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本书根据最新的《大学英语教学大纲》以及最新题型设计编写，包括 7 套全真预测试卷和两套最新真题讲座。这种组合在同类书中尚属首次。每套试卷后均附有详尽的答案与解析。读者可以尝试利用两周的时间彻底做透 7 套标准预测试卷，并认真学习附赠的真题讲座，相信将对临场考试产生事半功倍的效果。

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

大学英语六级考试标准预测试卷 7+2/大学英语四六级考试命题研究组编著.
—5 版. —北京: 机械工业出版社, 2015.7

(英语周计划系列丛书)

ISBN 978-7-111-50733-8

I. ①大… II. ①大… III. ①大学英语水平考试—习题集 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 144335 号

机械工业出版社 (北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑: 孙铁军 责任编辑: 孙铁军

责任印制: 封面设计:

印刷 (装订)

2015 年 7 月第 5 版第 1 次印刷

184mm×260mm·10.25 印张·385 千字

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-111-50733-8

ISBN 978-7-89405-807-2 (光盘)

定价: 元 (含 1MP3)

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大学英语六级考试 标准预测试卷

Model Test of Forecast for CET-6

1

标准考试时间：130 分钟

实际做题时间：_____分钟（_____月_____日_____时~_____时）

做题指导

1. 试卷部分单独装订，供考生进行自我测试，以便考生了解自身水平，把握考试难度，培养考试状态。
2. 测试环境应尽量模拟实际考试环境，要选择连续的时间，在相对安静的环境下，完整地做完整套试题，最好不要将试题分开进行测试。
3. 测试结束后，认真对照答案和解析，找出自己的薄弱环节，进行重点复习。
4. 测试结束后，不能仅仅对完答案了事。要透过试题后的解析，将试题中所涉及的重点知识和技能一网打尽。
5. 本书共包含 7 套试卷，建议考生的测试时间不要安排得过于集中，即使想在临考前一段时间进行集中测试，也要适当将时间间隔开来，否则可能会因为频繁做题而影响测试效果，反而不利于培养考试状态。

题型	短文写作	听力对话	听力短文	短文听写	词汇理解	长篇阅读	仔细阅读	汉译英	合计
题目数量	1 篇	15 题	10 题	10 题	10 题	10 题	10 题	1 段	——
分值比例	15%	15%	10%	10%	5%	10%	20%	15%	100%
卷面得分									

注：710 分计分标准比较复杂，每次考试所参照的总分常模均会有变化，为了便于考生直观掌握自己的分值水平，建议考生仍旧按百分制衡量自己的分值。

- C) Keep reading his book. D) Make a call.

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

9. A) He thinks it is too expensive. B) He thinks it is not for his taste.
 C) He fears it will make him uncomfortable. D) He worries it will cause heart attack.
10. A) The size of the cheeseburger. B) The price of the hamburger.
 C) The service of the restaurant. D) The taste of the hamburger.
11. A) Order something from the menu. B) Go to another restaurant to eat.
 C) Talk to the restaurant manager. D) Go home and cook by himself.

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

12. A) About £2,500. B) About £3,500.
 C) About £5,500. D) About £6,250.
13. A) It is too expensive. B) It is a little small.
 C) It is not modern. D) It is too far away.
14. A) One with a big balcony. B) One with a big garden.
 C) One with a big living room. D) One with a beautiful appearance.
15. A) Buy a house for £5,500. B) Search for some cheaper houses.
 C) View some houses they like. D) Order the house they have chosen today.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

16. A) Different types of sandwiches. B) The most popular sandwich in UK.
 C) The origin of sandwich. D) The reasons of sandwich's popularity.
17. A) 2.8 million. B) 2.8 billion.
 C) 60 million. D) 60 billion.
18. A) It was created by a poor gambler.
 B) It is the primary form of hamburger.
 C) Its name was after a famous English author.
 D) It started life as a snack for England's super-rich.

Passage Two

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

19. A) It was a bestseller in 2005. B) Its writer was a columnist of *TIMES*.
 C) It was about the world geography. D) It was republished in 2009.
20. A) The American workforce is on the decrease.
 B) There are more qualified people overseas.

