

南京邮电大学 2010 /2011 学年第 一 学期

《大学英语 》期末试卷 (A)

院(系)_____ 英语班级_____ 学号_____ 姓名_____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

注意事项:

1. 在做听力题前, 将耳机拨至 AF 位置。
2. 在试卷、答题卡和答卷上写明英语班级、学号和姓名。
3. 答案做在答题卡和试卷二上, 否则无效。答题卡不能折叠, 应保持整洁。
4. 划准考证号和答案须按照答题卡上的要求填写。去掉学号中的 B 或 M, 将学号中的八位数字顶格填写在准考证号中, 最后一格为空格, 然后在学号相应栏里划线。
5. 划答案一律使用 2B 铅笔, 如需更改, 用橡皮擦净误写的答案。
6. 拿到试卷后, 看清试卷是 A 卷还是 B 卷, 在答题卡试卷类型处划线。
7. 翻译写在最后一页试卷二上, 并填上英语班级、学号和姓名。

College English Achievement Test

Band I

(试卷一)

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D, and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) See a doctor. 看医生
B) Stay in bed for a few days. 生病了就在家休息
C) Get treatment in a better hospital. 转到更好的医院
D) Make a phone call to the doctor. 给医生打电话
2. A) The 2:00 train will arrive earlier.
B) The 2:30 train has a lining car.
C) The woman prefers to take the 2:30 train.
D) They are going to have some fast food on the train.
3. A) She has been longing to attend Harvard University.
B) She'll consider the man's suggestion carefully.
C) She has finished her project with Dr. Garcia's help.
D) She'll consult Dr. Garcia about entering graduate school.
4. A) Alice didn't seem to be nervous during her speech.
B) Alice needs more training in making public speeches.
C) The man can hardly understand Alice's presentation.
D) The man didn't think highly of Alice's presentation.
5. A) It's worse than 30 years ago.
B) It remains almost the same as before.
C) There are more extremes in the weather.
D) There has been a significant rise in temperature.
6. A) At a publishing house.
B) At a bookstore.
C) In a reading room

- D) In Prof. Jordan's office
7. A) The man can stay in her brother's apartment. 是10
 B) Her brother can help the man find a cheaper hotel.
 C) Her brother can find an apartment for the man.
 D) The man should have booked a less expensive hotel.
8. A) Priority should be given to listening.
 B) It's most helpful to read English newspapers every day.
 C) It's more effective to combine listening with reading.
 D) Reading should come before listening.
9. A) It can help solve complex problems.
 B) It will most likely prove ineffective. 不能谈的, 应该用
 C) It is a new weapon against terrorists.
 D) It will help detect all kinds of liars.
10. A) Help the company recruit graduate students.
 B) Visit the electronics company next week.
 C) Get apart-time job on campus before graduation.
 D) Apply for a job in the electronics company

Section B

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

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) It has been proven to be the best pain-killer.
 B) It is a possible cure for heart disease.
 C) It can help lower high body temperature effectively. 有效降血压
 D) It reduces the chance of death for heart surgery patients.
12. A) It keeps blood vessels from being blocked. 血管
 B) It speeds up their recovery after surgery.
 C) It increases the blood flow to the heart.
 D) It adjusts their blood pressure.
13. A) It is harmful to heart surgery patients with stomach bleeding. 胃出血
 B) It should not be taken by heart surgery patients before the operation.
 C) It will have considerable side effects if taken in large doses.
 D) It should not be given to patients immediately after the operation.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) They strongly believe in family rules.
B) They are very likely to succeed in life.
C) They tend to take responsibility for themselves.
D) They are in the habit of obeying their parents.
15. A) They grow up to be funny and charming.
B) They often have a poor sense of direction.
C) They get less attention from their parents.
D) They tend to be smart and strong-willed.
16. A) They usually don't follow family rules.
B) They don't like to take chances in their lives.
C) They are less likely to be successful in life.
D) They tend to believe in their parent's ideas.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) They wanted to follow his example.
B) They fully supported his undertaking.
C) They were puzzled by his decision.
D) They were afraid he wasn't fully prepared.
18. A) It is more exciting than space travel.
B) It is much cheaper than space travel.
C) It is much safer than space travel.
D) It is less time-consuming than space travel.
19. A) They both attract scientists' attention.
B) They can both be quite challenging.
C) They are both thought-provoking.
D) They may both lead to surprising findings.
20. A) To show how simple the mechanical aids for diving can be.
B) To provide an excuse for his changeable character.
C) To explore the philosophical issues of space travel.
D) To explain why he took up underwater exploration.

Part II Reading comprehension (40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. 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 the Answer

Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

People living on parts of the south coast of England face a serious problem. In 1993, the owners of a large hotel and of several houses discovered, to their horror, that their gardens had been disappeared overnight. The sea had eaten into the soft limestone cliffs on which they had been built. While experts were studying the problem, the hotel and several houses disappeared altogether, sliding down the cliff and into the sea.

Erosion (侵蚀) of the white cliffs along the south coast of England has always been a problem but it has become more serious in recent years. Dozens of homes have had to be abandoned as the sea has crept farther and farther inland. Experts have studied the areas most affected and have drawn up a map for local people, forecasting the year in which their homes will be swallowed up by the hungry sea.

Angry owners have called on the government to erect sea defenses to protect their homes. Government surveyors have pointed out that in most cases, this is impossible. New sea walls would cost hundreds of millions of pounds and would merely make the waves and currents go further along the coast, shifting the problem from one area to another. The danger is likely to continue, they say, until the waves reach an inland area of hard rock which will not be eaten as limestone is. Meanwhile, if you want to buy a cheap house with an uncertain future, apply to a house agent in one of the threatened areas on the south coast of England. You can get a house for a knockdown price but it may turn out to be a knockdown home.

21. What is the cause of the problem that people living on parts of the south coast of England face?
- A) The disappearance of hotels, houses and gardens.
 - B) The experts' lack of knowledge.
 - C) The rising of the sea level.
 - D) The washing-away of limestone cliffs.
22. The erosion of the white cliffs in the south of England _____.
- A) will soon become a problem for people living in central England
 - B) has now become a threat to the local residents
 - C) is quickly changing the map of England
 - D) can be stopped if proper measures are taken.
23. The experts' study on the problem of erosion can _____.
- A) lead to its eventual solution
 - B) provide an effective way to slow it down

- ~~C) help to prevent it from worsening~~
~~D) warn people whose homes are in danger.~~

A 24. It is not feasible to build sea defenses to protect against erosion because _____.

~~A) it is too costly and will endanger neighboring areas~~
~~B) the government is too slow in taking action~~
~~C) they will be easily knocked down by waves and currents~~
~~D) house agents along the coast do not support the idea~~

A 25. According to the author, when buying a house along the south coast of England, people should _____.

~~A) be aware of the potential danger involved~~
~~B) guard against being cheated by the house agent~~
~~C) take the quality of the house into consideration~~
~~D) examine the house carefully before making a decision~~

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Reading is the key to school success, and like any skill it takes practice. A child learns to walk by practicing until he no longer has to think about how to put one foot in front of the other. A great athlete practices until he can play quickly, accurately, without thinking. Tennis players call that "being in the zone". Educators call it "automaticity".

A child learns to read by sounding out the letters and decoding (辨识) the words. With practice, he ~~stumbles~~ less and less, reading by the phrase. With automaticity, he doesn't have to think about decoding the words, so he can concentrate on the meaning of the text.

It can begin as early as in the first grade. In a recent study of children in Illinois school, Alan Rossman of Northwestern University found automatic readers in the first grade who were reading almost three times as fast as the other children and scoring twice as high on comprehension tests. At fifth grade, the automatic readers were reading twice as fast as the others, and still outscoring them on accuracy, comprehension and vocabulary.

"It's not IQ, but the amount of time a child spends reading that is the key to automaticity," according to Rossman. Any child who spends at least 3.5 to 4 hours a week reading books, magazines or newspapers will in all likelihood reach automaticity. At home, where the average child spends 25 hours a week watching television, it can happen by turning off the set just one night in favor of reading.

You can test your child by giving him a paragraph or two to read aloud --- something unfamiliar but appropriate to his age. If he reads aloud with expression, with a sense of the meaning of the sentence, he probably is an automatic reader. If he reads haltingly, one word at a time, without expression or meaning, he needs more practice. 停顿

- A 26. The first paragraph tells us _____.
 A) what automaticity is
 B) how accuracy is acquired
 C) how a child learns to walk
 D) how an athlete is trained
- D 27. The Illinois study shows that the automatic reader's high speed _____.
 A) costs him a lot of work
 B) affects his comprehension ~~理解力~~
 C) leads to his future success
 D) doesn't affect his comprehension
- A 28. A bright child _____.
 A) also needs practice to be an automatic reader
 B) ~~always~~ achieves great success in comprehension tests
 C) becomes an automatic reader after learning how to read
 D) is a born automatic reader
- A 29. The paragraphs used to test the automaticity of your child should be _____.
 A) readable and interesting
 B) a little bit above his level
 C) full of dramatic expressions
 D) new to him ~~新奇的~~
- B 30. The main idea of the passage is _____.
 A) how to score high on comprehension tests
 B) reading is the key to school success
 C) how to test your child's reading ability
 D) automaticity is important for efficient reading

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Since we are social beings, the quality of our lives depends in large measure on our interpersonal relationships. One strength of the human conditions is our tendency to give and receive support from one another under stressful circumstances. Social support consists of the exchange of resources among people based on their interpersonal ties. Those of us with strong support systems appear better able to cope with life changes and daily hassles. People with strong social ties live longer and have better health than those without such ties. Studies over a range of illnesses, from depression to heart disease, reveal that the presence

of social support helps ^{独立生活} people fend off illness, and the absence of such support makes poor health likely. ^{秩序混乱}

Social support cushions stress in a number of ways. First, friends, relatives, and co-workers may let us know that they value us. Our self-respect is strengthened when we feel accepted by others despite our faults and difficulties. Second, other people often provide us with informational support. They help us to define and understand our problems and find solutions to them. Third, we typically find social companionship supportive. Engaging in leisure-time activities with others helps us to meet our social needs while at the same time distracting us from our worries and troubles. Finally, other people may give us instrumental support --- financial aid, material resources and needed services --- that reduces stress by helping us resolve and cope with our problems.

