

A decorative graphic consisting of a series of small, dark grey dots arranged in a wavy, dotted line that curves across the top and right sides of the page, framing the central text.

Model Tests

Test 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write for the Student Union a poster to recruit volunteers for an educational support program. Your poster should include a brief introduction to the program, requirements for the volunteers and contact information. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

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 center.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. A) It marked the country's rapid economic recovery.
B) It marked the establishment of the capital city.
C) It marked the end of the war in South American nations.
D) It marked the beginning of the country's fight for independence.
2. A) They want him out of office.
B) They totally support him.
C) They expect him to save the economy.
D) They have threatened to capture him.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) It is spreading in the whole world.
B) It is threatening supplies of bananas.
C) It is a disease spread by bananas.
D) It is discovered in Australia first.
4. A) Potato.
B) Apple.
C) Wheat.
D) Tomato.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) Achieving peace in the Middle East.
B) Celebrating the progress down the road.
C) Working together to reach an agreement.
D) Offering help to people in the Middle East.
6. A) A trust from President Trump.
B) An opportunity to negotiate peace.
C) A historic Middle East peace treaty.
D) A prosperous future for Palestine.
7. A) Because President Trump will not offer any help.
B) Because several leaders have attempted but failed.
C) Because some progress has been made down the road.
D) Because the situation in the Middle East is complicated.

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 center.*

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

8. A) Her neighbors' son drives too fast.
B) Her neighbors' son's radio wakes her children at night.
C) She hasn't met her neighbors.
D) Her neighbors are too noisy.
9. A) Because she doesn't want to make a bad first impression.
B) Because she is afraid of meeting them.
C) Because she is afraid that they won't listen.
D) Because she knows that they can't do anything about it.
10. A) She should call the neighbors to complain.
B) She should introduce her children to the neighbors.
C) She should bring the neighbors a gift and talk about the matter.
D) She should wait in order to be polite.
11. A) It is difficult for Alison to get her children to go to sleep again at night.
B) The neighbors' son always comes home very late.
C) Alison finds it hard to complain to her new neighbors about their son.

Passage Two

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

19. A) A housewife. C) A teacher.
B) A singer. D) A musician.
20. A) The violin was too expensive. C) The violin was too big for her.
B) She was too young to play the violin. D) Her mother wanted her to play the piano.
21. A) To play the violin again. C) To apply for a scholarship.
B) To go to the United States. D) To have her performance taped.
22. A) To live a more comfortable life. C) To be a pupil of a famous violinist.
B) To give performances. D) To enter a famous university.

Passage Three

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

23. A) Language was the first invention of mankind.
B) There was no greater invention than language.
C) Most of man's inventions depended on language.
D) There were so many languages in the world.
24. A) Communication through language is unlimited.
B) Only man uses language.
C) There are no other means of communication.
D) Man's inventions are limited.
25. A) It is passed on to the next generation in genes.
B) It is stored in computers.
C) It is passed on to the next generation through language.
D) The young people start their research before the old people die.

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 center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 26 to 35 are based on the following passage.

In dealing with strangers the rule for British society is that you must avoid staring at

them at the same time avoid ignoring them. Passing strangers in the street, you may look at the _____ 26 _____ strangers until they are about eight feet away. Generally speaking, strangers feel _____ 27 _____ looking at one another at a distance. The closer the *proximity* (接近) the greater the _____ 28 _____ to avoid eye contact. This can readily be observed in the confines of a crowded lift where strangers' glances fly from one spot to another or become _____ 29 _____ in the finer points of the ceiling's construction.

Turning from strangers to those who are communicating with one another. British practice _____ 30 _____ eye contact. There is a saying in English, "Don't _____ 31 _____ anyone who won't look you in the eye." This is not to say that people talking to one another will look directly into one another's eyes all the _____ 32 _____. British people _____ 33 _____ look at the other person's eyes much longer when they are listening than when speaking. When they are about to stop speaking and start listening they look at the other person's eyes to _____ 34 _____ they are about to change role.

Staring at people is considered _____ 35 _____ in Britain and young children will be scolded by their parents if they look too long and too intensely at another person. For this reason, many English people traveling to some countries find being looked at intensely an *unnerving* (令人不安的) experience.

