

# Test One

## Part I Listening Comprehension

### Section A Conversations

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 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.

1. A) He wants to have more sleep.  
B) His wife doesn't sleep well.  
C) Women need more sleep than men.  
D) He doesn't need as much sleep as his wife.
2. A) To the school.  
B) To a friend's house.  
C) To the post office.  
D) Home.
3. A) A waitress.  
B) A telephone operator.  
C) A shop assistant.  
D) A clerk.
4. A) The traffic.  
B) The weather.  
C) Their health.  
D) The timetable.
5. A) At 10:30.  
B) At 10:25.  
C) At 10:40.  
D) At 10:45.
6. A) To move to a big city.  
B) To become a teacher.  
C) To go back to school.  
D) To work in New York.
7. A) Talking about sports.  
B) Writing up local news.  
C) Reading newspapers.  
D) Putting up advertisements.
8. A) To take the GRE test again in 8 weeks.  
B) To call to check his scores.  
C) To be patient and wait.  
D) To inquire when the test scores are released.
9. A) The man wishes to visit many more countries.  
B) The woman hopes to improve her English.  
C) The woman knows many different languages.  
D) The man can speak a foreign language.
10. A) They will be replaced by on-line education sooner or later.  
B) They will attract fewer kids as on-line education expands.  
C) They will continue to exist along with on-line education.  
D) They will limit their teaching to certain subjects only.

**Questions 11 to 14 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

11. A) They are very modern.  
B) They are very beautiful.  
C) They are very relaxing.  
D) They are very expensive.
12. A) She plays tennis.  
B) She plays mah-jong.  
C) She plays golf and table tennis.  
D) She plays table tennis.

13. A) By e-mail. B) By phone.  
C) By post. D) By fax.
14. A) She views it as unnecessary. B) She has never thought about it.  
C) She finds it quite interesting. D) She considers it very important.

**Questions 15 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

15. A) She has packed it in one of her bags. B) She has probably left it in a taxi.  
C) She is going to get it at the airport. D) She is afraid that she has lost it.
16. A) It ends in winter. B) It will cost her a lot.  
C) It will last one week. D) It depends on the weather.
17. A) The plane is taking off soon. B) The taxi is waiting for them.  
C) There might be a traffic jam. D) There is a lot of stuff to pack.
18. A) At home. B) In the man's car.  
C) At the airport. D) By the side of a taxi.

## Section B Short Passages

**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).*

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

19. A) A school which offers very good academic courses.  
B) A summer course to keep the students busy during their vacation.  
C) A school where students can earn some pocket money.  
D) An educational project to help students learn to do practical work.
20. A) People who need job training.  
B) High school students before going to college.  
C) Middle-aged people who want to take college courses.  
D) Children who are old enough to go to school.
21. A) One year ago. B) Five years ago.  
C) Six years ago. D) Eighteen years ago.

**Questions 22 to 24 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

22. A) It interferes with listening comprehension.  
B) It helps the listener to remember what has been said.  
C) It has no effect whatsoever on listening comprehension.  
D) It helps the comparatively bright students only.
23. A) 80%. B) 90%.  
C) 100%. D) Twice as much as those who take notes.

24. A) They should review their notes from time to time.  
B) They should read their notes every morning.  
C) They should keep their notes as long as possible.  
D) They should check their notes with other students before an examination.

**Questions 25 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

25. A) Women are competing against men in all kinds of sports.  
B) American women have always participated in sports.  
C) American women were too fond of doing housework to be interested in sports.  
D) Women are now active in sports.
26. A) Women are not thought to be unladylike to compete in sports.  
B) Women are not as active as men in sports.  
C) Many women are weak because they don't participate in sports.  
D) Many women are not interested in sports because they are too busy.
27. A) Women were weak and delicate.                      B) Women enjoyed taking part in sports and games.  
C) Women had different views on sports.              D) Women were interested in sports.
28. A) It has prevented them from participating in sports.  
B) It is still an image of weakness and delicacy.  
C) It has helped promote women's participation in sports.  
D) It has resulted from women's active role in sports.

## **Section C** News Reports

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear 2 or 3 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).*

**Questions 29 and 30 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

29. A) She is 17 years old.                                      B) She works in a hotel.  
C) Her legs got severely injured.                      D) She is a restaurant employee.
30. A) In early August.                                        B) In late August.  
C) In early October.                                        D) In late October.

**Questions 31 and 32 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

31. A) Terrorist attacks.                                      B) Political protests.  
C) Extreme weather.                                        D) Heavy traffic jams.
32. A) Where matches take place.                      B) Where protests may take place.  
C) In downtown Vancouver.                            D) Around the athletes' village.

