校。

此外,本书编写过程中得到了许多方面的支持和帮助,尤其是东南大学外语系韩新宁副教授、盛雪梅、郭庆等老师的帮助,在此我们表示衷心的感谢。

编 者

2006年1月

目 录

“专转本”英语预测试卷一	1
“专转本”英语预测试卷二	12
“专转本”英语预测试卷三	23
“专转本”英语预测试卷四	33
“专转本”英语预测试卷五	43
“专转本”英语预测试卷六	53
“专转本”英语预测试卷七	64
“专转本”英语预测试卷八	74
“专转本”英语预测试卷九	84
“专转本”英语预测试卷十	95
江苏省 2005 年普通高校“专转本”统一考试试卷	105
江苏省 2004 年普通高校“专转本”统一考试试卷	115
江苏省 2003 年普通高校“专转本”统一考试试卷(A 卷)	126
江苏省 2003 年普通高校“专转本”统一考试试卷(B 卷)	138
参考答案及试题解析	151

“专转本”英语预测试卷一

第一卷 (共 100 分)

Part I Reading Comprehension (40' 35 minutes)

Directions: In this part there are four passages. Each passage is followed by a number of comprehension questions. Read the passage and choose the best answer to each question. Then, mark your answer by blackening the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Questions 1~5 are based on the following passage:

More than 30,000 drivers and front seat passengers are killed or seriously injured each year. At a speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third floor window. Wearing a seat belt saves lives; it reduces your chance of death or serious injury by more than half.

Therefore drivers or front seat passengers over 14 in most vehicles must wear a seat belt. If you do not, you could be fined up to \$ 50. It will not be up to the drivers to make sure you wear your belt. But it will be the driver's responsibility to make sure that children under 14 do not ride in the front unless they are wearing a seat belt of some kind.

However, you do not have to wear a seat belt if you are reversing your vehicle; or you are making a local delivery or collection using a special vehicle; or if you have a valid medical certificate which excuses you from wearing it. Make sure these circumstances apply to you before you decide not to wear your seat belt. Remember you may be taken to court for not doing so, and you may be fined if you cannot prove to the court that you have been excused from wearing it.

- () 1. This text is taken from _____.
A. a medical magazine
B. a government report
C. a legal document
D. a government information booklet
- () 2. Wearing a seat belt in a vehicle _____.
A. reduces road accidents by more than half
B. saves lives while driving at a speed up to 30 miles per hour
C. reduces the death rate in traffic accidents
D. saves more than 15,000 lives each year
- () 3. It is the driver's responsibility to _____.
A. make the front seat passengers wear a seat belt
B. make the front seat children under 14 wear a seat belt

- C. stop children riding in the front seat
D. wear a seat belt each time he drives
- () 4. According to the text, which of the following people riding in the front does not have to wear a seat belt?
- A. Someone who is backing into a parking space.
B. Someone who is picking up the children from the local school.
C. Someone who is delivering invitation letters.
D. Someone who is under 14.
- () 5. For some people, it may be better _____.
A. to wear a seat belt for health reasons
B. not to wear a seat belt for health reasons
C. to get a valid medical certificate before wearing a seat belt
D. to pay a fine rather than wear a seat belt

Questions 6~10 are based on the following passage:

Cindy Hess began her automotive career as a Design and Development Engineer with Chrysler, in the fall of 1977. Today, she is Vice-President of Daimler Chrysler, and head of the Small Car Platform Engineering Department which is directly responsible for the design and development of the Neon, Dodge Viper, and all future small cars.

"Many different departments are involved in bringing a product to market," said Hess, referring to the 2000 Neon. "A company looks into renewing a particular vehicle when its marketplace demand is good, and the profits increase our shareholder's value," explained Hess. "We look to our market research in determining which options we'll keep the same or delete, and which ones we want to add to improve our appeal."

Now that the Neon 2000 is on the market, her team will use survey and research results to determine which option packages work best for the consumer, and what improvements, if any, need to be made. And the best goes on.

