

COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS

Band Four

四级

710分大学英语  
同步水平练与考

(2018年版)

鲁可 主编

东华大学出版社

College English Tests Band Four

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

710分大学英语同步水平练与考. 2018年版. 四级/  
鲁可主编. —上海: 东华大学出版社, 2018. 8  
ISBN 978-7-5669-1417-0

I. ①7… II. ①鲁… III. ①大学英语水平考试-习题集  
IV. ①H310.421-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2018)第123750号

责任编辑:曹晓虹  
封面设计:姚大斌

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## 710分大学英语同步水平练与考 (2018年版) 四级 鲁可 主编

出版发行 东华大学出版社

(上海市延安西路1882号 邮政编码:200051)

联系电话 编辑部 021-62379902

营销中心 021-62193056 62373056

天猫旗舰店 <http://dhdx.tmall.com>

印刷 江苏省南通印刷总厂有限公司

开本 787mm×1092mm 1/16

印张 15

字数 698千

版次 2018年8月第1版

印次 2018年8月第1次

I S B N 978-7-5669-1417-0

定 价 33.90元

## 修订说明

《710分大学英语同步水平练与考(2018年版)(1-4级)》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》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》来编写的。该系列与大学英语教学课程和计划同步,对大学生的“听、说、读、写、译”等英语语言能力进行全面培养和训练,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翻译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,可与各高校现行使用的《新视野大学英语》《全新版大学英语》《新世纪大学英语》《新编大学英语》《大学英语教程》《新标准大学英语》《现代大学英语》和《综合英语教程》等教材配套使用并配有MP3音频。

此次修订,我们参照了2016年6月大学英语四级考试最新听力改革题型,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 A,用全新的短篇新闻听力代替了旧的听力短对话,充实了Section B的长对话,删除不考的四级单词与词组听写。使之更贴近近年的大学英语四、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,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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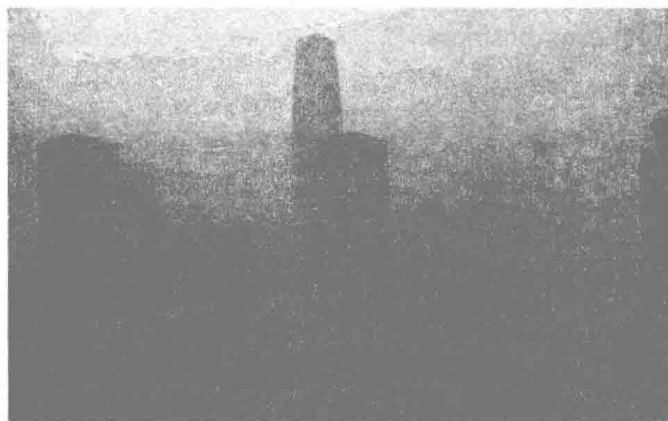
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# College English Test 1

## Part I Writing (30 minutes)

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the picture according to the given outline below. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

1. Describe briefly the haze pollution in China today according to the picture below.
2. Analyze the causes.
3. Offer effective measures to deal with it.



Guomao Bridge in Beijing on Oct. 28, 2013

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

## Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report 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.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

**Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.**

1. A) Christmas-time attacks made by Somali rebels.  
B) An explosion at a bus station in central Nairobi.

- C) The killing of more than 70 Ugandans in Kampala.
  - D) Blasts set off by a Somali group in Uganda's capital.
2. A) On Christmas Eve.
- B) Just before midnight.
  - C) During a security check.
  - D) In the small hours of the morning.

**Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.**

3. A) It is likely to close many of its stores.
- B) It is known for the quality of its goods.
  - C) It remains competitive in the recession.
  - D) It will expand its online retail business.
4. A) Expand its business beyond groceries.
- B) Fire 25,000 of its current employees.
  - C) Cut its DVD publishing business.
  - D) Sell the business for one pound.

**Questions 5 to 7 will be based on the following news item.**

5. A) All taxis began to use meters.
- B) All taxis got air conditioning.
  - C) Advertisements were allowed on taxis.
  - D) Old taxis were replaced with new cabs.
6. A) A low interest loan scheme.
- B) Environmentalists' protests.
  - C) Taxi passengers' complaints.
  - D) Permission for car advertising.
7. A) There are no more irregular practices.
- B) All new cabs provide air-conditioning.
  - C) New cabs are all equipped with meters.
  - D) New legislation protects consumer rights.

