

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) At 4:15.
C) At 4:45.
2. A) He'll try hard to attend the conference.
C) He doesn't like commitments.
3. A) He is working in a hospital.
C) He is going to graduate from college in July.
4. A) Rest a few hours.
C) Send an email.
5. A) At the hotel.
C) At the airport.
6. A) Go to the office.
C) Go on business.
7. A) Lisa is having a hard time in school.
C) Lisa is often very tired.
8. A) It ran into another car.
C) It was badly damaged.
9. A) She won't do favors for others.
C) She can't return the book for the man.
10. A) To put his call through to the director.
C) To tell the director about the work he is doing.
- B) At 4:00.
D) At 5:00.
- B) He has to go somewhere else.
D) He has forgotten the conference call.
- B) He is doing business with his brother now.
D) He is going to do business with his brother.
- B) Go to the concert immediately.
D) Go to get some tickets for the concert.
- B) At the railway station.
D) At the cinema.
- B) Stay at home.
D) Attend a party.
- B) Lisa is expecting a baby.
D) Lisa is very busy this term.
- B) It fell into a river.
D) It left the road and landed in a field.
- B) She'll return the book on her way to work.
D) She works at the school library.
- B) To arrange an appointment for him to see the director.
D) To go and see if the director can meet him right now.

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

11. A) Angry.
C) Excited.
12. A) She thinks it is a good idea.
C) She doesn't want to go.
13. A) Chicago.
C) New York.
- B) Frustrated.
D) Relieved.
- B) She wants to read about art first.
D) She says she is too tired.
- B) Los Angeles.
D) San Francisco.



14. A) Study again. B) Walk in a park.
C) Go to a restaurant. D) Visit another museum.

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

15. A) Defendant and lawyer. B) Lawyer and witness.
C) Witness and judge. D) Witness and defendant.
16. A) A blue car ran into a white Ford.
B) A white Ford suddenly pulled out in front of him.
C) A white Ford and a blue car crashed head-on.
D) A blue car and a white Ford collided on a side road.
17. A) The driver of the blue car.
B) The driver of the white Ford.
C) Neither the driver of the blue car nor the driver of the white Ford.
D) Both the drivers of the blue car and the white Ford.
18. A) He was looking at his speedometer.
B) He was following the blue car.
C) He saw a traffic sign for speed limit by the side of the road.
D) He never goes faster than the speed limit on that road.

Section B Short Passages

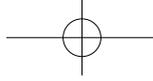
Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

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

19. A) Mars has different seasons. B) There're no seasons on Mars.
C) There's a lot of rain on Mars. D) Its summer is very hot at night.
20. A) 154. B) 178.
C) 183. D) 138.
21. A) The temperature there remains -200°F (-129°C) all the year round.
B) You'll feel extremely cold when it rains.
C) The weather there can change very quickly to extreme cold.
D) The average low temperature is -200°F on Mars.

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

22. A) Because he spent all his money on a very expensive electric car.
B) Because he spent \$15,000 on an electric car that can't go fast.
C) Because the electric car he bought is too big in size.
D) Because his new car produces a lot of pollution.



23. A) Because it does not pollute the air.
B) Because it will soon become popular.
C) Because it can save a lot of power.
D) Because it is more comfortable and convenient.
24. A) It can only run on special high ways.
B) Its top speed is only 56 miles per hour.
C) It needs several days to be recharged.
D) It runs out of battery after about 60 miles.

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

25. A) It launched the Freedom from Smoking campaign.
B) It vigorously called upon smokers to quit smoking.
C) It made available a new website on the Internet.
D) It organized many supporting groups for those who want to quit smoking.
26. A) To help people quit smoking more effectively.
B) To make Freedom from Smoking campaign more popular.
C) To introduce some effective ways to quit smoking.
D) To help people fight all kinds of lung diseases.
27. A) Awareness of the dangers of smoking.
B) Steady resolve to quit.
C) Group supporting.
D) Professional consultation.
28. A) People who link to the website can ask and answer questions concerned.
B) People who link to the website can share experiences with each other.
C) The anti-smoking campaign can help individual smokers to design effective ways to quit.
D) All of the above.

Section C News Reports

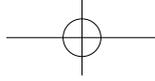
Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear 2 or 3 questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

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

29. A) Walmart.
B) Yihaodian.
C) JD.com.
D) Alibaba.
30. A) Northern and eastern regions.
B) Western and southern regions.
C) Western and northern regions.
D) Eastern and northern regions.

