



第一章 复试概述

考研英语复试环节一般主要从**专业素质**、**外语水平**和**综合能力**三个方面对考生进行考核，而对外语水平的考核又包括听力和口语两部分。

从命题形式来说，各个学校有相当大的自由决策权，所以**各高校的考研复试试题和形式都有可能不一样**。

复试成功的总体策略

心态上，要积极准备，仅有的 几(十)天准备时间 充分利用起来，调动一切能调动的：成或者不成，都泰然处之。

1. 知识上的
2. 人脉资源上的
3. 其他资源上的。

但是，

1. 不要自己吓自己，搞得压力好大，以致考前准备不好、考时发挥不好；
2. 不要急躁。

教育部在 2006 年 4 月发布的《关于加强硕士研究生招生复试工作的指导意见》使得考研复试工作较往年发生了重大变化，其中包括：1) 复试成绩将占总成绩的 30%~60%；2) 复试小组一般由三到五名教授组成，面试时间一般不少于 20 分钟。这就意味着，作为复试环节的重要组成部分，英语听力和口语在考研中所占的比重也相应的增加。该比重的增加更意味着，**不管初试成绩如何，复试环节取得优异成绩才是考研成功的关键**。因此，考生要对听力、口语复试环节予以充分的重视，在进入复试考场前认真准备，了解复试的各项要求，并根据要求进行冲刺训练。

从整体的测试结构来看，有一些学校对英语听力和口语分别进行测试，也有一些学校不组织单独的听力测试，在面试环节以口试为主，综合考查考生的听说能力。

根据考研大纲要求，对于英语复试的**听力部分**，考生不仅应能听懂日常生活中的通知、讲话、一般性谈话和讨论等，还应听懂所熟悉领域的广播电视节目、讲座、演讲、评论等。在考试中，考生应该能够根据所听材料做到：

- ①理解主旨要义；
- ②获取事实性的具体信息；
- ③理解明确的或隐含的含义；
- ④进行有关的判断、推理和引申；
- ⑤理解说话人的态度、观点和意图。

在考查题型方面，大多数学校的**听力考试**都以现有的成型考试为参考，主要考查四大题型：填充表格题、简答和补全句子题、选择题以及复合式听写题。考生在准备听力复试的过程中一定要重视这四类题型，尤其是大学英语四六级、托福和雅思考试中的听力试题是考生备考的重点。

复试中对英语**口语能力**的考核，见本讲义第二章。

值得一提的是，有的学校复试英语里要考翻译，或其他笔试的内容。一经确认，必须有针对性的应对。



只要能确定住复试的学校，就一定要第一时间调查出该校复试的各方面具体的考试内容和形式，并予以有针对性的复习。

以下是部分高校近年考研英语复试实考情况。有你要参加复试的学校吗？

年份	学校	专业/院系	复试内容与形式
2014	复旦大学	生命科学学院	英文自我介绍；朗读一篇英文短文（与专业有关，如微生物的发展史）并作简单翻译；最后回答老师的几个提问。
2014	厦门大学	新闻与传播（专业学位）	没有自我介绍，抽一道英文题（七抽一），5 分钟准备时间，5 分钟陈述时间。题目基本与专业相关。
2014	四川大学	语言学及应用语言学	先用英文作自我介绍，然后针对自我介绍中提到的方面，老师随机用英语问几个问题。
2014	中国传媒大学	电视与新闻学院	听力：听一段材料，长度和难度等同于四级，然后老师针对材料进行提问，主旨题和细节题都有。 口语：先是英文自我介绍，然后老师针对感兴趣的点提问，如你们学校是几类本科、有没有实习经历、科研设想（需突出选题的目的），然后会抽专业题目进行作答。
2014	山东大学	金融学	老师随机提问问题。例如：介绍你来自哪所学校、专业，你为什么要选择山大，为什么报考这个专业，说一个你喜欢的经济学家及为什么喜欢他。
2014	武汉大学	经济与管理学院	没有自我介绍，抽一道英文题作答，与专业有关，例如：美国学者要求人民币升值，你怎么看？
2014	武汉大学	新闻学	口语采取话题讨论的形式，四人一组，先依次自我介绍，然后抽取一个题目，依次对话题进行各自观点阐述，老师针对话题和个人阐述进行提问。题目有“你愿意独处还是和室友一起住”、“你愿意去大城市还是小城镇发展”等。
2014	华东师范大学	学前教育学	英文自我介绍；用英文说一下自己的毕业论文；抽签题，一张英文的图，有曲线图、饼图、雷达图等，如受教育程度高低和投资回报比之间的关系的曲线图，先给 2-3 分钟看图，然后用中文将该图描述出来并针对该图提出问题，最后再解答。
2014	华中师范大学	中国近现代史（近代史所）	首先进行自我介绍，然后就某一话题谈自己的观点，最后朗读一段文章并翻译。
2014	北京交通大学	桥梁工程	听力：难度类似于六级。 口语：首先随机提问生活类或专业相关的问题，然后翻译一段短文（与专业相关）。
2014	中国农业大学	营养与食品卫生学	英文自我介绍；随机回答老师的问题，如业余爱好。
2014	福州大学	结构工程	听力：听短对话和长对话，然后回答问题，难度

			<p>等同于六级。</p> <p>口语：随机抽取题目，然后回答问题，问题不涉及专业。如：网络对我们生活有什么影响，描述一则广告。</p>
2014	福州大学	桥梁与隧道工程	<p>听力：10 个短对话，3 篇短文。</p> <p>口语：没有自我介绍，直接抽题，不涉及专业，问的都是生活、理想等话题。例如：如果你是百万富翁你会怎么办，如何看待艾滋病，如何看待竞争压力。</p>
2014	南昌大学	行政管理	<p>首先两人一组随机抽取一个话题，5 分钟的准备时间后，两人就话题进行对话，时间 3 分钟左右，话题比较生活化，如人生最难的决定、家里最古老的东西等。对话之后老师分别对两人进行提问，问题不涉及专业，如未来的打算、为什么选择南昌等。</p>
2014	浙江财经大学	会计学	<p>先作自我介绍，然后根据自我介绍，老师随机问一到两个问题。例如：介绍自己的家乡，为什么来这所学校。</p>
2014	苏州大学	商学院	<p>老师随机问几个简单的问题，如你的专业、毕业学校等等，不需要大段的陈述。英文自我介绍有的有，有的没有。</p>
2014	哈尔滨工程大学	机电工程学院	<p>首先进行自我介绍，老师根据自我介绍问一个问题，然后随机抽取一篇英文文章，读一段或几段并进行翻译，文章与专业有关，如 artificial intelligence。</p>
2014	华南师范大学	基础心理学	<p>先是自我介绍，然后随机抽取一个题目进行回答，题目与个人生活相关。例如：你的研究生计划是什么，介绍你的家乡，你周末一般做什么。</p>
2014	华中科技大学	传播学	<p>首先随机抽取一篇大概 5 句话的小短文，2-3 分钟后复述短文内容；然后听一段听力，老师根据听力的内容问两个问题；最后问关于个人的两个问题。</p>
2013	中国人民大学	应用统计	<p>听力：题型与六级相同。</p> <p>口语：先自我介绍，然后朗读一篇短文，最后再随机回答几个问题。</p>
2013	中山大学	社会学	<p>先作自我介绍，接着根据自我介绍涉及的内容随机提问，然后抽一段节选自英文专业课教材的内容朗读并译成汉语，最后根据这段内容提问相关问题。例如抽到韦博的分层理论，然后提问知不知道国内哪些学者是研究分层的。</p>
2013	中国海洋大学	金融(专业学位)	<p>翻译一些金融词汇，然后用英语自我介绍。</p>
2013	大连理工大学	化学工程与技术	<p>听力：9 个短对话，3 个长对话。</p> <p>口语：两人一组，先分别用英语自我介绍，然后两人抽一个情景，进行对话。</p>



			每个专业的口语面试不太一样，化学工程专业是英语自我介绍和专业英语翻译；工业催化专业是英语自我介绍和介绍自己的家乡、学校、去过哪些地方、最喜欢哪门课及为什么等。
2013	天津大学	电子信息工程学院	先翻译一段与专业相关的英文文献，然后用英文作自我介绍，并且回答与文献内容相关的问题。
2013	武汉大学	社会保障	英语自我介绍；随机回答老师的提问。
2013	首都经济贸易大学	西方经济学	自我介绍：英译汉（把英文的专业名词译成汉语）；英语问答（解释专业名词）。 英译汉例如：市场失灵、菲利普斯曲线、垄断、消费剩余等比较基础的单词； 英语问答例如：GDP、菲利普斯曲线、无差异曲线的解释等，以及凯恩斯的主张、有效需求理论、亚当·斯密主张等。
2013	华中师范大学	学前教育学	抽题演讲，基本与教育有关，例如：谈谈你对高考的看法，你认为哪个国家的教育比较好以及原因，对于学习的看法，对未来的规划，对严格教育的看法。
2013	山东大学	经济研究院	英语自我介绍：随机回答老师的提问（例如：喜欢的活动，介绍家乡，介绍参加过的活动，为什么选金融）。
2013	南京邮电大学	电路与系统	一分钟英语自我介绍，然后回答老师的提问，有关于专业课的，也有日常生活的，如为什么考这所学校，预期职业是什么。 过了四、六级的同学可加分，四级加3分，六级加5分。
2013	中国地质大学（北京）	安全技术工程	四人一组，先作自我介绍，然后回答一个与专业课有关的问题（例如：你所在大学的安全专业的大体情况，你所上过的关于安全专业的课程，你为什么选择安全工程专业），最后是翻译一段关于安全专业的文献。
2013	北京交通大学	产业经济学	英语自我介绍：随机回答与专业相关的提问（例如：谈谈对经济学的理解，比较喜欢哪个经济学家的哪个理论）。
2013	成都理工大学	电子与通信工程	英语自我介绍，约3分钟；随机回答与专业相关的问题（例如：最喜欢哪门课程）。
2013	华北电力大学（北京）	电力系统及其自动化	先作自我介绍，然后翻译英文专业课上的一段话。
2013	暨南大学	新闻学	英文自我介绍：随机回答老师的提问。
2013	武汉理工大学	外国语学院	听力：听写；选择（新闻类）；听译（听一段英文，然后根据笔记翻译成汉语） 口语：自我介绍；话题演讲（社会热点类）；回答老师的提问。



2013	武汉理工大学	电气自动化	两人一组，先自我介绍，然后就某一话题对话，最后分别回答一个与专业课相关的问题。
2012	中国科学院	生态环境研究中心	先是汉语自我介绍，然后朗读并翻译一篇专业英语的短文。
2012	南方医科大学	药学	先用英语作自我评述，再与复试小组成员进行英语现场交流。
2012	浙江大学	结构工程	听力：半小时；一个填表、一个简答、三个长对话；六级难度。 口语：自我介绍，中英文均可，之后是专业课面试（中文）。
2012	中山大学	世界经济	用英语回答三个专业课的问题。
2012	西安交通大学	机械学院	听力：与四、六级考试形式一样。 口语：5 名学生一组；第一环节是用汉语自我介绍，1-2 分钟，5 人依次进行；第二环节是英语口语，老师给每人一张卡片（内容不一样），要求大家依次朗读（没有专业词汇）。
2012	上海交通大学	行政管理	英文自我介绍，然后老师随机用英语提问几个问题。
2012	北京交通大学	机械电子工程	英文自我介绍，然后老师随机用英语提问几个问题。
2012	武汉大学	行政管理	抽一段与行政管理有关的英语短文，3 分钟左右的准备时间后，用英语说一下短文大意。
2012	北京科技大学	外语学院	英文自我介绍；用英语进行专业课提问；即时翻译，把汉语的句子译成英语。
2012	北京化工大学	材料学院	听力：六级难度，选择题。 口语：英语自我介绍，之后朗读一篇专业英语的短文并翻译。
2012	中山大学	财务管理	没有自我介绍，抽一页纸，上面有四个英语问题，任选两个作答。
2012	上海大学	新闻传播	老师随机用英语问一些问题。例如：介绍家乡；看过花木兰题材的电影吗；报考的什么方向；有过公关经历吗；如何解释危机公关；列举一个公关案例。



第二章 考研复试英语口语概述

一、考查目标及评分标准

研究生英语口语测试的目的是考查考生**运用英语语言知识及技能进行口语交流**的能力。一般从两个方面进行考查：**一是陈述能力**，考生需要能用英语进行一般的日常生活会话，话题涉及日常生活、家庭、工作、学习等；**二是表达能力**，考生需要能就一般题材及所选专业方面的知识表达自己的观点，详细说明一个问题、一个过程或一个事件等。

口语测试的评分标准通常有以下几点：

语音语调：根据考生发音的可理解程度评分。在不影响理解的前提下，允许考生在英语表达中带有一定的母语口音。

语法与词汇：根据考生使用的语法和词汇的恰当性和准确性评分。要求考生能够准确运用语法，包括时态、语态、主谓一致、单复数、句法结构等。词汇方面重点考查单词使用的恰当性和多样性。允许存在一些不影响理解的错误。

话语运用：根据考生话语的条理性和连贯性评分。要求考生具有较强的语言运用能力，能够连贯地传递信息、阐述观点等。主要考查其讲话的方式是否自然、流畅。允许有个别不影响理解的不连贯之处。

互动交际：根据考生相互交流、连续表达及完成交际任务的情况进行评分。要求考生能恰当地导入话题和进行应答，所谈内容切题、逻辑性强。允许在交际中因组织思路 and 语言而出现个别停顿。

口试过程中主考老师依照评分标准进行评分，通常按照 A,B,C,D 四个档次，即优秀、良好、及格、不及格进行评定：

A 优秀--能用外语就指定的话题进行口头交流，基本没有困难。

B 良好--能用外语就指定的题材进行口头交流，虽有些困难，但不影响交流。

C 及格--能用外语就指定的话题进行简单的口头交流。

D 不及格--不具有口头表达能力。

二、考试形式及考试内容

复试口语的两种形式：一种是 2-4 名考官，考生一个一个得进入房间进行口语考察；另一种是小组讨论的形式，即每组 2-4 名考生，口语复试分小组进行。



复试口语的考试内容通常由 2-3 个部分组成：

第一部分 Warm-Up，即热身题。主要是要求考生作自我介绍(self-introduction)和简短回答主考老师的提问，目的是使考生能迅速进入良好的状态，同时使主考老师对考生有一个初步了解。时间为 1~2 分钟。

第二部分是口试的重点。主考老师一般会问及考生的毕业学校 (about your university)、学习和工作经历(experiences)、个人喜好(interests and hobbies)、家庭情况 (about your family)、考研的原因或目的(reasons for your choice)和研究生期间计划 (plans for your postgraduate studies) 等。主要考查考生的语言反应能力与应变能力。该部分采用的形式多样，常见的形式包括：考官问答、抽题演讲、组员讨论等。该部分大约用时 5 分钟。

有些考官为了进一步考查考生的实际口语水平，有可能安排第三部分的口试，这是对第二部分所谈问题的引申或深入探讨。要求考生对考官所提的问题或由某图片引申出的问题进行讨论，发表自己的见解。本部分主要考查考生的逻辑思维能力和探讨问题的能力。

每场口语考试的时间控制在 10---15 分钟。

三、题型介绍

1. 考查陈述能力的题型：

自我介绍：1-2 分钟的自我介绍。一般包括姓名、年龄、籍贯、毕业学校、学习或工作经历、性格特征、个人喜好、考研的动机和目的等。

考官问答：主考老师会问及与自我介绍有关(或在自我介绍中未提及的)其他个人信息，如家庭情况、对所报考学校及专业的了解、对其所在城市的印象、毕业之后的人生规划等。

2. 考查连续表达能力的题型：

抽题演讲：给定题目，抽到题目后在规定的时间内进行准备，然后开始演讲。相当一部分题目涉及时事热点问题。

朗读翻译：随机抽取一篇文章朗读，一般是专业英语，然后就文章内容回答问题，或者用汉语简要说出大意或写出中文译文。

考生对话：两人或多人一组，就给定题目进行讨论。话题常为社会热点问题或与专业相关的问题。

图片分析：类似于英语一的图片作文，对单图或组图所承载的内容发表评论。注意一定不能只局限于简单的描述图片内容，而要表达自己对图片内容的观点或看法。

录音材料问答：此题型兼考听力与口语，要求考生听一段录音材料后，根据录音内容回

回答问题。

（一）自我介绍

考官其实是要借此了解考生的口头表达能力并获得对考生的初步了解。这一环节的考试形式可能是考生进行自我阐述，也可能是考官引导考生进行个人情况的介绍。前一种形式多用于只有一个考生参加的考试，而后一种形式较多用于两人或三人一组的情况。自我介绍时间控制在 2 分钟左右为宜。

1、开场时注意问候考官：

Good morning / afternoon, dear professors.

Dear professors, I feel so glad/ pleased to meet all of you here.

2. 开始自我介绍时，可直接进入主题，也可以先说 Let me introduce myself briefly. /

Please allow me to introduce myself to you.等句子。

自我介绍的主体内容一般包括 6 方面：

① 姓名、年龄。介绍自己姓名时，发音一定要准，年龄可以跟在姓名后带过(I am XXX, 25 years old)。

考官引导提问：

What's your name?

Does your name have any special meaning?

② 家乡、家庭。要着重体现你的家乡、家庭对你成长过程的良好影响。

考官引导提问：

Tell me something about your hometown.

Where are you from?

How long have you lived there?

Could you tell me something about your family?

What do you think about living with your parents?

What is the climate like in your hometown?

③ 原来的院校、专业。注意：一定要把原来学校及专业的英文名称表达准确（尤其是跨校、跨专业的学生）。

考官引导提问：

When and where did you graduate?

What's your mother school?

What is your major?

What do you major in?

How do you like your major?

What has been your greatest accomplishment in university?

或所属的公司、职位。注意：在职考生则应将自己公司、自己职位/职称的英文名称表达准确。

考官引导提问：

What's your occupation?

What do you do for a living?

Please tell me a little about your working history.

How do you like your job?

What have you learned from the jobs you have held?

④ 性格、能力。可以着重强调你的个性对你报考的专业有何积极作用。如果报考的是学术性的专业，可以说自己细心 (careful, detail-oriented)、条理分明 (logical)、踏实 (steady) 等；如果是研究性、应用性更强一点的专业，可以说自己负责 (responsible)、可靠 (dependable)、有效率 (efficient) 等。

考官引导提问：

What can you tell me about yourself?

What is your greatest strength?

What is your greatest weakness?

Describe your greatest strengths and weaknesses.

What qualifications have you obtained?

在职考生或有过工作经验的考生还可以强调一下你的工作成绩，如：As the assistant to the General Manager of XXX Company, I have helped to negotiate a \$200,000 deal for the corporation.

⑤ 爱好。不要只强调你对学习的重视，以避免给考官一种“书呆子”的感觉。一般可以



从体育、音乐、电影等方面来说，同时要简单说明这些爱好对你的积极意义(build my body, relax myself, open my mind...); 注意避免提到那些可能引起考官反感的爱好，如：playing computer games, watching TV 等。

⑥ 考研动机或目的。显示出你对报考院校或专业的兴趣(be interested in/be fascinated with/be obsessed with...), 可适当举出一些例子，如经常看相关的书籍、论文、文章、新闻等。在职考生可以强调知识教育对工作的影响：In my work, I find it necessary to broaden my horizons in communication. That's why I long for entering your prestigious university.

考官引导提问：

Why do you choose to study in XXX University?

What are your favourite subjects?

Why do you want to go to graduate school instead of hunting for a job?

Why do you want to be a part of MBA students?

Why do you think you are qualified for MBA program?

3. 结束语：

结束时可表达出对来目标院校就读的强烈意愿。并给出一个明确的结束的信号。例如：

I would be very honored if you could grant me the opportunity to study in this university.

That's all about me. / Well, that's who I am. Thanks for your attention.

Thanks for your time.

Thank you for giving me such a chance. I hope to see you again and soon.

4. 复试口语自我介绍示范（狂背模板）

Good morning, dear Sirs and Madams !

Thank you so much for giving me this opportunity to have this interview, well, first of all, let me introduce myself briefly. My name is 李双; I'm 23 years old. I come from 洛阳,河南 province. This July, I will graduate from the Computer Science Department of 河南科技大学 (英文译文见你的母校校官方翻译) .

You know, the past couple of years has witnessed my active participation in a variety of student management programs. Moreover, I have studied hard and thus won the scholarship each semester. Above all, I have developed broad interests, proficient student management experiences and skills.

I have been long dreamed that I could be a student of 行管/会计/材料学 (具体你报考的专业的英语翻译必须去官网的英语版). Perseverance (毅力, 坚忍不拔), confidence, being quick in mind and being careful in everything make me fully prepared to study here.

Thank you so much for giving me such a valuable opportunity! And thanks for your



attention.

~~~~~

我叫刘德华，出生于海河之滨的美丽城市天津市，今年 23 岁。去年 7 月毕业于\*\*\*\*，之后，我在。。。工作至今，本科所学专业是.....，在校期间学习的主要课程有.....等。我的兴趣广泛，主要有运动，篮球以及课外活动等等。 .....是我的本科专业，我非常喜欢从事这方面的工作，不过，在这一领域我的知识还是很肤浅，希望在这个领域能在老师们的指导下继续深造。谢谢老师。

My name is Liu Dehua, I'm 23 years old, and I was born in Tianjin, a city lying on the north bank of the Haihe River. I graduated from..... last July.

During the four years of schooling, my major is....., I have studied hard. I joined in many an organizations and societies, for I'm very much interested in group activities. For example, I am captain of the school basketball team.

Since graduation, I have worked as a .....in China Mobile. I am strongly convinced that what I've learned is far from what's demanded in today's competitive society. So I determined to further study in our university and I have been well prepared in both knowledge and mind for a new and rich life of learning in our university. I sincerely wish I will be entitled to an opportunity to study here.

Thank you so much for giving me such an opportunity to be here to have this interview! Thank you!