## Section B

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear two long conversations. At the end of each conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the conversation 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.*

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

**Conversation One****Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

8. A) It has a partnership with LCP.  
B) It is headquartered in London.  
C) It specializes in safety from leaks.  
D) It has a chemical processing plant.
9. A) He is a chemist.  
B) He is a salesman.  
C) He is a safety inspector.  
D) He is Mr. Grand's friend.
10. A) The public relations officer.  
B) Mr. Grand's personal assistant.  
C) Director of the safety department.  
D) Head of the personnel department.
11. A) Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.  
B) Leave a message for Mr. Grand.  
C) Provide details of their products and services.  
D) Send a comprehensive description of their work.

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

12. A) Teacher.  
B) Journalist.  
C) Editor.  
D) Typist.
13. A) Some newly discovered scenic spot.  
B) Big changes in the Amazon valley.  
C) A new railway under construction.  
D) The beautiful Amazon rainforests.
14. A) In news weeklies.  
B) In a local evening paper.  
C) In newspapers' Sunday editions.  
D) In overseas editions of U. S. magazines.
15. A) To become a professional writer.  
B) To be employed by a newspaper.  
C) To get her life story published soon.  
D) To sell her articles to a news service.

**Section C**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear three 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) She is both a popular and a highly respected author.  
B) She is the first writer to focus on the fate of slaves.  
C) She is the most loved African novelist of all times.  
D) She is the most influential author since the 1930's.
17. A) The Book Critics Circle Award.  
B) The Nobel Prize for literature.  
C) The Pulitzer Prize for fiction.  
D) The National Book Award.
18. A) She is a relative of Morrison's.  
B) She is a slave from Africa.  
C) She is a skilled storyteller.  
D) She is a black woman.

**Passage Two**

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

19. A) They are very generous in giving gifts.  
B) They refuse gifts when doing business.  
C) They regard gifts as a token of friendship.  
D) They give gifts only on special occasions.
20. A) They enjoy giving gifts to other people.  
B) They spend a lot of time choosing gifts.  
C) They have to follow many specific rules.  
D) They pay attention to the quality of gifts.
21. A) Gift-giving plays an important role in human relationships.  
B) We must be aware of cultural differences in giving gifts.  
C) We must learn how to give gifts before going abroad.  
D) Reading extensively can make one a better gift-giver.

**Passage Three**

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

22. A) She tenderly looked after her sick mother.  
 B) She developed a strong interest in finance.  
 C) She learned to write for financial newspapers.  
 D) She invested in stocks and shares on Wall Street.
23. A) She inherited a big fortune from her father.  
 B) She sold her restaurant with a substantial profit.  
 C) She got 7.5 million dollars from her ex-husband.  
 D) She made a wise investment in real estate.
24. A) She was dishonest in business dealings.  
 B) She frequently ill-treated her employees.  
 C) She abused animals including her pet dog.  
 D) She was extremely mean with her money.
25. A) She carried on her family's tradition.  
 B) She made huge donations to charities.  
 C) She built a hospital with her mother's money.  
 D) She made a big fortune from wise investments.

**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 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

A woman has filed suit against McDonald's Corp., saying she was burned by hot coffee that spilled on her at one of the fast-food chain's Los Angeles restaurants. The lawsuit comes 20 years after a jury 26 \$ 2.9 million to a woman who was badly burned after she spilled hot coffee into her lap at a McDonald's in Albuquerque. That verdict was 27 criticized and became a rallying cry for advocates of 28 reform. A judge later reduced the verdict to \$ 640,000.

The new case was filed by Paulette Carr, who said she was injured on Jan. 12, 2012, after 29 the coffee at the drive-through window of a McDonald's. She seeks unspecified monetary 30 in the lawsuit, filed on Tuesday in Los Angeles County Superior Court. "The lid for the hot coffee was negligently, carelessly and 31 placed on the coffee cup resulting in the lid coming off the top of the coffee at the window, causing the hot coffee to spill

onto the plaintiff,” Carr said in the lawsuit.