Hess supervises 1,200 engineers while managing a successful life as wife and mother. Her secret, she said, is to "always try to give 150 percent in everything I do. The only way I can really balance my work and family is by 'cheating at both ends'. For example," Hess said, "I always take my boys to school on the first day of the year—so I come in a little late. A few times a year I leave work for a couple of hours to see my son in a play or to attend his swim meet."

Like most other successful women in the auto industry, Hess's day begins early and ends late. In her case, coaching her son's basketball game ends some of Hess's days. "Occasionally," she adds, "I come in to work on the weekends to catch up on paperwork and mail and have also been known to be called to work while I am on vacation."

- () 6. What is Cindy's chief responsibility now?
- A. Renewing promising car models. B. Supervising production.
C. Doing market research. D. Developing small cars.

- () 7. When will a company renew an existing model?
- A. When it sells well and brings in a good profit.
B. When it needs improvement to meet the needs of users.
C. When some of its features have to be deleted.
D. When certain options have to be added.
- () 8. What does Cindy mean by “cheating at both ends”?
- A. Do things for family when she is supposed to be at work.
B. Work for the company while she is supposed to stay at home.
C. Meet the demands of both family and work with a flexible schedule.
D. Balance the needs of her family against the demands of her work.
- () 9. What is Cindy's secret of success both as a business executive and a woman?
- A. Hard work. B. Loyalty.
C. Enthusiasm. D. Creativity.
- () 10. Which of the following statements is true of Cindy?
- A. She always makes sure to attend the big events in the life of her sons.
B. She comes to office on most weekends to catch up on her work.
C. She always gives priority to work rather than to her family.
D. She seldom has time to take a holiday.

Questions 11~15 are based on the following passage:

Recently, one of my best friends Jennie, with whom I have shared just about everything since the first day of kindergarten, spent the weekend with me. Since I moved to a new town several years ago, we have both always looked forward to the new time a year when we can see each other.

Over the weekend, we spent hours and hours, staying up late into the night, talking about the people she was hanging around with. She started telling me stories about her new boy friend, about how he experimented with drugs and was into other self-destructive behavior. I was blown away! She told me how she had been lying to her parents about where she was going and even stealing out to see this guy because they didn't want her around him. No matter how hard I tried to tell her that she deserved better, she didn't believe me. Her self-respect seemed to have disappeared.

I tried to convince her that she was ruining her future and heading for big trouble. I felt like I was getting nowhere. I just couldn't believe that she really thought it was acceptable to hang with a bunch of losers, especially her boy friend.

By the time she left, I was really worried about her and exhausted by the experience. It had been so frustrating that I had come close to telling her several times during the weekend that maybe we had just grown too far apart to continue our friendship, but I didn't. I put the power of friendship to the ultimate test. We'd been friends for far too long. I had to hope that she valued me enough to know that I was trying to save her from hurting herself. I wanted to believe that our friendship could conquer anything.

A few days later, she called to say that she had thought long and hard about our conversation, and then she told me that she had broken up with her boy friend. I just listened on the other end of the phone with tears of joy running down my face. It was one of the truly rewarding moments in my life. Never had I been so proud of a friend.

- () 11. What word best sums up Jennie's boy friend?
A. A drug user. B. A loser.
C. A trouble maker. D. A criminal.
- () 12. What was the attitude of Jennie's parents towards her relationship with her boy friend?
A. They were rather tolerant.
B. They were indifferent to it.
C. They thought their daughter deserved a better friend.
D. They did not allow her to continue it.
- () 13. How did the author react to Jennie's relationship with her boy friend?
A. She tried her best to dissuade Jennie from continuing it.
B. She threatened to break up with Jennie if her advice was ignored.
C. She was overcome with pride that Jennie told her about her boy friend.
D. She was very angry with Jennie for choosing such a friend.
- () 14. How did the author feel when Jennie told her she had broken up with her boy friend?
A. She felt relieved. B. She felt happy and proud.
C. She felt frustrated and angry. D. She felt exhausted.
- () 15. What message does the author try to convey in this passage?
A. The power of true friendship can conquer anything.
B. Young people should be careful in choosing their friends.
C. Drugs can destroy innocent young people.
D. Jennie is my best friend.