~~~~~

我叫鹿晗晗，今年 23 岁。毕业于北京大学，本科所学专业是会计学，在校期间学习的主要课程有：会计学，财务管理，成本会计，管理会计等。我的兴趣广泛，主要有唱歌，网球以及课外活动等等。虽然社会保障专业不是我的本科专业，但是我非常喜欢这方面的内容，对相应的理论政策的变化以及关系国计民生的社会保障，劳动保障事实非常关心！所以报考了该校的这个专业，希望能够在这一方面有所建树。

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen!

My name is LuHanHan, I'm 23 years old, and I'll graduate from Peking University this July. My major is accounting. During the four years of schooling, I have studied accounting, financing, management, sociology and so like. At the same time, I have participated in many an organizations and societies, for I'm very much interested in group activities.

Though the major I choose to further study seems to be far from accounting, actually I take interest in the further development of social security in our country, and I have been well prepared in both knowledge and mind for the new major of labor and social security in our university.

Thank you!

~~~~~

Good afternoon, dear professors and teachers!

First of all, thank you so much for giving me this opportunity to have this interview. Now, I'll introduce myself. My name is ... ; I'm 21 years old. I graduated from the University of Science and Technology Beijing last July.



You know, in the past year I have been preparing for the postgraduate entrance examination. Now all my hard work has proved a little satisfactory. During my four years of college education, I had broad interests, such as attending lectures, reading professional journals and newspapers, and so like.

At the same time, I joined in a few clubs and societies, for I'm very much interested in group activities. Of all the activities, what I take pride in most is hosting nearly all the evening parties in my university. Besides, I'm one of the most active radio broadcasters in school radio station. (整个这一段可全部去掉;也可以根据自己的具体情况稍加改变) (本段译为: 同时,我积极参与了一些学生社团,因为我对集体活动特感兴趣.其中我最引以为豪的是我主持了我校几乎所有的晚会;此外,我是校广播电台最活跃的播音员之一.)

( My major is Science of Business Administration. During the four years of schooling, I have studied accounting, financing, management, philosophy and sociology and so like. Though the major I choose to further study seems to be far from Science of Business Administration, actually I have been well prepared in both knowledge and mind for the new major of journalism in our honored university. ) 注: 本段关于本科专业学了哪些科目,以及为什么跨专业等等,如果不问,就不用说.本段全段可直接省略.

I have been long dreamed that I could be a member of the postgraduate school of Nankai University. Perseverance, being quick in mind and being careful in everything make me fully prepared for a new and rich life of learning here in our university. It's my sincere hope that I am given the chance to study in this famous University, and I will spare no effort to further my postgraduate education here.

Thank you again for giving me such a valuable opportunity! And thanks for your attention

~~~~~

Good morning, dear Sirs and Madams !

Thank you so much for giving me this opportunity to have this interview, well, first of all, let me introduce myself briefly. My name is **Kong Zi**; I'm 23 years old. I come from Zhengzhou, Henan province. This July, I will graduate from the Marxism Department of Beijing University of science and technology.

You know, the past couple of years has witnessed my active participation in a variety of student management programs, such as serving as the counsellor (辅导员), the vice chairman of the students' union, and so like.

All my hard work has proved a little satisfactory. I have developed broad interests, proficient student management experiences and skills.

So long as I am given the chance to be a postgraduate in Beijing University of Industry, I will spare no effort to learn more and serve more.

I have been long dreamed that I could be a member of your honored university, you know. Perseverance (毅力 坚忍不拔), being quick in mind and being careful in everything make me fully prepared to win the position.

Thank you so much for giving me such a valuable opportunity! And thanks for your



attention

~~~~~

Good morning/Good afternoon, dear professors. I am glad to be here for this interview. My name is\_\_\_\_\_, 24. I come from\_\_\_\_\_, the capital of \_\_\_\_\_Province. I graduated from the department of \_\_\_\_\_University in July,\_\_\_\_\_. For the past two years I have been preparing for the postgraduate examination while teaching \_\_\_\_\_in\_\_\_\_\_middle School and I was a head-teacher of a class in junior grade two. Now all my hard work has come to fruition since I have a chance to be interviewed by you honored teachers.

I am open-minded, quick in thought and very fond of history. In my spare time, I have broad interests like many other youngsters. I like reading books, especially those about\_\_\_\_\_. Frequently I exchange comments on the books read with other people in the forum online and I even write book reviews in my blog. In addition, I have a comparative good command of network application because during my college years, I was once a Net-bar technician. I am skillful in searching for information online. I am also a football fan for years. \_\_\_\_\_ team is my favorite.

I always believe that one will easily lag behind unless he keeps on learning. Of course, if I am given the chance to study \_\_\_\_\_ in this distinguished University, I will spare no effort to master a good command of\_\_\_\_\_.

~~~~~

Good morning/Good afternoon. I feel so glad to meet all of you respectable professors here.

My name is_____, and you can also call me Eason. I take such an English name because the pronunciation of it sounds like my Chinese name. I graduated from this university last year(如果是考本校，这一句很重要), and my major in computer science. I enjoy working with computers, especially with developing multimedia technology, and want to make some achievement in this field; but when I finished college, I realized that what I have learned was not enough for this goal. I thought it would be great if I could continue my studies in this field, so that was why I chose to further my study with a master degree.

Well, in my spare time, I like soccer, pop music, and stamp collection. As a soccer fan, I always show my love to Manchester United and Ryan Giggs is my favorite. I also like English very much, and had passed CET 6 this year, but I know well that it's still a long way to go to perfect my English. Persevering and diligent as I am, I'm sure I will improve steadily in English,



and, also in whatever I am determined to pursue.

So that's all about me, thank you.

~~~~~

Good morning/afternoon, my dear teachers (my dear professors). I am very glad to be here for your interview. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old. I come from \_\_\_\_\_, a very beautiful city in \_\_\_\_\_. My undergraduate period will finish in \_\_\_\_\_ university in July, 2009. And now, I am trying my best to obtain the key to \_\_\_\_\_ University.

Generally speaking, I am a hard-working student. When I was a sophomore, I found website design very interesting, so I began to teach myself about the subject and made very through reading on it. To weave a homepage for myself, I stayed with my personal computer for half a month, all of my spare time devoted to the project. Finally all my effort paid off and I became the first one in my class who owned his own homepage. I am also a person with great perseverance. During the days preparing for the preliminary examination, I took regular exercise every day, that is, running for half an hour every morning, no matter what the weather was like. Owing to this habit, I could concentrate on my study and succeeded in the exam in the end.

In my spare time, I play basketball, tennis and Chinese chess. And English is my favorite. I go to English corner to practice my oral English every Thursday, and write compositions to improve my writing ability. But I know my English is not good enough, so I will continue with it.

That's all. Thank you for your attention.

~~~~~

Good morning everyone! I am glad to be here for this interview. My name is _____. I was born on April 23, 1992. I am a native of this city and this university is also my mother school. I am graduating this June.

I major in Chinese literature. I hope I could get the opportunity to finish my postgraduate courses also in Peking University whose prestige and atmosphere will always hold great attraction for me. I have the confidence to continue pursuing my studies here because I have matching abilities! I'm obsessed with Chinese literature, especially classical poetry. At the same time, I think I am quick in mind and careful in everything. I am looking forward to my postgraduate studies and life. I will soon prove that your decision of choosing me is the wisest.



Thank you for giving me such a valuable opportunity!

~~~~~

Respected professors, Good afternoon! I'm greatly honored to meet you here.

I'm\_\_\_\_\_, 26 years old, born in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_Province. In the year of\_\_\_\_\_, I entered\_\_\_\_\_ University, majoring in Mechanical Designing and Producing. During the 4 college years, I worked hard and participated in various activities. I was awarded scholarship for many times and I joined the Communist Party at the college.

After my graduation in June, I worked in a company as a computer engineer. I got a position in the Technology Department the first year and I was involved in several internet projects, such as the one for College student Recruitment in Henan Province and the one for Computer Center in Mathematics Department in Zhengzhou University. Owing to my hard work and first-rate performance, I was awarded the Best Newcomer Prize in the year. The next year, I was transferred into the Principal Customer Department, responsible for developing and strengthening a good relationship between the principal customers and my company. Two major customers, Henan Provincial Department of Transportation and Henan Provincial Department of Personnel, are under my service.

However, with time going by, I gradually realized that I'm really interested in the Enterprise Management. I found many enterprises have the problem of management-development mismatching. I'm eager to learn more about management and I hope I can study further in this University.

So I resigned in \_\_\_\_\_ and got on the way of pursuing my studies. After about half year's hard work, I'm finally able to stand before you honorable professors now. I'm really excited. I believe all my sweat shed will finally be paid off. Thank you !

~~~~~

Good morning, dear professors. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to have this interview.

I am_____, graduated from the Department of _____ at _____ University. Born into a middle-class family in _____ (地点), I have been influenced by my father's keen interest in _____(学科). He teaches _____in a University and always tells me a lot about that subject.



Therefore, when I was a little kid, I enjoyed reading stories about the _____; as I grew up, the interest grew with me. That's why I decided to take _____ as my major in university.

I am open-minded, quick in thought and very fond of _____. In my spare time, I have broad interests like many other students. I like reading books, especially those about _____. I really enjoyed my journey when reading and absorbing the information from these fascinating works. In addition to reading books, I also like browsing through some journals in _____ on a daily basis so that I can keep an eye on the latest news and findings in my area. My passion in _____ is the reason why I would like to pursue my further study in this field. Owing to my diligence and persistence, I could concentrate on my study and I believe that I would eventually succeed.

~~~~~

Good morning, professors. It's my great honor to be here for your interview.

First, I'd like to briefly introduce myself. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I'm 22 years old and I come from \_\_\_\_\_, a very beautiful ancient city. I have got my bachelor's degree at Luoyang Luoyang Normal University and my major is English. Now I'm trying my best to obtain a key to Tongji University.

During the four years in my university, I have been studying very hard and I was granted the scholarship every semester. Through the four years' study, I have mastered both basic and professional skills of English. And all these knowledge my teachers taught me has developed my abilities in related aspects and helped me a lot in my part-time jobs during the vacations.

Then it comes to my hobbies and interests. Well, in my spare time, I like basketball, tennis and Chinese chess. All these activities enrich my extracurricular life very much.

Last but not least, my personalities. Generally speaking, I'm an independent person with a sense of responsibility. I like challenges in my life, and I will try my best to overcome all the difficulties in my study in future. If I could be lucky enough to be one member of this great university, I will concentrate on my study and make great efforts to learn as much as possible so



as to make contributions to the society and our country. And I promise that I would never let you down.

OK, that's all. Thanks for giving me such an opportunity and thank you for your attention.

~~~~~

Good afternoon! It is my pleasure to have this opportunity for an interview and I hope I can make a good performance today.

Now I will introduce myself briefly. My name is _____. I'm 22 years old and I come from _____. There are three members in my family. Both of my parents are workers. My major is Process Equipment and Controlling Engineering in Chemical Engineering College of Sichuan University. I will get my bachelor's degree this July.

In the past four years, I have been studying hard. I was granted the second-class prize and have gained several kinds of diplomas. Besides passing CET-4, I also got the certificates of AutoCAD and Autodesk. I spend my spare time on reading, painting, travelling, listening to music and playing football. When I was a freshman, I joined the Student Union and finally became the minister of Propaganda Department through my hard work.

One question was ever asked: What have you lived for? A philosopher said that the longing for knowledge is one of the reasons to live. Of course it is also one of my reasons to pursue postgraduate studies. Moreover, it is important for one to realize his dreams, especially in this modern competitive society. And your college has a good reputation in the field where my research interest lies and there are so many excellent teachers here who have strong scientific research abilities. That is why I choose to further my study here.

That is all! Thanks for giving me the chance!

~~~~~

Good morning, dear professors! It is a great honor for me to have this interview.



I'm \_\_\_\_\_, graduating from the Department of History at Shandong Normal University. Born into a middle-class family in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, I have been influenced by my father's keen interest in history. He teaches history in a high school and always tells me a lot about ancient China. Therefore, when I was a little kid, I enjoyed reading stories about the past, from the Spring and Autumn Warring Period to the Three Kingdoms, from the Tang Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty. Through those stories, I became obsessed with the long history and the profound culture of our country. That's why I decided to take history as my major in university.

During my undergraduate years, I've gone great lengths to learn as much about the history of China as possible, by reading monographs and academic papers, attending lectures and discussing related issues with teachers. Thus, I've laid a solid foundation and developed a keen interest in the history of China, which could account for my decision to further my study. And the reason for my choosing this university lies in its prestigious status in the academic community, its time-honored buildings on the campus and the abundant opportunities for its students to broaden their horizons. If I am fortunate enough to pursue my study here, I will try my best to do a good job in academic study.

In spare time, I like Kunqu opera, swimming and traveling, so in the future I hope to participate in various kinds of social activities to improve myself in an all-around way.

That's all. Thank you!

~~~~~

Hello, everyone! I'm _____ from Tongji University, majoring in Computer Science.

My hometown is Miluo, Hunan province, which is famous for the great poet Qu Yuan because he drowned himself into the Miluo River out of his love and loyalty to the country. Both of my parents are ordinary workers, who have brought me up with their heart and soul. Thanks to their love and care, I've grown up into a well-educated, optimistic and energetic man. In the past four years, I have not only learnt computer science in a systematic and all-around manner, but also tried to put what I've learnt into use. For example, when I was a sophomore, I set up a special group with several classmates to repair and maintain computers for all students in our university



for free. Also, I love basketball and was a player of the basketball team of our university. Through this sport, I have learnt how to cooperate with others to achieve the shared goal, just as the different parts of a computer do their own bit to ensure the smooth operation of the machine as a whole.

The various courses on Computer Science during the undergraduate years informed me of the unbounded knowledge in this field and also reminded me of my insufficient capability for future development. Thus, I hope to further my study in this prestigious university with a high academic status. I've cultivated a keen interest in software engineering, and have published several academic papers in the journal IEEE Computer and other world-renowned journals. I believe, with my solid foundation in this field and my determination to deepen my study, I will widen my horizons and stride forward in my academic career.

That's all about me. Thank you!

~~~~~

Good afternoon, dear professors! Thank you for giving me the opportunity to have this interview.

I'm \_\_\_\_\_ and I have been working as a paediatrician at Suzhou Children's Hospital for three years since my graduation from the Medical School of Suzhou University. During my undergraduate years, I developed an interest in paediatrics, though the university offered a wide range of medical courses. Then I took several selective courses on paediatrics and read a lot of literature in this field. The more I got to know about paediatrics, the more enthusiastic I became about it. That's why I decided to be a paediatrician later. However, it is one thing to study medical theory in university, but another to put theory into practice. As I work on paediatrics, I find myself shackled by my limited knowledge and insufficient clinic practice. Therefore, I wish to continue paediatric study in this university, a renowned and time-honored pioneer in medical study, to enrich both my theoretical knowledge and practical experience.

The undergraduate study has laid me a firm basis in medicine, especially in paediatrics. as I have published several papers on related topics and graduated with honors from Suzhou



University. Although I have been working for only three years, it still gives an edge over those without any job experience. Since I've got familiar with common paediatric diseases and it is convenient for me to carry out case study. What's more, three years' working experience could help me better integrate theory with practice, where lies in the essence of medical study.

I hope that I will have a bumper harvest in my medical study in the future. Thank you all!

~~~~~

附录：可能要用到的词（语）：

教育情况

educational background 教育程度	certificate 证书	
curriculum 课程	major 主修	minor 副修
special training 特别训练	doctor (PhD) 博士	master 硕士 bachelor 学士
degree 学位	bachelor's degree 本科学位	master's degree 硕士学位
an equivalent education level 同等学力		
freshman 大一学生	sophomore 大二学生	junior 大三学生
senior 大四学生	postgraduate 研究生	
social practice 社会实践	part-time jobs 业余工作	summer jobs 暑期工作
extracurricular activities 课外活动	physical activities 体育活动	
rewards 奖励	scholarship 奖学金	student leader 学生干部
excellent leader 优秀干部	student's union 学生会	
president of the students' union 学生会主席		
academic year 学年	semester 学期（美）	term 学期（英）
thesis 论文	supervisor 论文导师	
pass 及格	fail 不及格	scores 分数
examination 考试		

业余爱好 hobbies and interests

reading 阅读	play chess 下棋	
play 话剧	drama 戏剧	opera 歌剧
Peking opera 京剧	go to the theater 看戏	
long distance running 长跑	play tennis 打网球	play basketball 打篮球



play volleyball 打排球	play football 踢足球	play table tennis 打乒乓球
skating 滑冰	skiing 滑雪	boxing 拳击
traveling 旅游	listening to pop music 听流行音乐	
take pictures 拍照	swimming 游泳	cooking 烹调
drawing 画画	collecting stamps 集邮	
play the guitar 弹吉他	play the violin 拉小提琴	

(二)

在本部分，考生会被问及一些在自我介绍中未涉及的其他个人信息，如家庭情况、对所报考学校及专业的了解、对所在城市的印象、毕业之后的人生规划等。考官也有可能就考生已提及个人信息的某个点作进一步的询问，以便对考生有更深入的了解，如考生介绍自己的家乡是 Inner Mongolia，考官就有可能再继续询问 What is the best season for visiting grassland? What are the main festivals in your hometown? Are there any special activities during the festival?

此外，考生也要做好用英语讲解自己专业的准备。口语测试时考官有可能要求考生就本专业相关话题进行陈述，以考查考生用英语讲解陌生概念的能力。对此，考生要有所准备，先笔头组织回答这些问题的要点，然后再将这些要点用语言表达出来。在阅读专业文献时，要注意多积累一些专业英语词汇。当然，即便是考查专业知识，问题也不可能难度太高，而通常是一些如 What is business management? In your opinion, what is the most important element in business management?等简单的提问。

考生回答时应结合自己的经历和见解来准备答案，让自己回答的问题和整个的自我介绍融为一个整体。要不然很容易被考官抓住把柄，连续提问，从而露出破绽。

1. 家庭、家乡、学校篇。考官需要通过你的家庭、家乡或学校来了解你的成长环境。

① 家庭。需要注意的是，考官并不是为了做人口调查而提出这个问题的，所以应该避免流水账似地介绍家庭成员；要尽量说明家人(尤其是父母)对你造成哪些方面(性格、职业规划、做事风格等)良好的影响。可以参考以下句式结构：Just like my father, I am especially interested in history. / Though my father is an ordinary worker, his responsible attitude towards work has a great influence on me.

考官提问：

Could you tell us something about your family?

What does your family usually do on weekends?

Do you have a small family or a big one?

What do you think about living together with your parents?

What difficulties do your parents have concerning their old age?

② 家乡。正所谓“一方水土养育一方人”，考官实际上是想从你对家乡的介绍中找出有关你性格、志向的线索。可以从历史、历史人物、著名景点、独特风俗或特产等方面来简单介绍，注意要表达热爱家乡的情感。

考官提问：

What kind of landscape surrounds your hometown?

What is people's favorite food in your region?

What do you do during the Spring Festival?

Tell me something about the customs of your hometown.

What's famous in your hometown?

What is the difference between Beijing and your hometown?

What are the main places of interest in your hometown?

③ 学校。如果是本校考生的话，在自我介绍中就可以点到(拉近跟考官的关系)。如果是外校，考官通常会问：Why did you choose our university? 你可以说 I do love the atmosphere in your university. It is full of youthful spirits.等。要注意的是：一定要说明你对在原来的院校接受教育心存感激之情 appreciation(从好的方面说一说)，着重强调希望能被录取，表达自己坚定的决心、展望一下未来。

考官提问：

Say a little about your educational background.

What has been your great accomplishment in university?

What impressed you most when you were at university?

Could you list a few of your study habits?

How do you like your major?

What are your favorite subjects?

What did you enjoy most about your campus life?

Do you think the subjects you are studying today are relevant to present-day society? Why?

Have you ever worked during the vacation?

2. 考研原因篇。 在考研复试的面试环节中，“你为什么要考研”，“为什么选择本校”，“为什么选择本专业”通常是考官们非常感兴趣的话题。我们务必要让考官感到我们选择这个学习/专业是经过深思熟虑的，是一个理性的选择而不是一时冲动。通常可以从以下三个方面来回答。

一是兴趣，即强调对所报考的专业怀有极大的兴趣(have tremendous interest in...)。如果本科就读的专业与报考的专业一致，则可以说明想继续深造(further education)的愿望。如果不一致，则要说明报考专业对你的吸引力 (...appeals to me a lot /holds great attraction to me)。

二是优势，即强调研究生相对于本科生在知识、学术方面的优势，如：知识面更广(more profound knowledge)，学术更专业(more professional)，眼界更广阔等(broaden one's horizon)。

三是益处，即强调考研对你的未来的积极影响(have a positive effect on...)，可以从求职、职业规划、人生经历等方面入手进行说明。可参考的词汇、短语如下：be helpful, contribute to, be beneficial to, be conducive to, be a definite advantage, become a strong point when it comes to... 等等。

考官提问：

Why do you choose to further your study in our university?

Why do you choose to majored in... instead of your prior major?

Why did you take the MBA examination?

Why do you choose RENMIN University to study MBA? Tell me a little about RENMIN University form your understanding.