The 1994 verdict 32 worldwide media attention and was mocked by radio and television talk-show 33 and in one episode of the television comedy, “Seinfeld.” The verdict was also cited by proponents of tort reform.

Relatives of the woman injured in the 1992 coffee spill said the verdict was 34, noting the woman suffered third-degree burns that required skin graft surgery. They said McDonald’s directed its franchises to serve coffee at dangerously hot 35.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| A) rewarded  | I) damages     |
| B) ordering  | J) illegal     |
| C) justified | K) demanding   |
| D) widely    | L) legal       |
| E) rates     | M) improperly  |
| F) hosts     | N) awarded     |
| G) attracted | O) incorrectly |
| H) levels    |                |

## 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**.

### Mother Tongue Gives Taste of Home

- A) Dialects have their limitations, but they also have their place in our culture. While social mobility is working against them, it seems rash to relentlessly push them over the cliff of usefulness.
- B) A recent proclamation from the regulating agency for the television industry has made it clear that hosts for TV shows must not use dialects, but Mandarin (Putonghua) only. This surprised me a bit because, living in Beijing, I have not heard any programs in dialects. When I was growing up in Zhejiang province, I could tune in to radio programs in the Shanghai dialect; and while I was a graduate student in Guangzhou, a few TV shows were in Cantonese. As far as I know, dialect programs have always been in a small minority.
- C) I used to hold a very negative opinion on dialects. There are scholarly studies on the number of dialects in China, but that really depends on how you define a dialect. Where I grew up,

you could cycle for half an hour and the popular pronouns would begin to change. People could tell where you were from simply by the way you said “I” and “you” and “he”. And that was not fun. It means a cluster of villages have their own variation of a dialect. Naturally, the farther you travel, the more difference you’ll encounter in terms of the speaking tongue, until you reach a place where it is virtually incomprehensible.

- D) It would be a chaotic and somewhat ludicrous(荒唐可笑的) scene to have a roomful of people talking in his or her own dialect and guessing what others are trying to get across. In the old revolutionary movies, all leaders would speak their own dialect, but they seemed to get along fine, without missing a single word muttered by others. Dialect, as I saw it then, was a big barrier to mutual understanding. It segments the country into thousands, if not millions, of small pieces where one’s identity is pigeonholed(把……分类) and confined. At that time, every child in China had to learn two languages, or more accurately, two spoken versions of the same language, one vernacular and the other Mandarin. Some were required to speak Mandarin in school and would revert to the local tongue once outside. So people learned to toggle(切换,转换) between the two. One would inadvertently show one’s level of education by how much the dialect was detectable in the Mandarin spoken. Being able to speak only dialect usually meant you were not properly educated. Of course, in an age of little mobility, that did not pose any problem as everyone else spoke the same dialect. In fact it would be strange if you blurted out in Mandarin to your family members or neighbors, or even your teachers once out of school.
- E) As I travel the country and read up more on literature from a wide reach of locations, I have learned to appreciate the beauty of dialects. While a hindrance(阻碍) in peripatetic communication, dialects can add a touch of local color to arts and literature if used appropriately. Each dialect has many expressions that have no equivalents in Mandarin. They are all part of our linguistic assets. But we tend to take them for granted because we either use them in our daily lives or are unaware of those we are unfamiliar with.
- F) In recent decades, comedian Zhao Benshan stands out for popularizing the northeastern dialect. Words like huyou, which means hoodwink, were hardly heard of in southern China before he pushed it into the national vocabulary via his widely watched television skits.
- G) I don’t know where the tipping point was when dialects turned from a communication obstacle to a cherished heritage for Chinese culture. But when I stumbled upon children in my hometown talking to each other in Mandarin while playing on the street, it dawned on me that the days for most dialects are doomed. They would disappear within one generation or two. Possibly within my lifetime, most dialects would go down the road of calligraphy, or worse the abacus, where they would be under academic scrutiny and government protection, but out of the daily use of the common folk.