31. ^{人际关系} Interpersonal relationships are important because _____.
A) they can cure a range of illnesses such as heart disease, etc.
B) they help people to cope with life in the information era ^{应付}
C) they awaken people's desire to exchange resources
D) they are indispensable to people's social well-being ^{必不可少的}
32. Research shows that people's physical and mental health _____.
A) depends on their ability to deal with daily worries and troubles
B) relies on the social welfare systems which support them
C) has much to do with the amount of support they get from others
D) is closely related to their strength for coping with major changes in their lives
33. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "cushions" (Para. 2)?
A) lays the foundation for
B) lessens the effect of
C) adds up to
D) does away with
34. Helping a sick neighbor with some repair work is an example of _____.
A) informational support
B) social companionship
C) instrumental support
D) the strengthening of self-respect
35. Social companionship is beneficial in that _____.
A) it helps strengthen our ties with relatives
B) it makes our leisure-time activities more enjoyable

- C) it enables us to eliminate our faults and mistakes
D) it draws our attention away from our worries and trouble

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Whether the eyes are "the windows of the soul" is debatable, but that they are intensely important in interpersonal communication is a fact. During the first two months of a baby's life, the stimulus that produces a smile is a pair of eyes. The eyes need not be real: a mask with two dots will produce a smile. Significantly, a real human face with eyes covered will not motivate a smile, nor will the sight of only one eye when the face is presented in profile (侧面). This attraction to eyes as opposed to the nose or mouth continues as the baby matures. In one study, when American four-year-olds were asked to draw people, 75 percent of them drew people with mouths, but 99 percent of them drew people with eyes. In Japan, however, where babies are carried on their mother's back, infants do not acquire as much attachment to eyes as they do in other cultures. As a result, Japanese adults make little use of the face either to encode (编码) or decode meaning. In fact, Argyle reveals that the "proper place to focus one's gaze during a conversation in Japan is on the neck of one's conversation partner."

The role of eye contact in a conversational exchange between two Americans is well defined: speakers make contact with the eyes of their listener for about one second, then glance away and they talk; in a few moments they re-establish eye contact with the listener or reassure themselves that their audience is still attentive, then shift their gaze away once more. Listeners, meanwhile, keep their eyes on the face of the speaker, allowing themselves to glance away only briefly. It is important that they are looking at the speaker at the precise moment when the speaker assumes that they are disinterested and either will pause until eye contact is resumed or will terminate the conversation. Just how critical this eye maneuvering is to the maintenance of conversational flow becomes evident when two speakers are wearing dark glasses; they may be a sort of traffic jam of words caused by interruption, false starts, and unpredictable pauses.

36. The author is convinced that the eyes are _____.
A) something the value of which is largely a matter of long debate
B) something through which one can see a person's inner world
C) of considerable significance in making conversations interesting
D) of extreme importance in expressing feelings as exchanging ideas
37. Babies will not be stimulated to smile by a person _____.
A) whose face is seen from the side
B) whose face is covered with a mask
C) whose front view is fully perceived

44. The choir (合唱团) stood in four rows according to their _____ heights.
 A) respective 分别的 B) respectable 尊敬的 C) respectful 尊敬的 D) respected 受尊敬的
45. A healthy life is frequently thought to be _____ with the open countryside and homegrown food.
 A) tied B) involved C) bound D) associated 联想联系
46. The captain _____ the horizon for approaching ships.
 A) scanned 细察 B) explored C) swept D) slapped 拍打
47. That purple tie _____ with your red shirt.
 A) crashed B) clashed 反, 挤 C) crushed D) flashed
48. Convenience foods which are already prepared for cooking are _____ in grocery stores.
 A) ready B) approachable C) probable D) available
49. I wish my son would stop _____ and do something useful.
 A) hanging out B) hanging up 挂起, 挂起, 挂起 C) hanging back 退缩 D) hanging off
50. All students _____ a loud laugh when professor Henry Mitchell told them the joke.
 A) let off 爆发 B) let down C) let out 发出 D) let up 停止, 减轻
51. I agree with you to a certain _____ but not entirely.
 A) part B) extent 在某种程度上 C) level D) way
52. The candy almost _____ the boy as he was eating too fast.
 A) astonished 使惊讶 B) shocked C) choked D) terrified
53. I advise you to take actions to _____ that all your property is adequately covered by insurance.
 A) assure 保证 B) ensure 保证, 使安全 C) reassure 使安心, 再保证 D) insure 保险
54. Reading widely in your spare time can help you enlarge your _____.
 A) term 学期, 术语 B) expression C) vocabulary 词汇 D) word
55. The arguments of contemporary science are so _____ that they are no longer understandable.
 A) concrete 具体 B) abstract 抽象 C) fluent D) realistic

56. She _____ her trip to New York because she was ill.
A) called off B) closed down C) put up D) went off
57. You would not be _____ about your food in time of great hunger.
A) special B) particular C) peculiar D) specific
奇特 罕见 特殊 精细
58. Crime is increasing worldwide, and there is every reason to believe the _____ will continue into the next decade.
A) emergency B) trend C) pace D) schedule
趋势 电度
59. The advertisement says this material doesn't _____ in the wash, but it has.
A) contract B) shrink C) slim D) dissolve
收缩 收缩 变细 溶解
60. Not only the professionals but also the amateur will _____ from the training facilities.
A) derive B) acquire C) benefit D) reward
受益 获得 受益 奖励
61. A house with a dangerous gas _____ can be broken into pieces immediately.
A) leak B) split C) mess D) crack
裂开 裂开 混乱 裂缝
62. Mr. Smith was the only witness who said that the fire was _____.
A) mature B) deliberate C) meaningful D) innocent
成熟 深思熟虑 有意义 无辜
63. She was so _____ in her job that she didn't hear anybody knocking at the door.
A) attracted B) absorbed C) drawn D) concentrated
吸引 吸收 吸引 集中
64. I _____ with him all that time.
A) corrupted B) corrected C) corresponded D) confused
腐蚀 纠正 对应 混淆
65. The old lady was _____ to the young man who helped her find her lost grandson.
A) touched B) cheerful C) grateful D) generous
感动 高兴 感激 慷慨
66. The branches could hardly _____ the weight of the fruit.
A) retain B) sustain C) maintain D) remain
保持 支撑 维持 保持
67. During the process, great care has to be taken to protect the _____ silk from damage.
A) sensitive B) tender C) delicate D) sensible
敏感 娇嫩 精致 明智
68. My trousers were so tight, and they _____ when I sat down.
A) tightened B) loosened C) stretched D) relaxed
收紧 放松 拉伸 放松

A) spun 旋转

B) spit 吐

C) split 使裂开, 分开

D) splashed 溅

69. The murderer _____ a dagger into her heart.

A) plugged 堵塞, 插入

B) penetrated 刺入

C) pressed

D) thrust 猛推

70. There is little chance that mankind would _____ a nuclear war.

A) survive

B) retain

C) endure 忍耐

D) maintain

Part IV Cloze (10 points)

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

More than forty thousand readers told us what they looked for in close friendships, what they expected 71 friends, what they were willing to give in 72, and how satisfied they were 73 the quality of their friendships. The 74 give little comfort to social critics.

Friendship 75 to be a unique form of 76 bonding. Unlike marriage or the ties that 77 parents and children, it is not defined or regulated by 78. Unlike other social roles that we are expected to 79 as citizens, employees, members of professional societies and 80 organizations --- it has its own principle, which is to promote 81 of warmth, trust, love and affection 82 two people.

The survey on friendship appeared in the March 83 of *Psychology Today*. The findings 84 that issues of trust and betrayal are 85 to friendship. They also suggest that our readers do not 86 for friends only among those who are 87 like them, but find many 88 differ in race, religion, and ethnic background. Arguably the most important 89 that emerges from the data, 90, is not something that we found --- but what we did not.

D 71. A) on

B) of

C) to

D) for

D 72. A) addition

B) reply

C) turn

D) return

C 73. A) about

B) of

C) with

D) by

A 74. A) results

B) effects

C) expectations 期望

D) consequences

P 75. A) feels

B) leads

C) sounds

D) appears

B 76. A) human

B) mankind 人类

C) individual 个体

D) civil 文明

B 77. A) bind 绑

B) attach

C) control 控制

D) attract

C 78. A) discipline 纪律

B) law

C) rule

D) regulation

D 79. A) keep

B) do

C) show

D) play

C 80. A) all

B) any

C) other

D) those

- C81. A) friendship B) interests C) feelings D) impressions
 C82. A) between B) on C) in D) for
 C83. A) print B) issue C) publication D) copy
 B84. A) secure B) assure C) confirm D) resolve
 C85. A) neutral B) main C) nuclear D) central
 D86. A) ask B) call C) appeal D) look
 B87. A) most B) more C) least D) less
 D88. A) people B) who C) what D) friends
 A89. A) conclusion B) summary C) decision D) claim
 A90. A) moreover B) however C) still D) yet

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南京邮电大学 2010 /2011 学年第 一 学期

《大学英语 》期末试卷 (A)

(试卷二)

院(系) _____ 英语班级 _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	总分
得分						

自觉遵守考场规则，诚信考试，绝不作弊

得分

Part V Translation (15 points)

Section A (9 points)

Directions: Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

91. 这部戏剧太滑稽了，就连我们那位严厉的英语老师也忍俊不禁。

The play is so funny that our strict English teacher can't help laughing.

So ridiculous is the play that ...

92. 人们普遍认为，环境保护已成了全球越来越重要的问题。

It is widely acknowledged the Environmental protection has become increasingly important issue of global.

93. 要是你真能找到他，请代我向他问好，并告诉他我仍常常想念他。

If you can find him, please give him my regards and tell him I still miss him often.

Section B (6 points)

Directions: Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

94. A good education should, among other things, train you to think for yourself. The examination system does anything but that. What has to be learnt is rigidly laid down by a syllabus, so the student is encouraged to memorize.

一个好的教育思想中就包括训练你独立思考。考试制度不会起到那样的作用的。学生不得不学习的知识已被教学大纲硬性固定，因此学生被鼓励去记忆。

95. Yet occurrences of shortages and droughts are causing water famine and distress in some areas, and industrial and agricultural by-products are polluting water supplies. Since the world's population is expected to double in the next 50 years, many experts think we are on the edge of a widespread water crisis.