对于那些在职考生或有工作经验的考生来说，考官乐于知道他们为什么放弃工作而重新学习。考生可以直言在工作发现某些知识或技能很重要，希望能通过学习在这些方面进行提高 (In my work, I found ... is rather important. I always believe that one will easily lag behind unless he keeps on learning. So I choose to go back to school and improve myself.)。

考官提问：

Why do you want to go to graduate school instead of finding a job?

Why did you leave your last job?

What have you learned from the jobs you have held?

What qualifications are needed to do your job well?

3.未来规划篇。考官有时会询问考生对未来的一些规划，其目的在于试探考生是否对自己的学习、工作、人生有一定计划性和掌控能力。

① 学习规划。关于这一话题，考官通常会以一种较婉转的方式提问，如：What do you expect to achieve during your study if you are enrolled into this university?回答这一类的问题时，不仅仅要回答想学到什么样的知识、成为什么样的人，最好能够较为具体地谈谈你的学习计划或学习方法。

考官提问：

What do you expect to achieve in your study if you are enrolled?

Do you have a study plan if you were accepted as a MBA student?

Do you think MBA training courses will help you a lot in your future life? Why?

② 职业生涯规划。职业生涯规划其实就是明确自己未来的职业方向，虽然考官不常对此提问(基本上是提问考生对所报考专业的就业前景持何种态度)，但是这个话题实际上折射出的是个人对自己的性格、天赋、兴趣、能力以及社会现状进行综合分析的能力，以及他对自己未来人生的期望、信念和热情。因此考生可对此稍做准备，甚至可以将其放在自我介绍中(口语不太理想的考生则不建议做)。需要注意的是，职业生涯规划一定要根据自己的实际情况加以定夺，尤其要注意与所报考专业的契合度。

考官提问：

What would you like to be doing five years after graduation?

If you failed this time what will you do in the near future?

What kinds of opportunities are you looking for?

Do you have a career plan in 5 years?

What will you do if you fail to get a job?

How do you see yourself in ten years?

What is your plan for the future?

4. 专业知识篇。在英语口语中(非英语专业)，如果老师提问专业问题，通常不会指望你能进行流利的、专业性强的阐述。但是一些专业术语的英文说法还是有必要了解一下。具体可参见“知识库”部分。

5. 其他问题。考官希望关于考生个性、能力、兴趣爱好等作更一步的了解。

考官提问：



What are your strengths and weakness?
What is your impression of Beijing?
Which is the best place you've been to China?
Tell me about a time when you were creative in solving a problem.
What kinds of people do you find it difficult to work with?
What are some of the things you find difficult to do?
How do you handle rejection?
Describe your best friend and what he or she does for a living.
In what ways are you similar or different from your best friend?

6. 提出问题。在面试快结束时，一般考官都会问，你有没有什么要问的。除非你是最后一个面试者，你明显感到所有的考官都急切的想离开，一般不适合说“I don't have any question.”可以问考官一两个你关心的问题。比如：

Which is the best course in our school?

Does our school provide any guidance on career?

模板

1.介绍你的家庭(family)

➤ Can you introduce your family to us?

There are four members in my family: my parents, my cute cat of nine years old and me. My father is a technician in Fujian TV Station. He often goes out on business, so most of the housework is done by my industrious mom, Climbing mountains at weekends is our common interest. The fresh air and natural beauty can help us get rid of tiredness. It can strengthen our relation, too. During my preparation for coming here, my parents' love and support have always been my power. And I hope in the future I will be able to repay them.

~~~~~

There are three people in my happy family, my mother, my sister and me. My parents divorced many years ago, so my sister and I live together with mother. My mother works in a public institution. As a cheerful and charming woman, she has many good habits. She likes reading and enjoys reading online news at spare time, because she says it is good for her to keep pace with the times. She also has good tastes: our home is always clean and cozy with flowers as the main decoration; she herself is always elegant and dressed up neat but stylish. My sister is a



sophomore in Hubei University. She is humorous, able to making us laugh and cheer up the atmosphere. She is good at sports and does well in roller skating. We Hardly meet, but we contact with each other frequently.

➤ **Which of your family members influences you most?**

I think that should be my mother. Due to my grandparents' discrimination, my mother was denied a chance to continue high school education. Though she has got little education, she was determined to study by herself and got the certificate of accountant. For years, she made great efforts to manage her work and raise us three children. Since my father was a policeman and often went out for work before retirement, in those days, life was just hard. I saw the wrinkles on her face, and the white hair also appeared. But my mother never complained. I'm so grateful to her and she is really my idol, with strong determination and generous love.

➤ **How do you usually celebrate important family occasions?**

Well, in my family we usually celebrate important family occasions like birthday, wedding anniversaries by having a big feast. To release us from housework on such days, we prefer to book a table in a nice restaurant in advance. Then we can chat with each other over the meal. And after the meal, we may still be in the box and sing Karaoke. Oh, there is one thing we never forget on such occasions, that's a big cake!

## 2.介绍你的家乡(hometown)

➤ **Could you tell us something about your hometown?**

I am from Fuzhou, the capital of Fujian Province, a famous city with a long history of over 2,200 years. It is also called “Rong Cheng(the city of banyan)” because there were lots of banyans even 900 years ago. The city lies in the eastern part of the province. It is the political, economic and cultural center of Fujian. Many celebrities were born here, to name just a few, Yanfu, a great educator and translator in modern history, Xie Bingxin, poetry and writer for children in contemporary times and Lin Zexu, statesman in the Qing Dynasty and a National hero who fought his life against the western invasion of China. You know, there is a saying that “The greatness of a man lends glory to a place”. I think the city really deserves it. Fuzhou is famous for its Shoushan Stone, the art work made from this kind of stone can be as valuable as gold. In addition, Fuzhou boasts abundant hot spring resources. Visitors at home and abroad feel it comfortable bathing here.





This is my beloved hometown.

~~~~~

My hometown is Xiamen. It is China's cleanest, most beautiful seaport city, which is located on the southeastern coast of Fujian Province. Xiamen City, as an administrative unit, can be dated back as far as the Song Dynasty. It has always been an important trading port, but since its establishment as one of China's first four Special Economic Zones in 1981, Xiamen has become a "window city for China's opening to the outside world. Today, Xiamen is a rapidly growing city, with a vigorous economy and a fully-modern infrastructure. Over the past ten years, Xiamen has increasingly focused on the cultivation of international trade, education and tourism.

Xiamen enjoys south subtropical monsoon climate. It is mild in temperature and rich in rainfall. The annual average temperature in Xiamen is 21°C. The wind-force in Xiamen averages at three to five on Beaufort scale with the northeasterly wind prevailing.

Xiamen's economy is growing rapidly, and it has become an increasingly popular site for foreign investors. An industrial structure composed of electronics, machinery, textile, foodstuff, chemical and building materials industry has taken shape in this city, and is producing abundant world-class products that are competitively priced and are sold well all over the world.

Xiamen was recently voted China's cleanest city, and has many attractions for the foreign visitors. Xiamen and its surrounding countryside offer spectacular scenery and pleasant tree-lined beaches. Gulangyu, also known as Piano Island, is a popular, peaceful weekend getaway. Xiamen's Botanical Garden is a natural paradise for lovers. And the Buddhist Nanputuo Temple, dating back to the Tang Dynasty, is a national treasure.

➤ **What's your hometown famous for?**

My hometown Hangzhou is the capital of Zhejiang Province, a tourist city well known at home and abroad. It is renowned for its scenic beauty. A Chinese saying goes "As there is paradise in Heaven, so there are Suzhou and Hangzhou on the earth." Hangzhou earned its fame because of Xihu Lake (West Lake).

~~~~~

I am from Luoyang, a beautiful and ancient city in Henan province. It is famous as the "capital city of nine dynasties" and played a very important role in Chinese history.

There are many great historical sites and places of interests in Luoyang, such as Longmen



Grottoes, one of the top three grottoes in China and the White Horse Temple, being regarded as the cradle of Chinese Buddhism.

Luoyang peony is world-famous. Every year, many tourists travel to Luoyang to see the beauty of peony. People in my hometown are friendly, and they welcome the travellers from all over the world.

I like my hometown very much.

➤ **What's the typical food in your hometown?**

Hot pot is the most typical food in my hometown, Chongqing. Hot pot is also called boiled mutton. In winter, friends and family would gather around the fire and eat in the warmth. It is now popular all over the country.

The "hot-pot" is a brass pot with a wider outer rim around a chimney. You first heat water to the boiling point in the rim and then dip thin slices of raw mutton into the water and the meat cooks rapidly. Then you dip the cooked slices into a sauce. Each person has a small bowl of sauce. It is made from a dozen condiments. Unlike other dishes, the diner is provided with raw meat, vegetables and seasonings. They cook and serve themselves. This makes a rather active meal.

➤ **What is the best season to visit your hometown?**

I should say late summer when the grassland looks most beautiful with rich grass and various flowers. Besides, the weather is just mild. In the evening, people can dance and sing around a campfire. During the daytime, they may go horse-riding or try archery. Bet you will have a good time there.

➤ **Where do you prefer to live in, Beijing or your hometown?**

I prefer to live in Beijing for it's not only the capital but also the cultural center. It has all those modern wonders that cannot be found in my hometown. Another reason is that Beijing offers more opportunities for self-development. Life here is more exciting and colorful.

3. 介绍你的大学(university)

➤ **Would you like to say something about your university?**

\_\_\_\_\_University is the oldest one in the province. It was founded in \_\_\_\_\_and covers an area of over\_\_\_\_\_ mu. The building area is \_\_\_\_\_square meters. It develops into a comprehensive university with efforts of generations, especially after the reform and opening up.



It takes the lead among Chinese universities with nice teaching and scientific research ability. The library has a storage of \_\_\_\_\_books. Various research institutes are set up, including 52 research centers, for example, the computer center, analyzing-testing center, modern education techniques center and so on.

~~~~~

I graduated from Jilin Normal University which has a history of more than 60 years. It developed into a comprehensive university with efforts of generations, especially after the reform and opening-up. Various research institutes were set up, including 52 research centers. There are teaching research experimental bases, too. For example, the computer center, analyzing-test center, modern education center and so on. Looking back on the years I have spent there, I'm really thankful to her for enriching my knowledge and widening my view.

➤ **How are you benefited at your university?**

I have been studied in my university for about four years. I enjoyed it very much. It could be regarded as the most wonderful part of my life and I benefited a lot at my university. Firstly, I had good teachers who devoted themselves to teaching us knowledge. Secondly, there were interesting, friendly classmates and close friends with whom I could often talk and share my happiness and sadness. Thirdly, the campus activities were so interesting that I often involved myself in them, which gave me wide room to develop the abilities of cooperation, competition and creativity. My university life, therefore, paved the way to my successful future.

➤ **Could you sum up your own study habits in your university in a few points?**

Of course, I think there are three points about my study habits. Firstly, I go to bed early and get up early, which makes me energetic. Secondly, I can work efficiently. I will do the most important task in my most productive time and I coordinate work and relax smoothly. Thirdly, I believe health is the basis of work and life, so I often do some physical exercises in the spare time.

➤ **Tell us something about your major in the university.**

I study Computer Science. My major is a subfield of computer technology software development. The main task is to write codes to fully control the computer and make it easier for others to use. I would like to have a double major in Psychology and Education. In this way I could develop a greater understanding of cognitive development of children and combine that knowledge with what I have learned and put these theories into best practice on educating



children.

➤ **Do you think a university education equals a successful future?**

I don't really think so. Definitely, a university education is one of the basic requirements for competing in the job market. Without that, we can't even stand in the waiting line. But we should realize that the knowledge or skills with which the university education can furnish us is most likely theoretical. Before we put it into practice, we will never know whether it's going to work or not. Therefore, it's better to say a university education is a precondition for a successful future.

➤ **What have you got from your study for your career?**

Computer Science is the field that is developing faster than any other fields. I am becoming more and more interested in this subject. I hope I can make some achievements in this field. So I believe that further study in field will help me with my chosen career. It will be the most important foundation for my future career.

➤ **What is the most important skill you have acquired at college?**

Besides all the courses taken, I have also acquired another important skill at college which will benefit me all through my life. That is, the way to communicate with others. Of course, at the first several weeks at college, it was just hard for me even to adapt to the new environment, not to mention having a good conversation with others. But gradually, with the help of my roommates, classmates, together with teachers, I started to learn the way of getting along with people around — to be generous, kind and always be ready to offer help.

➤ **Can you recall one exciting experience you have got at college?**

Well, there are lots of unforgettable experiences in my college life. Among them, the successful performance of a drama which was written and directed by ourselves should rank the top. In this play, we tried to express our attitudes toward life. The young's confusion and dream, sorrow and happiness, as well as our efforts to overcome obstacles and achieve success had been fully demonstrated. The applauses and flowers we received after the performance are still vivid in my mind. It is really the most exciting experience I have got during my college life.

4. 介绍你的工作(work)

➤ **You've worked, yes? What are you? /What's your job? /What do you do?**

Yes, I'm a bank clerk in a branch of Industrial and Commercial Bank of China. My major was



Economy when I was at university, so after graduation I chose to work in a bank. I think I have put what I have learned in class into practice. I've been working there for almost three years. I've benefited much from my work.

➤ **Please describe your job for us.**

OK. I'm a secretary in a big company. I'm responsible for the routine work of the office, such as meeting various guests, making and answering different calls, making schedules for the manager, organizing meetings, recording and arranging documents, etc. One of the most important job is to compile daily reports. All of these are trivial, but of great significance.

➤ **What's the most difficult part of your work?**

As a customer director, the most important and difficult part of my work is the trade conferences. I'm in charge of organizing these conferences held in different parts of the nation almost every month. Therefore, I have to travel frequently. You know, traveling is not always pleasant, and I can't eat or sleep well, and I also need to think about my work all the time. So, sometimes, I feel it's really beyond me.

➤ **What is the most important issue in your work?**

I worked in a trade company and I enjoyed working there. The sale was important, but for me, it was even more important to make sure that the customers were satisfied. It was not long before customers came back to our company and specifically asked me to help them. I'm very competitive and it means a lot to me to be the best.

➤ **Interview is a key factor in looking for a position. Some people are good at it while others always fail to seize the opportunity. What should the applicant do to make an interview successful?**

To be successful in a job interview, the applicant should show certain personal and professional qualities. Since the first and often lasting impression of a person is determined by the clothes he wears, the job applicant should be careful to appear neat and be modestly dressed, avoiding the extremes of too elaborate or too casual clothes. Besides care for personal appearance, he should pay close attention to his manner of speaking, which should be neither ostentatious nor familiar but rather straightforward, grammatically accurate, and friendly. In addition, he should be prepared to talk knowledgeably about the requirements of the position for which he is applying in relation to his own professional experience and interests. And finally, the really impressive



applicant must convey a sense of self-confidence and enthusiasm for work, which all interviewers value highly. The job seeker who displays these characteristics, with just a little luck, will certainly succeed in a conventional personnel interview.

5. 考研原因 (reasons for my choice)

➤ Why do you choose to study in our university?

There are several reasons.

I have been deeply impressed by the academic atmosphere when I came here last summer. In my opinion, as one of the most prestigious academic institute in our country, it provides people with everything needed to do further intellectual inquiry. This is the first reason.

The second one is that I long for doing research into_____ throughout my life. It's great pleasure to be with my favorite pursuit for lifetime. I suppose this is the most important factor in my decision.

Thirdly, I learnt a lot from my previous job during the past two years, but at the same time I was feeling the urgent need to learn more. Life is precious. It is necessary to seize any chance for self-development, especially in this competitive modern world.

In a word, I am looking forward to making a solid foundation for future profession after two years study here.

~~~~~

I prefer to study in this university for 3 reasons.

First, I love this city. 介绍这个城市独特的魅力. It is also far away from my hometown. In the past 20 years, I have never lived by myself. I would like to take this opportunity to be independent. (It is also very close to my hometown. So I can still be together with my parents and take good care of them). They are growing aged and need my accompany.

Second, I should say I love this university very much. When I came here for the first time I was deeply impressed by the academic atmosphere and the faculty. In addition, your university enjoys a good reputation in this field. I think as one of the leading institute in\_\_\_\_\_ our country, it provides people with enough room to get further enrichments.

~~~~~

Firstly, studying in your university is my childhood dream. During college entrance



examination, I failed to be enrolled in your university and now I want to fulfill my dream. Secondly, I'm deeply attracted by the academic and scholarly atmosphere, as well as the youthful spirit of students in your university. Most importantly, your university has a good reputation in the field where my research interest lies and so many excellent teachers who have strong research abilities. That's why I choose to further my study here. It is really my great honor to enjoy your teaching.

➤ **Why do you decide to major in Chinese literature?**

First of all, I love my major. Chinese Literature plays an important part in modernization of our citizens' thoughts. What's more, modern literature is very close to our daily life and it can deeply reflect the styles and features of our society. I'm fascinated by the great masters' refreshing and profound styles as well. But I'm not easily satisfied with such superficial knowledge. I hope I could have a better understanding in modern literature by studying further. This is a very important reason for me to take the postgraduate exam.

➤ **Why do you decide to major in Advertising?**

I majored in Commercial English at university. During those four years, besides taking all the courses required by my major, I also took Advertising as my minor. I spent a lot of time reading books and newspapers related to advertising. To practice the knowledge I've learnt from books, I found a part-time job at an advertising company. After a full year's work, I realized I hadn't got enough to be a leading one in the field. Moreover, compared with overseas advanced theories and ideas on advertising, our ideas seem a little bit outdated. So I want to learn more about advertising by making use of my language advantage.

6. 研究生期间你的计划 (plans in the postgraduate study)

➤ **Could you depict your plans for the postgraduate study?**

I hope I can form a systematic view of the Material Science. During the four years' study in my university, I become more Interested in it. I believe if I can pursue my study here, I will have more access to the up-to-date information in the field. And I'm sure there will be more chances here to put what I've learned from books into practice, thus smoothing the way for my future work. In a word, I'm looking forward to making a solid foundation for my future profession after three years' study here.



~~~~~

I hope I can acquire systematic knowledge about \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, my express wish is to get a complete comprehension of the formation and development as well as the latest breakthroughs in this field so that I can make my own discoveries and contribution one day. If possible, I will go on with my study for a doctorate degree.

In a word, I am looking forward to making a solid foundation for future profession after two years study here.

➤ **What do you expect to achieve during your study if you are enrolled into this university?**

If I luckily get the chance to learn Environmental Engineering here, I will concentrate on the study and research in this field. First, I will work hard to learn the theoretical knowledge, constructing a solid base for my future work. Second, I would like to do some practical work with the help of my supervisor and classmates. And through this, I can get something that cannot be acquired from the textbooks. I believe after three years of learning, my dream of being a competent engineer will finally come true.

➤ **What is your biggest problem in learning English?**

In general, four years of English learning will be enough to make me able to speak, read and write a little. However, the most difficult thing is the idiomatic usage of English phrases and words. In the future, I will read more books and articles written by native speakers and accumulate knowledge of idiomatic phrases and words. If I have the chance, I will go to study and live abroad for a period of time, as to learn from life.

➤ **Do you think you will be able to cope with your intended study program with English as the language of instruction?**

I think I can eventually cope very well, although it may be a little difficult at the beginning. The English language is the first difficulty every person will be faced with when he/she enters an English speaking course. Teachers lecture in English, textbooks are written in English and you must write your essays in English. However, I am very interested in English and I am an enterprising and self-confident person. Therefore, I am bound to cope with English language study to meet the requirements of my studies. I have a dream--mastering English to become bilingual. I believe my dream will come true.



➤ **Is English important to the study of your major?**

English is surely important to the study of my major. You see, my major is World Economics. So I need to read a lot on the subject. And many good books and journals on this subject are in English. So it is very important for me to be able to read English effectively.

➤ **What suggestion may you give to English learners?**

In my opinion, the most effective way is to learn by heart. If you can recite a text and write it down, you've learned it fairly well. And if you can tell what the text says in your own words, you're a very successful learner indeed. Your English will be quite perfect. What is equally important is to feel the language. When you are using English, try to forget your mother tongue. Instead of helping you, your own language gets in your way. So, never try to learn English through translation.

7. 职业规划(carrier planning)

➤ **What would you be doing in five years from now?**

For the first three years, I will try my best to finish my postgraduate education and develop my abilities in an all-round way. In this way, I think I can be competent enough to find a satisfying job. And in the fourth year when I am familiar with my position, I will marry my girlfriend, who is my classmate in college, and form a happy family. In the fifth year. I am going to buy an apartment with the help of mortgage loan.

~~~~~

I plan to concentrate on study and research in this field in my graduate time. And I hope I can form a systematic view of _____ and make a solid foundation for future profession after three years study here. After graduation. I would like to work as a _____. In five years after graduation, I hope to do my best I can be at my job and because many in this line of work are promoted to a manager, I am planning on that too.

➤ **Do you think planning a career for a young person is vital?**

Yes. Nowadays, there are more than three million unemployed and many school graduates are unable to find jobs, so it is actually vital for the young people to decide on a career as early as possible. They first should know clearly about their own ability. They perhaps need to consult



some experts from industry, commerce and public sectors for good advice, which will help them to decide early and wisely.

8. 兴趣爱好(hobby)

➤ **What's your favorite sport?**

My favorite sport is swimming. I swim in the school pool twice a week. In sticky summer days, I swim more frequently. I feel kind of relaxed when I swim, especially before or after exams. Another reason is that swimming helps me keep in shape, for it needs to exercise every part of the body.

➤ **Are you interested in any ball games?**

I'm a basketball fan, even though I can't play it well myself. I love watching NBA on TV. For me, the players are not simply sportsmen. Instead, they are all artists, making each round of game a masterpiece for people to appreciate. In my spare time, I also play tennis and badminton.