- H) Efforts to suppress dialects at the current stage of economic development seem well-intentioned but ill-advised. In an era of ubiquitous(无所不在的) mass communication and high mobility, sheer necessity determines the importance of Mandarin. Even ethnic minorities who were drilled home bilingual proficiency have to rely on Mandarin to seek work outside their hometowns. The ability to speak Mandarin should be taught to every child in China. But it does not have to come at the expense of dialects. Children can perfectly handle both Mandarin and a dialect. They are losing interest in the dialect because it is perceived as uncool, partly because it is not the patois(方言) of their favorite entertainment. Not everyone has the talent or the platform to create dialect-based shows that click with a nationwide audience as Zhao Benshan has been doing so effectively. But it is time people started to see dialects as an asset, rather than a liability, that can enrich their verbal expressiveness. With or without government intervention, most dialects will vanish. But there is no sense in hastening their demise(消亡). There is a need for dialect programming on local radio and television stations. It is the proportion that should be calibrated. Too much of it may turn off new arrivals who try to fit in. I have noticed a new trend of mixing dialects with Mandarin for some forms of entertainment, which, if you think of it, is an accurate reflection of the current state of linguistic convergence(汇集).
- I) Dialects should never be used to discriminate against outsiders who do not know them. All dialects in China, and ethnic languages, are an integral part of our civilization. They may give us local identities and make us proud of the places where we grow up. As long as inter-dialect communication is kept smooth, meaning nobody outside a dialect group is made to feel alienated, there is nothing wrong with sprinkling one's conversation with a sampling of dialect. Sometimes it can be the little act of nonconformity that distinguishes one from the pack. And who knows, some of those dialectal idioms may find their way into the repository of Mandarin and be shared by all in the nation.

注意: 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

36. The farther you go, the more difference you'll find it in terms of dialect.
37. In some places in China, it would sound peculiar if you blurted out in Mandarin to your teachers once out of school.
38. Some of those dialectal idioms may integrate into Mandarin.
39. Efforts to suppress dialects at the current stage of economic development are not reasonable.
40. Some words in northeastern dialect became well-known all over the country because of Zhao Benshan's television skits.
41. Each dialect has many expressions that have no words corresponding with them in Mandarin.
42. It is said that hosts for TV shows must use Mandarin (Putonghua) only.
43. As an integral part of our civilization, dialect may give us local identities and make us proud

of the places where we grow up.

44. Being able to speak only dialect usually meant you were not well-educated.  
45. It is imprudent to neglect dialect's useful function.

### 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.*

#### Passage One

**Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.**

Comprehensive European research has found that teens are leaving the service in droves and the biggest deterrent is their parents. Facebook is “dead and buried” to older teenagers, an extensive European study has found, as the key age group moves on to Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp and Snapchat.

Researching the Facebook use of 16-18 year olds in eight EU countries, the Global Social Media Impact Study found that as parents and older users saturate (使充满) Facebook, its younger users are shifting to alternative platforms.

“Facebook is not just on the slide — it is basically dead and buried,” wrote Daniel Miller, lead anthropologist on the research team, who is professor of material culture of University College London. “Mostly they feel embarrassed to even be associated with it. Where once parents worried about their children joining Facebook, the children now say it is their family that insists they stay there to post about their lives.”

Teens do not care that alternative services are less functional and sophisticated, and they also unconcerned about how information about them is being used commercially or as part of surveillance practice by the security services, the research found.

“What appears to be the most seminal moment in a young person’s decision to leave Facebook was surely that dreaded day your mum sends you a friend request,” wrote Miller. “It is nothing new that young people care about style and status in relation to their peers, and Facebook is simply not cool anymore.”

In part of the study’s research with Italian Facebook users, 40% of users had never changed their privacy settings and 80% said they “were not concerned or did not care” if their personal data was available and accessed, either by an organisation or an individual.

“Most individuals try to present themselves online the way they think society is expecting them to,” wrote contributing anthropologist Razvan Nicolescu on Thursday.