在有些地区还是发生水资源短缺和干旱正在导致水荒，工业产品正在被供应的水污染。在未来半个世纪内世界人口预期将翻一倍，许多专家认为我们正处在水危机的边缘。

南京邮电大学 2012/2013 学年第 一 学期

《 英语 》 试卷 附答案

院(系) _____ 班级 _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分
得分											

自觉遵守考场规则
诚信考试
不作弊

Part I Reading comprehension (skimming and scanning) (15 minute)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Universities Branch Out

As never before in their long history, universities have become instruments of national competition as well as instruments of peace. They are the place of the scientific discoveries that move economies forward, and the primary means of educating the talent required to obtain and maintain competitive advantage. But at the same time, the opening of national borders to the flow of goods, services, information and especially people has made universities a powerful force for global integration, mutual understanding and geopolitical stability.

In response to the same forces that have driven the world economy, universities have become more self-consciously global: seeking students from around the world who represent the entire range of cultures and values, sending their own students abroad to prepare them for global careers, offering course of study that address the challenges of an interconnected world and collaborative (合作的) research programs to advance science for the benefit of all humanity.

Of the forces shaping higher education none is more sweeping than the movement across borders. Over the past three decades the number of students leaving home each year to study abroad has grown at an annual rate of 3.9 percent, from 800,000 in 1975 to 2.5 million in 2004. Most travel from one developed nation to another, but the flow from developing to developed countries is growing rapidly. The reverse flow, from developed to developing countries, is on the rise, too. Today foreign students earn 30 percent of the doctoral degrees awarded in the United States and 38 percent of those in the United Kingdom. And the number crossing borders for undergraduate study is growing as well, to 8 percent of the undergraduates at America's best institutions and 10 percent of all undergraduates in the U.K. In the United States, 20 percent of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born, and in China many newly hired faculty members at the top research universities received their graduate education abroad.

Universities are also encouraging students to spend some of their undergraduate years in another country. In Europe, more than 140,000 students participate in the Erasmus program each year, taking courses for credit in one of 2,200 participating institutions across the continent. And in the United States, institutions are helping place students in the summer internships (实习) abroad to prepare them for global careers. Yale and Harvard have led the way, offering every

undergraduate at least one international study or internship opportunity—and providing the financial resources to make it possible.

Globalization is also reshaping the way research is done. One new trend involves sourcing portions of a research program to another country. Yale professor and Howard Hughes Medical Institute investigator Tian Xu directs a research center focused on the genetics of human disease at Shanghai's Fudan University, in collaboration with faculty colleagues from both schools. The Shanghai center has 95 employees and graduate students working in a 4,300-square-meter laboratory seminars with scientists from both campuses. The arrangement benefits both countries; Xu's Yale lab is more productive, thanks to the lower costs of conducting research in China, and Chinese graduate students, postdoctors and faculty get on-the-job training from a world-class scientist and his U.S. team.

As a result of its strength in science, the United States has consistently led the world in the commercialization of major new technologies, from the mainframe computer and the integrated circuit of the 1960s to the Internet infrastructure (基础设施) and applications software of the 1990s. The link between university-based science and industrial application is often indirect but sometimes highly visible: Silicon Valley was intentionally created by Stanford University, and Route 128 outside Boston has long housed companies spun off from MIT and Harvard. Around the world, governments have encouraged copying of this model, perhaps most successfully in Cambridge, England, where Microsoft and scores of other leading software and biotechnology companies have set up shop around the university.

For all its success, the United States remains deeply hesitant about sustaining the research-university model. Most politicians recognize the link between investment in science and national economic strength, but support for research funding has been unsteady. The budget of the National Institutes of Health doubled between 1998 and 2003, but has risen more slowly than inflation since then. Support for the physical sciences and engineering barely kept pace with inflation during that same period. The attempt to make up lost ground is welcome, but the nation would be better served by steady, predictable increases in science funding at the rate of long-term GDP growth, which is on the order of inflation plus 3 percent per year.

American politicians have great difficulty recognizing that admitting more foreign students can greatly promote the national interest by increasing international understanding. Adjusted for inflation, public funding for international exchanges and foreign-language study is well below the levels of 40 years ago, in the wake of September 11, changes in the visa process caused a dramatic decline in the number of foreign students seeking admission to U.S. universities, and a corresponding surge in enrollments in Australia, Singapore and the U.K. Objections from American university and the business leaders led to improvements in the process and reversal of the decline, but the United States is still seen by many as unwelcoming to international students.

Most Americans recognize that universities contribute to the nation's well-being through their scientific research, but many fear that foreign students threaten American competitiveness by taking their knowledge and skills back home. They fail to grasp that welcoming foreign students to the United States has two important positive effects: first, the very best of them stay in the States and—like immigrants throughout history—strengthen the nation; and second, foreign students who study in the United States become ambassadors for many of its most cherished (珍视) values when they return home. Or at least they understand them better. In America as elsewhere, few instruments of foreign policy are as effective in promoting peace and stability as welcoming

5

international university students.

1. From the first paragraph we know that present-day universities have become _____.
 - A) more popularized than ever before
 - B) in-service training organizations
 - C) a powerful force for global integration
 - D) more and more research-oriented
2. Over the past decades, the enrollment of overseas students has increased _____.
 - A) at an annual rate of 8 percent
 - B) at an annual rate of 3.9 percent
 - C) by 800,000
 - D) by 2.5 million
3. In the United States, how many of the newly hired professors in science and engineering are foreign-born?
 - A) 38%
 - B) 10%
 - C) 30%
 - D) 20%
4. How do Yale and Harvard prepare their undergraduates for global careers?
 - A) They give them chances for international study or internship.
 - B) They arrange for them to participate in the Erasmus program.
 - C) They offer them various courses in international politics.
 - D) They organize a series of seminars on world economy.
5. An example illustrating the general trend of universities' globalization is _____.
 - A) Yale's establishing branch campuses throughout the world
 - B) Yale's student exchange program with European institutions
 - C) Yale's helping Chinese universities to launch research projects
 - D) Yale's collaboration with Fudan University on genetic research.
6. What do we learn about Silicon Valley from the passage?
 - A) It is known to be the birthplace of Microsoft Company.
 - B) It was intentionally created by Stanford University.
 - C) It is where the Internet infrastructure was built up.
 - D) It houses many companies spun off from MIT and Harvard.
7. What is said about the U.S. federal funding for research?
 - A) It has increased by 3 percent.
 - B) It doubled between 1998 and 2003.
 - C) It has been unsteady for years.
 - D) It has been more than sufficient.
8. The dramatic decline in the enrollment of foreign students in the U.S. after September 11 was caused by _____.
9. Many Americans fear that American competitiveness may be threatened by foreign students who will _____.
10. The policy of welcoming foreign students can benefit the U.S. in that the very best of them will stay and _____.

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the One answer that best completes the sentence. then mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the centre.

11. As we can no longer wait for the delivery of our order, we have to _____ it.
A) postpone B) refuse C) delay D) cancel
12. these books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you _____ you need.
A) all the information B) all the informations
C) all of information D) all of the informations
13. Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.
A) had he arrived B) would he have arrived
C) did he arrive D) should he have arrived
14. Young people are not _____ to stand and look at works of art; they want art they can participate in.
A) conservative B) content
C) confident D) generous
15. Most broadcasters maintain that TV has been unfairly criticized and argue that the power of the medium is _____.
A) granted B) implied C) exaggerated D) remedied
16. These surveys indicate that many crimes go _____ by the police, mainly because not all victims report them.
A) unrecorded B) to be unrecorded
C) unrecording D) to have been unrecorded
17. I have no objection _____ your story again.
A) to hear B) to hearing C) to having heard D) to have heard
18. The clothes a person wears may express his _____ or social position.
A) curiosity B) status C) determination D) significance
19. The car _____ halfway for no reason.
A) broke off B) broke down C) broke up D) broke out
20. You will see this product _____ wherever you go.
A) to be advertised B) advertised C) advertise D) advertising
21. The early pioneers had to _____ many hardships to settle on the new land.
A) go along with B) go back on C) go through D) go into
22. The suggestion that the mayor _____ they prizes was accepted by everyone.
A) would present B) present C) presents D) ought to present
23. Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, _____ overall consumption is significantly higher than that of women.
A) whose B) which C) that D) what
24. Peter, who had been driving all day, suggested _____ at the next town.
A) to stop B) stopping C) stop D) having stopped
25. I didn't know the word. I had to _____ a dictionary.
A) look out B) make out C) refer to D) go over

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** 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

Many a young person tells me he wants to be a writer. I always 26 such people, but I also explain that there's a big difference between "being a writer" and writing. In most cases these individuals are dreaming of 27 and fame, not the long hours alone at a typewriter. "You've got to want to write," I say to them, "not want to be a writer." The reality is that writing is a 28, private and poor-paying affair. For every writer kissed by fortune there are thousands more whose longing is never 29. When I left a 20-year career in the US Coast Guard to become a freelance writer (自由撰稿人), I had no 30 at all. What I did have was a friend who found me my room in a New York apartment building. It didn't even matter that it was 31 and had no bathroom. I immediately bought a used manual typewriter and felt like a 32 writer. After a year or so, however, I still hadn't gotten a break and began to 33 myself. It was so hard to sell a story that 34 made enough to eat. But I knew I wanted to write. I had dreamed about it for years. I wasn't going to be one of those people who die wondering, what if? I would keep putting my dream to the test---even though it meant living with 35 and fear of failure. This is the Shadow land of hope, and anyone with a dream learn to live there.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| A) barely | B) genuine | C) rewarded | D) doubt | E) lonely | F) poverty |
| G) persuade | H) prospects | I) uncertainty | J)impossibly | K) encourage | |
| L) awarded | M) alone | N) wealth | O) cold | | |

Section B

Directions: There are 3 passages in this part. 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 the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Psychologist George Spilich and colleagues at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to "think and concentrate." Spilich put young non-smokers, active smokers and smokers deprived (被剥夺) of cigarettes through a series of tests.

In the first test, each subject (试验对象) sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter among a grouping of 96. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and nonsmokers performed equally well.

The next test was more complex, requiring all to scan sequences of 20 identical letters and respond the instant one of the letters transformed into a different one. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of nicotine, active smokers were faster than deprived smokers.

In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers.

The fourth test required people to read a passage, then answer questions about it. Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than active smokers, and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers tended not only to have poorer memories but also had trouble separating important information from insignificant details.