Questions 16~20 are based on the following passage:

Interpersonal conflict typically involves a relationship that has a sequence of conditions and events tending toward aggressive behavior and disorder. However, conflict can also be viewed in terms of its background conditions, the feelings of the involved parties, their actual behavior, and the consequences of their behavior.

Conflict is an organizational reality that is inherently neither good nor bad in and of itself. It can be destructive, but it can also play a productive role both within a person and between persons. Whereas most managers seek to reduce conflict because of its negative effect, some seek to use it for its positive effects on creativity, and motivation.

There is no "one best way" for managing interpersonal conflict, either as an involved adversary or as a third party. Rather, there are a number of strategies involving the external conditions, differing views, internal feelings, and outcomes. In addition, the relation-

ships of the involved parties (for example, superiors and subordinates, etc.) and their past histories as adversaries, allies, or relatively neutral third parties form another key factor. The relative power of the involved parties is another consideration in deciding whether to withdraw from the conflict, work toward controlling a conflict into a win/lose pattern, or smooth it over with friendly acts.

Conflict as an involved participant is emotionally very different from conflict as a relatively objective third party. Indeed, as we will see, one strength of involving third parties lies in their potential to add an objective perspective to the feelings and behavior of the involved adversaries. In this reading, we view the management of conflict from the point of view of both the adversary and the outside third party who might be a boss, colleague, friend, or even subordinate. Each of these roles adds its own distinct strengths and weaknesses.

- () 16. From this passage, we learn that _____.
A. interpersonal conflict is typical of all people
B. interpersonal conflict tends to occur more often among aggressive people
C. when we look at interpersonal conflict, we must always listen to the opinions of the superiors
D. accumulated opposition often leads to interpersonal conflict
- () 17. According to the author, _____.
A. sometimes managers can take advantage of conflicts
B. the third party in the conflict should always be fair
C. in conflict, you can always tell which party is right and which is wrong
D. the manager must settle all kinds of conflicts as quickly as he can
- () 18. How could a manager deal with conflict?
A. If his superior is involved, he should be the third party of it.
B. He should punish the person who is responsible for the conflict.
C. He might consider whether to interfere with the matter or not.
D. He would not consider his relationship with the two adversaries.
- () 19. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
A. If the manager happens to be involved in the conflict, he had better compromise.
B. There are many factors to consider before trying to settle a conflict.
C. The external conditions must be taken into account.
D. Sometimes we should deal with the involved parties in a friendly way.
- () 20. Why is a third party needed in settling a conflict?
A. He knows the emotional changes of the adversaries.
B. He can help the two adversaries think about it more objectively.
C. He knows where to put strength in solving the problem.
D. He can control the two parties' behavior.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (40' 20 minutes)

Directions: Each of the following sentences is provided with four choices. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Then, mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- () 21. As working hours get shorter, people should learn how to spend their increased _____ in some satisfying way.
A. longer hours B. more chance C. leisure time D. happy time
- () 22. The energy companies _____ urgent studies of the Arctic environment.
A. made B. put C. moved D. launched
- () 23. Establishment of a _____ insurance system is essential for economic reforms.
A. accurate B. sound C. undisturbed D. safe
- () 24. The workers _____ approved of the government's policy.
A. mostly B. freely C. unhappily D. angrily
- () 25. It took Joan some time to _____ the grief at her father's death.
A. get over B. do without C. pass away D. deal with
- () 26. On hearing the joke, she burst into _____.
A. a loud laughter B. loud laughter
C. loud laughs D. loud laughings
- () 27. The conference was organized for all of the _____ in the state.
A. mathematic teachers B. mathematics's teachers
C. mathematics' teachers D. mathematics teachers
- () 28. I have done much of the work. Could you please finish _____ in two days?
A. the rest B. the other C. another D. the others
- () 29. Please go to _____ to pick up your ID card.
A. third window B. the window three
C. window third D. the third window
- () 30. Will you buy me _____ stamps when you go out?
A. some B. any C. little D. a few of
- () 31. He was _____ admittance to the party for not being dressed properly.
A. unnoticed B. ignored C. denied D. rejected
- () 32. Advertising costs are not in reasonable _____ to the total cost of the product.
A. proportion B. connection C. reaction D. relation
- () 33. He has not the _____ idea of the problems involved.
A. worst B. faintest C. most D. weakest
- () 34. Many local authorities are _____ opposed to the introduction of comprehensive schooling.
A. strangely B. strictly C. severely D. sharply
- () 35. I could see a car in the distance, but I couldn't _____ what colour it was.
A. see through B. make out C. look out D. take in

