

大学英语 **4** 级考试

**备战2012**

**大学英语过级考试必备**

**—— 真题详解、命题预测**

● 主编 赵娱娟 邓 薇

● 主审 崔 敏

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## 内 容 提 要

本书以 2004 年教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》中规定的一般要求为依据编写而成。本书包括 10 套仿真模拟题、参考答案及详解和听力文字材料。

本书适用于大学本科生及英语爱好者。

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# 前 言

2004 年教育部颁布了《大学英语课程教学要求》。该要求的颁布标志着我国大学英语教学改革步入快速发展的轨道。

本书完全根据《大学英语课程教学要求》中规定的一般要求为依据,旨在帮助完成大学英语课程一般要求,强调考试重点,并且帮助备考的学生熟悉四级新题型。该书包括 10 套仿真模拟题、参考答案及详解和听力文字材料,并配有录音磁带。本书的编写力求把握好试题的难度和长度,希望其信度与效度接近真题。

大学英语四级考试各单项成绩计分如下:

听力部分占 35%:短对话占 8%,长对话占 7%,短文理解占 10%,短文听写占 10%;短文部分占 35%:仔细阅读理解占 20%,仔细阅读理解单词填空占 5%,快速阅读是非判断题或其他占 10%;综合部分占 15%:完形或改错占 10%,简答或翻译占 5%;作文部分占 15%。

新四级的总分为 710 分,但阅卷时按百分制来打分。分数出来后,再由 100 分转换成 710 分。评分方式具有弹性:根据各个部分的试题难易度进行分数调整,即上调难度高的试题分数,下调难度低的试题分数。总分在 220 分以上的考生可以获得成绩报告单。凡总分在 220 分以下者,其单项分和总分均为 0 分,不发成绩报告单。425 分为及格。

本书由吉林大学崔敏教授任主审,广东科学技术职业学院 赵娱娟任第一主编,长春工程学院邓薇任第二主编,刘洪武任第一副主编,吉林司法警官学院陆健任第二副主编,长春工程学院邢雅范 郝玉英 王为令 王利敏,长春大学旅游学院 刘爽 邹艳飞任编者。本书主编各编写 6 万字,副主编各编写 5 万字,编者各编写 2 万字。

本书在编写的过程中,由于时间仓促,书中的疏漏和不足之处在所难免。敬请广大考生批评指正。

编 者

2011 年 11 月

## 目 录

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| <b>Model Test One</b>                      | (1)   |
| <b>Model Test Two</b>                      | (15)  |
| <b>Model Test Three</b>                    | (29)  |
| <b>Model Test Four</b>                     | (43)  |
| <b>Model Test Five</b>                     | (57)  |
| <b>Model Test Six</b>                      | (71)  |
| <b>Model Test Seven</b>                    | (85)  |
| <b>Model Test Eight</b>                    | (99)  |
| <b>Model Test Nine</b>                     | (115) |
| <b>Model Test Ten</b>                      | (131) |
| <b>Scripts for Listening Comprehension</b> | (147) |
| <b>Key to Tests</b>                        | (191) |

## Model Test One

### Part I Writing

(30 minutes)

注意:此部分试题在答题卡1上。

### Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

**Directions:** In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*.

For questions 1 ~ 7, 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.

#### Football Fans and Football Violence

(1) Brazil is the greatest football nation in the world. There are 110 million Brazilians. How many of them are football fans? 100 million! All of them think that they know all about football. This makes life very difficult for the Brazilian team manager. When things go bad for the Brazilian team the newspapers would demand that the team manager should leave his job. "If we win, they put me in heaven," as a manager once said, "If we lose, they put me in hell."

(2) You can't escape football in Brazil. There are football matches on every street and beach. On television, the results of football matches come before the main news programs. There are six television channels in Rio de Janeiro. On Sundays each channel shows a different football match.

(3) Brazil is not the richest country in the world, but the government spends lots of money on football. It cost more than one billion pounds to prepare for the 1978 World Cup. That's 10 pounds for every Brazilian man, woman, and child. And many Brazilians don't earn as much as 10 pounds a week. Is it worth it?

(4) "Brazil must have a great football team," says one journalist, "If it costs one billion pounds, that's all right. If the government doesn't give us a good team, then it will become unpopular. Football is more than a game in Brazil."