"As our tests became more complex," sums up Spilich, "non-smokers performed better than smokers by wider and wider margins." He predicts, "smokers might perform adequately at many jobs until they got complicated. A smoking airline pilot could fly adequately if no problems arose, but if something went wrong, smoking might damage his mental capacity."

36. The purpose of George Spilich's experiments is _____.
- A) to test whether smoking has a positive effect on the mental capacity of smokers
 - B) to show how smoking damages people's mental capacity
 - C) to prove that smoking affects people's regular performance
 - D) to find out whether smoking helps people's short term memory
37. George Spilich's experiment was conducted in such a way as to _____.
- A) compel the subjects to separate major information from minor details
 - B) put the subjects through increasingly complex tests
 - C) check the effectiveness of nicotine on smokers
 - D) register the prompt responses of the subjects
38. The word "bested" (Line 3, Para. 5) most probably means _____.
- A) beat
 - B) envied
 - C) caught up with
 - D) made the best of
39. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) Active smokers in general performed better than deprived smokers.
 - B) Active smokers responded more quickly than the other subjects.
 - C) Non smokers were not better than other subjects in performing simple tasks.
 - D) Deprived smokers gave the slowest responses to the various tasks.
40. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.
- A) smokers should not expect to become airline pilots
 - B) smoking in emergency cases causes mental illness
 - C) no airline pilots smoke during flights
 - D) smokers may prove unequal to handling emergency cases

Passage Two

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

More and more, the operations of our businesses, governments, and financial institutions are controlled by information that exists only inside computer memories. Anyone clever enough to modify this information for his own purposes can reap big reward. Even worse, a number of people who have done this and been caught at it have managed to get away without punishment.

It's easy for computer crimes to go undetected if no one checks up on what the computer is doing. But even if the crime is detected, the criminal may walk away not only unpunished but with a glowing recommendation from his former employers.

Of course, we have no statistics on crimes that go undetected. But it's disturbing to note how

many of the crimes we do know about were detected by accident, not by systematic inspections or other security procedures. The computer criminals who have been caught may have been the victims of uncommonly bad luck.

Unlike other lawbreakers, who must leave the country, commit suicide, or go to jail, computer criminals sometimes escape punishment, demanding not only that they not be charged but that they be given good recommendations and perhaps other benefits. All too often, their demands have been met.

Why? Because company executives are afraid of the bad publicity that would result if the public found out that their computer had been misused. They hesitate at the thought of a criminal boasting in open court of how he juggled (诈骗) the most confidential (保密) records right under the noses of the company's executives, accountants, and security staff. And so another computer criminal departs with just the recommendations he needs to continue his crimes elsewhere.

41. It can be concluded from the passage that _____.
- A) it is still impossible to detect computer crimes today
 - B) people commit computer crimes at the request of their company
 - C) computer criminals escape punishment because they can't be detected
 - D) computer crimes are the most serious problem in the operation of financial institutions
42. It is implied in the third paragraph that _____.
- A) most computer criminals who are caught blame their bad luck
 - B) the rapid increase of computer crimes is a troublesome problem
 - C) most computer criminals are smart enough to cover up their crimes
 - D) many more computer crimes go undetected than are discovered
43. Which of the following statements is mentioned in the passage?
- A) A strict law against computer crimes must be enforced
 - B) Companies usually hesitate to uncover computer crimes to protect their reputation
 - C) Companies will guard against computer crimes to protect their reputation
 - D) Companies need to impose restrictions on confidential information
44. What may happen to computer criminals once they are caught?
- A) With a bad reputation they can hardly find another job.
 - B) They may walk away and easily find another job.
 - C) They will be denied access to confidential records
 - D) They must leave the country to go to jail.
45. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A) why computer criminals are often able to escape punishment
 - B) why computer crimes are difficult to detect by systematic inspections
 - C) how computer criminals manage to get good recommendations from their former employers
 - D) why computer crimes can't be eliminated

Passage Three

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

Americans are proud of their variety and individuality, yet they love and respect few things more than a uniform, whether it is the uniform of an elevator operator or the uniform of a five-star general. Why are uniforms so popular in the United States?

Among the arguments for uniforms, one of the first is that in the eyes of most people they look more professional than civilian clothes. People have become conditioned to expect superior quality from a man who wears a uniform. The television repairman who wears a uniform tends to inspire more trust than one who appears in civilian clothes. Faith in the skill of a garage mechanic is increased by a uniform. What easier way is there for a nurse, a policeman, a barber, or a waiter to lose professional identity than to step out of uniform?

Uniforms also have many practical benefits. They save on other clothes. They save on laundry bills. They are tax-deductible. They are often more comfortable and more durable than civilian clothes.

Primary among the arguments against uniforms is their lack of variety and the consequent loss of individuality experienced by people who must wear them. Though there are many types of uniforms, the wearer of any particular type is generally stuck with it, without change, until retirement. When people look alike, they tend to think, speak, and act similarly, on the job at least. Uniforms also give rise to some practical problems. Though they are long-lasting, often their initial expense is greater than the cost of civilian clothes. Some uniforms are also expensive to maintain, requiring professional dry cleaning rather than the home laundering possible with many types of civilian clothes.

46. It is surprising that Americans who worship variety and individuality _____.
- A) still judge a man by his clothes
 - B) hold the uniform in such high regard
 - C) enjoy having a professional identity
 - D) will respect an elevator operator as much as a general in uniform
47. People are accustomed to think that a man in uniform _____.
- A) suggests quality work
 - B) discards his social identity
 - C) appears to be more practical
 - D) looks superior to a person in civilian clothes
48. The chief function of a uniform is to _____.
- A) provide practical benefits to the wearer
 - B) make the wearer catch the public eye
 - C) inspire the wearer's confidence in himself
 - D) provide the wearer with a professional identity
49. According to the passage, people wearing uniforms _____.
- A) are usually helpful
 - B) have little or no individual freedom
 - C) tend to lose their individuality
 - D) enjoy greater popularity
50. The best title for this passage would be _____.
- A) Uniforms and Society
 - B) The Importance of Wearing a Uniform
 - C) Practical Benefits of Wearing a Uniform
 - D) Advantages and Disadvantages of Uniforms

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Methods of studying vary; what works ___51___ for some students doesn't work at all for others. The only thing you can do is experiment ___52___ you find a system that does work for you. But two things are sure: ___53___ else can do your studying for you, and unless you do find a system that works, you won't ___54___ although college. Meantime, there are a few rules that ___54___ for everybody. The hint is "don't get ___55___".

The problem of studying, ___56___ enough to start with, becomes almost ___57___ when you are trying to do ___58___ in one weekend. ___59___ the fastest readers have trouble ___60___ that. And if you are behind in written work that must be ___61___, the teacher who accepts it ___62___ late will probably not give you good credit. Perhaps he may not accept it ___63___. Getting behind in one class because you are spending so much time on another is really no ___64___. Feeling pretty virtuous about the seven hours you spend on chemistry won't ___65___ one bit if the history teacher pops a quiz. And many freshmen do get into trouble by spending too much time on one class at the ___66___ of the others, either because they like one class much better or because they find it so much harder that they think, they should ___67___ all their time to it. ___68___ the reason, going the whole work for one class and neglecting the rest of them is a mistake, if you face this ___69___, begin with the shortest and easiest ___70___. Get them out of the way and then go to the more difficult, time consuming work.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 51. A) good | B) easily | C) sufficiently | D) well |
| 52. A) until | B) after | C) while | D) so |
| 53. A) somebody | B) nobody | C) everybody | D) anybody |
| 54. A) follow | B) go | C) operate | D) work |
| 55. A) behind | B) after | C) slow | D) later |
| 56. A) hardly | B) unpleasant | C) hard | D) heavy |
| 57. A) improbable | B) necessary | C) impossible | D) inevitable |
| 58. A) three week's work | B) three weeks' works | C) three weeks' work | D) three week's works |
| 59. A) Even | B) Almost | C) If | D) with |
| 60. A) to do | B) doing | C) at doing | D) with doing |
| 61. A) turned in | B) tuned up | C) turned out | D) given in |
| 62. A) very | B) quite | C) such | D) that |
| 63. A) anyway | B) either | C) at all | D) too |
| 64. A) solution | B) method | C) answer | D) excuse |
| 65. A) help | B) encourage | C) assist | D) improve |
| 66. A) expense | B) pay | C) debt | D) charge |
| 67. A) devote | B) put | C) spend | D) take |
| 68. A) Whichever | B) Whatever | C) However | D) Wherever |
| 69. A) attraction | B) decision | C) temptation | D) dilemma |
| 70. A) arrangements | B) way | C) assignments | D) class |

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets. Please write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

71. Having spent some time in the city, he had no trouble _____ (找到去历史博物馆的路).

72. _____ (为了挣钱供我上学), mother often takes on more work than is good for her.

73. The professor required that _____ (我们交研究报告) by Wednesday.

74. The more you explain, _____ (我愈糊涂).

75. Though a skilled worker, _____ (他被公司解雇了) last week because of the economic crisis.

Part VI

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic Is A Test of Spoken English Necessary? You should write at least 100 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below. Please write your article on the Answer Sheet.