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

31. A) A Belgian terror suspect.
B) A Paris attack suspect.
C) A key player.
D) An Algerian suspect.
32. A) In France.
B) In Paris.
C) In the Brussels district of Forest.
D) In a suspected militant warehouse.



- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| A) display | B) tune | C) transmit | D) transparent |
| E) depth | F) intervals | G) vague | H) tone |
| I) presentations | J) intensity | K) likelihood | L) demonstration |
| M) decreased | N) pauses | O) variation | |

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.*

Famous Teachers in History

- A** Aristotle, an ancient Greek who knew a few things about education, said that “those who educate children well are more to be honored than parents; for these only gave life, those the art of living well”. Let’s recall a few people who, through education, had a transformative influence on people’s lives.

Anne Sullivan

- B** Many parents have probably felt at one time or another that one of their child’s teachers was a “miracle worker”, a teacher who somehow gets results where other teachers have failed. In fact, this term has become almost synonymous with her name: Anne Sullivan, the teacher of Helen Keller.
- C** A mere 20 years old when first employed to school the deaf and blind Helen in 1887, Anne Sullivan herself was blind for much of the first part of her life. Educated at the Perkins School for the Blind in Boston, Sullivan had recovered part of her eyesight by the time she traveled to Alabama to begin her job as Helen Keller’s governess. Undoubtedly, Sullivan’s own partial blindness gave her insight into the little girl’s closed-off world. Sullivan remained Keller’s companion until her death in 1936. Helen Keller would live a long life as a successful and inspiring writer, lecturer, and activist. None of this would have been possible without Anne Sullivan, the woman we remember as the “miracle worker”.

Maria Montessori

- D** Through the centuries, there have been many different approaches to education in the classroom. Some have emphasized discipline and rote learning; others have stressed a more open approach. One of the most innovative and influential educational philosophies of the 20th century was developed and promoted by a teacher whose name still lives on as a prominent type of school: Maria Montessori.
- E** Born in Italy in 1870, Maria Montessori was exceptional from the beginning. As the only female attendee of an all-boys school, she excelled at her studies. She became interested in education, and in 1907, opened a child care center in Rome that allowed her to put her educational theories into practice. Foremost among her theories was the idea that children essentially teach themselves; the teacher’s primary responsibility is to create the appropriate environment for learning and provide the spark that allows children to develop naturally. What came to be called the Montessori Method was a great success



in Italy and soon spread to the rest of the world. She had been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize for the third time when she passed away in 1952, at the age of 81.

William McGuffey

- F** Another teacher, who, like Maria Montessori, was able to develop his theories about child education into a workable practical system, was William Holmes McGuffey. His series of readers would have a profound impact on education in America and on educational books in general.
- G** William McGuffey was born in 1800. He was such an adept student, in fact, that he began to teach classes himself at the age of 14. He paused his teaching career to attend college himself, and by age 26, he had been appointed Professor of Languages at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio. His readers, more correctly known as *The Eclectic Readers*, set an example for textbooks that we still follow today. They followed a steady progression from the first reader through the fourth, beginning with teaching of the alphabet and phonics alongside simple sentences, and progressing all of the way up to poems and stories. Vocabulary was often taught in context rather than as lists of words, and questions after the stories, as well as read-aloud, encouraged students to interact with what they read.

Emma Willard

- H** There was a time in America when education, particularly university education, was considered the province of men only. Young women were accorded a certain amount of education, but often their course of study consisted more of home economics and manners rather than math, science, or philosophy. One teacher took it upon herself to remedy this situation. Her name was Emma Hart Willard.
- I** Born in Connecticut in 1787, Emma Hart displayed quick intelligence at an early age. Her father encouraged her formal schooling, and by the time she was 17, she was a teacher at the academy where she had been a student. By age 19, she was running the academy. A move to Vermont occasioned a job as a principal of another school, but unhappy with the curriculum, she struck out on her own. Her own boarding school, where she taught young women courses in history and science, was a success, and prompted her to seek out funds for a larger institution. Later, the town of Troy, New York sponsored Willard's proposal, and the Troy Female Seminary, the first higher education institution for women in America, opened in 1821. The school was an immediate success, and upper class families began to send their daughters to Troy, as well as to other private institutions that opened in its wake.