(5) Football is more than a game in Brazil. This is certainly true in its largest city, Sao

Paulo. The most popular team is Corinthians. Corinthians' fans are the most loyal and emotional in Brazil. When Corinthians win, production in the Sao Paulo car factories increases by fifteen percent. When they lose, it drops. At one time Corinthians won the national championship for the first time, fans danced and sang in the streets for four days.

(6) Why are people so loyal to one football team? What makes a football fan? One man says: "Without Corinthians my life would be sad. Corinthians bring some joy and excitement into my life. We all need that, don't we?"

### **Football Violence**

(7) Football fans in Brazil are loyal to their team. They cheer when their team wins, they cry when their team loses. But they don't fight. Football in Brazil is for the whole family. Men bring their wives and children to football matches. They know there will be no trouble. Their family will be safe.

(8) However, in many other countries it's different. Many people don't want to go and see a football match because they're afraid of violence. The violence occurs both on the field and off it. Why?

(9) Football is a hard game. You have to be fit and strong to play it. Often you have to fight to get the ball and then you have to fight to keep it. Of course, players get excited when they are playing football. The difference between winning and losing a game can be great. Perhaps the manager tells his player before a game: "If you win this, you will get one thousand pounds each. If you lose, you'll get nothing." What would you do if you were playing in a game like that? Let's say you're running towards the goal with a good chance of scoring. Another player holds you back or kicks you. Of course you're angry. You want to kick the other player or hit him. Then players on both sides join in and a fight starts.

(10) Fighting on the football field often starts fighting among the football supporters watching the game. The trouble doesn't only happen at the football ground itself. A few years ago in Britain, a group of Leeds United supporters and a group of Sunderland were not even playing each other that day!

(11) Why do football supporters behave in this way? First of all, most of the football fans are young. When their team is playing home, they go with their friends—always to the same part of the ground. They all wear their team's colors—on hats, scarves, and badges. They cheer their favorite players. They shout, sing songs and wave their scarves. When they are with their friends, everything is all right. The trouble starts when one group of supporter tries to attack another group.

(12) The team supporters may attack the home fans. They may try to get into the home supporters' favorite place. The home supporters fight back, the trouble spreads and the police try to stop the fighting. Next day the newspapers scream: FANS INVADE FIELD; POLICE ARREST 50.

(13) This kind of violence is not new, of course. Writers in Roman times, 1,500 years ago, described fights between groups supporting different chariot(战车)racers. One group was called the Blues, the other the Greens. The Greens and the Blues used to sing songs about each other, fight at chariot races, and run through the streets smashing up shops—just the kind of things that newspapers describe today.

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. Football is so popular in Brazil that Brazil is the greatest football country in the world.
2. Brazil is not rich enough to spend huge sums of money on football.
3. Many people in other countries don't want to see a football match because of the high price.
4. It doesn't make a difference whether you win a game or lost it.
5. Players will be fined heavily if they fight during the match.
6. A fight between the players starts just because of the referee's unfair judgment.
7. The football violence is not new because it occurred long ago in ancient time, too.

### 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 the Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A) No one can find the apartment manager. C) He has no idea where to find the manager.  
B) He can't find an apartment in this place. D) The manager doesn't live in this building.
12. A) They're going to eat out tomorrow. C) The man is very busy this week.  
B) They want to have a meeting this week. D) The woman will be free on Thursday.
13. A) Mary likes running. C) Mary feels better now.  
B) Mary's still running now. D) Mary still has a fever.
14. A) Lock the door carefully. C) Fix the lock himself.  
B) Open the front door. D) Ask Mr. Smith for help.
15. A) The weekend is a good time to relax. C) The beach is far away from home.  
B) The weekend is too long for him. D) The beach is a good place to go.
16. A) The man should buy some new shoelaces. B) The man should get rid of his old shoes.  
C) The man should use the old shoelaces. D) The man should wear a pair of new shoes.
17. A) Mail some letters for her. C) Wait till she finishes her letter.  
B) Drive her to the post office. D) Pick her up on his way home.
18. A) A summer course. C) How to earn more money.



B) Summer vacation plans.