1. 很多人认为有必要举行英语口语考试, 理由是.....
2. 也有人持不同的意见.
3. 我的看法和打算

自觉
遵守
考场
规则
诚信
考试
绝不
作弊

南京邮电大学 2012/2013 学年第 一 学期

《 英语 》 试卷

院(系)_____ 班级_____ 学号_____ 姓名_____

Part I Reading comprehension (skimming and scanning) (10 分)

1~7 _____

8 _____

9 _____

10 _____

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15)

11~15 _____

16~20 _____

21~25 _____

Part III Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)

Section A (5)

26 _____ 27 _____ 28 _____ 29 _____ 30 _____

31 _____ 32 _____ 33 _____ 34 _____ 35 _____

Section B (30)

36~40 _____

41~45 _____

46~50 _____

Part IV Cloze (20)

51~55 _____

56~60 _____

61~65 _____

自觉遵守考场规则，诚信考试，绝不作弊

66~70

Part V Translation (5)

71 _____

72 _____

73 _____

74 _____

75 _____

Part VI Writing (15)

参考答案

Part I

1. C 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A 6. C 7. C

8. changes in the visa process

9. take their knowledge and skills back home

10. strengthen the nation

Part II

11. D 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. C

16. A 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. B

21. C 22. B 23. A 24. B 25. C

Part III

26~35: K, N, E, C, H, O, B, D, A, I

26. 选 K)。27. 选 N)。28. 选 E)。29. 选 C)。30. 选 H)。31. 选 O)。32. 选 B)。33. 选 D)。34. 选 A)。35. 选 I)。36. A 37. B 38. A 39. C 40. D

41. D) 42. D) 43. B) 44. B) 45. D) 46. B 47. A 48. D 49. C 50. D

Part IV Cloze

51. D) 52. A) 53. B) 54. D) 55. A) 56. C) 57. C) 58. C) 59. A) 60. B) 61. A) 62. D) 63. C) 64. D) 65. A) 66. A) 67. A) 68. B) 69. C) 70. C)

71. (in) finding the way to the History Museum

72. In order to earn enough money to afford my education

73. we hand in/submit the research reports

74. the more confused I get

75. he was dismissed by the company

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南京邮电大学 2010/2011 学年第一学期

《英语》 试卷 (A) 附答案

本试卷共 8 页; 考试时间 100 分钟;

专业 _____ 班级 _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分
得分											

一、Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. (15 分)

1. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
A) each B) some C) certain D) any
2. You cannot be _____ careful when you drive a car.
A) very B) so C) too D) enough
3. In general, the amount that a student spends for housing should be held to one-fifth the total _____ for living expenses.
A) acceptable B) available C) advisable D) applicable
4. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to _____ the color of his skin.
A) with the exception of B) in the light of
C) by virtue of D) regardless of
5. Housewives who do not go out to work feel they are not working to their full _____.
A) capacity B) strength C) length D) possibility
6. I hate people who _____ the end of a film that you haven't seen before.
A) reveal B) rewrite C) revise D) reverse
7. He's watching TV? He's _____ to be cleaning his room.
A) known B) supposed C) regarded D) considered
8. The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three of their own.
A) adapt B) bring C) receive D) adopt
9. The government is trying to do something to _____ better understanding between the two countries.
A) raise B) promote C) heighten D) increase
10. The newspaper did not mention the _____ of the damage caused by the fire.
A) range B) level C) extent D) quantity
11. The soldier was _____ of running away when the enemy attacked.
A) scolded B) charged C) accused D) punished
12. Had he worked harder, he _____ the exams.
A) must have got through B) would have got through
C) permitted are freshmen D) are permitted freshmen

13. Only under special circumstances A to take make-up tests.
 A) are freshmen permitted B) freshmen are permitted
 C) permitted are freshmen D) are permitted freshmen
14. I had just started back for the house to change my clothes B I heard voices.
 A) as B) when C) after D) while
15. It seems oil D from this pipe for some time. We'll have to take the machine apart to put it right.
 A) had leaked B) is leaking C) leaked D) has been leaking
16. When he arrived, he found D the aged and the sick at home.
 A) none but B) none other than C) nothing but D) no other than
17. The pressure A causes Americans to be energetic, but it also puts them under a constant emotional strain.
 A) to compete B) competing C) to be competed D) having competed
18. Your hair wants C. You'd better have it done tomorrow.
 A) cut B) to cut C) cutting D) being cut
19. As teachers we should concern ourselves with what is said, not what we think D.
 A) ought to be said B) must say C) have to be said D) need to say
20. Once environmental damage D, it takes many years for the system to recover.
 A) has done B) is to do C) does D) is done
21. Studies show that the things that contribute most to a sense of happiness cannot be bought, D a good family life, friendship and work satisfaction.
 A) as for B) in view of C) in case of D) such as
22. He will agree to do what you require D him. *require of sb.*
 A) of B) from C) to D) for
23. The mere fact C most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.
 A) what B) which C) that D) why
24. John seems nice person. B, I don't trust him.
 A) Even though B) Even so C) Therefore D) Though
25. I don't think it advisable that Tom C to the job since he has no experience.
 A) is assigned B) will be assigned
 C) be assigned D) has been assigned
26. A, a man who expresses himself effectively is sure to succeed more rapidly than a man whose command of language is poor.
 A) Other things being equal B) Were other things equal
 C) To be equal to other things D) Other things to be equal
27. B that my head had cleared, my brain was also beginning to work much better.
 A) For B) Now C) Since D) Despite
28. The man in the corner confessed to D a lie to the manager of the company.
 A) have told B) be told C) being told D) having told
29. By 1929, Mickey Mouse was as popular D children as Coca-Cola.
 A) for B) in C) to D) with
30. Because Edgar was convinced of the accuracy of this fact, he C his opinion.
 A) struck at B) stove for C) stuck to D) stood for

二、 Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Section A

Every year in the first week of my English class, some students inform me that writhing is too hard. They never write, unless assignments M31 it. They find the writing process J32 and difficult.

How awful to be able to speak in a language but not to write in it F33 English, with its rich vocabulary. Being able to speak but not write is like living in an E34 mansion(豪宅) and never leaving one small room. When I meet students who think they can't write, I know as a teacher my K35 is to show them the rest of the rooms. My task is to build fluency while providing the opportunity inherent in any writing activity to D36 the moral and emotional development of my students. One great way to do this is by having students write in a journal in class every day.

Writing ability is like strength training. Writing needs to be done B37, just like exercise; just as muscles grow stronger with exercise, writing skills improve quickly with writing practice. I often see a rise in student confidence and J38 after only a few weeks of journal writing.

Expressing oneself in writing is one of the most important skills I teach to strengthen the whole student. When my students practice journal writing, they are practicing for their future academic, political, and C39 lives. They build skills so that some day they might write a great novel, a piece of sorely needed legislation, or the perfect love letter. Every day that they write in their journals puts them a step A40 to fluency, eloquence (雄辩), and command of language.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| A) closer | I) painful |
| B) daily | J) performance |
| C) emotional | K) profession |
| D) enhance | L) remarkably |
| E) enormous | M) require |
| F) especially | N) sensitive |
| G) hinder | O) urge |
| H) mission | |

Section B

The January fashion show, called FutureFashion, exemplified how far green design has come. Organized by the New York-based nonprofit Earth Pledge, the show inspired many top designers to work with sustainable fabrics for the first time. Several have since made pledges to include organic fabrics in their lines.

The designers who undertake green fashion still face many challenges. Scott Hahn, cofounder with Gregory of Rogan and Loomstate, which uses all-organic cotton, says high-quality sustainable materials can still be tough to find. "Most designers with existing labels are finding there aren't comparable fabrics that can just replace what you're doing and that your customers are used to," he says. For example, organic cotton and non-organic cotton are virtually indistinguishable once woven into a dress. But some popular synthetics, like stretch nylon, still have few eco-friendly equivalents.

Those who do make the switch are finding they have more support. Last year the influential trade show Designers & Agents stopped charging its participation fee for young green entrepreneurs(企业家) who attend its two springtime shows in Los Angeles and New York and gave special recognition to designers whose collections are at least 25% sustainable. It now counts more than 30 green designers, up from fewer than a dozen two years ago. This week Wal-Mart is set to announce a major initiative aimed at helping cotton farmers go organic: it will buy transitional(过渡型的) cotton at higher prices, thus helping to expand the supply of a key sustainable material. "Mainstream is about to occur," says Hahn.

Some analysts(分析师) are less sure. Among consumers, only 18% are even aware that ecofashion exists, up from 6% four years ago. Natalie Hormilla, a fashion writer, is an example of the unconverted consumer, when asked if she owned any sustainable clothes, she replied: "Not that I'm aware of." Like most consumers, she finds little time to shop, and when she does, she's on the hunt for "cute stuff that isn't too expensive." By her own admission, green just isn't yet on her mind. But—thanks to the combined efforts of designers, retailers and suppliers—one day it will be.

- A 41. What is said about FutureFashion?
- A) It inspired many leading designers to start going green.
 - B) It showed that designers using organic fabrics would go far.
 - C) It served as an example of how fashion shows should be organized.
 - D) It convinced the public that fashionable clothes should be made durable.
42. According to Scott Hahn, one big challenge to designers who will go organic is that _____.
- A) much more time is needed to finish a dress using sustainable materials.
 - B) they have to create new brands for clothes made of organic materials.
 - C) customers have difficulty telling organic from non-organic materials.
 - D) quality organic replacements for synthetics are not readily available.
- D 43. We learn from Paragraph 3 that designers who undertake green fashion _____.
- A) can attend various trade shows free.
 - B) are readily recognized by the fashion world.
 - C) can buy organic cotton at favorable prices.
 - D) are gaining more and more support.

44. What is Natalie Hormilla's attitude toward ecofashion?
A) She doesn't seem to care about it. C) She is doubtful of its practical value.
B) She doesn't think it is sustainable D) She is very much opposed to the idea
45. What does the author think of green fashion?
A) Green products will soon go mainstream.
B) It has a very promising future.
C) Consumers have the final say.
D) It will appeal more to young people.

Section C

Scientists have devised a way to determine roughly where a person has lived using a strand(缕) of hair, a technique that could help track the movements of criminal suspects or unidentified murder victims.

The method relies on measuring how chemical variations in drinking water show up in people's hair.

"You're what you eat and drink, and that's recorded in you hair," said Thure Cerling, a geologist at the University of Utah.

While U.S. diet is relatively identical, water supplies vary. The differences result from weather patterns. The chemical composition of rainfall changes slightly as rain clouds move.

Most hydrogen and oxygen atoms in water are stable, but traces of both elements are also present as heavier isotopes (同位素). The heaviest rain falls first. As a result, storms that form over the Pacific deliver heavier water to California than to Utah.

Similar patterns exist throughout the U.S. By measuring the proportion of heavier hydrogen and oxygen isotopes along a strand of hair, scientists can construct a geographic timeline. Each inch of hair corresponds to about two months.

Cerling's team collected tap water samples from 600 cities and constructed a map of the regional differences. They checked the accuracy of the map by testing 200 hair samples collected from 65 barber shops.

They were able to accurately place the hair samples in broad regions roughly corresponding to the movement of rain systems.

"It's not good for pinpointing (精确定位)," Cerling said. "It's good for eliminating many possibilities."

Todd Park, a local detective, said the method has helped him learn more about an unidentified woman whose skeleton was found near Great Salt Lake.

The woman was 5 feet tall. Police recovered 26 bones, a T-shirt and several strands of hair. When Park heard about the research, he gave the hair samples to the researchers. Chemical testing showed that over the two years before her death, she moved about every two months.