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|----------------|--------------|
| A) unless | I) absorbed |
| B) tendency | J) tradition |
| C) signal | K) pretends |
| D) approaching | L) demands |
| E) attached | M) rude |
| F) time | N) normally |
| G) casually | O) trust |
| H) comfortable | |

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.*

Environmental Countdown: Where We're Losing and Winning

A) From man-made deserts to powerful acid rain, the world is peppered with examples of what poor education or unfriendly attitudes can do to the planet that must feed and clothe us

- all. Untold numbers of people die prematurely as a direct result of air and water pollution worldwide. Wesley Marx, a journalist specializing in environmental issues, reports here on the pollution “hot spots”. He also cites some outstanding examples of recovery from environmental disasters, proving we can all share in the solutions as well.
- B) Muynak used to be a thriving port and fish-processing center on the Aral Sea in Central Asia. But the city is now 30 miles from water, and Muynak’s *canneries* (罐头食品厂) must import fish from the distant Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans. Once the world’s fourth largest lake, the Aral Sea has shrunk by 40 percent, with its water level down almost 43 feet. Some 10,000 square miles of former seabed now lie exposed as a salty desert.
- C) The Aral is dying because state economic planners diverted water from its two feeder rivers in order to irrigate cotton fields. What little water reaches the Aral and its deltas is a soup of fertilizers and pesticides. Yet people drink this liquid and prepare their food with it. There is no other water to use, since falling ground-water levels have dried up most wells and springs.
- D) Winds blow salt and dust from the dry seabed as far as the Arctic shore, 1,500 miles away. Massive sandstorms can deposit nearly a quarter ton of sand per acre. *Caustic* (腐蚀性的) salts and farm chemicals in this sand have accelerated a public-health disaster. Infant mortality is high, and throat cancer and stomach disorders are endemic. Like a natural air conditioner, the Aral once moderated the region’s desert climate. No more. As the sea contracts, summers become warmer, winters colder. The growing season has shortened ten days. Ironically, some cotton farmers, for whose benefit the water was diverted, have been forced to switch to rice because it has a faster growing season.
- E) The 6,000 historic houses, monasteries and churches of Krakow, Poland, are architectural masterpieces. But today they look as if they had a severe case of *leprosy* (麻风病). Stone saints are faceless; statues have dissolved into black rock piles. The reason is: the factories and coal mines of Upper Silesia spew out a staggering amount of pollution—five times as much sulfur dioxide per square mile, for example, as Germany’s industrialized Ruhr Valley produces.
- F) Sulfur dioxide can react chemically with marble and limestone, cracking and dissolving the structures. It can also combine with nitrogen oxide and water vapor to form a powerful acid rain, which among other things hastens the decay of railroad tracks; some trains running through the region must slow to 25 miles per hour. At least 445,000 acres of forest have died as well. Toxic metals from factory smokestacks have polluted the soils to the point where vegetable gardens in Upper Silesia contain levels of cadmium, mercury, lead and zinc 30 to 70 percent higher than World Health Organization standards.
- G) The contaminated air, water and soil are causing serious health problems. The rates of cancer and respiratory diseases in Upper Silesia are 30 to 50 percent higher than the national average. Life expectancy is shorter. Some villages have been declared unfit for human habitation, and

- their residents have been relocated. Despite their *bleakness* (令人沮丧的状况), there is every reason to believe these and other trouble spots can be turned around, for elsewhere in the world, dedicated people have already met the challenge.
- H) By the early 1970s, villagers in Republic of Korea were cutting down trees for fuel faster than the woodlands could regrow. Even fallen leaves and twigs, which build soil fertility, were being raked and burned. Unable to soak up heavy rains, the barren slopes could not protect the urban lowlands from mud slides and floods. After one storm, the Han River overflowed, drowning 672 people in the capital of Seoul and leaving another 326,000 homeless. The catastrophe shocked the people of Republic of Korea into action and prompted an ambitious ten-year plan to replant some 2.5 million acres of eroding forestlands. The task was discouraging. Small landowners possess most of the woodlands, but communal rules allow any villager to cut firewood anywhere he pleases. This traditional arrangement deprived the landowners of a crucial incentive to replant: they could not claim the trees—and profitable wood—as their own.
- I) To get the job done, the government asked each village to form a forestry association, with an elected head, to replant, maintain and eventually harvest the surrounding woodlands. The government provided seedlings, fertilizer and technical assistance. And landowners were guaranteed ten percent of the yield from forest products. The response was amazing. Some 20,000 local forestry associations sprang up, and their two million members devoted a month each spring to planting trees, and returned each fall to hoe up deadly weeds. As a result, 2.7 million acres were replanted in six years, well ahead of schedule. The green countryside is not only more productive but also safer. “The replanted hillsides and watersheds can better soak up rainfall and resist erosion,” says Gregersen. “Damaging floods and the risk of killer landslides have been reduced.”
- J) One winter day in 1972 a Danish tanker truck loaded with *phenol* (苯酚), a corrosive acidic compound, spun out of control and turned over. Its poisonous cargo spread into a stream, killing fish and endangering the water supply of a nearby village. After cleaning up the spill, government officials took new safety measures for the transport of dangerous substances. While other nations rely on special dump sites, Denmark, a small country that depends on ground water for drinking, took steps to deal with the problem closer to its source. Each company in this northern European nation must disclose to the local municipality the types and quantities of waste it produces. Each Danish municipality also has its own chemicals-collection station for household wastes. Participation is voluntary, but by making drop-offs convenient, Denmark reduces the temptation for homeowners to dump their cleaning agents, used motor oil and garden pesticides down the nearest drain.
- K) Today Denmark has what Bruce W. Piasecki, a research professor at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y., calls “one of the most comprehensive hazardous-waste-management