➤ **What kind of music do you like most?**

I'd say classical music. When I listen to classical music, I'm completely relaxed. I could sit for hours in my room listening to CDs. I also try to attend as many classical music concerts as possible, though that costs me quite a lot of money. My favorite composers are Bach, Beethoven and Mozart.

➤ **What kind of books do you enjoy reading?**

I like reading detective stories. Whenever or wherever there is a case of murder, I will try to analyze and deduce "who did it" before the author explains everything. You know, once I even tried to help our school police catch a burglar. And we successfully did it. I think reading detective stories makes me excited and quick in mind.

➤ **Who is your favorite singer?**

My favorite singer is Stevie Wonder. His songs are so enchanting that hearing them, I will forget the earthly world. What charms me is not only his music, but also his fight against the shadow of his life as well as the shadow of many other people. He was born blind, yet he made great efforts to bring sunshine to his life and people around.

➤ **Do you have any special hobby?**

I like playing basketball, playing guitar, reading books. But writing dairy is my special hobby.



When I was young, my teacher encouraged us to keep a journal, so my mother bought me my first diary book. My dairy contains stories, prose, and even my nightmares. It is a good way to enhance my writing ability.

9. 性格特点(personality)

➤ **What kind of personality do you think you have?**

I'd say I'm a strong-minded person. Once I set a goal, I will just persist on no matter what difficulties may be in the way. Of course I do fail sometimes. But I never regard myself as a loser. I think no one is a loser as long as he has tried hard to fulfill his goal. Whenever there is an obstacle hard to overcome, I will encourage myself by saying: "Being young means no failure. Even if I fall down, I can still pick myself up and start again."

➤ **What are your great strengths?**

I feel that my strongest asset is my ability to stick to things to get them done. I feel a real sense of accomplishment when I finish a job and it turns out just as I'd planned. I've set some high goals for myself. For example, I want to graduate with highest distinction. And even though I had a slow start in my freshman year, I made up for it by doing an honor's thesis.

~~~~~

I think I'm a good team player and a person of great honesty to others. Also I am able to work under great pressure. I have an extremely strong work ethic. When I'm working on a project, I don't want just to meet deadlines. Rather, I prefer to complete the project well ahead of schedule. Last year, I even earned a bonus for completing my three most recent reports one week ahead of time.

~~~~~

I pride myself on my customer service skills and my ability to resolve what could be difficult situations. With five years of experience as a customer service associate, I have learned to effectively understand and resolve customer issues. On a related note, I also have strong communication skills, which helps me work well with customers, team members, and executives. I am known for being an effective team member with a talent for giving presentations.

➤ **What are your great weaknesses?**

There are times when I'm too blunt and honest and might seem aloof. I tend to say the first



thing that comes to my mind without thinking about what I'm saying first. When I'm dealing with other people this can come across as cold and even a little mean which isn't my intention at all. Once I realized I was doing this it was a matter of slowing down and thinking before I say something to someone...especially when I'm giving people feedback. I'm actively working on making sure that my criticisms are constructive and that I'm leaving people with solutions and options rather than just shutting them down.

~~~~~

I have a hard time letting a project go or sharing a task with others because I'm always convinced that I can do it all on my own and that asking for help will be taken as a sign of weakness. This has led to me taking on projects that have overwhelmed me and resulted in me being frustrated and angry. It hasn't been easy learning to let go, but I've been working on trusting others and sharing the responsibilities for projects and as a result, have been able to really accomplish some incredible things.

~~~~~

I'm afraid I'm poor at communicating with others, especially strangers. Although I have tried to make some changes on this, I lose my courage at the very moment of starting a conversation. Maybe I am born to be an introvert. So I'd rather stay at home listening to music or reading novels.

➤ **How are you getting along with your classmates or colleagues?**

I get along pretty well with my classmates. Both in study and life, we offer each other all necessary help. If any of us gets in trouble, the others will try to help him(her) out without a second thought. Since we are all far away from home, we care about each other just like siblings. Of course, disagreements or fierce arguments happen sometimes, but after a second thought or a deep talk, all clouds will drift away and our friendship is always in the sunshine.

➤ **Do you call yourself a happy person?**

Sure, I am a happy person. I like to see the bright side of things. Failure and depression do happen to me sometimes, but I know feeling bad could only make things even worse, so I will just say to myself: Losing the game at the moment doesn't mean failure in my whole life. Thus I'm content with myself and my present living condition.

➤ **How do you feel about your achievement so far?**

Generally speaking, I am satisfied with my performance in my four years' college life. As for



academic study, I received the highest mark or grade in most of the courses and my graduation thesis ranked "excellent," which is the highest evaluation. What's more, I have acquired the proper leaning attitude. I have a thirst for knowledge and I'm prepared to learn, which will benefit me for the rest of my life. In addition, through my work in the Student Union, I accumulated precious experience of cooperation, coordination and communication. Last but not least, I have gained some working experience from my part-time jobs. However, I know what I have learned during these years is far from enough. As this new and exciting century demands new skills and knowledge, I must keep on learning so as to be competent and competitive. This is also the reason why I want to further my education.

10. 谈论天气(weather)

➤ **Does weather affect you in any way?**

Yes, of course. I'm possibly a weather-tempered man. You may know how I will be greatly influenced by weather. I usually feel high-spirited when the weather is fine, especially at a cool night in the summer or a cozy afternoon in the mid-winter. When I'm in a good mood, I can be very efficient in doing lots of things. However, windy and rainy days often make me sleepy and depressed. On such days, I just wake up feeling not being myself.

➤ **Which season do you enjoy most? Why?**

I like autumn best. It's neither hot nor cold. The sky is clear and blue. It's the best time for cycling, which is my hobby. I can spend plenty of time in outdoor activities to exercise as well as enjoy the great views of some scenic spots. Besides, it's the most comfortable season for work and study.

➤ **How do you like the weather in Beijing?**

Well .I think the weather in Beijing presents different features in the four seasons.It's rather cold and dry here in winter. And it's a bit hot in summer. Especially in mid-summer we even suffer some sticky days.Spring in Beijing is generally fine, but fine days are always too short. Soon, there will be wind and sandstorms. So I think autumn is the best season here, you know, cool and comfortable.

11. 表达意见(personal opinion)



➤ **Can you tell us one positive influence of television?**

I think TV can bring family together as a shared activity. When the family find a program they're all interested in, they can talk and exchange their views about it. So TV offers them an opportunity to learn and to discuss together.

➤ **Do you think it is a good way to make friends through the Internet?**

No, I don't think it is a good way to make friends through the Internet. If we want to know someone well, we must meet him or her personally, and talk to him or her face to face. In that way, we can know whether we like each other and become friends.

➤ **What are the general conditions for Chinese young people in making boyfriends or girlfriends? Is romantic love the most important condition to marriage? Why?**

When young people make boyfriends or girlfriends, they will surely consider many factors. These factors or conditions will affect, even determine their choice of future wives or husbands. These conditions generally include the following: age, height, personality, education, family background, marital status, profession, appearance, temperament. But I still think romantic love is the most important condition for marriage. The reasons are as follows:

1) Marriage is the result and extension of love. Therefore, romantic love is the most important condition for marriage.

2) Romantic love will enable the couple to conquer any difficulties in their life together.

3) Romantic love can lead to healthy psychological development of the couple.

4) Marriage based on romantic love will bring forth beautiful and intelligent children.

5) A happy marriage helps one to achieve more in one's career.

6) Marriage without love is very likely to end in divorce, which creates many social problems.

➤ **What are the difficulties for one to study abroad? How are these difficulties to be overcome?**

On the whole, studying abroad is not as comfortable as studying in one's own country. There are many difficulties to be overcome, chiefly,

1) Poor foreign language proficiency. Most of the overseas students have the problem of having an in-depth communication with the native speakers when they arrive at a foreign country.

2) Lacking of money. Chinese overseas students are not rich enough; most students make a



living by winning scholarships.

3)Conflicts with the local people in cultural traditions. Chinese culture is quite different from the Western culture in many aspects. It might be difficult for Chinese overseas students to be in harmony with the local people all the time. It takes time to get used to a new environment.

4)Homesickness and lovesickness. Most overseas Chinese students might feel lonely; sometimes they miss their parents and their beloved very much.

The following advice might be helpful in overcoming these difficulties: learning to be more adaptable; making more friend with local people; doing part-time jobs if possible; writing more letters to relatives and friends.

12. 应对压力(pressure)

- **Tell us about a time when your course load was the heaviest and how did you get all of your work done.**

I think my heaviest course load came when I was a junior student at college. In that spring semester. I took 11 courses. What's worse, I tried to tutor two middle school students in my spare time. Every day I was too occupied to even enjoy a meal at ease. I'm the kind of people who seldom give up. So I tried to encourage myself to manage both study and work well. You know I really felt a strong sense of achievement by the end of that semester.

- **Tell us about a time when you made a bad decision.**

One day, my boss called me to his office and told me there was a big project that needed to be done. He thought I was the best person for the job, but he needed an answer from me on the spot. He hadn't told me what the project was, but I made a quick decision to refuse because I was busy with another project and I was not sure whether I had the ability to handle two projects at the same time.

Actually, this was a wrong decision, which was proved by the later success of the project and the promotion of my colleague. I think I did it wrong mainly for two reasons. One is that it wouldn't make sense for the boss to ask me to do something he knew I couldn't handle. That would only hurt his business. Plus, doing a good job on this project might help my career. I realize it's good to reach higher, if I want to get ahead.

- **How do you get rid of the stress in your job?**



Firstly I will do time management, which means to manage my work well, so I can reduce my pressure in my work. Secondly, I will recharge myself through all kinds of entertainments such as playing balls, going out with friends and watching films.

➤ **What is one of the things you find difficult to do?**

As a teacher in a high school, I think the most difficult thing for me is improving my own knowledge and ability all the time. Students are eager to know all kinds of new things which lead me to keep studying in all areas all the time. As this new and exciting century demands new skills and knowledge, I must keep on learning so as to be competent and competitive. This is also the reason why I want to further my education.

相关单词:

学科专业

Arts 文科	Science 理科
Agriculture 农业学	Architecture 建筑学
Astronomy 天文学	Atmospheric Sciences 大气科学
Chemistry 化学	Ecology 生态学
Engineering 工程学	Genetics 遗传学
Geography 地理	Geology 地质学
History 历史学	Immunology 免疫学
Mathematics 数学	Mechanics 机械学
Medicine 医学	Mining 采矿学
Physics 物理学	Politics 政治学
Public Relations 公共关系学	Economics 经济学
Finance 金融学	Insurance 保险学
Public Finance 财政学	Taxation 税收学
International Trade 国际贸易	Statistics 统计学
Philosophy 哲学	Aesthetics 美学
Ethics 伦理学	Logic 逻辑学
Science of Religion 宗教学	Law 法学
History of the Communist Party of China 中共党史	



Education of Marxist Theory and Education in Ideology and Politics 马克思主义理论与思想政治
教育

International Politics 国际政治学

International Relations 国际关系学

Diplomacy 外交学

Sociology 社会学

Demography 人口学

Anthropology 人类学

Folklore (including Chinese Folk Literature) 民俗学(含中国民间文学)

Education 教育学

Educational Principle 教育学原理

Curriculum and Teaching Methodology 课程与教学论

Psychology 心理学

Literature 文学

Linguistics and Applied Linguistics 语言学及应用语言学

Comparative Literature and World Literature 比较文学与世界文学

Foreign Languages and Literatures 外国语言文学

Journalism and Communication 新闻传播学

Journalism 新闻学

Communication 传播学

Biology 生物学

Botany 植物学

Zoology 动物学

Physiology 生理学

Forestry 林学

(三) 抽题演讲

演讲话题通常由主考官提前准备好，并写在纸条上，由考生抽取题目。考生可有 1 至 2 分钟的准备时间，然后就话题展开 1 至 2 分钟的演讲。这部分比较接近雅思口语考试的第二部分。此类考试要求考生借助有声语言和肢体语言，面对他人发表自己的意见，陈述自己的观点和主张，从而达到影响、说服、感染他人的目的。它不仅要求考生具备一定的英语语言基础、表达和反应能力，还要求考生掌握一定的表演技能，是考查考生综合素质的有效途径。考生演讲结束后，考官通常会就演讲涉及的内容提出几个问题。

历年考研口语复试中，都会有相当一部分题目涉及社会上的一些时事热点问题，这就要求考生在日常生活中多注意积累，并勤于思考。下面总结四类最常出题的话题范围：

1. 传统话题：这类话题的普遍性很强，适用于各种场合和各种文化背景，在各类英语口语测试中也经常被采用。例如：Is Honesty Always the Best Virtue? Does Wealth Equal Happiness? On True Love; Daydream a Little; What's a Friend for; Generation Gap 等。



2. 热点话题：是指在某一时期和某一地域，某一社会群体普遍关心和谈论的话题。例如：My View on Microblog; Campus Violence; Campus Love; Taking Part-time Jobs; One-child Policy; Speculating in Stocks/Funds 等。

3. 个人话题：是指以自己的日常生活、业余爱好或学习、工作经历等为出发点而展开的话题。例如：An Unforgettable Experience; The Person I Thank Most; My Most Impressive Teacher; My Favorite Book 等。

4. 随机话题：是指特别为某次或某类考试设定的话题。例如：Why do You Take This Test? How to Perform Your Best? If I Won the Test 等。

整篇演讲通常可分为三个部分，即引言部分、正文部分和结尾部分，注意三部分在篇章、时间上的合理分配。演讲开头可以开门见山或是设置与主题紧密相关的问题来吸引听众的注意力。正文部分展开的方法有例证法、对比法、因果法、定义法等。结尾部分则要求用简洁明了的语言重申论点，或发出号召，振奋人心。下面重点介绍扩展演讲主题的方法：

1. 定义法(Definition):如果演讲的主题阐述“是什么(What is)”，即用一段话来解释说明某事物的性质和特征等，而定义的对象是一个抽象的概念或具体的事物，包括性质、特征、结构、用途、行为、原理、来源等，便可用定义法。例如：

What is honesty?

Honesty means telling the truth and being fair and upright in action. It is a good virtue. One who cheats is dishonest. Those who gain fortunes not by hard labor, but by other means are dishonest.

定义法常用表达方法有 what is, to be defined as, the definition of... is, to be used to describe, in a very real sense, in a limited sense, this means, be explained, state that, in other words, namely 等。

2. 因果法(Cause and Effect):当主题要解释“为什么(Why)”时，便可采用因果法。因果法根据事物的原因(Cause)推导出来结果(Effect)，它以事实(Fact)和证据(Evidence)为根据，前后过程合乎逻辑和常理。例如：

Recently, people's idea about how to spend their holidays has changed a great deal. It seems that people are becoming more and more active, and they want to explore the entertainment offered by the outside world.(果)There are several reasons why people have changed their minds about holidays. With the growth of economy, people possess enough money to find enjoyment in holidays. And now people work more intensively and have less time to relax. Accordingly, on



holidays, an increasing number of people are eager to get close to nature, like camping in the suburbs, climbing mountains, and swimming in the sea, to enjoy themselves.(因)

本段演讲明显是指出结果后扩展出原因。该段首先指出了近期人们关于如何度假的想法发生了巨大改变，继而扩展出人们想法之所以改变的几个原因。

因果法常用表达方法有 because, since, seeing that, the reason why, because of, on account of, due to, thus, hence, therefore, accordingly, consequently, so that, as a result of, in consequence of, result from, lead to, so...as to, owing to, to have an effect on, for the reason, in this way, thanks to 等。

3. 比较与对比法(Comparison and Contrast): 当主题要指出两件（以上）事物的相同(Similarities)或相异(Differences)之处时，便可采用比较或对比的方法。例如：

Some people say that railways are more important than automobile roads. But in my opinion, automobile roads and railways complement each other. Railways do not touch small places, while automobile roads can be constructed to reach every place.

比较和对比法常用的过渡词或词组有 like, likewise, unlike, similarly, in the same way, compare with, by comparison, in contrast to, on the contrary, despite, yet, instead, while, whereas, however, nevertheless, although, even though, conversely, different from, equally important, in spite of, instead, in the same manner 等。

4. 举例或例证法(Example and illustration): 当主题为理论性论点时，就需要通过举例或例证来加以支持，以说服听者。例如：

In many countries, cigarette is restricted in many ways. For example, in Britain, cigarettes are not allowed to be advertised on TV or radio.

举例或例证法常用的过渡词或词组有 for example, for instance, for one thing, for another, to illustrate, one example is, first, second, furthermore, besides, in addition, moreover, finally, a case in point, as an illustration, incidentally, namely 等。

5. 分类法(Classification): 按性质、特征、形态、功用、成因等属性将某一种人或事物进行分类而发展段落的方法。先由主题句提出分类，再由扩展句逐一陈述和说明。如休闲娱乐的方式，按类别来分类就有唱歌、看电影、玩游戏、打球、看书等。

分类法常用的过渡词或词组有 to divide... into, to classify... into, to group... into, to fall into... classes, there are... kinds/types/ groups/ classes/categories/sorts of, according to, in terms of, depending on, at the level of 等。



狂背模板

- **Nowadays, food has become easier to prepare. Has this change improved the way people live? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.**

The twentieth century has brought with it many advances. With those advances, human lives have changed dramatically. In some ways life is worse, but mostly it is better. Changes in food preparation methods, for example, have improved our lives greatly.

The convenience of preparing food today is amazing. Even stoves have gotten too slow for us. Microwave cooking is much easier. We can press a few buttons and a meal is completely cooked in just a short time. People used to spend hours preparing a home-cooked meal, and now they can use that time for other, better things. Plus, there are all kinds of portable, prepackaged foods we can buy. Heat them in the office microwave, and lunch at work is quick and easy.

Food preparation today allows for more variety. With refrigerators and freezers, we can preserve a lot of different foods in our homes. Since technology makes cooking so much faster, people are willing to make several dishes for even a small meal.

Healthy eating is also easier than ever now. When people cook, they use new fat substitutes and cooking sprays to cut fat and calories. This reduces the risk of heart disease and high cholesterol. Additionally, we can buy fruits and vegetable fresh, frozen or canned. They are easy to prepare, so many of us eat more of those nutritious items daily. A hundred years ago, you couldn't imagine the process of taking some frozen fruit and ice from the freezer, adding some low-fat yogurt from a plastic cup and some juice from a can in the refrigerator, and whipping up a low-fat smoothie in the blender!

Our lifestyle is fast, but people still like good food. What new food preparation technology has given us is more choices. Today, we can prepare food that is more convenient, healthier, and of greater variety than ever before in history.

- **Describe an activity in school**

When I was in middle school, I attended a training class for dancing. Many of my classmates who also attended the training told me that dancing was not only a wonderful sport to exercise my body coordination which I used to be poor at, it could also improve my artistic taste. I was trained there for about 2 month. In the first month, the coach helped improve my basic skills like



flexibility, music sense, sit-ups and pull-ups and basic movements like pony, sunrise and twist. To me, all those training seemed more like an aerobics training class other than a dancing class, but who cares. Two month passed, and I didn't think I really knew how to dance. But later, when I was old enough to go dancing with my friends, all those training seemed to work well. You know, I could dance a movement at only one sight of it, which is mission impossible to most amateur dancers. This activity brought me a strong sense of achievement.

- **Many people have a close relationship with their pets. These people treat their birds, cats, or other animals as members of their family. In your opinion, are such relationships good? Why or why not? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.**

Human has a long history of feeding pets. With the development of human society more and more people have pets in their families. They love to be accompanied by their pets and they take them as their family members. They share food with their pets, stroll with their pets, and even sleep with their pets. I think having a close relationship with pets is very good for people. The reasons are as follows.

First, having a pet is very good for children. Children always need a playmate, but their parents can't do it all the time. When children have a pet, say, a dog, they will be attracted to it and spend most of their time playing with it. Then children won't feel lonely when their parents can't take care of them. Besides, that also leaves parents more private time to do anything they want.

Second, pets are also good for adults, especially those who work under pressure. Now many people work so hard every day that they don't have time to relax and talk with friends. If they have pets, when they get home they can talk to them, take them as friends and tell them what they are anxious about. This would help people reduce stress and stay in a better mood.

Third, most of the owners of pets are senior citizens. That's not a coincidence. As youngsters leave home for their new lives, they don't have much time to accompany their parents. The old people feel so lonely when they facing the empty rooms. Pets can alleviate their loneliness. Old people can take care of them, feed them, talk to them just like taking care of their own children. And the medical research shows that patting pets, such as cats and dogs can reduce the blood pressure, this is also very important to old people.