She stayed in the Northwest, although the test could not be more specific than somewhere

between eastern Oregon and western Wyoming.

"It's still a substantial area," Park said "But it narrows it way down for me."

46. What is the scientists' new discovery?
- A) One's hair growth has to do with the amount of water they drink.
 - B) A person's hair may reveal where they have lived.
 - C) Hair analysis accurately identifies criminal suspects.
 - D) The chemical composition of hair varies from person to person.
47. What does the author mean by "You're what you eat and drink" (Line 1, Para.3)?
- A) Food and drink affect one's personality development.
 - B) Food and drink preferences vary with individuals.
 - C) Food and drink leave traces in one's body tissues.
 - D) Food and drink are indispensable to one's existence.
48. What is said about the rainfall in America's West?
- A) There is much more rainfall in California than in Utah.
 - B) The water it delivers becomes lighter when it moves inland.
 - C) Its chemical composition is less stable than in other areas.
 - D) It gathers more light isotopes as it moves eastward.
49. What did Cerling's team produce in their research?
- A) A map showing the regional differences of tap water.
 - B) A collection of hair samples from various barber shops.
 - C) A method to measure the amount of water in human hair.
 - D) A chart illustrating the movement of the rain system.
50. What is the practical value of Cerling's research?
- A) It helps analyze the quality of water in different regions.
 - B) It helps the police determine where a crime is committed.
 - C) It helps the police narrow down possibilities in detective work.
 - D) It helps identify the drinking habits of the person under investigation.

CLOZE

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

Shinji Suda should be a perfect customer for Japan's car-makers. He's a young, successful executive at an Internet-services company in Tokyo and has plenty of disposable income. He used to own Toyota's Hilux Surf, a sport utility vehicle. But now he uses a motorcycle and a car. "It's not inconvenient at all," he says, "having a car is so 20th century."

But in Japan, the automobile is losing its emotional appeal, especially among the young, who prefer to spend their money on the latest electronic devices.

56 mini-cars and luxury foreign brands are still popular ,everything in between is
 57 .Last years sales fell 6.7 percent, 7.6 percent 58 you don't count the mini-car market .
 There have been 59 one-year drops in other nations :sales in Germany fell 9 percent in
 2007 60 a tax increase . But experts say Japan is
 61 in that sales have been decreasing steadily 62 time. Since 1990, yearly new-car
 sales have fallen from 7.8 million to 5.4 million units in 2007.
 Alarmed by this state of 63, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA)
 64a comprehensive study of the market in 2006. It found that a 65 wealth gap,
 demographic(人口结构的) changes and 66 lack of interest in cars led Japanese to hold
 their
 67 longer , replace their cars with smaller ones 68 give up car ownership
 altogether .JAMA
 69 a further sales decline of 1.2 percent this year. Some experts believe that if the trend
 continues for much longer , further consolidation (合并) in the automotive sector is 70 .

- C 51. A) profit C) income
 B) payment D) budget
 A 52. A) mostly C) occasionally
 B) partially D) rarely
 B 53. A) Therefore C) Otherwise
 B) Besides D) Consequently
 D 54. A) drift C) current
 B) tide D) trend
 D 55. A) remarkably C) specially
 B) essentially D) particularly
 A 56. A) While C) When
 B) Because D) Since
 B 57. A) surging C) slipping
 B) stretching D) shaking
 B 58. A) unless C) as
 B) if D) after
 D 59. A) lower C) broader
 B) slighter D) larger
 C 60. A) liable to C) thanks to
 B) in terms of D) in view of
 A 61. A) unique C) mysterious
 B) similar D) strange
 A 62. A) over C) on
 B) against D) behind
 B 63. A) mess C) growth
 B) boom D) decay

- C 64. A) proceeded C) launched
 B) relieved D) revised
 B 65. A) quickening C) strengthening
 B) widening D) lengthening
 D 66. A) average C) abundant
 B) massive D) general
 A 67. A) labels C) vehicles
 B) cycles D) devices
 D 68. A) or C) but
 B) until D) then
 C 69. A) concludes C) reckons
 B) predicts D) prescribes
 C 70. A) distant C) temporary
 B) likely D) immediate

四、Translation 10 分

Directions: Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

71. Soon after he transferred to the new school, Ali found that he had _____ (很难跟上班里的同学) in math and English.
 72. If she had returned an hour earlier, Mary _____ (就不会被大雨淋湿了).
 73. It is said that those who are stressed or working overtime are _____ (更有可能增加体重).
 74. _____ (很多人所没有意识到的) is that Simon is a lover of sports, and football in particular.
 75. The study shows that the poor functioning of the human body is _____ (与缺乏锻炼密切相关).

五、Writing (15 分)

注意: 此部分试题在答题卡 1 上。

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minute to write a short essay on the topic of students selecting their lectures. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below:

1. 越来越多的博物馆免费对外开放的目的是什么?
2. 也会带来一些问题
3. 你的看法?

南京邮电大学 2010/2011 学年第一学期

《英语》 试卷 (A)

答题纸

专业 _____ 班级 _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____

题号	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九	十	总分
得分											

客观题 70 题

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
D	C	B	D	A	A	B	D	B	C	C	B	A	B	D
16	A	17	A	18	D	19	20	21	22	A	23	24	25	26
B	B	A	A	D	D	D	C	B	C	A	B	D	D	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
M	L	E	E	K	D	B	J	A	A	A	D	D	D	B
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
B	C	B	N	C	C	A	B	D	D	A	B	B	D	B
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70					
A	A	B	A	B	D	A	D	A	B					

二、主观题

71. difficultly in catching up with his classmates

72. would not have ^{been} got wet in such heavy rain

73. more likely to gain weight

74. What many people were aware of

75. related to lacking exercise

自觉遵守考场规则，诚信考试，绝不作弊

74.5

+12.5
+36
+P
+P
18

三、作文

Nowadays, more and more museums are free to people. The measure attracts more people to know Chinese history, admire ~~ancient~~ Chinese people's intelligence. It makes us take pride in our country.

As a college student, I think the measure is great. I'm fond of ancient buildings, now I can freely go into museums without any financial pressure. But like every coin has two sides, there are several problems about the measure. First, it causes damage to the things on show because of some bad-behaved people. Second, it will put much financial pressure on government. In order to protect these precious things in the museum, I suggest that the government should make laws ~~about~~ visitors. We also should call on other people to protect our museums.

Free Admission to Museums

Nowadays, an increasing number of museums are admission-free to visitors home and abroad. The hidden reason behind this is not hard to analyze as there's a growing awareness for the authorities regarding the urgency of popularization of culture, knowledge and history with every average person in our society. Only with free access to this like "database", can most people fully enjoy what museums could offer to them.

However, free admission to museums might lead to some social problems as well. The most obvious problem is that it might give museums a very heavy economic burden which directly impedes the sustainable development of these organizations. As a result, our government has to seek out other ways to collect funds from different channels, which might be difficult to operate or control. On the other hand, free admission attracts too many visitors, some of which might not be well-purposed and do some conscious or unconscious damage to the valuable treasures which use to be well-preserved in the museums.

As a university student, I am in favor of the free-admission conduct. Yet it is proposed that some measures should be taken to solve the potential problems caused by it. For example, museums can make ~~more~~ some regulations to guide the behavior of visitors or set some 'closed' days for museums for regular maintenance. Only in this way can free-admission to museums become a ~~long-lasting~~ phenomenon and have sustainable development.

南京邮电大学 2010 级 2010/2011 学年第一学期 英语 考试答案

英语

一、Vocabulary and Structure(15 分)

1. D	2. C	3. B	4. D	5. A
6. A	7. B	8. D	9. B	10. C
11. C	12. B	13. A	14. B	15. D
16. A	17. A	18. C	19. A	20. D
21. D	22. A	23. C	24. B	25. C
26. A	27. B	28. D	29. D	30. C

二、Reading Comprehension (40 分)

31. M	32. I	33. F	34. E	35. H
36. D	37. B	38. J	39. K	40. A
41. A	42. D	43. D	44. A	45. B
46. B	47. C	48. B	49. D	50. C

三、Cloze (20 分)

51. D	52. A	53. B	54. D	55. D
56. A	57. D	58. B	59. D	60. D
61. A	62. A	63. D	64. A	65. B
66. B	67. C	68. A	69. B	70. B

四、Translation (10 分)

71. difficulty (in) catching up with his classmates
72. wouldn't have been caught by the rain
73. more likely to put on weight
74. What many people don't realize
75. closely relative to the lack of exercise

五、Writing (15 分)

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2010 National English Contest for College Students (Level C – Sample)

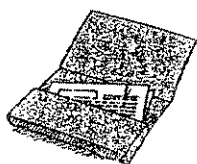
(总分:150 分 时间:120 分钟)

Part I Listening Comprehension (30 marks)

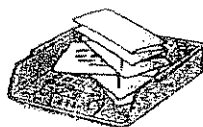
Section A (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. After each conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer.

1. Why won't the woman go to the party?
A. Because she has got an appointment.
B. Because she has to go to school.
C. Because she has to work.
2. What did the man think of the lecture?
A. It was misleading.
B. It was enjoyable.
C. It was rather boring.
3. How late was the flight from Bangkok?
A. Two hours.
B. One hour.
C. Half an hour.
4. What do we learn from this conversation?
A. The woman is interviewing the man.
B. The woman is taking an examination.
C. The woman is applying for a job.
5. Where did the woman put the invoice?
A. In the car.
B. In the office.
C. In the house.



A



B



C

Section B (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear two long conversations. Each conversation will be read only once. After each conversation, there will be a one-minute pause. During the pause, read the five questions, each with the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer.

Conversation One

6. What are the two speakers talking about?

- A. Preparing for a trip. B. How to book a satisfactory room.
C. When the shop will be closed.
7. Why is it not necessary for the man to take a taxi to the hotel?
A. Because there is an excellent bus service. B. Because there is an excellent railway service.
C. Because there is an excellent subway system.
8. What's about business hours there?
A. The banks open at half past nine during the week.
B. The shops close at four on Saturday. C. The post office open at eight on Saturday.
9. What's the weather like there in this season?
A. Usually warm but sometimes cold and wet. B. Usually cold and wet but sometimes warm.
C. Always cold.
10. When will the man leave for the trip?
A. At the end of week. B. Fifteen days after the conversation takes place.
C. On the 15th of this month.