36. Mary certainly talks a lot and she's never interested in what _____ has to say.
A. somebody else B. anyone else
C. nobody else D. else anyone
37. The large passenger jets have made the traffic problems at airports _____.
A. the worse than before B. worse than ever before
C. more bad as before D. more bad than it was
38. A dictionary of that size has _____ words than you need and it's not so handy.
A. many more B. much more C. many D. much
39. Jim would rather we _____ now, but we must go to work.
A. not leave B. had not left C. didn't leave D. not to be left
40. _____ at the price list, he'd have known what to expect.
A. Had Mr. Robinson looked B. If Mr. Robinson looked
C. If Robinson would have looked D. Had Mr. Robinson been looking
41. Although I tried to concentrate on the lecture, I was _____ by the outside noise.
A. confused B. distracted C. attracted D. refused
42. Don't _____ your reputation by supporting his joint venture with that guy.
A. venture B. risk C. threaten D. adventure
43. Salesmanship refers to the ability to _____ people to willingly buy products.
A. persuade B. force C. cause D. recommend
44. Electrical energy may be divided into two components _____ as positive and negative.
A. distinguished B. specified C. separated D. indicated
45. They are _____ the potential of the *Global Management Challenge*.
A. exposing B. extending C. exploring D. expanding
46. Learning to use computers is what we want to _____ from the program.
A. help B. make C. aid D. benefit
47. The findings of those archaeologists(考古学家) _____ the burial customs of the ancient Egyptians.
A. paid attention to B. gave faith to
C. threw light on D. gained insight into
48. Good lighting in factories leads to greater comfort, higher _____ and productivity.
A. work B. proficiency C. craft D. efficiency
49. The plane _____ in the storm was on route to London.
A. crushing B. crashing C. cracking D. crafting
50. With the improvement of transportation and communications, farmers have easier _____ to cities and towns.
A. access B. reach C. approach D. touch
51. When _____ the education systems of China and Britain, the professor gave no

comment.

A. being asked to compare

B. asked him to compare

C. asking him to compare

D. asked to compare

- () 52. The people at the party were worried about Jane because no one was aware _____ she had gone.

A. in which

B. of where

C. of which

D. in that

- () 53. _____ in this town?

A. Whom do you think is the richest man

B. Do you think who is the richest man

C. Who do you think is the richest man

D. Who you think is the richest man

- () 54. When they went into the shop and asked to look at the engagement rings, the girl brought out the cheapest ones, _____ she had arranged with James.

A. those were what

B. what was what

C. which was what

D. in which

- () 55. The farmer uses wood to build a house _____ to store grains.

A. with which

B. to which

C. which

D. in which

- () 56. When I took his temperature, it was two degrees above _____.

A. common

B. normal

C. ordinary

D. regular

- () 57. Melted iron is poured into the mixer much _____ tea is poured into a cup from a teapot.

A. in the same way as

B. in the same way

C. in the same way which

D. in the same like

- () 58. The size of the audience, _____ we had expected, was well over one thousand.

A. as

B. that

C. whom

D. who

- () 59. None of the servants were _____ when Mr. Smith wanted to send a message.

A. available

B. attainable

C. approachable

D. applicable

- () 60. Some people say that students' progress in school is _____ by environment.

A. effected

B. affected

C. offered

D. afforded

Part III Cloze (20' 15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage. Then, mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

In most cultures, when you meet acquaintances for the first time during a day, it is normal to greet them. The main purpose of this greeting is to 61 a good relationship between the people 62, and each language usually has 63 set phrases that can be used for this purpose. Sometimes, though, there can be considerable 64 in the type of phrases that can be used, and 65 misunderstandings can easily arise. The following is

a true story.