Although sometimes pets make your room a mess, break your favorite vase, even sometimes



they may bite you, the advantages of having a close relationship with pets outweigh the disadvantages. Have a pet if you like and enjoy it.

~~~~~

I think being very close to a pet can be both a positive and a negative thing. Health professionals have concluded that having a pet is good for your health. People with heart diseases or similar health problems are often suggested to get a pet because it can lower their blood pressure. However, if you always worry about the pet getting lost or not getting the right food, then that isn't healthy for you.

Many pets are very loving and it's easy to love them back. Some people, though, go overboard. They treat their pets like one of the family. Sometimes they even set a place for them at the table or give them their own rooms in the house. They treat them as if they were children. Some pets are, in fact, substitutes for children. People need to keep their perspective about their pets. Dressing a pet up in clothes like a child is not emotionally healthy. Pets are animals and get confused if you expect them to act like human beings.

There are now stores devoted entirely to pets. They sell pet food, pet toys, pet clothes, pet homes. Pets should be given appropriate food, and they should have a few toys, since they need some enjoyment just like humans do. However, some pet owners spend hundreds of dollars on supplies for their pets. There are children in the world who don't have clothes or food or toys. It would be better to give some of that money to charity.

Feeling close to your pet can be very satisfying and healthy, as long as you don't overdo it.

➤ **Some people hold the view that examinations exert a negative influence on education.**

**Do you agree or disagree with the view? And why?**

I agree that lots of existing examinations exert a negative influence on education. One might marvel at the progress made in every field of study, but the methods of testing a person's knowledge and ability remain as primitive as ever. After all these years, educationists have still failed to devise anything more efficient and reliable than examinations. For all the pious claim that examinations test what you know, it is common knowledge that they more often do the exact opposite. They may be a good means of testing memory, or the knack of working rapidly under extreme pressure, but they can tell you nothing about a person's true ability and aptitude.

As anxiety makers, examinations are second to none. That is because many things depend on





them. They are the mark of success or failure in our society. Your whole future may be decided in one fateful day. The moment a child begins school, he enters a world of sharp competition where success and failure are clearly defined and measured. We mustn't be surprised at the increasing number of drop-outs, young people who are written off as utter failures before they have even begun a career and the increasing suicide rate among students.

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. Examinations do not motivate a student to read widely but to restrict his reading; they do not encourage him to seek knowledge for the sake of knowledge, but induce cramming. The most successful candidates are not always best-educated; they are best-trained in the technique of working under pressure

➤ **Use specific examples to set forth your views on punctuality.**

To be or not to be punctual is a habit. We often fail to appreciate the influence of habit in our life. Habit is working for or against us at every minute of the day. It has much to do with our future. So when we are young, we should try to be punctual and never to be late, for the habit is much easier to acquire in youth than when we are older.

Punctuality is an important constituent of good character. A person who is always on time for his appointments shows real consideration for others. A person who is always late shows selfishness and thoughtlessness, and he may get unpopular with his friends. A few minutes' delay sounds not like a serious matter, but it may have results. Getting up ten minutes later than usual may upset the plan of the day. Calling on a friend five minutes later than the appointed time may cause him some unexpected trouble. One delay after another may prove the man to be untrustworthy.

Since punctuality is a good habit and a nice virtue, we should pay much attention to it and make much effort to cultivate this good habit so that we may have a strong sense of punctuality and do whatever we are supposed to do on time.

➤ **For the pursuit of better living conditions, some parents work so hard that they seldom have time to stay with their children. How do you feel about this?**

It is true that lots of parents try their best to offer their children comfortable living conditions, but they seldom have time to stay with their children. From my point of view, no matter how busy



they are, they should make the best use of their time to stay with their children.

First, the love between children and parents will be deepened if parents spend more time with their children. Children could feel parents' affection through the genial conversations and share their joys and sorrows with them. The time when parents take them to the amusement park, help them prepare their birthday parties, and applaud them when they win the sports meeting will become their treasure memories.

Second, children need necessary instructions from their parents. Or else they may be influenced by others' bad behavior such as dishonesty or violence. In this case, parents' instructions seem to be very important to children's growth. Parents should sit down and talk with them about what they should do and should not do. In addition, if parents often spend some time staying with their children, their good behaviors will greatly influence their children.

There is no denying that there are some disadvantages for parents to spend too much time with their children. Some parents restrict their children's freedom to develop their interests. Here I suggest that parents instruct their children appropriately and spend as much time as they can with their children, so that their children can grow healthily.

➤ **Use specific examples to state your view on honesty**

Honesty is generally believed to be the noblest quality of mankind. But it is becoming an urgent issue now. After officially joining WTO, China was engaging in revising particular laws and regulations. Some short-sighted companies took advantage of the shifting period to make huge profits by melding and selling fake commodities; while other firms are grateful for having adequate time to enhance their credibility for more fierce international competition in the future. So market will tell which kind of competitor can survive.

Honesty is not merely a matter of morality. Dishonest companies will not suddenly feel conscience-stricken until disaster stares in their faces. Laws and rules, instead of anything else, are the only effective means to ensure the prevalence of honesty. After all, you can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time.

➤ **With globalization, more and more people pursue their study or work abroad. Some people feel ready to accept the new culture of the foreign countries, while some others prefer to form a separate minority with different values and lifestyle. Which view do you support and why?**



Recently, the debate over whether people staying in a foreign country should accept the new culture or form a separate minority with different values and lifestyle has aroused wide concern. Some people claim that people living in a new country should accept the new culture and adapt to the new environment. To begin with, by accepting the new notions and lifestyle, you can easily survive and enjoy a comfortable life. Moreover, it is a necessity for overseas students to adapt to the new culture and society, because it may impose an adverse influence on their living and study if they cannot be socially adaptable. Furthermore, to form a separate minority may bring out negative outcomes such as hostility and resentment. It will undoubtedly exert a negative impact on the relationship between people from different nations.

Some other people, however, strongly hold that it is necessary to form a group with their own values and lifestyle. Firstly, they are in a foreign country and are actually a minority with little power, and many of them even have no equal rights. Therefore, it is wise for them to join together to enhance their strength to cope with problems. Secondly, by helping each other in the group, people can adapt to the new community and society more easily and lead a better life.

From the above discussion, we can see that both statements make sense in some way. Personally, I'm in favor of the former view. Adaptability is an important quality for people, especially students who are going abroad to further their education. After all, even if you form a separate minority, you still have to accept the new culture and adapt to the new settings.

➤ **From your point of view, how is our daily communication affected by the development of personal computers and the Internet?**

Personal computers and the Internet give people new choices about how to spend their time. Because of them, some may share less time with their friends or family members than before, but new technology will also let them stay in closer touch with those they care most. I know this from personal experiences.

The Internet makes it easy to work at home, where I now spend most of my weekends and evenings. My working hours aren't necessarily much shorter than before, but I spend fewer of them at the office. This lets me share more time with my family than before.

The Internet also makes it easy for us to share thoughts with a group of friends. Say, you do something fun--seeing a great movie perhaps--and there are four or five friends who might want to hear about it. If you call each one of them, you may be tired of telling the story again and again.



However, with e-mail, you just write one note about your experience, at your convenience, and address it to all the friends you think might be interested in it. They can read your message when they have time, and read only as much as they want to. They can also reply at their convenience, and you can read what they have said at your convenience.

E-mail is also an inexpensive way of staying in close touch with people who live far away. Many more parents use e-mails to keep in touch, even daily touch, with their children off at college.

We should keep in mind that computers and the Internet offer another way of communication. They don't take the place of any of the old ways.

➤ **What personal qualities are desirable for a teacher?**

For this issue, I think probably no two people would give exactly the same answer, but in my view, the following would be generally accepted.

Firstly, the teacher's personality should be pleasantly lively and attractive. This doesn't rule out people who are physically plain because many such people have great personal charm. But it does rule out those who are overexcited, depressed, unfriendly, sarcastic or overbearing.

Secondly, it's not only desirable but essential for a teacher to be sympathetic, that is, a capacity to understand the feelings of students and a capacity to be tolerant of mistakes.

Thirdly, teachers should be intellectually honest, that is, they should know their own intellectual strengths and limitations.

Next, every teacher should be a bit of an actor. They should be able to enliven the lessons with imaginative performances that keep students involved. And no matter how many times they've taught the same material or corrected the same mistakes, they should never show that they're bored.

What's more, teachers must remain mentally alert. They must be quick to adapt to any situation and be able to improvise.

Finally, a teacher should always be eager to learn. A teacher who loses his thirst for knowledge will never inspire his students to learn.

➤ **The term "brain drain" is gaining much attention. What's your understanding of the term and how do you think about it?**

With the great development in science and technology, brain drain occurs in the developing



countries all over the world. In my opinion, brain drain is more than an outflow of knowledge. Top students from the Third World, and even some experienced experts leave their native lands and search for life in some developed countries. What attracts them most are good jobs and high salaries there. No doubt they will contribute a lot to those rich countries. But for their native lands, their leaving causes a loss of minds and hearts as well. Those countries that lose their well-trained professionals usually suffer a lot, for a country's economic status is largely determined by the number of well-trained people. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor widens--the rich countries become richer, and the poor become even poorer.

In order to reverse the trend of brain drain, many countries are taking measures to attract their professionals back, such as providing them with higher salaries, spacious housing and good research facilities, etc.

Unfortunately, the measures they are taking are not very effective. In my opinion, the most important task facing the Third World countries is to speed up development in their economies and upgrade their level of science and technology. So long as a country is strong enough, it will naturally get its well-trained professionals back to serve their motherland.

可能用到的词：

#### 网络

microblog 微博

netizen 网民

follow 关注

follower 粉丝

podcast 播客

profile 个人资料

working link 有效链接

upload 上传

personal interests 个人爱好

attachment 附件

privacy settings 私人设置



blogger 写博客的人

The Age of Blogs 博客时代

homepage 主页

social networking website 社交网络

## 理想

blueprint 蓝图

key university 重点大学

turning point 转折点

target 目标

outlook on life 人生观

material/spiritual life 物质/精神生活

material/spiritual pursuit 物质/精神追求

to live in vain 虚度一生

in pursuit of sth 追求(某物)

to set a goal 确定目标

to realize self-worth 实现自我价值

Contentment makes happiness 知足常乐

## 中国传统文化

cultural heritage 文化遗产

cultural facilities 文化设施

Beijing Opera 京剧

cross talk 相声

Chinese martial arts 武术

Chinese painting 国画

museum 博物馆

art gallery 画廊，美术馆



cultural/historical relics 文物

antique 古董

collection 收藏品

auction house 拍卖行

to unearth/excavate 出土

ancestor/forefather 祖先

rituals/social customs 社会习俗

folk tales 民间传说

The State Administration of Cultural Relics 国家文物局

## 环境保护

environmental degradation 环境恶化

resources exhaustion 资源枯竭

greenhouse effects 温室效应

global warming 全球变暖

uncontrolled urbanization 城市化失控

endangered species 濒危物种

wildlife extinction 野生动物灭绝

natural habitat 自然栖息地

water conservation 节约用水

fossil fuels: coal, oil, and natural gas 矿物燃料（煤、石油、天然气）

clean energy 清洁能源

motor vehicle exhaust 汽车尾气排放

toxic emission 废气排放

conservation of water and soil 水土保持

disruption of ecological balance 破坏生态失衡

landscaping design for environmental purposes 美化环境



bring the pollution under control 控制污染

pursue the strategy of sustainable development 推行可持续发展战略

environmentally-friendly 对环境无害的

forest coverage 森林覆盖率

slow down the rate of resource degradation 降低资源消耗率

develop renewable resources 开发可再生资源

conserve natural habitats 保护生存环境

## (四) 朗读

该题型要求考生大声朗读一段指定的文章，文章主题一般与考生的专业相关，可能会出现一些考生不熟悉的长词、难词或专业词汇。在测试前 2--3 分钟，考生拿到文章看一遍做准备。通常在朗读后，考官根据文章内容或围绕文章主题提几个问题，以考查考生的阅读理解能力、短期记忆能力和口头表达能力；或者要求考生用汉语复述一下短文大意，以考查考生的专业英语应用能力。

### 样题示例

**In this speaking test, you are asked to read a short Passage. You should read it aloud and then tell the main idea of the passage in Chinese. You have 3 minutes to prepare. When you are ready you can start.**

Administrative law is compounded of constitutional law, statutes, case law, and agency rules and decisions. On the constitutional plane, the effect of the due process clause upon administrative procedure is of chief importance. Most significance on the statutory level is the Federal Administrative Procedure Act of 1946, which sought to regularize administrative procedure and to clarify the scope of judicial review of administrative action. Case law also plays a surprisingly large role, due in part to the general nature of many of the constitutional and statutory directives. Because there is no separate system of courts that dispense administrative law, its judicially developed principles are similar to those of other fields.

Agency procedures may be formal or informal. The vast bulk of decisions are reached by informal proceedings with nothing resembling a formal hearing. As for the small fraction of cases where formal proceedings are had, the variety of agencies and the scope of their activities defy





both general description and uniform regulation. Although the Federal Administrative Procedure Act lays down general guidelines of procedure on matters common to most agencies, the dominant theme of the due process clause of the federal Constitution runs throughout administrative procedure. The chief requirements of procedural due process are notice and an opportunity to have a fair hearing, and there is a growing view that one is entitled to notice and a hearing analogous to a trial on disputed facts involved in an adjudication of one's rights. Hearings are commonly held before agency employees known as administrative law judges, whose initial findings are subject to the final decision of the agency.

参考译文：

行政法由宪法、成文法、判例法和机构章程及决定构成。在宪法这一层面，以“正当程序”条款对行政诉讼的影响最为重要。在成文法这一层面，最重要的是《1946 年联邦行政程序法》（该法旨在使行政诉讼正规化，使对行政行为进行司法审查的范围明朗化）。判例法的作用也大得惊人，部分原因是由于许多宪法和成文法的各项指示的笼统性。因为没有专门行使行政法的法院系统，所以行政法的审判原则同其他领域的原则相似。

行政诉讼的程序可以是正式的，也可以是非正式的。大部分判决都是按非正式程序做出的——与正式审理毫无共同之处。至于采用正式诉讼的那一小部分案件，则行政机构五花八门、涉及范围广，既无法概述，也不能统一规则。虽然《联邦行政程序法》对大多数行政机构的共有程序规定了指导诉讼的总原则，但联邦宪法的“正当程序”条款的中心主题贯穿于行政诉讼中。

“正当程序”的主要要求是给予通知并给予公正审理的机会。在这方面，人们日益认为：公民有权被通知和接受审理——这种审理，同对权利裁决中的争议事实的审理，颇有雷同之处。上述审理一般在被称作行政法官的机构职员面前进行，他们的初步审判有待于该行政机构的最终裁决。

法律专业

~~~~~

Defence Works Protection

3. It shall not be lawful for any person without lawful authority to make or attempt to make or have in his possession, custody, or control, any sketch, model or plan of any prohibited place or of any munitions of war.



4. Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 3 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of HK\$2 000 or to imprisonment for 6 months, and all such sketches, models and plans shall be liable to forfeiture.

5. Any person found in the immediate vicinity of any prohibited place or any munitions of war and with materials or apparatus for making a sketch, model or plan in his possession, with the intention of contravening the provisions of section 3 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of HK\$ 500 or to imprisonment for 2 months.

6. Any person who without lawful authority is found in or upon any prohibited place, other than a protected place or closed area. shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of HK\$ 500 or to imprisonment for 6 months.

7. It shall be lawful for the Commissioner of Police or for any police officer authorized by him to search the baggage, apartment and premises of any person found committing any offence against this Ordinance, and to take possession of any sketches, models or plans which may appear to him to have been illegally made, and to detain and deal with the same in such manner as may be directed by a magistrate.

参考译文：

《防卫设施保护条例》

第3条 任何人员凡未经合法授权而制作或企图制作任何禁区或作战物资之草图、模型或平面图，或持有、保管或控制此等草图、模型或平面图，均属非法。

第4条 任何人员凡违反第3条即构成违法，经即决裁定，须处以罚金2 000港币或监禁6个月，并没收全部此等草图、模型及平面图。

第5条 任何人员凡在禁区或作战物资附近被发现持有制作草图、模型或平面图的器材或工具并企图违反第3条规定即构成违法，经即决裁定，须处以罚金500港币或监禁2个月。

第6条 任何人员凡未经合法授权而被发现位于或进入除保护区或非开放区以外之任何禁区即构成违法，经即决裁定，须处以罚金500港币或监禁6个月。

第7条 警务处长或经警务处长授权之任何等务人员对于被发现实施违反本条例之任何行为之任何人员，其对该人员之行李、住所和房屋的搜查，对其认为系非法制作之草图、模型或平面图的收缴，以及依照治安法官指示之方式对此等草图、模型或平面图的扣留和处置，均系合法。

法律专业

~~~~~

Animal studies are under way, human trial protocols are taking shape and drug makers are on alert. All the international health community needs now is a human vaccine for the bird flu pandemic sweeping a cluster of Asian countries.

The race for a vaccine began after the first human case emerged in Hong Kong in 1997. Backed by the World Health Organization(WHO), three research teams in the US and UK are trying to create a seed virus for a new vaccine. Their task is formidable, but researchers remain optimistic. "There are obstacles, but most of the obstacles have been treated sensibly," says Richard Webby, a virologist at St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, Tennessee.

The biggest challenge is likely to be the rapidly mutating virus. Candidate vaccines produced last year against the H5N1 virus are ineffective against this year's strain. Scientists will have to constantly monitor the changes and try to tailor the vaccine as the virus mutates. They can't wait to see which one comes next.

The urgency stems from fears that H5N1 will combine with a human flu virus, creating a pathogen that could be transmitted from person to person. But if people have no immunity to the virus, the strain may not mutate as rapidly in people as it does in birds.

To quickly generate the vaccine, researchers are using reverse genetics, which allows them to skip the long process of searching through reassorted viruses for the correct genetic combination. Instead, scientists clone sequences for hemagglutinin and neuraminidase, the two key proteins in the virus. The sequences are then combined with human influenza genes to create a customized reference strain.

参考译文：

人们正在进行动物实验，拟定人体测试规定，制药人负也非常谨慎。现在所有的国际健康组织都需要一种疫苗，能抵抗在许多亚洲国家爆发流行的有流感病毒。

自从 1997 年香港发现第一例人感染禽流感病例以来，疫苗的研发就开始了。研发项目由世界卫生组织(WHO)支持。三个科研小组分别在美国和英国尝试用种子病毒创造新的疫苗。尽管他们的任务艰巨，但是他们还是保持乐观的工作态度。田纳西州孟菲斯市圣·祖德儿童疾病研究医院病毒学家 Richard Webby 说：“研究过程中有许多困难，但是我们都一一仔细思考过了。”

最大的挑战莫过于病毒的迅速变异。去年生产的 H5N1 病毒备用育苗对今年的病毒完全没有作用。科学家必须不断记录病毒的变化情况，尽量让疫苗适应变异的病毒。他们急切地想得知下一种病毒。

人们担心 H5N1 病毒与人类流感病毒结合，从而形成能在人与人之间传播的病原体，那样事态就变得紧张起来。但如果人类自身不能对这种病毒变种免疫，它在人体内的变异速度就不会像在禽类体内变异得那么快。

为了尽快研制出疫苗，研究员使用了反遗传学技术。这项技术能让科学家们越过诸如通过匹配病毒实现正确的基因组合等许多研究阶段。相反，科学家克隆了病毒中两种核心蛋白质——红血球凝聚素和神经氨酸昔酶的碱基序列，将其与人类流感病毒基因相结合创造出一种人造参照病毒变种。

生物专业(生命科学)

~~~~~

Most earthquakes occur within the upper 15 miles of the earth's surface. But earthquakes can and do occur at all depths to about 460 miles. Their number decreases as the depth increases. At about 460 miles one earthquake occurs only every few years. Near the surface earthquakes may run as high as 100 in a month, but the yearly average does not vary much. In comparison with the total number of earthquakes each year, the number of disastrous earthquakes is very small.

The extent of the disaster in an earthquake depends on many factors. If you carefully build a toy house with an erect set, it will still stand no matter how much you shake the table. But if you build a toy house with a pack of cards, a slight shake of the table will make it fall. An earthquake in Agadir, Morocco, was not strong enough to be recorded on distant instruments, but it completely destroyed the city. Many stronger earthquakes have done comparatively little damage. If a building is well constructed and built on solid ground, it will resist an earthquake. Most deaths in earthquakes have been due to faulty building construction or poor building sites. A third and very serious factor is panic. When people rush out into narrow streets, more deaths will result.