It seems that social media works not towards change of society, notions of individuality and connectedness, and so on, but rather as a conservative force that tends to strengthen the

conventional social relations and to reify society as Italians enjoy and recognize it.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

46. What has happened to Facebook according to the first paragraph?
- A) Facebook is completely replaced by other social net-working sites.
  - B) Parents drive teens to leave Facebook.
  - C) Teens are leaving Facebook in groups.
  - D) Facebook provides bad service.
47. Why is Facebook basically dead and buried according to the passage?
- A) Other platforms are more functional and sophisticated than Facebook.
  - B) Facebook sells teens' personal data.
  - C) Teens always love new things.
  - D) Teens move to other services as parents and older users join Facebook.
48. What are teen users most concerned about?
- A) Privacy protection of the services.
  - B) Perfect function of the services.
  - C) Parents' participation in the services.
  - D) Commercial information provided by the services.
49. Why are so many parents once worried about their children joining Facebook using Facebook?
- A) They have found Facebook a good platform to share their children's life.
  - B) They join Facebook for the purpose of surveilling their children.
  - C) They join Facebook to send others a friend request.
  - D) They want to guide their children's life through Facebook.
50. What do we know about social media according to the passage?
- A) Social media has undergone changes with the development of science and technology.
  - B) Social media has become a conservative force that tends to strengthen the conventional social relations and to reify society.
  - C) Facebook has great impact on social media working.
  - D) Social media gives individuals a false illusion about their life.

## Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Loneliness has been linked to depression and other health problems. Now, a study says it can also spread. A friend of a lonely person was fifty-two percent more likely to develop feelings of loneliness. And a friend of that friend was twenty-five percent more likely to do the same.

Earlier findings showed that happiness, obesity and the ability to stop smoking can also spread like infections within social groups. The findings all come from a major health study in

the American town of Framingham, Massachusetts. The study began in 1948 to investigate the causes of heart disease. Since then, more tests have been added, including measures of loneliness and depression.

The new findings involved more than five thousand people in the second generation of the Framingham Heart Study. The researchers examined friendship histories and reports of loneliness. The results established a pattern that spread as people reported fewer close friends. For example, loneliness can affect relationships between next-door neighbors. The loneliness spreads as neighbors who were close friends now spend less time together. The study also found that loneliness spreads more easily among women than men.

Researchers from the University of Chicago, Harvard and the University of California, San Diego, did the study. The findings appeared last month in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. The average person is said to experience feelings of loneliness about forty-eight days a year. The study found that having a lonely friend can add about seventeen days. But every additional friend can decrease loneliness by about five percent, or two and a half days.

Lonely people become less and less trusting of others. This makes it more and more difficult for them to make friends and more likely that society will reject them. John Cacioppo at the University of Chicago led the study. He says it is important to recognize and deal with loneliness. He says people who have been pushed to the edges of society should receive help to repair their social networks.

The aim should be to aggressively create what he calls a “protective barrier” against loneliness. This barrier, he says, can keep the whole network from coming apart.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

51. Which of the following can be infectious among people according to the passage?
- A) Love and friendship.  
 B) Loneliness and happiness.  
 C) Kindness and obesity.  
 D) Smoking and drinking.
52. The Framingham Heart Study starting from 1948 \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) expanded its research topics  
 B) involved 5,000 patients of depression  
 C) identified loneliness as one key factor for heart disease  
 D) examined the relationship between loneliness and depression
53. Which of the following is true about the spread of loneliness?
- A) It leads to a gradual loss of friends.  
 B) It is a common phenomenon among women.  
 C) It is often found in the neighborhood.

- D) It ruins the relationships between close friends.
54. The study found that if a person has a lonely friend, he is more likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) suffer depression  
B) feel great pressure  
C) undergo sense of loneliness for about 65 days a year  
D) become doubtful about other people
55. What can be inferred from what John Cacioppo at the University of Chicago says?
- A) Loneliness results in aggressiveness.  
B) Loneliness makes people be overprotective.  
C) Loneliness causes bad social networks.  
D) Protective barrier against loneliness pushes people to the edges of society.

**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**.

(North China Plain) 北京是中华人民共和国的首都, 是中国的政治、经济、文化和科技中心。北京位于华北平原西北部, 其北部、西北和西南部三面群山环绕, 环境优美, 非常适合建都。历史表明, 大约 50 万年前, 举世闻名的北京人 (Peking Man) 就生活在北京西南部一带。历史上, 北京的名称不一, 疆界屡屡变化。从中华文明的历史长河看, 北京城的历史并不是很长。但在中国历史发展进程中, 北京一直发挥着非常重要的作用。

**注意:** 此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。