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 issue of race infects the death penalty system at two major *junctions* (关键点). First, the local *prosecutor* (检察官) has very broad 36 in deciding whether to seek the death penalty in any murder case. Second, if the prosecutor chooses to seek the death penalty and secures a conviction against the defendant, a jury or judge is required to 37 all of the details of the defendant's life, including the facts of the murder, to determine whether the defendant shall live or die. The role that race plays in both of these decisions is 38. In cases where a defendant is charged with killing a white victim, prosecutors are far more likely to seek the death penalty, and juries and judges are far more likely to 39 it, than in cases where a defendant is charged with killing a member of a(n) 40 group. In a(n) 41 study of 2,400 Georgia cases, published in 1983, University of Iowa law professor David Baldus determined that defendants who were convicted of killing white victims were 4.3 times more likely to be condemned to death than 42 situated defendants whose victims were not white.

According to the Death Penalty Information Center, in Washington, D.C., statistics show that "race is more likely to affect death sentencing than smoking affects the 43 of dying from heart disease." In a country that is supposed to be 44 to "equal justice under the law", it should be 45 to perpetuate a system in which defendants are being killed on the basis of race.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| A) flexibility | I) sophisticated |
| B) evaluate | J) unthinkable |
| C) likelihood | K) committed |
| D) differently | L) investigate |
| E) confined | M) unmistakable |
| F) minority | N) similarly |
| G) impose | O) effect |
| H) inferior | |

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**.

Just Too Loud

A) Ted Rueter isn't joking about possibly moving to New Zealand. And if he does go, it won't be the rage or the expense of living in the U.S. that drives him away. It will be the leaf blowers. Americans

now own more than 90 million of the evil things, he says, each of them making the job of lawn clearing much easier — and much, much louder. Rueter, a professor at UCLA who is head of the advocacy group Noise Free America, already fled Los Angeles to get away from the leaf-blower bother, only to move to New Orleans and find the problem just as bad there. “Everywhere has turned into leaf-blower hell,” he says.

- B) It's not just the blowers that are driving Rueter daft. It's the boom cars — those *high-decibel* (高分贝), low-frequency speakers on wheels that cause your windshield to buzz and your eardrums to pulse when they pull up next to you at a stoplight. It's the car alarms too, as well as the barking dogs and the banging garbage trucks and the screaming airplanes and the roaring highways. It's the explosion of *ambient* (周围的) noise that seems to be everywhere, costing more and more people not only their sleep and their sanity but increasingly their hearing and health as well.
- C) According to the National Institutes of Health, more than 10 million Americans already suffer some permanent noise-induced hearing loss. They report that some 30 million are exposed to daily noise levels that will eventually reduce their ability to hear. One in eight children between the ages of 6 and 19 already have some degree of hearing loss, and adults who are going deaf are doing so earlier and earlier. “The greatest increase in noise-related hearing loss occurs for people 45 to 64 years old,” says Dr. James Battey, director of the National Institute on Deafness. “This is almost 20 years younger than we would expect.”
- D) And it's not just our ears the noise is hurting. It takes sounds in excess of 85 *db* (decibel的缩写) to damage hearing, but noise at less than 75 *db* may be linked to hypertension, and that at just 65 *db* leads to stress, heart damage and depression. Think the noise in your environment doesn't rise to that level? Think again. A ringing telephone can reach 80 *db*; a hair dryer hits 90 *db*; an ambulance siren can top out at 120 *db*. “Noise pollution is truly a public health threat,” says Representative Nita Lowey of New York, who has reintroduced a bill in Congress to turn down the volume. “It's critical,” she says, “that we work to diminish the impact noise has on our communities.”
- E) The booming of America has many causes. Population growth in city centres, loss of rural land to suburban sprawl, and the searing number and size of cars on the highways all play a role. So too does the entertainment industry, with Walkmans, Pods and surround-sound theaters pouring noise into consumers' ears. Even sports stadiums, always noisy places, have got louder as earsplitting commercials fill the comparatively quiet interludes (间歇) that used to prevail during pauses in the action.
- F) Whatever the roots of the problem, the noise is now everywhere — and the workplace may be the worst place of all. At least 20% of U.S. workers do their jobs in environments that could endanger their hearing, according to NIOSH. The U.S. government estimates that more than 90% of coal miners suffer hearing impairment by age 50. Even farms are not exceptional: according to the New York Center for Agricultural Medicine and Health, a staggering 75% of farmers now exhibit some hearing impairment, mostly as a result of noisy equipment. “Hearing loss is one of the most common workplace conditions,” says audiologist Ted Madison.
- G) For kids, the racket starts in the cradle. A squeaky (吱吱响的) toy held close to the ear — which is precisely where babies may put them — can reach 94 *db*. A toy *xylophone* (木琴) can ring in at 92 *db*. And since babies' ear canals are so small, a sound that gets in them may knock around harder than it does in an adult's ears and do comparably more damage.
- H) Noise can be controlled to an extent, depending on the source. Some of the biggest sources of ambient noise are highways and roads, but the cause is less *honking* (使鸣响) horns or gunning engines —