参考译文：

多数地震发生于地球表面下 15 英里深度范围内。但是地震也可以发生 在约 460 英喂的深度，并且的确发生过。随着深度的增加，地震的次数也递减。在约 460 英里的深度，每



隔几年才会发生一次地震。在地表附近，每月可能发生多达 100 次地震，但是每年平均地震次数相差无几。相对于每年的地震总次数而言，灾害性地震发生的频率极低。

地震造成的灾害程度取决于很多因素。假如你川直立装置精心搭建一座玩具房屋，那么无论你怎么摇晃桌子，它都会牢牢固定原处。但是，假如你用纸牌拼建一座玩具房屋，那么只要桌子轻轻一晃，它就会倒塌。在摩洛哥阿加迪尔发生的一场地震，轻微得没有被远程仪器所记录，却彻底摧毁了全城。许多强震并没有造成很大的损失。如果一幢大楼建设合格，地基稳固，那么它将具有抗震性能。地震中多数伤亡都是因为建筑质量问题或基址选择不当而造成。还有一个十分严重的因素是恐慌。当人们都冲向狭窄的街道时，就会有更多的人丧生。

地理学(地质学)专业

~~~~~

For the past three years, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) has been working to develop a new encryption standard to keep government information secure. The organization is in the final stages of an open process of selecting one or more algorithms, or data-scrambling formulas, for the new Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) and plans to make a decision by late summer or early fall. The standard is slated to go into effect next year.

AES is intended to be a stronger, more efficient successor to Triple Data Encryption Standard (3DES), which replaced the aging DES, which was cracked in less than three days in July 1998.

“Until we have the AES, 3DES will still offer protection for years to come. So there is no need to immediately switch over,” says Edward Roback, acting chief of the computer security division at NIST and chairman of the AES selection committee. “What AES will offer is a more efficient algorithm. It will be a federal standard, but it will be widely implemented in the IT community.”

According to Roback, efficiency of the proposed algorithms is measured by how fast they can encrypt and decrypt information, how fast they can present an encryption key and how much information they can encrypt.

The AES review committee is also looking at how much space the algorithm takes up on a chip and how much memory it requires. Roback says the selection of a more efficient AES will also result in cost savings and better use of resources.

参考译文：



在过去三年中，(美国)国家标准与技术局(NIST)已在研究开发一种新的加密标准，以确保政府的信息安全。该组织目前正处于为对称密码新标准(AES)选择一个或几个算法或数据加密公式的开放过程的最后阶段，并计划在夏末或秋初作出决定。此标准预计明年实施。

AES 预计为比三重数据加密标准(3DES)更强、更高效的后续标准，3DES 替代了老化的 DES 加密标准，DES 在 1998 年 7 月在不到三天的时间内就被破译了。NIST、计算机安全部的代理主管兼 AES 选择委员会主席 Edward Roback 说：“在我们拥有 AES 之前，3DES 还将在今后几年提供保护。所以没有必要马上转换。AES 所提供的是一种更有效的算法。它将是一项联邦标准，但它将在 IT 界广泛实施。”

据 Roback 称，提议中的算法的效率是通过对信息加密解密的速度、给出加密密钥的速度以及加密信息的多少等几个方面进行测量的。

Roback 说，选择一个更高效的 AES 也会带来成本的节省和资源的更好利用。

计算机专业

## 知识库

### 经济

economic system 经济体系      finance 财政

marketing 营销      home market 国内市场

foreign market 国外市场      planned economy 计划经济

market economy 市场经济      recession 衰退

depression 萧条      state-owned business 国有经济

deficit 赤字      commercialized 商业化的

bankruptcy 破产      budget 预算

wholesale price 批发价      subprime crisis 次贷危机

capital 资本      consumption 消费

market demand 市场需求      currency 货币

retail price 零售价      intellectual property 知识产权

investment 投资      e-commerce 电子商务

commodity 商品      discount 打折

merge 合并      purchase 购买

subscribe to 订购      expenditure 支出

appreciate 升值      depreciate 贬值



inflation 通货膨胀      recovery 复苏  
monopoly 垄断      industrialization 工业化  
commercialization 商业化      cost 成本  
compensation 赔偿      purchase 采购  
temporary worker 临时工      self-employment 个体经营

### 社会问题

aging problem 老龄化      violence 暴力  
bribe 贿赂      unemployment 失业  
corruption 腐败      one-parent family 单亲家庭  
drop out of school 辍学      pollution 污染  
discrimination 歧视      poorhouse 救济院  
rest home 养老院      overpopulation 人口过剩  
drug-taking 吸毒      community 社区，团体  
kidnap 绑架，勒索      volunteer 志愿者  
gay 同性恋者      juvenile delinquency 青少年犯罪  
crime 犯罪      sex discrimination 性别歧视  
social status 社会地位

### 法律政治

basic right 基本权利      evidence 证据  
privilege 特权      accuser/plaintiff 原告  
suspension 中止      defendant 被告  
citizenry 全体公民      arrest 逮捕  
parole 假释      detain 拘留  
testimony 证词      charge/ accuse 控告  
validity 有效性，合法性      sue 起诉  
witness 证人      suspect 嫌疑犯  
criminal/ law offender/ law breaker 罪犯  
victim 受害者      fine 罚金  
innocent 无罪的      guilty 有罪的

### 信息技术



application 应用      portable 便携式的  
desktop 台式电脑      hard drive 硬盘驱动器  
laptop 手提电脑      server 服务器  
click 点击      sharing of information 信息共享  
digital 数字的      virus 病毒  
broadband 宽带      silicon valley 硅谷  
database 数据库      website 网址  
download 下载      surf the net 网上冲浪  
browser 浏览器      interactive 交互式的  
compact disk 光盘      icon 图标  
hard disk 硬盘      key in 键入  
hardware 硬件      software 软件  
command 命令      paste 粘贴  
configure 配置      cut 剪切  
monitor 监视器      copy 复制  
CPU 中央处理器      hacker 电脑黑客  
cyberspace 网络空间      CD-ROM 只读光盘存储器  
scanner 扫描仪

## 生物学

allergy 过敏      tissue 组织  
coma 昏迷      preventive injection 预防接种  
antibody 抗体      treatment 治疗  
antibiotics 抗生素      therapy 治疗  
cure 治愈      prescription 处方  
epidemic 流行病      vaccinate 接种疫苗  
acupuncture 针灸      anatomy 解剖  
dentist 牙医      radiation therapy 放射治疗  
diagnosis 诊断      operation 手术  
evolutionary theory 进化论      obesity 肥胖  
mortality 死亡率      heart failure 心脏功能衰竭





gene 基因      fracture 骨折

liver trouble 肝病      cancer 癌症

variation 变异，变种      laboratory 实验室

physician 内科医生      morbidity 发病率

come around 苏醒      symptom 症状

surgeon 外科医生      psychological test 心理测试

swelling 肿胀      lose consciousness 失去知觉

tumor 瘤      psychological disorder 心理失调

### 物理化学

acid 酸      density 密度

alkali 碱      element 元素

body 物体      dynamics 动力学

astrophysics 天体地理学      energy 能

atom 原子      fluid 液体

battery 电池      expansion 膨胀

compound 化合物      gravity 重力

circuit 电路      inorganic 无机的

conduction 传导      friction 摩擦力

conductor 导体      gas 气体

mass 质量      solid 固体

intensity 强度      radiation 辐射

molecule 分子      strength 浓度

negative 负极      vacuum 真空的

matter 物质      solution 溶液

positive 正极      weight 重量

organic 有机的      work 功，做功

pressure 压力，压强      sample 样品

equation 方程式

### 天文地理

basin 盆地      solar system 太阳系



grassland 草地      plateau 高原  
desert 沙漠      water vapor 水蒸气  
carbon dioxide 二氧化碳      landing 着陆  
glacier 冰川      ozone layer 臭氧层  
Ice Age 冰河世纪      black hole 黑洞  
oasis 绿洲      blast-off 发射  
plain 平原      booster 助推器  
light year 光年      space exploration 宇宙勘探

## (五) 考生对话

组员讨论是考研口语复试经常遇到的一种题型。这项任务通常要求考生就指定的话题或根据提示(文字、实物、卡片、图片等)进行讨论，也可让考生从所给的众多话题中选择一个话题讨论，考生不仅要解释自己对这个问题的看法，还要给出自己持此观点的原因。有的任务要求考生通过讨论达成一致意见，但重要的是讨论而不是最后的结论，因此通常没有唯一的答案。讨论结束后，考官可能会问些问题以进一步了解某个要点或进一步探讨论点。考生一般有1~2分钟的准备时间，每组考生的讨论时间限定在3~5分钟。

该测试模式涉及的话题范围相当广泛，如学习、工作、家庭观念、娱乐休闲、运动健康、社会问题、环境问题、文化现象、流行时尚、道德观念、科技创新等。近年采用此模式测试口语的院校多在这一环节设置有关考生所报考专业等的题目，目的是在考查考生口语水平的同时，也了解考生对所报专业方面的基础知识掌握和认知的程度。

### 样题示例

**Internet is exerting a greater influence on all aspects of our daily life. Discuss with your partner about one of these impacts-online education. If possible, give some suggestions about how online education should be orientated.**

A: The other day I overheard that WWW, instead of World Wide Web, sometimes is referred to as World Wait Web. It's funny, isn't it?

B: Yeah. That makes sense to some extent, because the connection speed sometimes slows to a trickle and it really puts users in a pickle.



A: Come on. You have to face it. The number of netizens, I mean, the Internet surfers, is growing so fast in China. There is good news though. Some telecom departments have started increasing the bandwidth of the Internet connection, so the transmission is expected to speed up at the end of this year.

B: Wow, I think it's not only good news for the average Internet surfers, it's also wonderful for online education in China.

A: Yeah, with online education, the long distance education in China will expand a lot. Students who are used to studying radio or television programs, now can have another alternative.

B: For many people who cannot study on a fixed schedule, online education should suit them best.

A: Oh, sure. Online education gives students enough flexibility, and what's more important is that their studies become entirely interactive. You turn in your homework and then get the teacher's comments in no time.

B: I hope China can set up more net colleges so that anyone who cannot study in a traditional college can have access to higher education.

A: It's not a hope but already a reality now. That's why some people say the Internet is an equalizer. It makes people access information more readily, thus narrowing the gap between the haves and the have-nots.

B: Well, it sounds like a rosy point. For now, I think some universities can start to computerize their teaching and learning as a step to set up net universities in the future.

A: I agree. In this way, more specialists in computer-aided education can be trained and more good-quality educational software programs can be designed.

B: It's really incredible that the digital era has already arrived. Just picture this in your mind: You don't leave your home but you can learn what interests you most.

A: Oh, my gosh! That is so exciting. But you've got to be very careful or it will make you a couch potato.

**Since the opening up, Chinese people have gained much exposure to foreign cultures. Some persons, especially the young, pay less attention to or even become ignorant of the traditional Chinese culture. Do you think it is correct? Please discuss about the possible reasons and what measures we may take to sustain our traditional culture.**



A: You must have heard of the news. Two Hong Kong auction houses have publicly sold four Chinese cultural relics recently.

B: Yes. They were looted from Yuanmingyuan in 1860 by the British and French invading troops. Fortunately, two Chinese companies succeeded in their bid to recover the national treasures.

A: This is really a praiseworthy move. Hopefully, Chinese people can learn something from this event.

B: I hope so. It's more than legitimately getting something back from robbers. It reminds us that we should treasure what is unique to our culture. Of course, to protect Chinese culture also means to cherish what we still have.

A: That's right. We should preserve some good traditional rituals, traditional operas, ancient architectures, and Chinese literature and language.

B: In terms of Chinese literature, did you know the National Museum of Modern Chinese Literature is open to the public in Beijing?

A: Oh, no. I didn't know. So I should be able to find some modern writers like Lu Xun, Ba Jin in the museum, right?

B: Sure, you can. This museum was built in the hope that visitors can open the door of literature under the guidance of our ancestors.

A: As people have greater exposure to foreign cultures, many seem to be less appreciative of our traditional culture than before. Maybe Beijing Opera is such an example.

B: Yes. But on the other hand, I think it's a matter of how to modernize some cultural heritage to the people's tastes. For example, the Beijing Opera *Prime Minister Liu the Hunchback* has become a box-office hit since its premiere in the Chang'an Grand Theater in Beijing in 1997.

A: So how did the director try to modernize the opera, or to combine traditional crafts with modern ones?

B: They applied many drama and film elements to the opera house: the contemporary vocabulary, dialects, exaggeration, simple colors and impressive stage design.

A: So it sounds like an acceptable reconciliation of traditional culture and modern tastes.

B: Yes, this may be a good example of sustaining traditional culture in this big trend of opening-up and modernization.



**The reform of state-owned enterprise (SOE) has brought forth different effects and impacts. Discuss with your partner about it and make possible suggestions on its further development.**

A: Do you know that there have been several million laid-off workers in China?

B: Yeah, I've heard of it. China has to go through some difficulties as SOE reform progresses.

A: Why doesn't our government just privatize those profit-losing enterprises?

B: Because in this case, more people will be dismissed. And you just can't expect the SOE to revive overnight through delivery into private hands.

A: Yes, but the government should be one for all Chinese people, not just one for the SOE employees. The government has dumped so much of the tax revenue into this bottomless pit.

B: The good performance of SOE is more than a major economic issue, but also a major political issue that concerns the fate of the socialist system in China.

A: Actually, in the present SOE reform, a diversified ownership is encouraged. In addition to the State, there can be SOE shareholders from non-state sectors to improve the capital structure of the SOE and make them more adaptive to the market.

B: Well, it's a bold step. Are there any other steps in the SOE reform?

A: The SOE will be urged to improve their management structure in order to establish the modern corporation system.

B: It will take a long time, I guess.

A: Is there any measure to be taken for the brain drain problem in most of the SOE?

B: Oh, sure. A more flexible income distribution system will be established to stimulate employees' enthusiasm and to attract some talented people to work in the SOE.

A: Anyway, I hope the SOE reform of our country will succeed eventually. The government should not always give them favorable policies. Since China has become a WTO member, the SOE is facing enormous challenges from multinational corporations.

B: I agree. They have to find their way out by continued, in-depth reform.

**As a generation of this new millennium, you are all enjoying greater comfort of life and richer experience. Compare the way of your living with that of your parents' generation. What difference may you find and what has possibly caused such change?**



A: Well, I think our generation is different from our parents'. Don't you agree?

B: Oh, totally. I mean, just in how we plan for the future. In the past, take my parents for example, they got married at a rather young age and then had a family. Afterwards, both parents had to make great effort to support the family, even to make both ends meet. Really, they didn't have any time to concern about themselves.

A: Yeah, I think our generation is now more concerned with developing as an individual and trying to get a profession and a career going before we join up with someone else and get married, and hence start to shoulder the responsibility of a family.

B: I do see eye to eye with you. In the past, our parents seemed to gain security through marriage, while nowadays we think more about surviving independently. You know, that is a good thing because everyone has a chance to really develop his individuality. I think we really learn from earlier generations that it's important for women to work and develop their talents and interests.

A: Totally. Besides, I guess our generation will have to work just as hard or maybe even harder, as competition at present is getting tenser.

B: Yes, I agree. Life by then was much easier, I mean materially. People were just not lured by such a diversity of goods.

A: Oh, I see. We indeed want more and more material things. You know, if you look around, you will find so many young kids have a mobile phone, even a laptop.

B: Well, one positive thing about our generation is that, on the whole, we are more adaptive to differences, like religion or race, and equality between men and women.

A: Yeah, certainly things are getting better in terms of equality.

**Some students participate in school activities such as clubs and sports. Others do not take part in such activities because they spend some time on their studies. Tell why you think the two groups of students spend their time differently. Which type of student do you prefer to be?**

A: Whether students should participate in school activities such as clubs and sports has been a heated topic argued about by teachers, parents, and students themselves.

B: Well, to participate in more school activities means to spend more time and energy on them, But are school activities really worth participating in?



A: In my opinion, such activities have both merits and demerits. One important aim in participating school activities is to improve their health and relax their nerves. Students who are active in various sports and clubs are usually stronger than those who are passive in them.

B: Yes, I agree with you on that. An active participation in activities will relieve our tension and refresh our mind, and it can benefit us a lot by building our strong body.

A: That's true. But we have to admit that participation in school activities has some disadvantages. It requires us to spend a lot of time and money as well as energy. So how many hours do you usually spend on the school activities?

B: About two hours. in addition, there is some money used for admission to clubs, equipment for sports, etc.

A: Now most students are faced with the problem of shortage of time and energy. Should they spend more time and energy on these activities regardless of their essential duties?

B: I see what you mean. Furthermore, participation in school activities has diverted the attention of many students from their fundamental task--study--to something else.

A: As a result, they may fail in their required courses while other students who do not take part in school activities succeed in examinations. The latter devote more time to their specialties and lay a foundation for their future career.

B: Absolutely! So in a word, participation in school activities has both advantages and disadvantages. Which one we should prefer, participation in activities or concentration on our studies, depends on various factors.

A: I think students should budget their time and energy well between the two alternatives so that we can get great academic achievements and obtain more development in health and social abilities.

## 知识库

### 请求重复问题(Asking for Repetition)

I'm afraid I didn't quite catch you.

I'm afraid I'm not quite clear about.. .

Sorry, I can't follow you.

Sorry, I don't get it.



Could you repeat the question, please?

### 提问与回答(Raising Questions and Giving Responses)

提问(Raising Questions)

I wonder if you could tell me...

This sounds like a dumb question, but I'd like to know...

I hope you don't mind my asking, but I'd like to know...

Excuse me, do you happen to know...?

避免冷场 (Avoiding Stage Wait)

Well, let me see...

I'm not sure. I will have a quick check.

Well, what I really want to say is that...

What I mean is that...

The point I'm trying to make is that...

Let me put it another way.

Actually, things like that...

Yeah, I understand.

给出观点(Giving an Opinion)

Personally, I think/feel/believe/suppose...

In my opinion,...

My view on...is that... .

I'd like to point out...

As far as I'm concerned...

The point is...

Don't you agree that...?

As I see it...

I'd just like to say that...

From my perspective,...

### 表达同意或不同意(Expressing Agreement or Disagreement)

完全同意某一观点(Strongly Agreeing with an Opinion)

I couldn't agree more!





My own view is precisely the same.

That's exactly what I'm thinking about.

Absolutely!/Exactly!/Alright!/Certainly!

I'm with you on that.

I definitely would give my consent to...

部分同意某一观点(Partially Agreeing with an Opinion)

Yes, but... /That's true, but...

Mm, possibly. There is something in that.

I see what you mean, but...

完全不同意某种观点(Strongly Disagreeing with an Opinion)

I disagree entirely.

I really can't agree.

You must be joking.

有礼貌地表示不同意某种观点(Politely Disagreeing with an Opinion)

I'm not sure.

Well, that depends.

I don't think so, really.

I'm afraid I can't agree.

I'm afraid I'm not convinced.

朋友之间表达不同意对方观点 (Expressing Disagreement between Friends)

Are you kidding?

Don't make jokes!

Come off it!

That's ridiculous!

### 表达喜欢或不喜欢(Expressing Likes or Dislikes)

表达喜欢(Expressing Likes)

I'm over the moon about...

I'd go for this one because...

I'd much prefer that one because...

I'm crazy about...



表达不喜欢(Expressing Dislikes)

I don't like/I dislike/I hate...

I'm fed up with...

...is unpleasant/annoying/upsetting/nasty.

### 提出建议(Giving Suggestions)

I was wondering if you'd ever thought of...

Why don't you...?

You'd better...

Perhaps we could...

Have you ever thought of...?

Don't you think it might be a good idea to...?

If I were you. I'd...

### 叙述故事(Telling a Story)

开始一个故事(Beginning a story)

Did I ever tell you about one time I...

That reminds me of one time I...

Something similar happened to me once.

结束一个故事 (Ending a story)

To make a long story short...

Anyway, what happened in the end was...

And that turns out to be...

制造悬念(Creating Suspense)

You can guess what he felt like.

And then do you know what he did?

You'll never know what happened next.

Imagine my surprise when...

### 进行讨论(Holding a discussion)

委婉表达意见(Giving an Opinion)

Sometimes I think that...

Well, I've heard that...



Wouldn't you say that.二?

Do you think it's right to say that...?

不懂就问(Asking Questions)

I didn't follow what you said about.

Sorry, I don't understand what you mean.

I don't see what you're getting at...

What exactly are you trying to tell?

And, the point is...

如何知道得更多(Raising More Questions)

Could you tell me more about...?

Would you mind telling me more about...?

I'd like to know more about...

Something else I was wondering was...

Something else I'd like to know is...

What happened next?

Then what did you do?

被人误解或别人不懂立即解释(Explaining)

That's not exactly what I mean.

Let me put it another way.

Sorry. let me explain....

What I'm trying to say is...

话轮移交( Interrupting)

Excuse me, but...

Sorry for interrupting, but...

Can I come in here?

I'd like to add something here.

If I've understood correctly...

It's something like..., isn't it?

巧妙拒绝 (Rejecting Tactfully )

I cannot answer that one.

I'm sorry, but I really don't know.

I've got no idea.

I'd like to help you, but.. .

That's something I'd rather not talk about just now.

I wish I could..., but...

### 道歉及回答(Apoloizing and Giving Response)

诚恳道歉 (Apoloizing)

Oh, I'm awfully sorry.

I can't tell you how sorry I am.

I just don't know what to say.

I'm extremely sorry.

I've got to apologize for...

I'm not exactly sure how to put this, but...

接受道歉(Responding)

Well, don't worry about it.

Forget it.

That's all right. It's not your fault.

Oh, never mind. It really doesn't matter.

Please don't blame yourself.

## (六) 图片分析

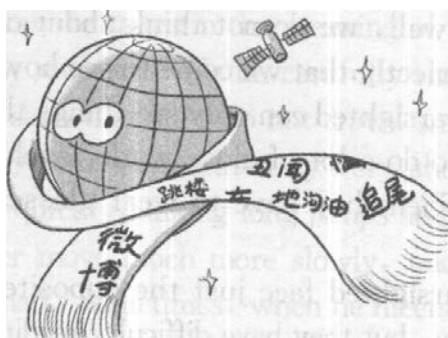
图片分析题(又称图片讨论、看图评论题)要求考生对考官出示的单图或组图承载的信息进行描述并发表个人评论。测试开始前,考官会给考生一张或一组图片,图后有时附有与图片相关的关键词或提示性的问题,考生准备2分钟左右,然后开始描述图片或图片故事,允许考生有一定的自由发挥,长度一般限定在3~5分钟。当考生讲述完毕或出现停顿,考官会问一些事先设计好的问题。在很多情况下,考官不直接问图片的主题,而是询问考生对图片相关主题的态度和看法。无论是单幅图还是组图,由于图片或故事是固定的,因此考生必须在固定的主题范围内选择恰当的表达。

一般来说,看图评论所采用的单图多为静态描述类,即直接描述图中的人和物。比如,

可能用一张居室的图片，要求考生对图中内容从整体到局部逐一描述，可以从中间开始，也可从左至右，或从上到下，根据自己的习惯顺序描述，但需注意不要漏掉要点；或者会要求考生分析图片的含义，表达个人看法。另外，组图的考查一般要求考生描述一个比较完整的事件或进行两幅或多幅图片的比较。

### 样题示例

**Now I'd like you to talk on your own for about 3 minutes. I'm going to give you a picture and I'd like you to talk about it. You have 2 minutes to prepare. When you are ready you can start.**



In the picture, in the starry sky, the earth is surrounded by a scarf and a satellite is flying nearby. The scarf here is compared to the microblog which bears the similar sound of "Weibo" in Chinese. At present, the microblog is no longer a strange word. More precisely, it has become part of our life.

The microblog is popular because it has its own merits. Firstly, it serves as an effective means of communication, which is very convenient for people to express their instant feelings at any time. Secondly, microblog proves to be a terrific platform for information. By updating one's microblog pages and browsing others', one thus has instant access to a wide range of information and can keep oneself informed of the most current events around the world, such as scandals, car accidents and drainage oil.

However, we should not overlook its downsides. The microblog also brings some problems, say, privacy infringement, fraudulent advertising, hype, personal attack, and violence. So, for the sake of healthy development of the microblog, the supervision from both the public and the government should be provided and the self-discipline within the microblog users should be strengthened.

### Questions:

1. What's your knowledge of microblogs in China?
2. How do we use the microblog in a proper way?

**Sample Answers:**

1. Microblogs are surging in popularity in China. China owns the world's largest online population, which has reached 500 million, and the country's most popular microblog service, Sina Weibo, now has more than 200million registered users. Most users log on purely to chat with friends and share news; others have harnessed the power of microblogs to help people who are in dire need of assistance.

2. As China's booming microblog services have become a popular way for people to voice their opinions, we should use the microblog as the tool to better communicate with the public, such as popularizing sciences, advancing culture, and projecting social morality, and prevent the spread of false and harmful information

~~~~~



From the above picture, we can see that three cooks are standing in front of four Chinese famous classic books--Romance of the Three Kingdoms, Dream of Red Mansions, Journey to the West and Water Margin, examining how to cook this dish. The artist is trying to reveal a phenomenon that many classics are being adapted in different ways. In those adapted works, all plots are changed and all characters become somewhat watered down. In addition, some familiar characters in the classics have been distorted. .