D) How to graduate sooner.

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

19. A) At a dance.

C) At Joe's office.

B) At a dinner party.

D) At a wedding.

20. A) Denmark.

C) Britain.

B) America.

D) France.

21. A) Because she comes from Britain.

B) Because she speaks English at home.

C) Because she's been in America for a long time.

D) Because she is American.

22. A) In Denmark.

C) In America.

B) In Britain.

D) In France.

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

23. A) She does not know which flight to take.

C) Her flight to Boston is delayed.

B) She can not fly to Boston now.

D) She has to take the next flight.

24. A) She has to attend a business meeting.

B) She has to attend a press conference.

C) She has to catch another flight from Boston.

D) She has to be back to his work in time.

25. A) To Boston.

C) To New York.

B) To Hong Kong.

D) To Washington.

### **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.

#### **Passage One**

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. A) Portugal.

C) Denmark.

B) Greece.

D) America.

27. A) The East Coast.

C) Big cities.

B) The West Coast.

D) Rural areas.

28. A) Good ties with friends and family.

C) Quiet villages.

B) Nice surroundings in the neighborhood.

D) Warm weather.

#### **Passage Two**

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

29. A) Tell their bosses directly.

C) Tell their opinions indirectly.

- B) Disagree with their equals.  
 30. A) Tell them directly.  
 B) Tell them indirectly.  
 31. A) Marriage.  
 B) Friendship.  
 D) Express their opinions freely.  
 C) Tell them in private.  
 D) Tell them in public.  
 C) Politics.  
 D) Family.

### Passage Three

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

32. A) Because spring has come.  
 B) Because it has been cleaned up.  
 33. A) With a breakfast to start the event.  
 B) With a tree-planting ceremony.  
 34. A) By inspiring everyone to pick up litter.  
 B) By giving some awards.  
 35. A) Mayor Bingham.  
 B) Jane Nash.  
 C) Because the roads have been widened.  
 D) Because trees are getting green.  
 C) By picking up 100 pounds of litter.  
 D) By baking a pie for everyone.  
 C) By joining the kickoff breakfast.  
 D) By thanking the organizing committee.  
 C) The sponsors.  
 D) The community residents.

### 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. Then listen to the passage again. 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 44 to 46 you are required to fill in missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题在答题卡 2 上;请在答题卡 2 上作答。

## Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choice given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

If an economist was asked which one of the three groups borrow most—people with 47 incomes, stable incomes, or declining incomes—he would 48 answer: those with declining incomes. Actually, in the years 1947–1950, the answer was: people with rising incomes. People with declining incomes were next and people with stable incomes borrowed the least. This 49 us that traditional assumptions about earning and spending are not always 50.

Another traditional assumption is that if people who have money expect prices to go up, they will 51 to buy. If they expect prices to go down, they will postpone 52. But research surveys have shown that this is not always true. The expectations of price increases may not stimulate buying. One typical 53 was expressed by the wife of a mechanic in an interview at a time of rising prices, "In a few months," she said, "we'll have to pay 54 for meat and milk; we'll have less to spend on other things." Her family had been planning to buy a new car but they postponed this purchase. Furthermore, the rise in prices that has already taken place may be resented and buyer's resistance may be evoked. This is shown by the following typical 55: "I just don't pay these prices; they are too high." The condition most beneficial to spending appears to be price stability. If prices have been stable and people consider that they are 56, they are likely to buy. Thus, it appears that the common business policy of maintaining stable prices is based on a correct understanding of consumer psychology.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |             |               |             |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| A. attitude | F. hasten     | K. luckily  |
| B. shows    | G. rising     | L. probably |
| C. comment  | H. reasonable | M. buying   |
| D. reliable | I. different  | N. controls |
| E. beauty   | J. more       | O. energy   |

## 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.**

Linguistics professors and therapists have discovered how people achieve mutual understanding, both consciously and unconsciously, by observing the body language and voice patterns of the person they are talking to. If you are dealing with someone who is painfully shy, you're not going to make a good connection by overwhelming them with your cheerfulness. By matching someone's behavior we can gain their confidence, achieve a good relationship and improve the quality of communication—in other words, we can get on someone's wavelength.

