

# COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

Band Four

鲁可 主编

710分大学英语 (2014年版)

同步水平练与考

四级

东华大学出版社

# College English Tests Band Four

## 710 分大学英语同步水平练与考(2014 年版)

### 四级

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## 修订说明

《710 分大学英语同步水平练与考(2014 年版)》(1-4 级)是根据教育部高教司主持和领导下的大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和考试委员会制定的《全国大学英语四、六级考试改革方案(试行)》所推行的新的计分体制和成绩报道方式,依据《大学英语课程教学要求(试行)》来编写的。与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,由浅入深、循序渐进,一学期一册,共分四级。每册有 10 套考试题,每套试卷都有从听力到作文比较完整的考试题型。本系列属水平能力练习与检测题,可独立用于课堂测试,也可供学生课后自学。参加本套书编写的作者,都是长期从事大学英语教学且有着四、六级考试指导丰富经验的大学老师。在编写时,作者还将近期教学与考试中出现的新内容、新题型吸收进来,使该套书具有较强的时效性和实用性,可与各高校现使用的《全新版大学英语》、《新视野大学英语》、《大学英语》、《新编大学英语》、《当代大学英语》和《大学核心英语》等教材配套使用并配有 MP3 录音。

此次修订,我们特别聘请了具有丰富教学经验的老师,着重修改了第二部分听力 Section C、第三部分阅读理解和第四部分翻译(中译英)等部分,使之更贴近 2013 年 12 月的大学英语四、六级考试题型。为使学生在作文写作时,能学会运用标准地道的英语语言,此次修订,我们还特别聘请了美籍教师 Andy, Amanda, Chad, Daisy, Leona 和 Luke 等几位专家,对所有试题中的作文范文进行审阅,并替换了部分与大学英语四、六级考试难易程度不相匹配的作文范文。相信这对广大学生的写作水平的提高有较大的帮助!

四级中的写作、听力、阅读和翻译等的难易程度与上述教材的四级水平相当,可与上述教材同步使用。由于时间仓促和编者水平局限,书中难免有不足之处,真诚欢迎同行和使用者提出宝贵意见。

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# College English Test 1

## Part I

## Writing

(30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic **On Modern Communication Devices**. You should write at least 180 words and base your compositions on the outline given below in Chinese:

1. 现代化的通讯工具给人们生活带来了便捷
2. 现代化的通讯工具给人们生活带来的麻烦
3. 我的观点

注意:此部分试题写在答题卡1上。

## Part II

## Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. A) Because the game wasn't shown in his area.  
B) Because there was no electricity in his area.  
C) Because he didn't buy a TV set.  
D) Because he had something important to do.
2. A) She understood little of it.  
B) She understood the reading.  
C) She doesn't have much trouble with the subject.  
D) She works very hard at it.
3. A) The work.  
B) The noise.  
C) The heat.

- D) The crowdedness.
4. A) At her aunt's address.  
B) At her own address.  
C) At her family's address.  
D) At her office's address.
5. A) She wonders why he's not returned to school.  
B) She doesn't believe he could earn much money.  
C) She doesn't like that company.  
D) She wants him to tell her when the classes begin.
6. A) 1978.  
B) 1979.  
C) 1980.  
D) 1981.
7. A) He had a traffic accident.  
B) He had to work overtime.  
C) He was delayed by his boss.  
D) His car ran out of gasoline.
8. A) At the airport.  
B) At the railway station.  
C) In a restaurant.  
D) In an office room.

**Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

9. A) How to talk properly.  
B) The candidates they have just interviewed.  
C) The importance of the job interview.  
D) How to dress for an interview.
10. A) She was nicely dressed.  
B) She had a nice voice.  
C) She seemed intelligent.  
D) She seemed very relaxed.
11. A) An actor.  
B) A librarian.  
C) A receptionist.  
D) A tour guide.
12. A) Frank Brisziniski.  
B) Barbara Jones.

C) David Wallace.

D) Lois Johnson.

**Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

13. A) Talking to an old friend of his uncle's.

B) Taking a French lesson.

C) Learning French from a book.