I think there are some reasons for this phenomenon. In the first place, the editors want to show their creativity in every aspect and produce more works. Besides, the improved living standard enables people to pursue and enjoy more choices of entertainments including the adaptation of the classics.

All these reasons contribute to the adaptation of the classics.

As a result, the adaptation of the classics may have the negative influence on the people in the society. For example, the adaptation of the classics may ruin their charm because the classical literature is the representation of the outstanding art of China. What's more, those adapted works may twist the history and do harm to the inheritance of history. Therefore, we should respect the original copyright of classics and be responsible for historical legacy.

Questions :

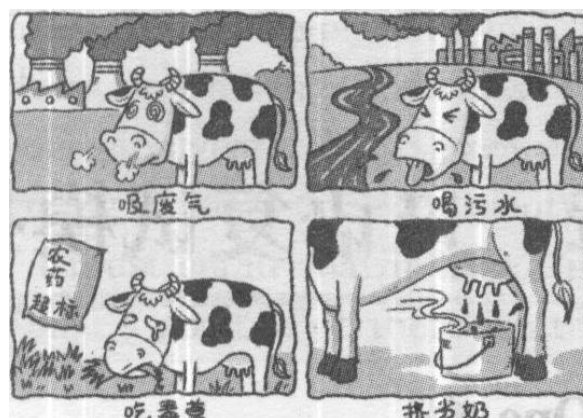
1. What do you know the importance of famous classic books?
2. How do we protect our intellectual properties?

Sample Answers:

1. Famous classic books have significant implication for a person's development. A lot of classic books are usually written by well-known authors. Different kinds of books tell us their own special subjects, which teach us how to do our job effectively, deal with problems from different ways and achieve success in life.

2. First, measures should be taken to arouse public awareness that intellectual properties are protected by the laws. Next, individuals and organizations who enjoy the property must equip themselves with adequate knowledge of related laws and regulations for protecting their intellectual properties.

Last but not least, the government should be responsible for perfecting the system of protection.



From the above pictures, we can see that a cow is living in the polluted environment, taking in waste gas, drinking filthy water, eating poisoned grass and milking the low-quality milk. This group of pictures reflects the serious problems of environmental pollution. Today the quality of



our natural environment has become an important issue. Our environment is faced with many dangers. It has been seriously polluted by waste gases from factories and sewage in cities. Moreover, the farmland is contaminated by all kinds of agricultural chemicals. At the same time, many farm products contain a high level of toxic chemical. If we continue to do this, life on earth cannot survive.

Therefore, effective measures must be taken to protect our environment.

Firstly, the government should establish the laws to protect the air, the land and the river. The government is playing the most important role in the environmental protection today. Secondly, those who destroy the environment intentionally should be severely punished. We should let them know that destroying environment means destroying mankind. Finally, people should be educated to recognize the importance of environmental protection. Only in this way can we have a pleasant environment with green grass, clean air, crystal water and blue sky.

Questions:

1. How do we get along well with the nature?
2. What measures should be taken to reduce the pollution of environment?

Sample Answers:

1. As we have more control over the Earth, it becomes more and more difficult for us to live on the Earth. We are living with the problems caused by the abuse. So we should not ignore the causes of the sickness of the Earth and seek ways to help the Earth to give back what we take away.

2. Firstly, stiffer laws and regulations must be implemented to control pollution and industries that release wastes without permission should be heavily fined. Secondly, farmers are not allowed to use agricultural chemicals beyond the standard under supervision. Thirdly, cars should be equipped to minimize the exhaust. Finally, the use of plastic bags and disposable meal boxes should be banned.

知识库

描述图画常用句式

The cartoon/picture/drawing depicts/shows/indicates/tells...

In the picture,...

Looking at the picture, we may find...



This is what the picture indicates.

The two pictures here illustrate...

In the first picture...while in the second...

As depicted in the picture/As we can see in the picture...

It is most likely that by drawing the pictures, the artist intends to express...

描述图表和数据常用句式

It has increased by three times as compared with that of last year.

There is an increase of 20% in total this year.

The table shows a three times increase over that of last year.

It would be expected to increase by five times by the end of 2050.

The total number was lowered by 10%.

It rose from 10% to 15% of the total this year.

Compared with 2011, it fell from 15% to 10%.

The number is five times as much as that of a decade ago.

It has decreased by 20% compared with.

经典句式

The ridiculous amount of money some countries spend on military hardware is absurd when considering the number of people starving in many developing countries.考虑到一些发展中国家挨饿的人的数量，一些国家把大量资金花费在重型军事装备上显得很荒谬。

The loss of perquisites enjoyed by government officials and business executives pales in comparison to the plight of refugees in many war-torn countries.与许多饱受战争创伤的国家的难民所处的困境相比，政府官员和商业管理者失去所享受的特权就相形见绌了。

While the long-term problem of global warming is indeed serious, its significance diminishes somewhat when considering immediate problems such as rapid environmental deterioration and the rampant misuse and abuse of nonrenewable resources.虽然全球变暖这一长期的问题确实很严重，但考虑到诸如环境的迅速恶化和不可更新资源的普遍滥用等当前的的问题，它的重要性就有所降低了。

Owning a car might be preferable to owning a bicycle, but the problems associated with owning the former far outweigh those of the latter. For one thing, automobiles are exponentially more



expensive and require greater maintenance. For another, bicycles don't pollute. 与拥有一辆自行车相比，人们更愿意拥有一辆汽车，但拥有后者涉及的问题远远超过前者。原因之一，汽车昂贵很多，需要更多的维护。原因之二，自行车不会引起污染。

Will the Three Gorges Project prove to be a monumental achievement or nothing more than a giant fiasco? Opposition voices point to drawbacks such as the massive cost of the project, the need to relocate millions of local residents and destruction of the unique natural environment. Supporters, on the other hand, contend that the advantages--i.e. improved flood control, increased power generation capacity and desirable impact on economic development in related areas--will far outweigh the disadvantages. Time will tell and history will judge the wisdom of the project. 三峡工程将成为极大的成功或只是彻底的失败?反对意见指出了诸如工程的巨额成本，数百万当地居民的重新安置以及独特的自然环境的破坏等障碍。另一方面，支持者认为它的好处，例如对洪水控制的改善、发电能力的提高和对相关地区经济发展的影响将远远超过它坏处。至于建设这个工程明智与否，时间会告诉我们，历史会做出判断。

Effluent discharges of industrial wastewater and raw sewage into rivers, lakes and inshore coastal areas have not only adversely affected marine life and aquatic resources, but have also jeopardized one of the major necessities for sustaining life--Potable Water. 工业废水和原污水排放入河流、湖泊和近海岸区域不仅给海洋生物和水生资源带来了负面影响，而且也破坏了维持生命的主要必需品之一——饮用水。

Claims of gender equality are laced with contradictions. The principal fallacy centers on the workplace and concept of equal pay for equal work. Another, but no less important, aspect revolves around the entry of women into top management positions. 性别平等的呼声中有少量自相矛盾的内容。最大的谬误在于工作场所和同工同酬的概念。另一个同样重要的方面与女性进入最高管理职位紧密相关。

Both limitations and problems will quite likely be encountered during the ongoing transition to the market economy. For one thing, urgent measures are required to resolve problems involving state-owned enterprises. Another thorny issue involves controlling inflation in the face of emerging market forces. 正在进行的市场经济的转型很有可能将遇到限制和问题。一方面，需要紧要方法解决涉及国有企业的问题。另一棘手的问题涉及在市场力量形成的同时控制通货膨胀。



Few scientific and technological achievements equal the success of landing men on the moon.
几乎没有科技成就能与人类成功登陆月球同日而语。

A question begging an answer centers on whether violence is more directly related to the innate characteristic of human being, or whether it is simply a manifestation of the ills of society. Determining the answer will be far from an easy proposition, but is nonetheless one that deserves careful and deliberate consideration.需要回答的一个问题是：暴力与人类的天性联系更直接还是仅仅是社会恶习的体现？做出回答远非易事，而是值得仔细而审慎地考虑的事情。

From the standpoint of success, a good work ethic is no less important than an education. Success does, in fact, depend on the total integration of both aspects.从成功的角度来说，良好的职业道德与教育同等重要。事实上，成功的确建立在两方面完全融合的基础上。

Just as honor is a prerequisite for respectability, so is unblemished character a barometer of integrity.正如声誉是可敬的前提条件，无瑕疵的品格是正直的晴雨表。

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder and the same is true for both the appreciation of art and music.
美在观察者的眼中，美术和音乐的欣赏也是如此。

The direct correlation between self-esteem and success also applies to one's ability to achieve.
自尊和成功的直接联系也适用于一个人取得成就的能力。

Improving the plight of teachers is indeed a priority item. However, improving the overall education system is likewise no less important.改善教师的困难处境的确是优先处理的一件事情。但是，改进整个教育系统同等重要。

China and United States share many things in common. Firstly, both are major world powers. Secondly, the two nations offer mutually beneficial factors for development—China with its vast potential market and labor force, and the U.S. with its advanced technology and management expertise.中国和美国有许多共同之处。首先，两个都是世界主要强国。第二，两个国家相互提供发展的有利因素——中国拥有巨大的潜在市场和劳动力，美国拥有先进的技术和专业的管理知识。

Idleness spawns discontent, whereas overwork leads to mental and physical exhaustion.懒惰滋生不满，而过度工作导致精神和身体的疲劳。

It will have a direct bearing on the matter under discussion.这将和正在讨论的问题有直接关系。



Rapid economic growth may lead to an overextension of resources and lead to an eventual catastrophic meltdown.经济迅速增长可能导致过度使用资源，并引起最终巨大的灾难。

The immediate results of economic growth have created the illusion of unending prosperity. The best approach at this particular time is to perhaps err on the side of caution.经济增长的直接结果是造成了关于无止境繁荣的幻想。现在这个特定时刻最好的办法也许是慎之又慎。

The benefits of technology are undeniable. Nonetheless, the fact that technology often negates the need for human beings in the workplace deserves careful consideration and retraining programs for affected individuals must be introduced.技术的好处不容否认。然而，技术经常否认工作场所需要人类，这一点值得仔细考虑，而且，为受到影响的个人推出再培训项目是必需的。

There are several reasons for the marked increase in China's crime rate—the dramatic influx of itinerant workers in urban areas ; declining social values ; and widening disparities between the haves and have-nots .中国的犯罪率显著升高有很多原因——城区大量流动工人的涌入;社会价值的贬低以及贫富之间日益扩大的差距。

Why are an increasing number of elderly Chinese parents living apart from their children? One reason is the increasing upward mobility of the younger generation. Another is expanding social opportunities for the elderly. Perhaps the main reason, however, centers on dramatic changes in traditional concepts.为什么越来越多的中国老人不和他们的孩子住在一起?原因之一是年轻一代的上进心增强了。另一个原因是社会上老人的机会增加了。然而，主要的原因可能是传统观念发生了巨大变化。

The growing trend for wives to work outside the home even when their husbands are present and employed is in part a sharing of the financial burden with the husband, and in part a reflection of the need these women feel to have a measurable sense of personal worth.即使当她们的丈夫在身边且有工作，越来越多的妻子也到外面工作，一方面是为了和丈夫共同承担经济重担，一方面反映了女性感到需要有可衡量的个人价值。

The rapid emergence of homes for senior citizens represents a sharp divergence from the traditional Chinese practice of maintaining the nuclear family at all costs.老人疗养院的迅速出现体现了与中国传统的不惜一切代价维持核心家庭的做法的显著分歧。

What has sparked the increasing interest in exercise? For one thing, people have gained a greater awareness of the need for physical fitness. For another, the constantly improving standard of



living enables Chinese people to patronize the increasing number of recreational venues. The main thing perhaps centers on the healthcare and psychological benefits exercise provides. 什么引发了人们对锻炼越来越浓的兴趣?一方面，人们更加清楚地意识到保持身体健康的必要性。另一方面，不断提高的生活水平使中国人能够支付增加的娱乐支出。最主要的可能在于锻炼带来的保健和心理上的好处。

Participating in interactive experiences beneficial to all is something that no one should miss. The valuable lessons learned therefore should not be arbitrarily dismissed, but should instead be treasured. 参加对所有人都有益的互动式体验是任何一个人都不应该错过的。从中获得的宝贵经验不应该任意抛弃，而应该倍加珍惜。

The plain truth is that people are most often self-centered. 明显的事实是人经常是以自我为中心的。

There's little wonder why young people often find it difficult to find an appropriate role model. No wonder they drink, smoke, fight, carouse and otherwise engage in inappropriate social behavior. 年轻人发现很难找到合适的榜样并不奇怪。难怪他们喝酒、抽烟、打架、狂欢作乐或者做出不当的社会举动。

It should come as no surprise to learn that many abused children become abusers later in life. 发现很多受虐待的儿童后来虐待别人不应该感到奇怪。

There's little doubt that China has spawned a new generation of Little Emperors, but the truth is that the fault rests with parents who spare the rod to spoil the child and not with children themselves. 毫无疑问，中国产生了新一代“小皇帝”，但事实是责任在于“闲了棍子，惯了孩子”的家长，而不是孩子自己。

Large and small enterprises differ in that the former usually involves conglomerates and the latter private individuals. 大企业和小企业的区别在于前者通常涉及联合大企业，后者涉及私营的个人。

Alcohol and tobacco are both highly addictive substances. However, unlike tobacco, which is known to cause cancer, studies indicate that alcohol does offer some health benefits when consumed in moderation. 酒和烟都是很容易上瘾的东西。但是，研究显示，与公认为引起癌症的烟不同，酒如果适量饮用确实对健康有益。



AIDS is no longer one of the Top 10 American killers, but the same cannot be said for many countries. 艾滋病不再是美国的十大杀手之一，但许多国家的情况并非如此。

The advantages of family planning more than compensate for the disadvantages. 计划生育的好处不仅仅弥补了它的害处。

(七) 录音材料问答

录音材料问答这一题型除了测试考生的口头表达能力，还考查学生的听力理解能力、短期记忆能力、信息提取能力。它要求考生具备理解——加工——生成系列技能。这种口语测试方法通常要求考生先听一段录音材料，一般会听两遍，然后进行复述、概括及回答考官提出的问题。所选文章的长度一般为 6~10 句话，考生开始复述前通常有 1 分钟的准备时间，复述完后，考官可能围绕考生所听的内容进行提问，有些是可以让考生自由发挥的问题。这种听说结合的测试形式不仅省时省力，而且更具有真实性，将在未来的口试测试中越来越普遍地使用。

录音材料的选材一般可分为两大类：一类是相对普及的主题，如社会现象、文学作品、科普文章等；另外，也有一些院校在考查考生时，会选择与其报考专业相关的材料作为听录音复述的考试资料，目的是在检测考生听力理解能力、语篇概括能力、口语表达能力的同时，了解考生对其所报考专业的熟悉程度，包括相关的专业词汇以及本专业近期的发展和前景。

样题示例

In this speaking test , you will first listen to a short passage 2 times and retell what you have heard. You have 1 minute to prepare. After the retelling, several related questions might be asked. Now, listen to the passage.

Recording Material:

These days it is easy to find faults with advertising, and yet none can deny entirely that this art of persuasion is good for economy. By circulating information mixing half truth with half lying, advertising can nevertheless penetrate the public mind with desires even for something worthless. All told, however, advertising is doing more good than evil.

To think that advertising is bad is understandable, and indeed there seems to be a common perception growing increasingly negative. Perhaps history will see advertising as one of the real evil factors of modern time because it is stimulating people to constantly want things. It is true that many consumers are convinced to spend money for things they really do not need. It is also true



that the high sale of popular consumer goods is a reflection of the power of advertising rather than the real needs of the society. That kind of "impulsive buying" can easily turn need into greed. Apart from misleading people to desire something not necessary or completely useless, advertising is surrounding them nearly everywhere and anytime on the point of boring them to death. The good news is that advertising serves market economy well, thanks in part to the media outlets like television, radio, newspapers, magazines and the Internet. Through the media, particularly television, people are told about new products and services that improve their lives. In fact, economy is at its best when the advertising industry is booming, imagining that when people are starving and freezing, there should be no advertising to sell food and fuel. Advertising holds a mirror to an affluent society in a virtuous cycle benefiting many sectors. More advertisements mean more money to all media outlets, which in turn boosts more sales, pushes more production and creates more jobs and therefore more buying power.

Those who think that advertising is bad must think again about the value of a market system which thrives on economic prosperity. Contrary to popular belief, it seems that most consumers do not hate advertising because of their own foolish desires. They are aware that probably half the money they spend on advertising is wasted, without knowing clearly which half.

Questions:

1. What's the speaker's attitude toward advertisements?
2. Can you list some of the advantages of advertisements according to the passage?
3. Can you list some of the disadvantages of advertisements according to the passage?

Sample Answers:

1. Advertising is doing more good than evil.
2. Advertising serves market economy well, thanks in part to the media outlets like television, radio, newspapers, magazines and the Internet.

Through the media, particularly television, people are told about new products and services that improve their lives. In fact, economy is at its best when the advertising industry is booming. Advertising holds a mirror to an affluent society in a virtuous cycle benefiting many sectors. More advertisements mean more money to all media outlets, which in turn boosts more sales, pushes more production and creates more jobs and therefore more buying power.



3. Advertising can penetrate the public mind with desires even for something worthless. It is true that many consumers are convinced to spend money for things they really do not need. It is also true that the high sales of popular consumer goods is a reflection of the power of advertising rather than the real needs of the society. That kind of "impulsive buying" can easily turn need into greed. Apart from misleading people to desire something not necessary or completely useless, advertising is surrounding them nearly everywhere and anytime on the point of boring them to death.

~~~~~

### **Recording Material:**

The automobile has many advantages. Above all, it offers people freedom to go wherever and whenever they want to. The basic purpose of a motor vehicle is to get from point A to point B as cheaply, quickly, and safely as possible. However, to most people, cars are also personal fantasy machines that serve as symbols of power, success, speed, excitement, and adventure.

In addition, much of the world's economy is built on producing motor vehicles and supplying roads and repairs for those vehicles.

In spite of their advantages, motor vehicles have many harmful effects on human lives and on air, water, land, and wildlife resources. Motor vehicles are the largest source of air pollution, producing a haze of smog over the world's cities.

Besides, the automobile may be the most destructive machine ever invented. Though we tend to deny it, riding in cars is one of the most dangerous things we do in our daily lives. Half of the world's people will be involved in an auto accident at some time during their lives.

Since the automobile was introduced, almost 3 million Americans have been killed on the highways--about twice the number of Americans killed on the battlefield in all US wars. In addition to the tragic loss of life, these accidents cost American society about \$ 60 billion annually in lost income and in insurance, administrative, and legal expenses.

Streets that used to be for people are now for cars. Pedestrians and people riding bicycles in the streets are subjected to noise, pollution, stress, and danger.

### **Questions:**

1. What serious environmental problems are resulted from automobiles?
2. Why do we say the automobile may be the most destructive machine ever invented?





3. Could you think of a title that best suits the passage?

**Sample Answers:**

1. Besides air pollution, automobiles may also pollute or even damage water, land or some other natural resources.

2. Because riding in cars is one of the most dangerous things we do in our daily lives. Half of the world's people will be involved in an auto accident some time during their lives.

3. Advantages and Disadvantages of the Automobile.

~~~~~

Recording Material:

A linguist, an expert on languages, is always listening, and never off-duty. I invited a group of friends round to my house, telling them that I was going to record their speech. I said I was interested in their regional accents, and that it would only take a few minutes. Thus, one evening, three people came to my house. In front of each chair there was a microphone at head height, connected to a recorder in the middle of the floor. They sat down, rather nervously, and I explained that all I wanted was for them to count from one to twenty. Then we could relax and have a drink I turned on the recorder and each in turn counted from one to twenty in their best accents. When it was over, I turned the recorder off and brought round the drinks. The rest of the evening was spent in total relaxation. I joined them in talking and joking freely.

Or at least that is how it would appear. For, of course, the microphones were not connected to the recorder in the middle of the room at all but to another one in the bedroom. My friends, having seen the recorder before them turned off, paid no more attention to the microphones a few inches from their mouths, thus giving excellent sound quality. It meant that I was able to get as natural a piece of talk as it would be possible to find.