systems in the world". Other nations are beginning to catch up to the Danish insight: that efficiency is served and safety enhanced by dealing with problems closer to their source. The rescue of these sites from environmental disaster is a lesson of hope. With determination and energy, we can clean up the worst damages, however awesome the task. And with the foresight that experience and science have engendered, we can also safeguard our world's environment for those who will enjoy it in the decades ahead.

36. Villagers of Republic of Korea were cutting trees for fuel at a higher speed than the trees could regrow by the early 1970s.
37. The Aral Sea used to be the fourth largest lake over the world, but it has shrunk by 40 percent and its water level has been down nearly 43 feet.
38. Unknown numbers of people lose their lives prematurely because of air and water pollution worldwide.
39. The Aral is dying because the water from its feeder rivers has been directed to irrigate cotton fields.
40. The powerful acid rain accelerates the decay of railroad tracks, which leads to the slowdown of the trains.
41. Some architectural masterpieces in Krakow have been badly destroyed because of the great pollution coming out of factories and coal mines.
42. According to Bruce W. Piasecki, Denmark today has one of the most comprehensive hazardous-waste-management systems in the world.
43. In Upper Silesia, serious health problems are being caused by the polluted air, water and soil.
44. After the accident of cargo spill, the Danish government adopted new and safe measures to transport dangerous substance.
45. In the Aral area, some public health disasters have been accelerated by the caustic salt and farm chemicals from the sand of sandstorms.

Section C

Directions: *There are two 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 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Several recent studies have found that being *randomly* (随机地) assigned to a roommate of

another race can lead to increased tolerance but also to a greater *likelihood* (可能性) of conflict.

Recent reports found that lodging with a student of a different race may decrease prejudice and compel students to engage in more ethnically diverse friendships.

An Ohio State University study also found that black students living with a white roommate saw higher academic success throughout their college careers. Researchers believe this may be caused by social pressure.

In a *New York Times* article, Sam Boakye—the only black student on his freshman year floor—said that “if you’re surrounded by whites, you have something to prove.”

Researchers also observed problems resulting from pairing interracial students in residences.

According to two recent studies, randomly assigned roommates of different races are more likely to experience conflicts so strained that one roommate will move out.

An Indiana University study found that interracial roommates were three times as likely as two white roommates to no longer live together by the end of the semester.

Grace Kao, a professor at Penn said she was not surprised by the findings. “This may be the first time that some of these students have interacted, and lived, with someone of a different race,” she said.

At Penn, students are not asked to indicate race when applying for housing.

“One of the great things about freshman housing is that, with some exceptions, the process throws you together randomly,” said Undergraduate Assembly chairman Alec Webley. “This is the definition of integration.”

“I have experienced roommate conflicts between interracial students that have both broken down stereotypes and reinforced stereotypes,” said one Penn resident advisor (RA). The RA of two years added that while some conflicts “provided more multicultural acceptance and *melding* (融合),” there were also “jarring cultural confrontations.”

The RA said that these conflicts have also occurred among roommates of the same race.

Kao said she cautions against forming any generalizations based on any one of the studies, noting that more background characteristics of the students need to be studied and explained.

46. What can we learn from some recent studies?

- A) Conflicts between students of different races are unavoidable.
- B) Students of different races are prejudiced against each other.
- C) Interracial lodging does more harm than good.
- D) Interracial lodging may have diverse outcomes.

47. What does Sam Boakye’s remark mean?

- A) White students tend to look down upon their black peers.