D) Looking for a French grammar book.

14. A) To study French in Montreal.

B) To take some interesting courses in Montreal.

C) To get more credits for his graduation.

D) To visit an old friend of his uncle's.

15. A) Have the credits transferred back before leaving Canada.

B) Take courses for the sake of credits.

C) Take a short leave of absence from school.

D) Pay a visit to Susan before leaving for Canada.

### 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 passages and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the center.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

### Passage One

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

16. A) They are studying the content of dreams.

B) They are studying the meaning of dreams.

C) They are studying the process of sleeping.

D) They are studying dreamers while they dream.

17. A) Everyone dreams every night.

B) Dreams are easily remembered.

C) Dreams are likely to be frightening.

D) Persons dream only one dream a night.

18. A) The dream that was of most interest to him.

B) The dream that occurred immediately after he went to sleep.

C) The dream that occurred just before he woke up.

D) Both A and B.



### Passage Two

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

19. A) Because the colonists preferred corn bread.  
B) Because corn was more abundant.  
C) Because the colonists did not know how to make wheat bread.  
D) Because corn bread did not spoil as rapidly as wheat bread did.
20. A) They were shown how by the Indians.  
B) They changed their wheat bread recipes.  
C) They knew the technique before they arrived in America.  
D) They tried to make more nutritious bread.
21. A) Because it was easy to ship from England.  
B) Because horses occasionally ate it if there was no grain available.  
C) Because people took it with them when they traveled.  
D) Because it was easy to prepare over an open fire in the forests.

### Passage Three

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

22. A) The people of France.  
B) Building a new statue.  
C) Fixing the Statue of Liberty.  
D) Replacing a rusty torch.
23. A) The Statue of liberty was assembled on an island.  
B) The Statue of Liberty became corroded.  
C) The Statue of Liberty arrived in 214 crates.  
D) The Statue of Liberty had to be repaired.
24. A) He is aware of the rust spots.  
B) He is angry at the cost of repairs.  
C) He is seasick and lonely.  
D) He is happy and proud to be there.
25. A) The donations come from citizens, including numerous school children.  
B) The donations come only from those rich persons.  
C) The donations come only from the government.  
D) It is not mentioned in the passage.

### Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard.*

Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 1 上作答。

Scientists are racing to build the world's first thinking robot. This is not science fiction; some say they will have made it by the year 2020.

Machines that walk, speak and feel are no longer science 26. Kismet is the name of an android which scientists have built at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). Kismet is different from the traditional robot because it can show 27. Its eyes, ears and lips move to show when it feels happy, 28. Kismet is one of the first of a new 29 of androids — robots that look like human beings — which can imitate human feelings. Cog, another android invented by the MIT, imitates the action of a mother. However, scientists admit that so far Cog has the 30 of a two-year-old.

The optimists say that by the year 2020 we will have created humanoids with brains 31 to those of all adult human beings. These robots will be designed to look like people to make them more 32 and easier to sell to the public. What kind of jobs will they do? In the future, robots like Robonaut, a humanoid invented by NASA, will be doing 33 jobs, like repairing space stations. They will also be doing more and more of the household work for us. In Japan, scientists are designing androids that will 34 us by dancing and playing the piano.

Some people worry about what the future holds: Will robots become monsters? Will people themselves become increasingly like robots? Experts predict that more and more people will be wearing micro-computers, connected to the Internet, in the future. People will have micro-chips 35 of their body, which will connect them to a wide variety of gadgets. Perhaps we should not exaggerate the importance of technology, but one wonders whether we will still be falling in love in the years to come. Who knows?

### Part III

### Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

#### Section A

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

**Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.**

The President and the vice President are the only elective federal officials not chosen by direct vote of the people. They are elected by the members of the Electoral College, an institution provided 36 in the U. S. Constitution.

On presidential election day, the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every

4th year, each state chooses as many electors as it has senators and representatives in Congress. In 1964, for the first time, as provided by the 23rd 37 to the Constitution, the District of Columbia voted for 3 electors. Thus, with 100 senators and 435 representatives, there are 538 members of the Electoral College, with a majority of 270 electoral votes needed to elect the president and vice president.