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the news report you have just heard.

33. A) The income gap is widening in developed countries.  
B) Burden of cancer is shifting to poor countries.  
C) Unhealthy foods can increase the risk of cancer.  
D) Cancer cases are increasing dramatically.
34. A) Rich people were more likely to have cancer.      B) Cancer had a significant impact around the world.  
C) All sorts of cancers could be prevented.      D) Most cancer patients were from poor regions.
35. A) Drinking more water.      B) Being on a diet.  
C) Quitting smoking.      D) Doing exercise.

## Part II Reading Comprehension

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

Questions 36 to 45 are based on the following passage.

Studying in a foreign country is certainly a new experience, but it also has some challenges for you. You will have difficulty   36   to a new culture. There will be at least four essential stages of culture shock adjustment.

This first stage is “the   37  ”, when you will feel excited about the new place. The second stage is the “hostility stage”. You feel   38   about everything that seemed to be so wonderful at first. At this stage you develop various defense mechanisms to   39   you against the effect of culture shock. But they can harm you because they prevent you from   40   necessary adjustments to the new culture. The third stage of culture shock adjustment is called “  41  ”. At this stage you recover from the   42   of the first two stages. The whole situation starts to become more favorable. You learn to accept the   43   of the new culture. The last stage is called “adjustment”. Now you feel   44   with the new culture and you have adjusted to it.

If you live in a foreign country, you cannot   45   culture shock. When you have completely adjusted to a new culture, you can fully appreciate it. You learn how to interact with other people.

- |              |                |                  |             |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------------|
| A) making    | B) comfortable | C) honeymoon     | D) doing    |
| E) avoid     | F) recovery    | G) protect       | H) symptoms |
| I) exhausted | J) elements    | K) uncomfortable | L) adapting |
| M) divorce   | N) providing   | O) withdraw      |             |

## 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.*

### Nicotine in Tobacco

- A** If it weren't for nicotine, people wouldn't smoke tobacco. Why? Because of the more than 4000 chemicals in tobacco smoke, nicotine is the primary one that acts on the brain, altering people's moods, appetites and alertness in ways they find pleasant and beneficial. Unfortunately, as it is widely known, nicotine has a dark side: It is highly addictive. Once smokers become hooked on it, they must get their fix of it regularly, sometimes several dozen times a day. Cigarette smoke contains 43 known carcinogens, which means that long-term smoking can amount to a death sentence. In the US alone, 420,000 Americans die every year from tobacco-related illnesses.
- B** Breaking nicotine addiction is not easy. Each year, nearly 35 million people make a concerted effort to quit smoking. Sadly, less than 7 percent succeed in abstaining for more than a year; most start smoking again within days. So what is nicotine and how does it insinuate itself into the smoker's brain and very being?
- C** The nicotine found in tobacco is a potent drug and smokers, and even some scientists, say it offers certain benefits. One is enhanced performance. One study found that non-smokers given doses of nicotine typed about 5 percent faster than they did without it. To greater or lesser degrees, users also say nicotine helps them to maintain concentration, reduce anxiety, relieve pain, and even dampen their appetites (thus helping in weight control). Unfortunately, nicotine can also produce deleterious effects beyond addiction. At high doses, as are achieved from tobacco products, it can cause high blood pressure, distress in the respiratory and gastrointestinal systems and an increase in susceptibility to seizures and hypothermia.
- D** First isolated as a compound in 1828, in its pure form nicotine is a clear liquid that turns brown when burned and smells like tobacco when exposed to air. It is found in several species of plants, including tobacco and, perhaps surprisingly, in tomatoes, potatoes, and eggplant (though in extremely low quantities that are pharmacologically insignificant for humans).
- E** As simple as it looks, the cigarette is highly engineered nicotine delivery device. For instance, when tobacco researchers found that much of the nicotine in a cigarette wasn't released when burned but rather remained chemically bound within the tobacco leaf, they began adding substances such as ammonia to cigarette tobacco to release more nicotine. Ammonia helps keep nicotine in its basic form, which is more readily vaporized by the intense heat of the burning cigarette than the acidic form.
- F** Most cigarettes for sale in the US today contain 10 milligrams or more of nicotine. By inhaling smoke from a lighted cigarette, the average smoker takes 1 or 2 milligrams of vaporized nicotine per cigarette. Today we know that only a miniscule amount of nicotine is needed to fuel addiction. Research shows that manufacturers would have to cut nicotine levels in a typical cigarette by 95% to forestall its power to addict. When a smoker puffs on a lighted cigarette, smoke, including vaporized nicotine, is drawn into

the mouth. The skin and lining of the mouth immediately absorb some nicotine, but the remainder flows straight down into the lungs, where it easily diffuses into the blood vessels lining the lung walls. The blood vessels carry the nicotine to the heart, which then pumps it directly to the brain. While most of the effects a smoker seeks occur in the brain, the heart takes a hit as well.