though those play a role — than tires hitting pavement. Flexible rubber making contact with *asphalt* (沥青) doesn't seem as if it would produce a lot of noise but in fact it does. As any spot on the tire strikes the highway, it hits with the trunk of a little rubber hammer. Also, the patch of tire that's in contact with the ground at any instant — the so-called tread block — can squeak like a sneaker on a gym floor. Air pumping through tire grooves makes noise of its own.

- I) The solution, says engineer Bob Bernhard, is to change not the tires but the road surface. “You can make the pavement porous,” he says, “which affects the air-pumping mechanism. You can also mix a little rubber in with the asphalt, which changes the road's stiffness.” Porous surfaces are already being rolled out in parts of Georgia, Florida and Arizona, as well as in Europe.
- J) Road noise that cannot be eliminated can be covered. More and more highways are being framed by high walls and additions that do little for the view but an awful lot for the peace and quietness of the people living nearby. The walls reduce noise by either reflecting or absorbing it. This low-tech though pricey fix — about \$1 million a mile — reduces sound levels only as much as 7 db, but given the *exponential* (指数的) way noise propagates, that's a lot. “A 10-db reduction may work out to a halving of loudness,” says Nicholas Miller, head of Harris Miller Miller & Hanson, a noise-consulting firm in Burlington, Mass.
- K) Airport noise is harder to restrain but not impossible. An airport can determine which of its runways require a plane to fly over the least populated area and use those as its default approaches. Miller's firm recommends that noisy banking on takeoffs and landings occur over water where possible. Other studies suggest that pilots eliminate the stair-step method of descending from flight and instead ease down at a smooth angle to eliminate a lot of noisy throttling.
- L) Local governments have also started to step in. In 2002, New York City launched a campaign called Operation Silent Night to crack down on noise in 24 high-volume neighborhoods. Police officers with noise meters impose fines from \$45 to \$25,000 — the highest ones going to *scofflaw* (常违反法规者) businesses like nightclubs. Noise summonses jumped 20% in the first year, making the city not only quieter but safer too, since some of the noisiest offenders turned out to have outstanding warrants for more serious offenses.
- M) The European Union has been somewhat more aggressive in combating noise. Calls for explicit limits on noise were rejected by the European Parliament, but compromise legislation does require all member countries to produce color-coded, 3-D noise maps of all major cities, enabling planners to spot the biggest problems at a glance. The maps, which have been completed in 2007, can be used for computer models to test the noise impact of a new building or street design before construction begins.
- N) In the U.S., there is still no comparable program. Representative Lowey's bill, now pending in Congress, would provide \$20 million a year for noise reduction and reopen the shuttered noise-abatement office. Some appliances are now designed for reduced noise, and a uniform-labeling program could enable consumers to compare decibel levels the same way they compare energy efficiency in a toaster or dishwasher.
- O) Such micromanagement of noise may never be entirely possible, but it may be the best of an imperfect array of options. The alternative — walling ourselves off behind a thickening barrier of earplugs, triple-glazed windows and white-noise machines — may keep down the noise, but it will also deafen us to much of the world, not just the parts we don't want to hear.

46. The way of framing highways with high walls is effective in reducing the damage caused by noise.
47. The pilots can play a role in reducing noise in the airport by easing down at a smooth angle.
48. Babies may suffer more serious hearing damage than adults in the same noisy environment.
49. There is much noise in the environment that influences not only our physical health but our mental health.
50. Ted Rueter might possibly leave the U.S. to avoid being bothered by noise in the surroundings.
51. Quite a lot of noise from the highways is produced by the contact between tires and pavement.
52. The noise of farming equipment leads a large number of farmers to suffer hearing damage.
53. The EU member countries have produced noise maps to help solve the noise problems.
54. Sports stadiums now become a worse source of noise pollution because of loud commercials.
55. It is reported that the noise has led more than 10 million Americans to suffer from permanent hearing loss.