Jaime Escalante

- J** Teachers often aren't recognized until late in life for their contributions to their students' lives, if they are recognized at all, but sometimes there are exceptions. Back in 1988, a book called *The Best Teacher in America* was published, and a movie called *Stand and Deliver* was made. Both book and movie were about one particular "best teacher", a teacher who made an important contribution to his community: Jaime Escalante.
- K** Born and raised in Bolivia, Jaime Escalante taught school there until he decided to emigrate to America in his mid-30s. Starting from scratch in California in 1963, Escalante learned English, earned a degree



in mathematics, and eventually became certified as a teacher. In the mid-70s, he accepted a job teaching math at one of the poorest, most underperforming schools in Los Angeles, Garfield High. Escalante's approach to his classes was against the tradition: He urged higher math on his students and concentrated on challenging them rather than passing them through. At first, his tough, drilling style met resistance from the student body as well as the administration, but as time passed, his approach began to show results. More and more students passed the College Board's Calculus test. In 1988, Escalante was awarded the Presidential Medal for Excellence in Education, the same year that the book and movie about his accomplishments were released.

46. Fortunately, his achievements and contribution to education were recognized in 1988.
47. As a governess, she successfully turned Helen into an inspiring writer and accompanied her until her death in 1936.
48. Her success in women's boarding school prompted her establishment of the first higher education institution for women in America.
49. Parents give children lives but good teachers transform them to civilized people.
50. Women were confined to the courses helpful for their manners and family affairs.
51. Approaches to education varied from rote learning to more open methods.
52. Teachers are to provide the proper environment for students to learn, leaving the world for children to explore by themselves.
53. According to his theory of teaching, challenges could push students to move forward.
54. She became a principal at a very young age, making the curriculum of her own for the school.
55. Starting from the very beginning like alphabets, students could progress towards higher level of literary writing.

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.

When a drug is one that should be used only under a doctor's supervision, the law requires that it be sold only by prescription (处方). Special tests or instructions may be needed. Drugs for serious diseases may require a prescription to insure safe and correct use.

A prescription is as personal as your name. It is designed for you alone. It is based on such factors as your age, weight, general health, allergies (敏感症), and other factors, as well as your illness.

Never take a prescription drug meant for another person, even if you think you have the same illness. Prescriptions aren't supposed to be traded around the family or neighborhood. Each prescription is intended



for an individual. It is a violation of federal law to sell a prescription drug without a prescription.

Doctors and dentists are licensed by each state to prescribe drugs for human use. Doctors for veterinary (兽医的) medicine are licensed to prescribe drugs for animal use.

A licensed medical doctor must pass an examination to practice medicine in a certain state. Before doing this, he or she has probably completed at least two years of a premedical course, a four-year medical course, two years of internship (实习医师期) or residency in a hospital, and perhaps an extra year or more of training in a specialty—altogether at least eight years of medical training, possibly nine.

Don't take prescriptions written for you during a previous illness without first checking with your doctor. Your illness may not be the same as the previous one, even though you think it is. Also the drug may have lost strength. Only a doctor is qualified to advise you about continuing to take a medicine.

56. Why does the law require that some drugs be used under a doctor's prescription?
- A) Because they are not safe.
 - B) Because they need further special tests.
 - C) Because they are meant to cure serious diseases.
 - D) Because the prescription can ensure the safe use of the drugs.
57. If you have got the same illness as someone else, you may _____.
- A) ask him or her to share the drug with you
 - B) buy the same medicine from a licensed drug store
 - C) take the medicine the doctor prescribed for you only
 - D) have the same medicine as you took for your previous disease
58. What should an American with sufficient medical training do in order to become a licensed doctor?
- A) Pass an examination to practice medicine.
 - B) Have two years of internship in a hospital.
 - C) Take extra training in a specialty.
 - D) Be able to prescribe medicine both as a doctor and a dentist.
59. What kind of training is optional for a licensed doctor?
- A) Two years of a premedical course.
 - B) Four years of medical course.
 - C) Two years of residency in a hospital.
 - D) One year or more of a specialty course.
60. Why shouldn't you continue to take the same medicine for the same illness without your doctor's permission?
- A) Because some medicines may have side effects.
 - B) Because there will be better medicines for your illness.
 - C) Because your illness may become more serious.
 - D) Because the effect of some medicines may be lost.

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.

Wise buying is a positive way in which you can make your money go further. The 66 you go about purchasing an article or a service can actually 67 your money or can add 68 the cost.