One of the powerful aspects of Neuro-Linguistic Programming (NLP) is its use of suggestion and positive thinking. We can become aware of the negative and turn it to the positive. Once it is framed in a positive way as a goal, the brain can begin to grapple with it and then apply itself to achieving that outcome. To put it another way, if you don't know where you're going, it makes it harder to get there. "I wish I weren't so shy" is no good as a goal. "I

want to be confident, relaxed and outgoing when I meet new people” tells you exactly what you want and gives you some clues as to how you could modify your behavior to achieve it.

At some level we already know this. What’s the best way to make someone, particularly a child, drop something? Say “Mind you don’t drop it.” If you tell children “Don’t make a mess”, a mess is undoubtedly what they will make. You have announced your expectations. You’ve already visualized the tray being dropped, the room being untidy and, surprise, the wheels are set in motion and what we warn against is what happens. So, avoid making negative statements. Instead, try saying “Could you please keep the room tidy?” or “Make sure you keep those drinks on the tray.” Immediately, you have a more positive image of the desired outcome of events and your brain and body become subconsciously programmed to achieve it.

NLP can be applied to any area of human activity. It has been used to cultivate excellence in sport, business, education, music and the arts. Managers find their managerial skills improved, salespeople learn how to adapt their presentation to the customer, and educators find ways to involve students more fully.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

57. To make those who are very shy full of confidence, we can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) fit our actions to those of the shy people
- B) observe their body languages
- C) overwhelm them with our cheerfulness
- D) achieve mutual understanding, both consciously and unconsciously

58. Which of the following does NLP teach people to do when communicating with others?

- A) Realize when they are making mistakes.
- B) Behave in the way that the others do.
- C) Decide precisely what their aims are.
- D) Stop thinking about what they are doing.

59. According to NLP, the best thing to say to somebody who is often late is “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A) Make sure you are not late again
- B) It’ll please me if you’re on time
- C) I’ll be angry if you’re not on time
- D) You won’t be late again, will you

60. What is not mentioned as the area of human activity?

- |              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| A) Games.    | C) Military affairs. |
| B) Teaching. | D) Arts.             |

61. What does the word “cultivate” (L. 1, Para. 4) mean?

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) To farm.   | C) To become.  |
| B) To decide. | D) To develop. |

## Passage Two

Questions 62 to 66 are based on the following passage.

For centuries man dreamed of achieving vertical height. In 400 A. D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a "Helix", which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian immigrant, an aeronautical engineer, piloted a strange-looking craft of steel tubing with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That vehicle was called a helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of commuting to work in their own personal helicopter. Every man would have one in his backyard. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely versatile machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of uses, they deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

62. A helicopter is an aircraft that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) can go faster than the ordinary airplane
- B) can fit into the smallest possible place
- C) can fly vertically into the air
- D) is used only for commercial service

63. What is said about the development of the helicopter?

- A) Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.
- B) An Englishman was the first to achieve flight in a helicopter.
- C) Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.
- D) Some people thought they would become widely used by the average individual.

64. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be almost indispensable?

- A) For overseas passenger transportation.

- B) For extremely high altitude flight.  
 C) For high-speed transportation.  
 D) For urgent missions to inaccessible places.
65. How has the use of helicopters developed?  
 A) Each year they have become larger to accommodate greater loads.  
 B) They are taking the place of highflying jets.  
 C) They are often used for rescue work.  
 D) They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.
66. On what principle do helicopters work?  
 A) A combination of propellers in front and on top.  
 B) A rotating propeller topside.  
 C) One propeller in the center of the aircraft and others at each end.  
 D) A propeller underneath for lifting power.