Although political parties were not part of the original plan created by the Founding Fathers, today political parties customarily 38 their lists of electors at their respective state conventions. Some states print names of the candidates for president and vice president at the top of the Nov. ballot; others list only the electors' names. In either 39, the electors of the party receiving the highest vote are elected. Two states, Maine and Nebraska, allow for 40 allocation.

The electors meet on the first Monday after the 2nd Wednesday in December in their respective state capitals or in some other place 41 by state legislatures. By long-established custom, they vote for their party nominees, although this is not required by federal law; some states do require it.

The Constitution requires electors to cast a 42 for at least one person who is not an inhabitant of that elector's home state. This 43 that presidential and vice presidential candidates from the same party will not be from the same state. Also, an elector cannot be a member of Congress or hold federal office.

Certified and sealed lists of the votes of the electors in each state are sent to the president of the U. S. Senate, who then opens them in the 44 of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives in a joint session held in early Jan. , and the electoral votes of all the states are then officially counted.

If no candidate for president has a majority, the House of Representatives chooses a president from the top 3 candidates, with all representatives from each state combining to 45 one vote for that state. The House decided the outcome of the 1800 and 1824 presidential elections.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) cite       | I) nominate     |
| B) cast       | J) ensures      |
| C) prescribed | K) ballot       |
| D) for        | L) bullet       |
| E) quarry     | M) appoint      |
| F) amendment  | N) proportional |
| G) presence   | O) case         |
| H) lurk       |                 |

## Section B

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

### Highways

- A) Early in the 20th century, most of the streets and roads in the U. S. were made of dirt, brick, and cedar wood blocks. Built for horse, carriage, and foot traffic, they were usually poorly cared for and too narrow to accommodate (容纳) automobiles.
- B) With the increase in auto production, private turnpike (收费公路) companies under local authorities began to spring up, and by 1921 there were 387,000 miles of paved roads. Many were built using specifications of 19th century Scottish engineers Thomas Telford and John MacAdam (for whom the macadam surface is named), whose specifications stressed the importance of adequate drainage. Beyond that, there were no national standards for size, weight restrictions, or commercial signs. During World War I, roads throughout the country were nearly destroyed by the weight of trucks. When General Eisenhower returned from Germany in 1919, after serving in the U. S. Army's first transcontinental motor convoy (车队), he noted: "The old convoy had started me thinking about good, two-lane highways, but Germany's Autobahn or motorway had made me see the wisdom of broader ribbons across the land."
- C) It would take another war before the federal government would act on a national highway system. During World War II, a tremendous increase in trucks and new roads was required. The war demonstrated how critical highways were to the defense effort. Thirteen per cent of defense plants received all their supplies by truck, and almost all other plants shipped more than half of their products by vehicle. The war also revealed that local control of highways

had led to a confusing variety of design standards. Even federal and state highways did not follow basic standards. Some states allowed trucks up to 36,000 pounds, while others restricted anything over 7,000 pounds.

- D) A government study recommended a national highway system of 33,920 miles, and Congress soon passed the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1944, which called for strict, centrally controlled design criteria.
- E) The interstate highway system was finally launched in 1956 and has been hailed as one of the greatest public works projects of the century. To build its 44,000-mile web of highways, bridge, and tunnels, hundreds of unique engineering designs and solutions had to be worked out. Consider the many geographic features of the country: mountains, steep grades, wetlands, rivers, deserts and plains. Variables included the slope of the land, the ability of the pavement to support the load, the intensity of road use, and the nature of the underlying soil. Urban areas were another problem. Innovative designs of roadways, tunnels, bridges, overpasses, and interchanges that could run through or bypass urban areas soon began to weave their way across the country, forever altering the face of America.
- F) Long-span, segmented-concrete, cable-stayed bridges such as Hale Boggs in Louisiana and the Sunshine Skyway in Florida, and remarkable tunnels like Fort McHenry in Maryland and Mt. Baker in Washington, met many of the nation's physical challenges. Traffic control systems and methods of construction developed under the interstate program soon influenced highway construction around the world, and were invaluable in improving the condition of urban streets and traffic patterns.
- G) Today, the interstate system links every major city in the U. S. , and the U. S. with Canada and Mexico. Built with safety in mind, the highways have wide lanes and shoulders, dividing medians or barriers, long entry and exit lanes, curves engineered for safe turns, and limited access. The death rate on highways is half that of all other U. S. roads (0.86 deaths per 100 million passenger miles compared to 1.99 deaths per 100 million on all other roads).
- H) By opening the North American continent, highways have enabled consumer goods and services to reach people in remote and rural areas of the country, spurred the growth of suburbs, and provided people with greater options in term of jobs, access to cultural programs, health care, and other benefits. Above all, the interstate system provides individuals with what they cherish most: personal freedom of mobility.
- I) The interstate system has been an essential element of the nation's economic growth in terms of shipping and job creation: more than 75 percent of the nation's freight deliveries arrive by truck; and most products that arrive by rail or air use interstates for the last leg of the journey by vehicle. Not only has the highway system affected the American economy by providing