Take the 69 example of a hairdryer. If you are buying a hairdryer, you might 70 that you are making the 71 buy if you choose one 72 look you like and which is also the cheapest 73 price. But when you get it home you may find that it 74 twice as long as a more expensive 75 to dry your hair. The cost of the electricity plus the cost of your time could well 76 your hairdryer the most expensive one of all.

So what principles should you 77 when you go out shopping?

If you 78 your home, your car or any valuable 79 in excellent condition, you'll be saving money in the long 80.

Before you buy a new 81, talk to someone who owns one. If you can, use it or borrow it to check it suits your particular 82. Before you buy an expensive 83, or a service, do check the price and 84 is on offer. If possible, choose 85 three items or three estimates.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 66. A) form | B) fashion | C) way | D) method |
| 67. A) save | B) preserve | C) raise | D) retain |
| 68. A) up | B) to | C) in | D) on |
| 69. A) easy | B) single | C) simple | D) similar |
| 70. A) convince | B) accept | C) examine | D) think |
| 71. A) proper | B) best | C) reasonable | D) most |
| 72. A) its | B) which | C) whose | D) what |
| 73. A) for | B) with | C) in | D) on |
| 74. A) spends | B) takes | C) lasts | D) consumes |
| 75. A) mode | B) copy | C) sample | D) model |
| 76. A) cause | B) make | C) leave | D) bring |
| 77. A) adopt | B) lay | C) stick | D) adapt |
| 78. A) reserve | B) decorate | C) store | D) keep |
| 79. A) products | B) possession | C) material | D) ownership |
| 80. A) run | B) interval | C) period | D) time |
| 81. A) appliance | B) machinery | C) utility | D) facility |
| 82. A) function | B) purpose | C) target | D) task |
| 83. A) component | B) element | C) item | D) particle |
| 84. A) what | B) which | C) that | D) this |
| 85. A) of | B) in | C) by | D) from |



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. What he has been emphasizing is that the government's priorities should go to local transport improvement projects.
- T2. At that point many countries banned the import of cosmetics suspected of containing substances that may cause mad cow diseases.
- T3. While I had to shoulder the responsibility of heavy household chores, Jack pursues his own demanding schedule.
- T4. Bank clerk should resist various temptations, so as not to make seemingly minor mistakes, which might later develop into major ones.
- T5. Many schools have tightened their requirements, and test scores for admission have been rising.

2. (*Experiencing English* 《大学体验英语》)

- T1. The Premier said we should not pursue economic growth at the expense of the environment.
- T2. To drop out of the EU is to retreat from the front stage of world politics and to isolate itself on purpose.
- T3. Innovation in technologies will be one of the keys to supporting healthy and sustainable business development.
- T4. In spite of trade frictions, the US cannot do without China or vice versa.
- T5. Analysts said that China will overtake Japan to become the second-largest insurance market in five years.

Section B

Directions: Translate the following sentences from Chinese to English.

1. (*New College English* 《全新版大学英语》)

- T1. 当地政府已经采取措施, 以确保所有受灾村庄的人们能够度过这个冬天。
- T2. 除非他们能尽快正视这些问题, 否则将很难从此次经济衰退中走出来。
- T3. 增加水果和蔬菜的摄入量可以降低患某些类型癌症的风险。
- T4. 当公司很难维持财政预算时, 他们不得不削减开支来确保公司正常运转。
- T5. 我们在小范围内测试了新的教学方法。实际上只有六个班级参与了测试。

2. (*Experiencing English* 《大学体验英语》)

- T1. 虽然这两幅画很相似, 但还是有细微的差别。



- T2. 如果我坐夜班火车，估计早晨就到苏格兰了。
- T3. 一些人反对喂养野生猴子，因为这样做会使猴子变得懒惰，生存能力降低。
- T4. 同时，医生也应当学会更好地与病人交流，并不断提升服务质量。
- T5. 这只树蛙宁愿住在我的工作室，也不愿待在花房。

Section C

Directions: Translate the following passage from Chinese into English.

最不发达国家谋求发展的责任主要由这些国家自己承担，但也需要其他国家和国际组织本着分担责任的精神，通过建立真诚的伙伴关系，包括同这些国家的民间社团和私人团体建立合作关系，为其提供国际支持。但同时也应该看到，尽管遇到很多困难，许多最不发达国家在其发展伙伴的支持下，仍通过实行深远的改革取得了一些显著的成绩。