- B) Black students can compete with their white peers academically.
C) Black students feel somewhat embarrassed among white peers during the freshman year.
D) Being surrounded by white peers motivates a black student to work harder to succeed.
48. What does the Indiana University study show?
A) Interracial roommates are more likely to fall out.
B) Few white students like sharing a room with a black peer.
C) Roommates of different races just don't get along.
D) Assigning students' lodging randomly is not a good policy.
49. What does Alec Webley consider to be the "definition of integration"?
A) Students of different races are required to share a room.
B) Interracial lodging is arranged by the school for freshmen.
C) Lodging is assigned to students of different races without exception.
D) The school randomly assigns roommates without regard to race.
50. What does Grace Kao say about interracial lodging?
A) It is unscientific to make generalizations about it without further study.
B) Schools should be cautious when making decisions about student lodging.
C) Students' racial background should be considered before lodging is assigned.
D) Experienced resident advisors should be assigned to handle the problems.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Global warming is causing more than 300,000 deaths and about \$125 billion in economic losses each year, according to a report by the Global Humanitarian Forum, an organization led by Annan, the former United Nations secretary general.

The report released on Friday analyzed data and existing studies of health, disaster, population and economic trends. It found that human-influenced climate change was raising the global death rates from illnesses including *malnutrition* (营养不良) and heat-related health problems.

But even before its release, the report drew criticism from some experts on climate and risk, who questioned its methods and conclusions.

Along with the deaths, the report said that the lives of 325 million people, primarily in poor countries, were being seriously affected by climate change. It projected that the number would double by 2030.

Roger Pielke Jr., a political scientist at the University of Colorado, Boulder, who studies disaster trends, said the Forum's report was "a methodological embarrassment" because there was no way to distinguish deaths or economic losses related to human-driven global warming amid the much larger losses resulting from the growth in populations and economic development in

vulnerable (易受伤害的) regions. Dr. Pielke said that “climate change is an important problem requiring our utmost attention.” But the report, he said, “will harm the cause for action on both climate change and disasters because it is so deeply *flawed* (有瑕疵的).”

However, Soren Andreasen, a social scientist at Dalberg Global Development Partners who supervised the writing of the report, defended it, saying that it was clear that the numbers were rough estimates. He said the report was aimed at world leaders, who will meet in Copenhagen in December to negotiate a new international climate treaty.

In a press release describing the report, Mr. Annan stressed the need for the negotiations to focus on increasing the flow of money from rich to poor regions to help reduce their vulnerability to climate hazards while still curbing the emissions of the heat-trapping gases. More than 90% of the human and economic losses from climate change are occurring in poor countries, according to the report.

51. What is the finding of the Global Humanitarian Forum?
- A) Global temperatures affect the rate of economic development.
 - B) Rates of death from illnesses have risen due to global warming.
 - C) Malnutrition has caused serious health problems in poor countries.
 - D) Economic trends have to do with population and natural disasters.
52. What do we learn about the Forum’s report from the passage?
- A) It was challenged by some climate and risk experts.
 - B) It aroused a lot of interest in the scientific circles.
 - C) It was warmly received by environmentalists.
 - D) It caused a big stir in developing countries.
53. What does Dr. Pielke say about the Forum’s report?
- A) Its statistics look embarrassing.
 - B) It is invalid in terms of methodology.
 - C) It deserves our closest attention.
 - D) Its conclusion is purposely exaggerated.
54. What is Soren Andreasen’s view of the report?
- A) Its conclusions are based on carefully collected data.
 - B) It is vulnerable to criticism if the statistics are closely examined.
 - C) It will give rise to heated discussions at the Copenhagen conference.
 - D) Its rough estimates are meant to draw the attention of world leaders.
55. What does Kofi Annan say should be the focus of the Copenhagen conference?
- A) How rich and poor regions can share responsibility in curbing global warming.
 - B) How human and economic losses from climate change can be reduced.

- C) How emissions of heat-trapping gases can be reduced on a global scale.
- D) How rich countries can better help poor regions reduce climate hazards.

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.*

北京有无数的胡同 (hutong)。平民百姓在胡同里的生活给古都北京带来了无穷的魅力。北京的胡同不仅仅是平民百姓的生活场所，而且还是一门建筑艺术。通常，胡同内有一个大杂院，院里的房间够4到10个家庭的差不多20口人住。所以，胡同里的生活充满了友善和人情味。如今，随着社会和经济的飞速发展，很多胡同被新的高楼大厦所取代。但愿胡同可以保留下来。