shipping routes, it has led to the growth of spin-off industries like service stations, motels, restaurants, and shopping centers. It has allowed the relocation of manufacturing plants and other industries from urban areas to rural.

- J) By the end of the century there has been an immense network of paved roads, residential streets, expressways, and freeways built to support millions of vehicles. The highway system was officially renamed for Eisenhower to honor his vision and leadership. The year construction began he said: "Together, the united forces of our communication and transportation systems are dynamic elements in the very name we bear — United States. Without them, we would be a mere alliance of many separate parts."

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

46. General Eisenhower felt that the broad German motorways made more sense than the two-lane highways in America.
47. Most streets and roads were narrow and poorly constructed for carriage and horse.
48. The government and congress realized the importance of highways to the defense effort in the war and they began to act on a national highway system.
49. Many of the problems presented by the country's geographical features found solutions in innovative engineering projects.
50. The highways system was highly influenced by the traffic control systems and construction methods.
51. Highways lead to the development of suburbs and offer people tremendous benefits.
52. With safety consideration, the death rate on highways is much lower than before.
53. The greatest benefit for individuals brought about by the interstate system was freedom of mobility.
54. The highway system was renamed after Eisenhower who believed it is United States that united all the forces together.
55. Highways boosted the growth of nation's economy, and transferred some plants and industries from urban to rural area.

### Section C

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

#### Passage One

**Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.**

The director makes all artistic or creative decisions and is responsible for the harmonious unity of a production. The director, usually in cooperation with the designers (and perhaps the

producers), determines a concept, motif(主题), or interpretation for the script or scenario, selects a cast(演员), rehearses them, and usually has a deciding role in scenery, costumes, lights, and sound. Movement, timing, pacing, and visual and aural effects are all determined by the director. What the audience finally see is the director's vision. From the time of the ancient Greeks until the 17th century this role was generally fulfilled by the play writer, and from the 17th to the end of the 19th century directing was the function of the leading actor of a company. Under such conditions, however, ensemble performance was rare.

The concept of the modern director can be traced to the 18th-century English actor manager David Garrick, although George II is generally referred to as the first director; touring Europe with his theater company in the 1870s and 1880s, he exercised absolute control over all aspects of production. In the 20th century there has been a tendency for directors to use a script simply as a starting point for their own theatrical visions, resulting in productions often called "theatricalist". Such productions often achieve clarification or emphasis of themes or images in the text, sometimes — admittedly — at the expense of the integrity of the original. Some well-known directors of this type were Max Reinhardt, Jean Louis Barrault, and more recently, Peter Brook, and Tom Horgan.

The director usually selects the cast through auditions(试听) in which performers read sections of the script to be produced, present prepared scenes or speeches, or, when appropriate, sing and dance. The director of a musical production is aided in the auditioning process by the musical director and the choreographer. Although auditioning is acknowledged to be a bad method, it does allow the director to judge the talents and qualities of potential performers. Actors may also be hired on the basis of reputation, recommendation of agents, or simply for physical appropriateness.