Section C

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

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

It should come as no surprise that the typical American diet isn't exactly brimming with healthy goodness — rather, it's laden with fat, sugar and salt. And now new research published in *the Journal of the American Dietetic Association* points to a troubling reason: TV ads for food may be *skewing* (扭转) our decisions on what we eat in powerful ways.

To figure out exactly how unhealthy a TV-guided diet would be, researchers studied food commercials that appeared during 84 hours of prime-time programming and 12 hours of Saturday-morning cartoons broadcast over the major U.S. networks during one month in 2004. When the research team calculated the nutritional content of a 2,000-calorie-a-day diet containing only foods that were advertised on television, they found that it exceeded the government's recommended daily amount of fat by 20 times and had 25 times the recommended daily intake of sugar. "That's almost a month's worth of sugar in one day," notes study leader Michael Mink at Armstrong Atlantic State University in Savannah, Ga. In addition, the TV-marketed diet provided less than half the recommended daily servings of fruit, vegetables and dairy.

In fact, the sources of nutrition in the TV-ad diet were almost the exact opposite of what the government's food pyramid recommends. Instead of making up the smallest proportion of a day's calories, as nutritionists advise, fats and sugars accounted for the largest portion of calories in a diet based on television advertising. Couple this nutritional inversion with the fact that marketing campaigns are notoriously effective in influencing people's behavior and the result is what many nutrition experts call a toxic environment — one that *dissuades* (劝阻) Americans from making healthy food choices and encourages inactivity.

In the year the study took place, the authors point out that foodmakers spent \$11.3 billion hawking their products, while the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which oversees national nutritional recommendations, spent only \$268 million — 2% of the total that was funneled into food marketing — on nutritional education.

What's more, says Mink, advertising campaigns not only skew toward products that are high in fat, sugar and salt but also guide people away from foods that are rich in essential nutrients, such as vitamins and minerals, contributing to a deficiency in many Americans.

The study's findings may not be revelatory to anyone with even a vague understanding of a proper diet, but they do remind us that television and mass-media messages wield great influence over our behavior. They also offer hope, says Mink: if advertising can entice people to choose unhealthy foods, it might also be co-opted to push people toward fruits, vegetables and other natural or less processed options.

Mink acknowledges that a fundamental shift in food marketing may not be realistic, at least not now. While many restaurant chains and food manufacturers offer healthier choices, they still highlight their more indulgent and unhealthy products in advertisements. "It's the *perennial* (长久的) question of whether these products are being advertised because we want them or because we want them because they are being advertised," Mink says. "Where we come down on it is that it's a little bit of both — and it's a reinforcing cycle. But that cycle can be changed."

56. According to the new research, the typical American diet isn't health partly because of _____.
A) the wrong recommendation of government B) the misdirecting of TV ads
C) the popular consumption concept D) the poor supervision to food markets
57. The expenditure comparison between foodmakers and the US Department of Agriculture shows that _____.
A) the foodmakers disregard the management of the government
B) foodmakers takes the responsibility which should belong to the governments
C) the government should regulate advertisement market
D) the government hasn't invested adequately on nutritional education
58. Why does Mink think the new findings offer us hope?
A) The strong influence of advertising can also push people towards health food options.
B) The findings give people a vague understanding of a proper diet.
C) The findings will force government to better oversee national nutritional recommendations.
D) People will realize the bad influence of food advertisement after the release of the findings.
59. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
A) Unhealthy foods cannot disappear in a short period.
B) It's clear that unhealthy foods are being advertising because we want them.
C) It is the restaurants that should take the responsibility of unhealthy food.
D) People cannot resist the attractiveness of unhealthy foods.
60. What does the passage intend to show us?
A) Advertising exerts a strong influence on our behavior.
B) Nutritional imbalance is supported by TV food advertisements.
C) Consumers shouldn't always believe what the TV shows us.
D) People should update their consumption conception.

Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

After years of sharp increases, some colleges are trying to ease the burden on middle-class families.