Conversation Two

11. What do we learn about the man?
A. He is an honest, flexible and easy-going person.
B. He has just been fired. C. He worked once as an administrator.
12. Why did the man leave his last job?
A. Because he feels it would be an advancement to get this new job.
B. Because he hopes to get a better position. C. Because he didn't like his colleagues at his last job.
13. Why does the man think he is qualified?
A. Because he is good at motivating people and getting them to work together as a team.
B. Because he is hard-working, responsible and diligent.
C. Because his graduate school training combined with his internship qualifies him for the job.
14. When does the man feel frustrated?
A. When people are not receptive to new ideas.
B. When it is impossible to learn or to grow in his field.
C. When he comes into conflict with his colleagues.
15. How does the man solve conflict with his colleagues?
A. He tries to express a new idea in a clear and civilized manner.
B. He doesn't mind narrow-minded people are not receptive to new ideas.
C. He manages to persuade his colleagues to receive a new idea.

Section C (5 marks)

In this section, you will hear five short news items. Each item will be read only once. After each item, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the three choices marked A, B and C, and decide which is the best answer.

16. Approximately how much was lost each year as a result of corruption?
 A. 148 billion. B. 140 million. C. 1480 million.
17. How can governments reduce chronic disease deaths?
 A. To limit the sales of alcohol and tobacco to old people.
 B. To prohibit the production of alcohol and tobacco.
 C. To encourage a healthy diet and more exercise.
18. How many British students joined the University Boat Race this year?
 A. Five. B. Four. C. Three.
19. When was the website Friends Reunited started?
 A. In 1999. B. In 2005. C. In 1990.
20. According to Russell Rosenberg, why do many Americans suffer from insomnia?
 A. Because they are taking medication. B. Because they are not eating correctly.
 C. Because they are living in the modern world.

Section D (10 marks)

In this section, you will hear a letter from Customer Service Duty Manager, British Airway which will be read twice. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear on the tape.

BA0059 to Cape Town

Be out of flying hours and make an arrangement

- ▶ BA0059 to Cape Town might be (21) for a medical emergency.
 - ▶ Arrive in Cape Town at 6:40 am (22)
 - ▶ Arrange (23) for you at the Renaissance Hotel. Breakfast, lunch and a (24) will be provided.
 - ▶ When you go to the hotel, you take (25) and make your way to (26)
 - ▶ Please ensure you and your personal items are ready (27)
 - ▶ Check-in will be (28) on Zone A from 3:00 pm. Passengers travelling in First or Club World may check-in at (29) or the First check-in zone immediately (30)
- Thank you very much for your understanding!

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)

There are 15 incomplete sentences in this part. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

31. Gareth is certainly keen on his job and despite never , he obviously enjoys every minute of his work.
 A. being of duty B. being out duty C. being off duty D. being for duty

32. Accepted products and outstanding customer service are _____ to give us our competitive edge.
A. which we need B. that we respect C. what we expect D. who we wish
33. —I still haven't made a decision _____ to the new engineering project.
—It's really a hard choice.
A. with regard B. in view C. on account D. by contrast
34. All flights _____ because of the snowstorm, many passengers could do nothing but take the train.
A. had been cancelled B. having been cancelled
C. were cancelled D. have been cancelled
35. —The old man has just been _____ by the truck. A moment ago he was still very much alive.
—It is beyond my understanding.
A. run over B. run down C. run away D. run out
36. The second report was _____ by July 2008, but one year later it was still nowhere in sight.
A. submitted B. to have submitted C. to submit D. to have been submitted
37. Optimism is a _____ shown to be associated with good physical health, less depression and longer life.
A. trail B. trait C. trace D. track
38. —Could you lend me some money, Jack?
—Sorry, Mike. I myself can't earn enough to _____.
A. make the ends meet B. make ends meet C. keep the ends meet D. keep ends meet
39. Picasso gained popularity in the mid-20th century, which was _____ of a new attitude towards modern art.
A. informative B. indicative C. exclusive D. expressive
40. Between 1998 and 2003, intercollegiate athletics _____ by the college.
A. were abandoned B. had been abandoned C. was abandoned D. has been abandoned
41. —Oh dear. What's wrong?
—Well, I'm making some changes to the product _____, to give the company a whole new image.
A. commercial B. guarantee C. capability D. packaging
42. Finally you _____ to number the postcards so that your friend could put them in the correct order after he receives the postcards.
A. must be able B. would need C. will have D. should have been
43. Lance returned to cycling and training only five months after he was _____ diagnosed with cancer.
A. initially B. drastically C. inimitably D. aggressively
44. Susan: I'd like to withdraw some money, but I've never used a bank machine.
Peter: OK.
Susan: Thanks. That would be nice.
Peter: First, you put your card in here. Next, ...
A. Remember to turn to the bank clerk. B. Let me show you how it works.
C. Why don't you borrow some money? D. Do you mind me taking you to the bank?
45. Nancy: Welcome to Shanghai Hotel!
Brown: My name is Brown.
Nancy: Yes, Mr Brown. You reserved a single room for four nights yesterday.
Brown: Yes, that's right.

A. I need a confirmation number.

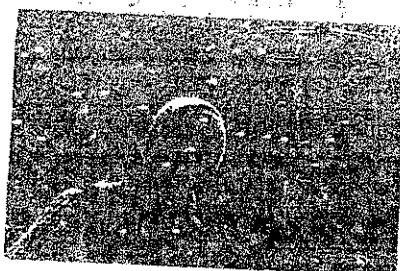
B. Mr Smith just took the last one.

C. I'd like to ask about my reservations.

D. I would like to make a reservation.

Part III Cloze (10 marks)

Read the passage and fill in each blank with one word. Choose the word in one of the following three ways: according to the context, by using the correct form of the given word, or by using the given letters of the word.



For many people, the job of the chartered surveyor remains something of a mystery. The best (46) de that we've found calls surveying "the discipline involved in extracting, adding and maximizing value from the most important commodity there is—land". But if we have a mental image of surveyors at all, it is of rather quiet, (47) (assume) men in hard hats, carrying something called a theodolite, the purpose of (48) is largely unknown to us.

Real life surveyors, an articulate, diverse body of men and women, view this misperception with (49) (weary) and amusement in equal measure. For surveying is a vastly varied field, with several distinct and (50) inte stimulating careers within it. A chartered surveyor may be found setting up (51) (commerce) property deals; he or she may equally be discovered in a wet suit, making an (52) (assess) of the seabed for an oil company. Many are managers and experts in the construction industry, whilst others (53) spe in areas such as environment appraisal. The financial wizard with the laptop, simultaneously phoning his contacts (54) statistical information is a surveyor, too. For there is another little secret about chartered surveying. Salary packages of £100,000 in your mid-thirties are by no (55) a rarity, plus there's the chance to go into property development and make millions.

Part IV Reading Comprehension (40 marks)

Read the following passages carefully and respond to the questions given.

Section A (10 marks)

Making a good first impression is important for building relationships with other people. In business networking, a positive first impression is crucial for forging profitable, sustainable, long-term partnerships to help build business and keep them thriving.

First Impression Tips:

* Dress to Impress

We've all heard this old saying, but it does hold a good amount of truth. Although today's business environment is much more casual than it was even 10 years ago, it is still important to dress the part.

The key here is to dress modestly and appropriately for the gathering you will be attending. There is no need to wear the latest Brioni suit, but do make sure that your clothing is clean and fits well. The last thing you want is to give off a negative impression before you even open your mouth. If you look sloppy, people will assume that your business is running sloppy way as well.

★ Speak Clearly

I can't emphasize this point enough. Be sure to communicate clearly with the people you are meeting. Few things are more annoying than having to listen to someone without understanding what they are saying because they garble their words.

Focus on speaking at a moderate pace in a well-modulated voice. Do not be afraid to enunciate properly. Also, using proper grammar when speaking and avoiding slang is expected if you are to make a good first impression. Remember: If people can't comprehend what you are saying, they will disregard you and your organization. Furthermore, be polite and courteous at all times.



★ Be a Good Listener

Being a good listener is not as complicated as most people think it is. When having a discussion with someone, make sure to let him know in a subtle manner that you are paying attention to what is being said.

Don't be afraid to nod your head and chime in with the occasional "I see" or "I understand", or any other verbal cue that shows the other person that you are indeed listening attentively. Also, feel free to ask questions if you are unsure of what the other person is trying to communicate.

Finally, do not interrupt when someone else is speaking. Interrupting someone in mid-sentence is extremely rude and will count as one strike against you in just about any social setting. Proper etiquette is suggested at all times.

Questions 56 to 60: Complete the following table with **NO MORE THAN FIVE WORDS** from the passage for each blank.

	Tips
Dress to Impress	* To dress 56. * To make sure that your clothing is clean
Speak Clearly	* To express 57. before opening your mouth * Speaking 58. in a well-modulate voice * Using proper grammar
Be a Good Listener	* 59. the occasional words and ask questions politely * Interrupting someone is rude and 60. is necessary

Section B (10 marks)

Enya was born on 1961, 17 May, and spent her childhood in Gweedore. There are nine brothers and sisters in the family, four other girls and four boys. All the family have won many competitions and are famous in national traditional music circles.

Whilst at school, Enya studied the piano and classical music. Three of her brothers and sisters, formed, together with their uncles, a folk music group (at first with a certain American feel and then more purely Irish, though influenced by jazz and by others such as Pentangle). The group was named Clannad, a contraction of the

family from Cweedore" in Irish. In 1980, at the suggestion of their manager, Fachtna O'Kelly, Enya became a member of the group. She performed with Clannad on many occasions, until, in February 1982, on completing a European tour, she left the group, no one really knowing why.

It was also Fachtna O'Kelly who suggested to Enya after she left Clannad, that she devote herself to composing for films. And so, in 1984, she approached her first important task. Roma Ryan had sent a cassette of Enya to film producer David Puttnam. Puttnam asked her to compose dreamy and romantic music with a sixties feel for the feature film *The Frog Prince*.

Having a studio at her disposal, Enya worked almost always at home with the Roland Juno 60 synthesizer or the Kurzweil sampler, and then added piano and voice. Nicky Ryan recorded everything and helped to put the compositions into their final form.