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

56. By saying that "what the audience finally sees is the director's vision" (Paragraph 1), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) a play is a reflection of its director's idea about it  
 B) the cast have to perform within the limits set by the director  
 C) the cast have to say what the director tells them  
 D) the scenery of the play is determined by the director
57. The "theatricalist" production of a play is one \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) which keeps closely to the original script  
 B) which is traced to the 18th century theatre  
 C) which uses the script only as a basis  
 D) which has long been a tradition in film production
58. Auditioning is a process \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) by which the cast rehearse themselves  
 B) through which the cast show their talents  
 C) in which the director trains the cast  
 D) through which the director hires cast
59. According to the last sentence, the selection of actors is NOT based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) whether they are famous enough  
 B) whether they are introduced by a famous agent  
 C) whether they are pretty or handsome enough  
 D) whether their appearance matches that of the characters in the play
60. What is the main idea of this passage?  
 A) Modern film production.  
 B) The selection of cast.  
 C) The role of the director.  
 D) The changes in film production.

### Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Do you find getting up in the morning so difficult that it's painful? This might be called laziness, but Dr. Kleitman has a new explanation. He has proved that everyone has a daily energy cycle.

During the hours when you labor through your work you may say that you're "hot". That's true. The time of day when you feel most energetic is when your cycle of body temperature is at its peak. For some people the peak comes during the forenoon. For others it comes in the afternoon or evening. No one has discovered why this is so, but it leads to such familiar monologue as: "Get up, John! You'll be late for work again!" The possible explanation to the trouble is that John is at his temperature and energy peak in the evening. Much family quarrelling ends when husbands and wives realize what these energy cycles mean, and which cycle each member of the family has.

You can't change your energy cycle, but you can learn to make your life fit it better. Habit can help, Dr. Kleitman believes. Maybe you're sleepy in the evening but feel you must stay up late anyway. Counteract your cycle to some extent by habitually staying up later than you want to. If your energy is low in the morning but you have an important job to do early in the day, rise before your usual hour. This won't change your cycle, but you'll get up steam(鼓起干劲) and work better at your low point.

Get off to slow start which saves your energy. Get up with a leisurely yawn and stretch. Sit on the edge of the bed a minute before putting your feet on the floor. Avoid the troublesome search for clean clothes by laying them out the night before. Whenever possible, do routine work



in the afternoon and save tasks requiring more energy or concentration for your sharper hours.  
注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

61. If a person finds getting up early a problem, most probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) he is a lazy person  
B) he refuses to follow his own energy cycle  
C) he is not sure when his energy is low  
D) he is at his peak in the afternoon or evening
62. Which of the following may lead to family quarrels according to the passage?  
A) Unawareness of energy cycle.  
B) Familiar monologues.  
C) A change in a family member's energy cycle.  
D) Attempts to control the energy cycle of other family members.
63. If one wants to work more efficiently at his low point in the morning, he should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) change his energy cycle  
B) overcome his laziness  
C) get up earlier than usual  
D) go to bed earlier
64. You are advised to rise with a yawn and stretch because it will \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) help to keep your energy for the day's work  
B) help you to control your temper early in the day  
C) enable you to concentrate on your routine work  
D) keep your energy cycle under control all day
65. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?  
A) Getting off to work with a minimum effort helps save one's energy.  
B) Dr. Kleitman explains why people reach their peak at different hours of day.  
C) Habit helps a person adapt to his own energy cycle.  
D) Children have energy cycles, too.

## Part IV

## Translation

(30 minutes)

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

饺子(Jiaozi)是人们在中国新年及北方常年吃的主要食物之一。饺子的发音听起来与最早的纸币的名字相似,所以吃饺子被认为会带来幸运。很多家庭在除夕夜吃饺子。有些厨师会藏一枚干净的硬币,让幸运的人找到它。常见的饺子肉馅包括猪肉、牛肉、鸡肉以及鱼肉,这些肉馅通常会与切碎的蔬菜混合在一起。吃饺子时拌有包含醋、大蒜或辣椒酱(hot sauce)的以酱油(soy sauce)为基础的沾酱(dipping sauce)。

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。