## 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 centre.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- Response to noise in hospital was  
 67 related to custom and background.
- All patients of professional classes discussed  
 ward noises, and expressed varying degrees  
 of dissatisfaction 68 what they thought of  
 as "avoidable noise". The 74 people who  
 made no comment on noise and the 19 who  
 69 that the ward was not noisy were  
 either in unskilled work, often factories, or  
 the wives of unskilled workers living a  
 comparatively communal life. There is also a  
 suggestion 70 noise is related to severity  
 of illness, and resultant length of stay in  
 71. Noise that may not 72 a  
 seriously ill patient because of his condition,  
 begins to irritate as he 73 strength. It  
 would not be profitable to list 74 by  
 patients, but it would perhaps be 75 to
- |                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 67. A) clear        | C) clearly   |
| B) clearing         | D) cleared   |
| 68. A) to           | C) with      |
| B) for              | D) from      |
| 69. A) thought      | C) believe   |
| B) think            | D) believing |
| 70. A) who          | C) whose     |
| B) which            | D) that      |
| 71. A) home         | C) school    |
| B) office           | D) hospital  |
| 72. A) annoy        | C) treat     |
| B) ignore           | D) secure    |
| 73. A) remedies     | C) retreats  |
| B) recovers         | D) retains   |
| 74. A) names        | C) products  |
| B) noises           | D) property  |
| 75. A) questionable | C) deficient |
| B) conclusive       | D) useful    |

look at what were broadly thought of as “hospital noises”, that is, noise inherent in a 76 situation and accepted, if not 77 by patients; and then to consider the “avoidable noises”—those made through, perhaps, 78 of thought or care. Because of the structure of the wards in which the patients were nursed, 79 to the noise of the other members of the community was 80 and accepted by all patients as such, however much it may have disturbed them both 81 and emotionally. It has already been discussed that patients suggested the 82 of seriously ill or disturbed patients from this main ward, but, so long as the patients in the wards, this will always be a 83 of hospital noise. Many patients express the 84 that they might, some day, be responsible for the 85 of others in a similar way. The fact that patients were always tolerant of noises 86 that they were tolerant because they themselves were concerned, but many questioned the effect of such noise by, for example, young people in the ward.

- |                      |                |
|----------------------|----------------|
| 76. A) health        | C) store       |
| B) sickness          | D) school      |
| 77. A) harnessed     | C) referred to |
| B) expected          | D) identified  |
| 78. A) lack          | C) list        |
| B) load              | D) loss        |
| 79. A) delivery      | C) exposure    |
| B) action            | D) judgment    |
| 80. A) reasonable    | C) avoidable   |
| B) unavoidable       | D) acceptable  |
| 81. A) frequently    | C) probably    |
| B) consequently      | D) physically  |
| 82. A) escape        | C) removal     |
| B) disappearance     | D) maintenance |
| 83. A) source        | C) disaster    |
| B) protection        | D) curiosity   |
| 84. A) determination | C) fear        |
| B) will              | D) idea        |
| 85. A) burdens       | C) desperation |
| B) obstacles         | D) discomfort  |
| 86. A) meaning       | C) mean        |
| B) meant             | D) means       |

## Part VI Translation

(5 minutes)

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

注意:此部分试题在答题卡2上;请在答题卡2上作答。

答题卡 1 ( Answer Sheet 1 )

|     |                  |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 学校  |                  | 准考证号 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|     |                  |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 姓名  | 划<br>线<br>要<br>求 | [0]  | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] | [0] |
|     |                  | [1]  | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] | [1] |
| [2] |                  | [2]  | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] | [2] |     |
| [3] |                  | [3]  | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] | [3] |     |
| [4] |                  | [4]  | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] | [4] |     |
| [5] |                  | [5]  | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] | [5] |     |
| [6] |                  | [6]  | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] | [6] |     |
| [7] |                  | [7]  | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] | [7] |     |
| [8] |                  | [8]  | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] | [8] |     |
| [9] |                  | [9]  | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] | [9] |     |

Part I Writing ( 30 minutes )

Directions: In this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic of Family Tutoring. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

- 1. 家教已成为许多大学生的兼职工作；
- 2. 人们对大学生从事家教有不同看法；
- 3. 我认为……

Family Tutoring

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This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

## Part II Reading Comprehension ( Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

1. [Y][N][NG]      2. [Y][N][NG]      3. [Y][N][NG]      4. [Y][N][NG]
5. [Y][N][NG]      6. [Y][N][NG]      7. [Y][N][NG]
8. Corinthians' fans are the most loyal and emotional in Brazil, which leads to \_\_\_\_\_ in the Sao Paulo car factories.
9. Football fans in Brazil cheer when their team wins and cry when their team loses, but \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Football is not an easy game. To play it one needs to be \_\_\_\_\_.