Enya's first record subsequently climbed to number one in the Irish charts, which started the commercial rise of Enya. She collaborated with the singer Sinéad O'Connor reciting a short text on "Never Get Old" from her album *The Lion And The Cobra*.

She signed with an important multinational, and had a resounding success with her second album *Watermark*, which has passed 10 million sales worldwide, and has gone platinum in 14 different countries, helped by the single *Orinoco Flow*, a No 1 hit in Britain. Then she repeated her world success with *Shepherd Moons*, which spent an amazing 199 weeks on the Billboard charts in the USA and has sold over 11 million copies.



Questions 61 to 63: Judge the following statements true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

61. All the family are well-known in national traditional music circles.
62. It was Fachtna O'Kelly who suggested Enya join Clannad and then quit it.
63. The single *Orinoco Flow* from *Watermark* spent an amazing 199 weeks on the Billboard charts.

Questions 64 and 65: Answer the following questions briefly according to the passage.

64. Who helped Enya to put the different elements into her music?
65. How many countries has Enya's second album *Watermark* gone platinum?

Section C (10 marks)

About one in ten videogame players show signs of addictive behaviours that could have negative effects on their family, friends and school work, according to a new study conducted in New York.



Researchers at Iowa State University (ISU) and the National Institute on Media and the Family found that some gamers show at least six symptoms of gambling addiction such as lying to family and friends about how much they play games, using the games to escape their problems and becoming restless or irritable when they stop playing.

They may also skip homework to play videogames or spend too much

time playing the games and do poorly in school.

"While the medical community currently doesn't recognize videogame addiction as a mental disorder, hopefully this study will be one of many that allow us to have an educated conversation on the positive and negative effects of video games," Dr. Douglas Gentile, an assistant professor of psychology at ISU explained.

Dr. David Walsh, the president of the National Institute on Media and Family, which strives to minimize the harm of media on the health and development of children and families, said the findings are a wake-up call.

"This study gives everyone a better idea of the scope of the problem," he explained.

The researchers, who studied 1,178 American children and teenagers, aged 8 to 18, found some displayed at least six of 11 symptoms of pathological (病态的) gambling as defined by the American Psychiatric Association.

Addicted gamers played videogames 24 hours a week, twice as much as casual gamers. Some addicted gamers even steal to support their habit, according to the findings that will be published in the journal *Psychological Science*.

While videogames can be fun and entertaining, some kids are getting into trouble. "I continue to hear from families who are concerned about their kids' gaming habits. Not only do we need to focus on identifying the problem, but we need to find ways to help families prevent and treat gaming addiction," said Walsh.

Questions 66 to 68: Complete the following sentences briefly according to the passage.

66. When addicted video gamers can't play games, they will feel _____.
67. Many people don't realize that videogame addiction is a kind of _____.
68. Studying the videogame addiction, scientists hope to find ways to _____ deal with this problem.

Questions 69 and 70: Choose the best answer to each question according to the passage.

69. What is the principal idea of the article concerned about?
- A. Videogame addiction in children.
 - B. Positive effects of addictions.
 - C. Families' concern about their children's addiction to videogames.
 - D. Treatment for videogame addiction.
70. What don't addicted video gamers behave according to the passage?
- A. They play games to escape their problems.
 - B. They lie about how long they spend gaming.
 - C. They perform badly in their studies.
 - D. They often stay away from school.

Section D (10 marks)

You may have thought that the car you drove was statement enough but have you ever asked yourself what the colour of your car may say about your true personality?



YELLOW

Still children at heart these are people who are always planning to take their vehicle somewhere really exciting, and can usually be heard talking about the next car they are intending to get rather than the one they actually have. Easy to get money out of, they think they have an eye for a bargain but as the state of their wheels will confirm this is unlikely to be true.

RED

They think they are the king of the road and woe betide anyone that even thinks about overtaking them, usually the majority of people with red cars can never get their vehicles to go quite as fast as they would like. And they always have one fault with their car that they choose to ignore but have been meaning to get fixed for weeks or even months!

SILVER

Move over, on these drivers it is almost impossible to get past the person. They not only know their car, they know everything there is to know about it. Don't believe it, until you see them. They are usually very probably more than a little bit of a perfectionist. They can be demanding and often are very particular about the state of their car.

BLUE

Check out the person in the blue car and you will notice that they are not really on this planet but in another world planning their future and what they are going to do next. These people are often happy with what they have got and expect someone else to do things for them. Little daydreams and mood swings can be told from the way they are sleeping.

They are usually very particular about the state of their car. They can be demanding and often are very particular about the state of their car. They can be demanding and often are very particular about the state of their car. They can be demanding and often are very particular about the state of their car.

Old habits die hard and they are often very particular about the state of their car. They can be demanding and often are very particular about the state of their car. They can be demanding and often are very particular about the state of their car. They can be demanding and often are very particular about the state of their car.

Questions 71 to 75: Read the descriptions of drivers below and match them to a colour. For each description write the appropriate COLOUR.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| They tend to dream about the future and aren't as shrewd as they think they are. | 71. |
| They are opinionated and sometimes exaggerate their achievements. | 72. |
| They have family responsibilities and a stressful life. | 73. |
| They are dreamers who are often demanding and can be emotionally unstable. | 74. |
| They have conservative taste and aren't very dependable. | 75. |

Part V Translation (20 marks)

Section A (10 marks)

Translate the underlined sentences of the following passage into Chinese.

Several centuries ago, when European people marveled at the fine pottery shipped from a mysterious nation in the Orient, they decided to give it a name. (76) The trader explained that the exquisite products were made in a

town called "Changnan", which people gradually began to pronounce as "China".

(77) Chinese ceramics were first created more than 2,000 years ago when Changnan was little more than a village. The township was not established until the early ninth century AD, when the Song Emperor Jingde named Changnan with his own royal name as a reward for the local people's creativity and inspiration. (78) From then on, Changnan gradually fell into oblivion (遗忘), but Jingdezhen, or Jingde Town, in the same place, is still the capital of ceramics (陶瓷).



(79) Traditional Jingdezhen china art can be categorized into four schools, with the most famous one being the "blue and white porcelain". Chinese families take pride in possessing Jingdezhen-made porcelain pieces, and they know how to distinguish good china from inferior china by referring to the unique features attributed to Jingdezhen ceramics only.

(80) In the face of challenges from Europe and the rest of Asia in the production of chinaware today, local minds advocate giving priority to artistic porcelain. Several new generations of masters have added many new types of china to their traditional legacy by diversifying into a large variety of wares, including pots, plates, sculpture, other decorations and screens.

Section B (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

81. 到你来英国的时候为止,我们将在欧洲呆满两个星期了。(by the time)
82. 没有你的帮助,我不会得到这份工作。(but for)
83. 任何情况下我们都不能向困难屈服。(yield)
84. 现在,超过 250 万家庭已经摆脱贫困。(lift)
85. 对于我们来说,弄清楚能量是怎样转换的很有必要。(convert)

Part VI IQ Test (5 marks)

There are five IQ questions in this part.

86. These two summer months add up to give a month in spring if you numbers carefully to substitute for each of the letters.

What is the solution?

JUNE
+ JULY
APRIL

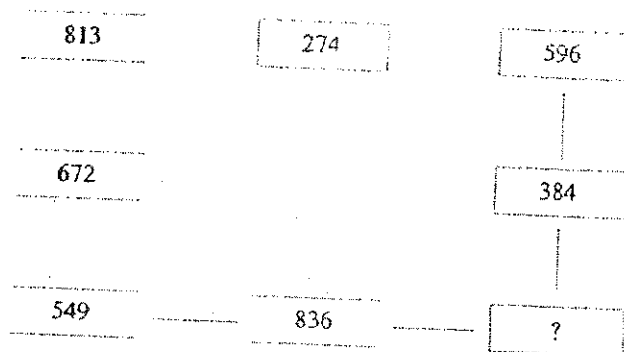
87. Here is part of a train timetable:

	Train A	Train B	Train C
Tamworth	14:02	15:11	16:07
Dawtry	14:21	15:32	16:26
Jamesville	14:29	15:40	16:38
Sarestown	14:43	15:54	16:52

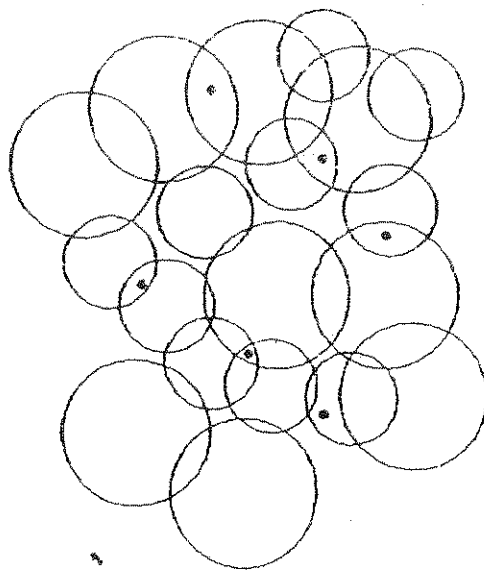
Mr Jones lives in Dawtry and has to be in Sarestown by 4:30 pm. Which is the latest train he can catch?

88. When David is twice as old as he is now he will be four times as old as his daughter Jane will be in five years time. If in 1990, four years ago, he was four times as old as his daughter, in what year was she born?

89. What number should replace the question mark?



90. How many circles contain a black dot?



Part VII Writing (30 marks)

Task I (10 marks)

You have recently been to an art exhibition. Read the advertisement for the exhibition and the notes you have made beside it. Then write a letter to the organiser, giving your opinion of this year's exhibition and making your suggestions for next year.

Good idea

Annual Exhibition
by local artists

Not all!

'Art in our Town'

Come and enjoy this year's exhibition.

There are over 250 *(excellent)* works of art,
including paintings, photographs,
sculptures and pots - all done by local people.

Some lovely ones

Everything is for sale - at reasonable prices.

The exhibition is open at the *(Town Hall)*
every day for a month from 10am-6pm.

*Brilliant!
I bought*

Charge £3.00

*Too much
Free = more people*

Bad choice!

You should write no fewer than 80 words.

Task II (20 marks)

You have seen this competition in an international magazine. Read it and write your article about how to make a perfect friendship.

Competition

Write and tell us what you think makes a perfect friendship. The winning article will be published in our international magazine and the winner will receive a prize of \$1,000.

You should write no fewer than 120 words.