A young British woman went to Hong Kong to study, and at the 66 of her arrival she knew 67 about the Chinese culture or language. 68 her way to school one day, she went to the bank to get some money. To her surprise, the bank clerk asked her if she had had her lunch before she went to the bank. She was extremely surprised at 69 a question because in the British culture it would be regarded as an indirect 70 to lunch. Between unmarried young people it can also show the young man's interest in 71 the girl. Since this bank clerk was a complete stranger 72 the British girl, she was very much surprised. After a moment she answered that she had already eaten quickly. Then she went on her way to her school and was even more surprised when one of the teachers asked her the 73 question. By now she realized that it could not be an invitation. 74 was confused why they all asked this question. In the following days she was asked the same question again and again, and she spent hours trying to explain 75 why so many people kept asking her this. 76 she came to a conclusion: the people who 77 inquiring her about the same thing must be concerned about her 78. She was somewhat underweight at the time, and so she concluded they must be worrying that she was not 79 very well! Only much later 80 that the question had no real sense at all—it was only a greeting.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| () 61. A. build on | B. build up | C. build out | D. build into |
| () 62. A. concern | B. concerning | C. concerned | D. to concern |
| () 63. A. the number of | B. the amount of | C. an amount of | D. a number of |
| () 64. A. differences | B. similarities | C. likelihood | D. changes |
| () 65. A. parental | B. political | C. cultural | D. musical |
| () 66. A. instant | B. moment | C. period | D. time |
| () 67. A. everything | B. anything | C. nothing | D. something |
| () 68. A. In | B. By | C. On | D. With |
| () 69. A. that | B. such | C. which | D. so |
| () 70. A. determination | B. information | C. impression | D. invitation |
| () 71. A. phoning | B. hoping | C. dating | D. inviting |
| () 72. A. to | B. for | C. with | D. without |
| () 73. A. same | B. curious | C. different | D. amused |
| () 74. A. and | B. then | C. so | D. but |
| () 75. A. with regards | B. as to | C. as if | D. as soon as |
| () 76. A. In the end | B. In the way | C. In a way | D. At the end |
| () 77. A. are | B. have been | C. were | D. has been |
| () 78. A. culture | B. problem | C. salary | D. health |
| () 79. A. thinking | B. sleeping | C. laughing | D. eating |
| () 80. A. she discovered | B. did she discover | C. she did discover | D. does she discover |

第二卷 (共 50 分)

Part IV Translation (35' 25 minutes)

Section A (20')

Directions: Translate the following sentences into Chinese (You may refer to the corresponding passages in Part I).

1. At a speed of only 30 miles per hour it is the same as falling from a third floor window.
(Passage One)

2. Now that the Neon 2000 is on the market, her team will use survey and research results to determine which option packages work best for the consumer, and what improvements, if any, need to be made. (Passage Two)

3. Over the weekend, we spent hours and hours, staying up late into the night, talking about the people she was hanging around with. (Passage Three)

4. It had been so frustrating that I had come close to telling her several times during the weekend that maybe we had just grown too far apart to continue our friendship, but I didn't. (Passage Three)

5. Conflict is an organizational reality that is inherently neither good nor bad in and of itself. It can be destructive, but it can also play a productive role both within a person and between persons. (Passage Four)

Section B (15')

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 稍微仔细一点就可避免此类事故。

2. 只要你不断努力,你迟早会解决这个难题的。

-
-
3. 孩子需要鼓励,过多的批评只能阻碍他们的智力发展。
-
-
4. 许多美国人喜欢坐小汽车旅游而不愿采用其他交通工具。
-
-
5. 教室里除还有一人外几乎空了,其他同学都已做完试卷离场了。
-
-

Part V Writing (15' 25 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are given 25 minutes to write on The Effects of Advertisement. You should write no less than 120 words and base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:*

1. 现代社会广告已经充斥了生活的每个角落。
2. 和任何其他事物一样,广告也有两面性。
3. 因此,面对广告我们得小心,以免上当受骗。