**G** Studies have shown that a smoker's first cigarette of the day can increase his or her heart rate by 10 to 20 beats a minute. Scientists have found that a smoked substance reaches the brain more quickly than one swallowed, snorted (such as cocaine powder) or even injected. Indeed, a nicotine molecule inhaled in smoke will reach the brain within 10 seconds. The nicotine travels through blood vessels, which branch out into capillaries within the brain.

**H** Capillaries normally carry nutrients but they readily accommodate nicotine molecules as well. Once inside the brain, nicotine, like most addictive drugs, triggers the release of chemicals associated with euphoria and pleasure.

**I** Just as it moves rapidly from the lungs into the bloodstream, nicotine also easily diffuses through capillary walls. It then migrates to the spaces surrounding neurons—ganglion cells that transmit nerve impulses throughout the nervous system. These impulses are the basis for our thoughts, feelings, and moods. To transmit nerve impulses to its neighbor, a neuron releases chemical messengers known as neurotransmitters. Like nicotine molecules, the neurotransmitters drift into the so-called synaptic space between neurons, ready to latch onto the receiving neuron and thus deliver a chemical “message” that triggers an electrical impulse.

**J** The neurotransmitters bind onto receptors on the surface of the recipient neuron. This opens channels in the cell surface through which enter ions, or charged atoms, of sodium. This generates a current across the membrane of the receiving cell, which completes delivery of the “message”. An accomplished mimic, nicotine competes with the neurotransmitters to bind to the receptors. It wins and, like the vanquished chemical, opens ion channels that let sodium ions into the cell. But there's a lot more nicotine around than the original transmitter, so a much larger current spreads across the membrane. This bigger current causes increased electrical impulses to travel along certain neurons. With repeated smoking, the neurons adapt to this increased electrical activity, and the smoker becomes dependent on the nicotine.

46. When substances like ammonia are added to cigarette tobacco, more nicotine can be set off.
47. Nicotine molecules allow greater electrical charges to pass between neurons.
48. A cigarette can raise a smoker's heart rate by 10 to 20 beats a minute.
49. As a well-known chemical in cigarettes, nicotine is just the one that changes the psyche of the smoker when cigarettes are lighted.
50. Cigarette companies would have to cut the nicotine content in cigarettes by 95% to prevent them from being addictive.
51. Some plants also contain nicotine, although in very low quantities.
52. Although most of the effects of cigarette smoke appear in the brain, the heart can also be affected.
53. Cigarette smoke contains poisonous substances, which would lead smokers to danger, including death.

54. A study has shown that nicotine in cigarettes can help people to perform some actions more quickly.
55. The nerve impulses throughout the nervous system are the basis for our thoughts, feelings, and moods.

## Section C

**Directions:** *There are 2 reading 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.*

### Passage One

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true. It has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated. They have a lot more money to spend and enjoy more freedom. They grow up more quickly and are not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not blindly accept the ideals of their elders. Events which the older generation remembers vividly are nothing more than past history. This is as it should be. Every new generation is different from the one that preceded it. Today the difference is very marked indeed.

The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been around a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their values are being questioned or threatened. And this is precisely what the young are doing. They are questioning the assumptions of their elders and disturbing their complacency.

What they reject more than anything is conformity. Office hours, for instance, are nothing more than enforced slavery. Wouldn't people work best if they were given complete freedom and responsibility? Who said that human differences can best be solved through conventional politics or by violent means? Why have the older generation so often used violence to solve their problems? Can anything be right with the rat-race? Haven't the old lost touch with all that is important in life?

These are not questions the older generation can shrug off lightly. Their record over the past forty years or so hasn't been exactly spotless. Traditionally, the young have turned to their elders for guidance. Today, the situation might be reversed. The old—if they are prepared to admit it—could learn a thing or two from their children. One of the biggest lessons they could learn is that enjoyment is not “sinful”. Enjoyment is a principle one could apply to all aspects of life. It is surely not wrong to enjoy your work and enjoy your leisure. It is surely not wrong to live in the present rather than in the past or future.