These years have been the best of times for many of the nation's top universities and the worst of times for middle-income families struggling to afford their children to go to top schools. Thanks to a robust stock market, school endowments have risen quickly. Yet few institutions have held down steep increases in tuition. But that may be changing.

Williams College, a prestigious liberal arts school in Massachusetts, announced last month that for the first time in 46 years, its tuition would remain steady at \$31,520. Last week students at Princeton University learned that their annual \$31,599 tuition, room and board will rise just 3.3% — the smallest rise in 30 years.

These shows of restraint may signal a turnaround from the sharp tuition increases of recent years, as some schools now consider using their endowments to control price soaring. Since 1980, college costs have more than doubled, after adjustment for inflation, while the median income of families with college-age children has increased only 12%. Last year tuition rose an average of 4.6%, the lowest jump in 12 years — but still more than twice the rate of inflation. “Remaining affordable for middle-class parents is the 800-lb. gorilla facing colleges and universities,” says Terry Hartle, senior vice president of the American Council on Education in Washington.

Williams held its tuition flat by paying more of its bills with the investment profits on its \$1.1 billion endowment and with contributions from alumni. But college officials who oppose using endowments to freeze tuition say the students most vulnerable to hikes are not affected by them. “If we were to keep tuition constant, would it change the situation here for students in need?” asks Princeton President Harold Shapiro. “No, because their tuition is fully covered.” The school plans to boost scholarships to needy students this year as much as \$2,250 a person. To be sure, there is no shortage of families who can afford elite institutions. Despite annual tuition hikes at Harvard, its applicant pool swelled from 13,029 in 1992 to 18,167 last year. Families that equate price with quality have allowed costs at elite schools to be on “*autopilot*” (自动驾驶仪), says Gordon Winston, an economist at Williams College. Most wealthy families can afford the high tuitions, and poor families get financial aid, but middle-income families get squeezed — and even squeezed out.

One reason colleges are curbing tuition increases is to attract those middle-income students. Rice University in Houston uses its \$3 billion endowment to guarantee that tuition for sophomores, juniors and seniors will not leap ahead of the consumer price index. Another reason for restraint is concern that public outrage will prompt government intervention. Congress is already tackling the issue during two days of hearings this week, and President Bush recently proposed a \$31 billion package to make higher education more affordable.

61. The first two paragraphs tell us that _____.
- A) some top universities have made great fortunes out of high tuition
 - B) college tuition is so high that it becomes a burden for middle-income families
 - C) few colleges are trying to hold down the sharp increases in tuition
 - D) vigorous stock market enables schools to offer endowments to other people
62. What does the author think of the increase in college tuition?
- A) It will stop soon because of the robust stock market.
 - B) It is one of the symbols of inflation increasing.
 - C) It is caused by the rising cost of education.
 - D) It may be controlled because schools are taking measures.

63. The phrase “800-1b.gorilla” in the last sentence of paragraph 4 probably means _____.
A) huge animal
B) unwanted situation
C) tough problem
D) urgent issue
64. What is Harold Shapiro’s opinion about the way of controlling tuition increases?
A) Decreasing tuition has no effect on students from middle-income families.
B) Keeping tuition constant actually can not benefit students in need.
C) Providing students more scholarships is better than cutting down their tuition.
D) Using endowments to freeze tuition will burden the middle-income families.
65. What can we know from the passage?
A) Congress intervention forced colleges to control the sharp increase of tuition.
B) The sharp increase in tuition has drawn government’s attention.
C) Colleges make efforts to curb tuition increases in order to help the poor students.
D) Tuition increases have triggered wide range of public anger.

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*.

中国自古以来就是一个统一的多民族国家。中国共有 56 个民族，由于汉族以外的 55 个民族相对人口较少，习惯上被称为少数民族。各民族的文化都很有特点，历史也很悠久。几乎每个民族都有自己的文字、语言和风俗习惯。汉族大部分人口都生活在中国的东部和中部，地理条件比较好，所以也比较富裕。目前，许多少数民族地区相对还比较贫穷。为此，国家会根据各少数民族的特点和需要，帮助少数民族地区加速经济和文化的发展。