56. Which of the following features in the young is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| A) They are better educated.          | B) They are more hard-working.                  |
| C) They maintain higher independence. | D) They earn more money and enjoy more freedom. |
57. What do the young reject most?
- |                |                                  |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| A) Values.     | B) Conventional ideas.           |
| C) Conformity. | D) The assumption of the elders. |

58. Why do the young stress on the present?  
A) They dislike the past. B) They are afraid of destruction.  
C) They think the present world is the best. D) They have grown up under the shadow of the bomb.
59. "Rat-race" in the third paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) race of rat B) poor people  
C) struggle for social status D) fights among rats
60. What can the old learn from the young?  
A) Enjoyment is not sinful. B) One should enjoy one's work.  
C) Men should live in the future. D) People should have more leisure time.

## Passage Two

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

Had a bad day? Extending your normal exercise routine by a few minutes may be the solution, according to Penn State researchers, who found that people's satisfaction with life was higher on days when they exercised more than usual.

"We found that people's satisfaction with life was directly influenced by their daily physical activity," said Jaclyn Maher, a graduate student in kinesiology. "The findings tell us that physical activity is healthy behavior with important consequences for daily health and should be considered when developing national policies to enhance satisfaction with life."

The team examined the influence of physical activity on satisfaction with life among emerging adults aged 18 to 25 because their sense of health appears to worsen more quickly than at any other time during adulthood.

"Emerging adults are going through a lot of changes; they are leaving home for the first time and attending college or starting jobs," said Maher. "As a result, their satisfaction with life can plummet. We decided to focus on emerging adults because they stand to benefit most from strategies to enhance satisfaction with life."

The researchers organized two groups of college students. The first group, with 190 individuals, entered information into a diary every day for eight days. The second group, with 63 individuals, entered information into a secure website every day for 14 days. Both groups answered questions about their satisfaction with life, physical activity and self-esteem.

For the second group, the researchers wanted to further investigate whether physical activity was indeed the cause of participants' increased satisfaction with life rather than some other factors such as mental health, tiredness, or Body Mass Index (体质指数).

"Shifts in depression, anxiety and stress would be expected to influence a person's satisfaction with life at any given point in time," said David Conroy, professor of kinesiology. "In addition, tiredness can be a barrier to engaging in physical activity, and a high BMI associated with being overweight may cause a person to be less satisfied in a variety of ways."

However, the team found that exercising just a little more than usual can significantly improve a person's satisfaction with life.

61. What can we infer from Jaclyn Maher's words in the second paragraph?
- A) Physical activity is the most important factor for people's health.
  - B) There are many factors determining people's satisfaction with life.
  - C) Governments should attach great importance to people's physical activity.
  - D) People's satisfaction with life is closely related to the country's development.
62. The word "plummet" (Line 3, Para. 4) is the closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) fall
  - B) appear
  - C) increase
  - D) change
63. Why did the researchers decide to focus on emerging adults?
- A) Because they are most eager to live a happy life.
  - B) Because they can accept those new strategies very easily.
  - C) Because they are young people without any life experience.
  - D) Because they need most to improve their satisfaction with life.
64. Which of the following is true about the research according to the passage?
- A) The first group had more satisfaction with life.
  - B) The second group needed to answer questions online.
  - C) Both groups didn't take part in any physical activities.
  - D) It was conducted to find whether people are satisfied with their life.
65. What advice will the researchers probably give us according to the study result?
- A) Try to use some work time to have more physical activities.
  - B) Help develop emerging adults' good habit of physical activity.
  - C) The more you take part in sports, the better health you will have.
  - D) Do more physical activities than usual to improve satisfaction with life.

## Part III Cloze

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Lili is a brave and famous pet in our shelter.

As you know, there are a lot of forest fires during the summer season. Many forests are badly 66 by fire each year. Not far from our shelter, a forest caught fire during this hot summer, and we were in a heat wave which had been 67 for three days.

Lili rushed towards the forest where flames sent out a terrible 68. I no longer had any hope that Lili would come 69 to the shelter. In fact, I was waiting for the firemen to announce her 70 in the forest, when suddenly, a fireman burst into my shelter and 71 me that my dog Lili had 72 to save four kittens who were trapped by the flames. According to the fireman, Lili seized the kittens, one by one moving them to a 73 place. I immediately accompanied the fireman to the forest to 74 the rescued kittens.

When we arrived at 75 of the incident, we found Lili was not 76. Then we heard the 77 of a dog came from the forest barking furiously. I 78 it was my dog Lili. The fireman followed the tracks of the dog until we found her barking 79 by the side of an injured fireman who was lying on the ground and desperately 80 rescue. Thanks to Lili, four kittens and a fireman were saved.

That day, I was very 81 of Lili for her two heroic 82 toward the kittens and the fireman. Lili showed much compassion for both animals 83 her and for a human being who was trying to 84 the fire with his colleagues.

This true story of genuine love and compassion shows us that pets are loving, 85 and compassionate. We should love and protect them. One day, they could do us a good turn.

- |                     |               |                 |                |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 66. A) damaged      | B) destroyed  | C) wounded      | D) hurt        |
| 67. A) taking on    | B) coming on  | C) going on     | D) keeping on  |
| 68. A) heat         | B) energy     | C) fever        | D) burn        |
| 69. A) by           | B) round      | C) up           | D) back        |
| 70. A) return       | B) honor      | C) death        | D) action      |
| 71. A) announced    | B) informed   | C) communicated | D) claimed     |
| 72. A) tried        | B) wanted     | C) managed      | D) failed      |
| 73. A) safe         | B) safer      | C) lonely       | D) beautiful   |
| 74. A) pick out     | B) pick up    | C) bring on     | D) bring up    |
| 75. A) scene        | B) position   | C) situation    | D) view        |
| 76. A) here         | B) where      | C) in           | D) there       |
| 77. A) voice        | B) noise      | C) accent       | D) sound       |
| 78. A) acknowledged | B) recognized | C) heard        | D) listened    |
| 79. A) heavily      | B) strongly   | C) loudly       | D) happily     |
| 80. A) waiting for  | B) waiting on | C) asking for   | D) looking for |
| 81. A) surprised    | B) satisfied  | C) shamed       | D) proud       |
| 82. A) things       | B) actions    | C) dos          | D) reactions   |
| 83. A) as           | B) like       | C) for          | D) to          |
| 84. A) put off      | B) put away   | C) put up       | D) put out     |
| 85. A) careful      | B) careless   | C) caring       | D) carefree    |

## Part IV Translation

### Section A

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences from English to Chinese.

1. (*New College English* 《全新版大学英语》)

- T1. In her speech she contrasted the government's optimistic promises with its dismal achievements.
- T2. Their initial burst of enthusiasm died down when they realized how much work the job involved.
- T3. Their investment turned out to be a failure and the manager was accused of neglecting his duties.
- T4. Assuming that everything is going on smoothly, the research project will be finished by the end of this year.
- T5. The construction of the international airport continued despite continual protests from the local residents.

2. (*Experiencing English* 《大学体验英语》)

- T1. The statistics clearly demonstrate the size of the economical problems facing the country.
- T2. The chances of getting reforms accepted by the community at large remain quite remote.
- T3. The foreign minister represented his country to present a speech at the UN conference.
- T4. Students are able, on the basis of experience, to choose which subjects to specialize in.
- T5. They have been assessing the impact of the sanctions on the economy of the country.

**Section B**

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences from Chinese to English.

1. (*New College English* 《全新版大学英语》)

- T1. 只要我们坚持努力学习, 到时候我们就能完成学好英语的任务。
- T2. 我们应该明白哪种学习方法更有效, 能够产生最理想的效果。
- T3. 这对夫妇年轻时没有太多旅行, 但现在他们正在弥补失去的时间。
- T4. 回顾过去, 这个年轻人终于意识到, 他本该迎娶的是他的初恋。
- T5. 一方面她的坏脾气可能会导致麻烦, 另一方面我们又需要她的专业技能。

2. (*Experiencing English* 《大学体验英语》)

- T1. 我们必须力促, 代表们必须从该区不同的单位选举产生。
- T2. 随着越来越多的人购买房子, 房价一直在上涨。
- T3. 你的工作就是给每一个合法用户免费提供用户名和密码。
- T4. 如果你想加入俱乐部, 首先应该向秘书处提出申请。
- T5. 我认为女性无论从事什么工作, 进行职业培训都是大有好处的。

## Section C

**Directions:** *Translate the following passage from Chinese into English.*

雕版印刷的成本很高，而且非常耗时，因为每一块雕刻好的木板只能用来印刷具体某本书的某一页。此外，雕刻时的一个错误就足以毁掉整块木板。然而，活字印刷术改变了这一切。宋朝时，有一个叫毕昇的人在一些大小相同的黏土泥块上刻字，每个泥块只刻一个汉字，叫做活字块。然后，用火烘烤，使之变硬，在需要时即取即用，而且可以通过不同的排版方式，反复使用。