大学英语六级考试 标准预测试卷

Model Test of Forecast for CET-6

2

标准考试时间：130 分钟

实际做题时间：_____分钟（_____月_____日_____时~_____时）

做题指导

1. 试卷部分单独装订，供考生进行自我测试，以便考生了解自身水平，把握考试难度，培养考试状态。
2. 测试环境应尽量模拟实际考试环境，要选择连续的时间，在相对安静的环境下，完整地做完整套试题，最好不要将试题分开进行测试。
3. 测试结束后，认真对照答案和解析，找出自己的薄弱环节，进行重点复习。
4. 测试结束后，不能仅仅对完答案了事。要透过试题后的解析，将试题中所涉及的重点知识和技能一网打尽。
5. 本书共包含 7 套试卷，建议考生的测试时间不要安排得过于集中，即使想在临考前一段时间进行集中测试，也要适当将时间间隔开来，否则可能会因为频繁做题而影响测试效果，反而不利于培养考试状态。

题型	短文 写作	听力 对话	听力 短文	短文 听写	词汇 理解	长篇 阅读	仔细 阅读	汉译英	合计
题目数量	1 篇	15 题	10 题	10 题	10 题	10 题	10 题	1 段	——
分值比例	15%	15%	10%	10%	5%	10%	20%	15%	100%
卷面得分									

注：710 分计分标准比较复杂，每次考试所参照的总分常模均会有变化，为了便于考生直观掌握自己的分值水平，建议考生仍旧按百分制衡量自己的分值。

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled *The Future of Our Earth*. Your essay should start with a brief description of the picture. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. Write your essay on *Answer Sheet 1*.

In the near future we might see ...



The Future of Our Earth

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

Section A

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A) He doesn't know the dormitory, either. | B) He can find the dormitory. |
| C) He doesn't want to tell the woman. | D) He will help the man find the dormitory. |
| 2. A) A waste of time. | B) Troublesome and meaningless. |
| C) Very rewarding. | D) Too expensive. |
| 3. A) Drink much water after the exercise. | B) Make slow and controlled moves. |
| C) Warm up for a long time. | D) Shout hard to get strength. |
| 4. A) The woman should decide where to eat Saturday. | |
| B) The woman has already made a plan. | |
| C) The woman should ask her sister for a suggestion. | |
| D) The woman should make a reservation at the restaurant. | |
| 5. A) It was lost. | B) Mary didn't like it. |
| C) It was expensive. | D) Henry did not buy it. |
| 6. A) Find a new repair shop. | B) Take a bus to work. |
| C) Hire a car. | D) Buy a different car. |

7. A) She is looking for another job. B) She will apply for financial aid.
 C) She thinks she will not need financial aid. D) She thinks she is not taking enough classes.
8. A) He thinks he is a stranger here. B) He thinks it is not as good as he thought.
 C) He thinks it is a wonderful city. D) He doesn't like it at all.

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

9. A) In 1995. B) In 2000. C) In 1999. D) In 2001.
10. A) The European Central Bank didn't have enough experience.
 B) Most European countries refused to use euro.
 C) Euro was largely issued in most European countries.
 D) The economies became very weak all over the world.
11. A) To fully present the characteristics of European countries.
 B) To make them easy to use and take by the citizens.
 C) To enable the blind to distinguish between them easily.
 D) To make them fit for their value.

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

12. A) She prefers cats to dogs. B) She was once bitten by the man's dog.
 C) She is an expert in animals. D) She used to work in a national zoo.
13. A) Walk it in the nearby garden. B) Give it an afternoon doggie treat.
 C) Let it watch a TV program. D) Brush its teeth and wash it.
14. A) It gets a little moody at times. B) It enjoys listening to popular music.
 C) It never catches mice at home. D) It always chases his dog.
15. A) She agrees to watch the animals for a reward.
 B) She refuses to take care of the animals.
 C) She advises the man to take his animals to the zoo for special care.
 D) She promises to find a professional to look after the animals.

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

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

16. A) Daily dose of vitamin C can improve acute-care patients' mood.
 B) Daily dose of vitamin D can improve acute-care patients' mood.
 C) Both vitamin C and D help to improve acute-care patients' mood.
 D) There is still not firm proof to make sure the exact effects of vitamin C and D.
17. A) Patients are given too much vitamin C.
 B) Patients are given too much vitamin D.
 C) Patients are seldom given vitamin supplements.
 D) Patients are rarely given psychological conciliation.