Questions:

1. Why did the speaker ask his friends to count from one to twenty? What did the speaker say to his friends when they sat down nervously?

3. What does the speaker aim to present by this passage?

4. What is the prerequisite to be a successful professional?

Sample Answers:

1. Because he wanted to record how they pronounced numbers in their regional accents.



2. He explained that it was just a simple counting of numbers so that they could feel at ease.

3. The speaker just aims to share one of his experiences in language researching. I think it should be responsibility. I mean the strong sense to fulfill his task well, just like this linguist in the story, never off-duty.

~~~~~

### **Recording Material:**

Language is a part of culture and plays a very important role in it. Some social scientists consider it the keystone of culture. Without language, the maintaining of culture would not be possible. Besides, language is influenced and shaped by culture, and it reflects culture. In the broadest sense, language is the symbolic representation of a people, and it comprises their historical and cultural backgrounds, as well as their approaches to life., and their ways of living and thinking.

We should not go further into the relationship between language and culture. What needs to be stressed here is that the two interact, and that understanding of one requires understanding of the other.

Social scientists tell us that cultures differ from one another, and that each culture is unique. As cultures are diverse, languages are diverse. It is natural that with differences in cultures and languages, difficulties often arise in communicating between cultures and across cultures. Understanding is not always easy.

Learning a foreign language well means more than merely mastering the pronunciation, grammar, words and idioms. It also means learning to see the world as native speakers of that language see it, learning the ways in which their language reflects the ideas, customs, and behaviors of their society, and learning to understand their "language of the mind." Learning a language, in fact, is inseparable from learning its culture.

### **Questions:**

1. What's your understanding of the term "culture"?
2. What is the main idea of the passage?
3. If people from different countries can speak each other's languages, will there still be any difficulty in communication?

### **Sample Answers:**



1. The term "culture" really has a very extensive indication. For instance, it is reflected almost in every aspect of our life, including the language, our ideas, the living habit, the family patterns, our national customs and so on. This passage mainly explains the relationship between language and culture, especially how these two factors interact with each other.

3. Yes, there will still be problems for them to understand each other well.

Because truly mastering a language doesn't merely mean mastering the pronunciation, grammar, words and idioms. It also means learning to see the world as native speakers of that language see it, and learning to understand their "language of the mind."

~~~~~

Recording Material: .

When a good reader is at work, indeed, he does not look at letters, nor even at words one by one; he takes in the meaning of two, three or four words at a time, all in a single moment. Watch carefully the eyes of a person who is reading, and it will be seen that they do not travel smoothly along the lines of print, but they move by jumps separated by very short stops. The eyes of a very good reader move quickly, taking long jumps and making very short halts; the eyes of a poor reader move much more slowly, taking only short jumps and stopping longer at each halt. Sometimes, when he meets a difficult word or point, he even goes backwards to see again what has already been read at once. This shows at once that letter-by-letter, or syllable-by-syllable, or word-by-word reading, with the finger pointing to the word, carefully fixing each one in turn, is wrong. It is wrong because such a method ties the reader's eyes down to a very short jump. Moreover, a very short jump is too short to provide any meaning or sense, and it will be found that having struggled with three or four words separately, a poor reader has to look at them again, all together and in one group, in order to get the meaning of the whole phrase.

Questions:

1. How do the eyes of a very good reader move?
2. Why is it necessary for a poor reader to read something a second time?
3. Do you call yourself an effective reader?

Sample Answers:

1. The eyes of a very good reader move quickly, taking long jumps and making very short halts.



2. For a poor reader, if his eyes move with a very short jump, too short to provide any meaning or sense, he has to refer to the point a second time in order to get the exact meaning of the whole.

3. Not really. I often get stuck on new words or too complicated sentences.

By then I have to stop reading and refer to a dictionary for related information. Afterwards, I resume my reading only to find the idea of the previous part became unclear, so I have to read it again, thus it's more time-consuming.

~~~~~

### **Recording Material:**

When we can see well, we do not think about our eyes often. It is only when we cannot see perfectly that we come to see how important our eyes are.

People who are nearsighted can only see things that are very close to their eyes. Many people who do a lot of close work, such as writing and reading, become nearsighted. Then they have to wear glasses in order to see distant things clearly.

People who are farsighted face just the opposite problem. They can see things that are far away, but they have difficulty reading a book unless they hold it at arm's length. If they want to do much reading, they must wear glasses too.

Other people do not see clearly because their eyes are not exactly the right shape. This, too, can be corrected by glasses. Some people's eyes become cloudy because of cataracts. Long ago these people often became blind. Now, however, it is possible to operate on the cataracts and remove them.

When night falls, colors become fainter to the eyes and finally disappear. After your eyes have grown used to the dark, you can see better if you use the side of your eyes rather than the center. Sometimes, after dark, you see a small thing on one side of you, which seems to disappear if you turn your head in its direction. This is because when you turn your head, you are looking at the thing too directly.

### **Questions:**

1. Why do we fail to realize the great importance of our eyes?
2. Who are likely to be nearsighted?
3. What's the problem with farsighted people?



### Sample Answers:

1. Actually we don't know that our eyes are of great importance until we can't see things clearly.
2. I guess people who spend long time reading or writing are likely to be nearsighted, for instance, writers, computer engineers, tailors, office workers, bank clerks, and so on.
3. They can only see things that are far away.

### 附录：部分高校近年考研英语复试口语试题

#### 2014 年四川大学语言学及应用语言学专业

1. What do you think is the difference between teaching foreign students Chinese in English and teaching them in Chinese? Which do you think is better? Why?
2. Do you think it is important to study language theory when we teach Chinese as a foreign language? Why?
3. How do you attract students' attention when teaching Chinese as a foreign language?
4. Please tell us about your hometown.

#### 2014 年厦门大学新闻学专业

1. Please introduce yourself.
2. Why do you choose Xiamen University?
3. What is your favorite TV program?
4. What is the most impressive news in your mind?
5. Which commercial advertisement impresses you most?
6. What is News?
7. What is communication?
8. What is more important, advertising ethic or advertising effectiveness?
9. Who is your favorite college teacher? Why?
10. Do you consider surfing the Internet a waste of time or the opposite?
11. Please tell us about your research plan.

#### 2014 年北京交通大学桥梁工程专业

1. What do you think is the difference between highway bridge and railway bridge?
2. Say something about the formation of cable-stayed bridge.
3. What courses related to bridges did you learn during your undergraduate study?
4. What is the difference between bridges and housing in terms of design?
5. What are the main types of the bridge load?
6. What's the feature of simply supported beam bridges?
7. What is the difference between simply supported beam bridges and continuous beam bridges?

#### 2013 年复旦大学金融学专业

1. What is opportunity cost?
2. Give some comments on the Federal Reserve System's purchase of treasury bond.



3. Describe diversification.
4. Describe adverse selection and moral hazard.
5. Compare open market operations with monetary policy instrument.
6. Describe the relation between financial market and economy.
7. Why is fiscal policy more effective under a fixed exchange rate than under a floating exchange rate?
8. Explain the PPP theory's poor empirical performance.
9. Say something about asymmetric information.
10. Describe factors determining the exchange rate.
11. Describe the gold standard and Bretton Wood system and their collapse.
12. Describe costs and profits of monetary union.
13. Describe tools of monetary policy.

### **2013 年首都经济贸易大学劳动经济学专业**

1. What can you tell me about yourself?
2. Why do you choose this university and why don't you continue your major?
3. Is it your first time to come to Beijing? How do you think of Beijing?
4. Where is your hometown and please describe your family member.
5. What courses have you learned in the university and which course do you like best?
6. Please say something about your undergraduate experience.
7. What is your plan in the graduate school?
8. What would you like to do after graduation?
9. What do you think of the postgraduate exam?

### **2013 年山东大学外国语言学与应用语言学专业**

1. What is linguistics?
2. Why is it scientific?
3. Why is it a system?
4. What school do you know?
5. Which one is your favorite school?
6. What do you know about this school?
7. What is the three metafunctions?

### **2012 年西南财经大学金融学专业**

1. What's the difference between primary market and secondary market?
2. What courses have you learned about finance?
3. What's the difference between investment bank and commercial bank?
4. Please describe your hometown.
5. What's your favorite book?

### **2012 年四川大学翻译硕士**

1. How do you interpret Yan Fu's three words of translation?
2. Someone said translator worked as a matchmaker for the speaker and the audience. Do you



agree?

3. Do you think one should be neutral in translating? Why?
4. Lin Shu didn't know any foreign language but he can still be a good translator. In your opinion, why?
5. What are the differences between Chinese and English?
6. Please list some famous translators you know and their works.
7. What are the differences between China English and Chinglish?
8. "When we speak, we are translating others." What do you think of this statement?

### 2011 年山东大学电路与系统专业

1. Which school are you from?
2. Where is your hometown?
3. Could you introduce your hometown for us?
4. Have you ever thought to study abroad? And why?
5. Do you have a plan after three years if you pass the exam?
6. Have you ever prepared for TOFEL or IELTS?

### 2011 年中国传媒大学广播电视艺术专业

1. Do you think the subjects you are studying today are relevant to present-day society? Why?
2. Why do many people buy things on *dangdang* and *taobao*?
3. What do you think is the most important element in your future job?
4. In your opinion, what are the most serious problems associated with modern life?
5. What do you regard as the most significant events in recent history?

### 2011 年华中科技大学计算机应用技术专业

1. What's your name?
2. What do you think of yourself?
3. You said you are brave; can you give me an example?
4. What do you think are your advantages to be admitted into this university?
5. What kind of books do you read in your leisure time?
6. Describe a time when you got co-workers or classmates who dislike each other to work together.

### 2011 年广东商学院

日常会话

1. 从 9 个话题中随机选取一个
2. 准备时间: 0.5 分钟
3. 谈论时间: 2 分钟左右
4. 满分: 50 分

#### TOPIC CARD NO. 1

You have 30 seconds to prepare a 2-minute talk on the following topic:

**What is happiness for you? What are the three most important things for you to be happy?**

Here are some hints for you.



- For example, manna from heaven, winning lottery, getting a satisfying job, success in academic work, finding your soul mate, health of your family members, enrolled in your ideal university, getting your degree, your own peace and health, your long life.

### TOPIC CARD NO. 2

You have 30 seconds to prepare a 2-minute talk on the following topic:

**What are some jobs that you think would be boring? What are some jobs that you think would be fun?**

Here are some hints for you.

- For example, salesman, secretary, accounting, civil servant, receptionist, computer programmer, police officer, doctor, teacher, editor, writer, sportsman, lawyer, finance analyst, insurance salesman, ordinary worker, and so on.

### TOPIC CARD NO. 3

You have 30 seconds to prepare a 2-minute talk on the following topic:

**What causes stress? How does stress affect you?**

Here are some hints for you..

- When you are stressful, how do you feel physically? Do you feel tired during the day? Can you sleep well at night? Does your stomach hurt?
- When you are stressed, how do you feel emotionally? Do you feel nervous or worried about the stressful situation? Do you get angry easily?

### TOPIC CARD NO. 4

You have 30 seconds to prepare a 2-minute talk on the following topic:

**Where do you get most of the news? What kinds of information can you get from the newspaper/Internet?**

Here are some hints for you.

- For example, newspaper, Internet, or TV and so on.
- For example, news, policy, educational information, job information, eating information, entertainment and so on.

### TOPIC CARD NO. 5

You have 30 seconds to prepare a 2-minute talk on the following topic:

**Can you think of some advantages of learning and speaking foreign language?**

Here are some hints for you.

- For example, to be more informative, do know more about the world, people and culture, to help you to become more professional and so on.

### TOPIC CARD NO. 6

You have 30 seconds to prepare a 2-minute talk on the following topic:

**What kinds of gifts do you like to give? And to whom?**

**What kinds of gifts do you like to get? And from whom?**

**And why?**

Here are some hints for you.





- For example, flower, stationery, dolls, decorative stuff, handicraft, and so on.
- For example, family members, friends, schoolmates, children, and so on.
- For example, someone's birthday, someone's anniversary, someone's wedding, lucky occasions, and so on.

#### TOPIC CARD NO. 7

You have 30 seconds to prepare a 2-minute talk on the following topic:

**Why do you want to go to graduate school instead of finding a job?**

**Or why do you want to come back to study instead of going on with your work?**

Here are some hints for you.

- What do you expect to get from your postgraduate study?
- Do you think you can find a better job after you get your master degree?
- Do you think there would be some difficulties in finding a job at present?
- Do you think it is time to continue with your study after several years of work?

#### TOPIC CARD NO. 8

You have 30 seconds to prepare a 2-minute talk on the following topic:

**What kind of music do you like? And why?**

**Who is your favorite singer or group? What is your favorite karaoke song to sing?**

Here are some hints for you.

- For example, classic, pop, blues, rap, folk, and so on.
- For example, pure instrumental, solo singer, chorus.
- For example, piano, violin, *erhu*, orchestra, opera, Peking opera and so on.

#### TOPIC CARD NO. 9

You have 30 seconds to prepare a 2-minute talk on the following topic:

**Do you play any sports? How often do you play it?**

**Why do you enjoy it? What new sports would you like to try?**

Here are some hints for you.

- For example, table tennis, tennis, basketball, volleyball, gym, yoga, swimming, badminton, wrestling, football, soccer, skiing, snorkeling, hockey, scuba, diving, and so on.

#### 2010 年中国人民大学

##### 哲学院

1. What are your understandings about philosophy?
2. Do you think philosophy is abstract?
3. How do people around you review philosophy?
4. Who is your favorite philosopher? And why do you like him/her?
5. Are you familiar with some scholars in philosophy field?
6. What is the most important qualification that a student should have?
7. How do you get the information that you need in your studies besides attending classes?
8. Do you often pay attention to current news?
9. Can you comment on an event that happened recently?
10. Do you think this specialty will be prior to others in the future?



### 历史学院

1. How do you understand history?
2. Why do you choose history as your major?
3. Which dynasty of China gives you the deepest impression?
4. Which period of international history are you most interested in?
5. Can you briefly introduce a historical figure that you admire most?
6. Please comment on a historical event that impresses you most.
7. Say a little about teamwork from your point of view.
8. Do you have any difficulties in your study in this field?
9. Do you prefer Chinese ancient history or Chinese modern history? Why?
10. Do you think watching historical movies is helpful to study history?
11. Which historical movie do you like most?
12. Some students say it is quite difficult to learn history. What do you think of that?
13. What do you think of the four great inventions made by our forefathers?

### 社会与人口学院

1. Why do you choose to study demography?
2. How do you view the population problem in China?
3. In your opinion, how can we solve the problem of aging?
4. What do you think about people's awareness of environmental issues nowadays?
5. What are the current problems of college education in your opinion?
6. How serious is unemployment among young people?
7. As there are more and more private cars, what do you think the government should do in order to encourage citizens to use public transport?
8. What social problems are you concerned about most?

### 国际关系学院

1. Can you describe one of your good friends?
2. Tell us something about your undergraduate school.
3. What did you enjoy most about your campus life?
4. What social responsibilities should a postgraduate take?
5. How do you spend your weekends?
6. Why do you choose to study international relationships?
7. What difficulties do you think you'll encounter in your studies?
8. How do you see yourself in ten years' time?
9. Now tell me something about your specialty.
10. How do you review terrorism?

### 法学院

1. Why do you choose this college as your graduate school?
2. Do you want to be a lawyer? Why?
3. If you had an opportunity to change your subject, what would you do?
4. Should you study more theory or do more practice? Give your reasons, please.
5. What do you intend to do after you finish studying here?
6. Which career do you prefer, a judge or a lawyer?
7. What do you think of the relation between the law and social change?
8. What do you think of law consciousness in China?



9. Give me your opinions on juvenile delinquency.
10. What measures should the government take to solve the disorder of law system in China?
11. From the perspective of a student, what should we do to assert our human rights?
12. Do you think China should lay more stress on law and order?
13. With more and more corruption problems in China, what do you think the government should do to decrease them?

#### **MBA/MPA**

1. Do you think English is also important for your major? Why?
2. What aspect of English do you think is most difficult?
3. What's the difference between domestic and foreign MBA program?
4. Why do you want to be a member of MBA students?
5. Why do you think you are qualified for MBA program?
6. What do you want to do after your MBA study?
7. Do you have a study plan if you were accepted as an MBA student?
8. What's your opinion about the requirement that an MBA student must have working experience?
9. How do you define marketing/management?
10. Do you think MBA training courses will help you a lot in your future life? Why?
11. What is the most important qualification that an MBA student should have?
12. In your opinion, how does communication work in organizations?
13. What is CEO? If you were a CEO, what would you do with your career?
14. Can you tell me what the difference between sales and marketing is?



## 第三章 考研复试英语听力概述

### 第一节 填充表格题

#### 一、题型介绍

该题型通常出现在听力考试第一题的位置，共 5 小题，主要测试考生理解特定或具体信息的能力，同时测试考生的听写能力。所考题材涉及人物介绍、景点介绍、天气预报、历史事件、请假等，文章一般按照时间、空间、功能、特点或正常的逻辑思路展开介绍，要求考生将听到的信息准确无误地填入表格，所填内容多为数字、人名、地名或其他实义名词、动词或形容词。听力材料一般是一段 180-220 个单词的独白或对话，录音材料播放两遍。

#### 二、答题流程

第一步，浏览表格，预测文章内容，并根据已知内容预测答案特点。

第二步，第一遍听音，边听边做题，填入能够确定的答案，对不确定的内容进行标记。

第三步，利用两次播放录音的间隔核查遗漏，确定第二遍听音的重点。

第四步，第二遍听音，核查已知答案，重点捕捉未知信息。

第五步，整理答案，把速记符号或缩写转换为正确答案。

#### 三、备考策略

##### 1. 以人名为答案时的注意事项：

注意姓和名的几种不同表达方式：表示“姓”的有 surname, last name 或 family name，表示名字的有 first name 和 given name。

##### 2. 以数字为答案的注意事项：

一般来说，凡是涉及计算的题目，肯定会出现两个或两个以上的数字。有些数字是正确答案，另一些数字则起干扰作用。所以，在听的过程中要注意分辨。针对这类题目，我们应主要掌握以下技巧和方法：

(1) 注意区分数字中容易混淆的因素。例如：以 -ty 结尾的“几十”和以 -teen 结尾的“十几”在读音上非常相似。-teen 的元音是 /i:/，发音长而清晰，并且在单词中是重读音节；-ty 的元音是 /I/，发音短而急促，在单词中不重读。

(2) 表示具体数目的名词。例如：a quarter 四分之一，a half 一半，three quarters 四分之三；once 一次，twice 两次；double 两倍，triple 三倍；couple/pair 一双，dozen 十二，score 二十；daily 每天，weekly 每周，fortnight 两周，monthly 每月，quarterly 每季度，yearly 每年等。

(3) 各类数字的读法。例如：复杂的基数(如 35 476)、序数(10th)、分数(1/8: one-eighth; 3/8: three eighths)、小数(0.65: nought point six five)、集合数字(1/4: one quarter; 6: half a dozen; 20: one score)、0 的几种读法(zero、naught、nothing)等。

(4) 电话号码的读法：国家代号、地区代号和具体号码分开来读。7 位的号码，读的时候前三位一组连在一起，后四位一组连在一起，中间有一个停顿，如 6254598 读作 six two five, four five nine eight; 8 位的号码，可以四个一组来读。两个相同数字或三个相同的数字可以用 double 或 triple 来代替，如 2246555 可以读作 double two four, six triple five; 末尾出现三个零，可以按“千”来发音，如 9796000 读作 nine seven nine six thousand。

##### (5) 时间、时刻的读法：

2:30 half past two/two thirty      12:15 a quarter past twelve      6:00 six sharp



9:55 five to ten

14:10 ten past fourteen

### (6) 年代的读法:

1980 年 nineteen eighty

1900 年 nineteen hundred

20 世纪 50 年代 nineteen fifties

10 年 a decade

100 年 a century

### (7) 日期的读法:

前天 the day before yesterday

后天 the day after tomorrow

两三天 a couple of days

两个星期 fortnight

每隔一天 / 每两天 every other day/every two days

12 月 8 日 December the eighth/the eighth of December

### 3. 以国家、城市为答案时的注意事项:

原文中经常提到国家名，考生需将其转化成相应名词。如: I'm from Japan, 其 nationality 应为 Japanese。又如, He is from Poland, 其 nationality 应该是 Polish。

除此之外，还需要掌握一些常用的地名、国家名，如:

California 加利福尼亚      England 英格兰

Finland 芬兰                      France 法国

Holland 荷兰                      Hollywood 好莱坞

London 伦敦                      Mexico 墨西哥

Ohio 俄亥俄州                      Pacific 太平洋

Philadelphia 费城                      Poland 波兰

Scotland 苏格兰                      Seine 塞纳河

Singapore 新加坡                      Toronto 多伦多

Washington 华盛顿                      Zaire 扎伊尔

### 4. 以教育背景为答案时的注意事项:

undergraduate 本科, postgraduate 或 graduate students 研究生 (单说 graduate 为本科毕业生), Ph. D 博士, diploma 文凭, 毕业证书, major 专业, freshman (大一新生), sophomore (大二学生), junior (大三学生), senior (毕业班学生)。

### 5. 其他注意事项:

(1) 通常情况下，题目直接限定只能填写一个单词或数字，因此不要画蛇添足。

(2) 填写数字信息时尽量使用阿拉伯数字，避免拼写错误。

(3) 根据语境分辨读音相近的单词，如 whether / weather; four / for; two / too / to; where / wear; close / clothes; present / parent; horse / house。

(4) 这种题型听到什么就写什么，绝大部分答案是原文原词，不必犹豫。

### 四、样题示例

**Directions:** For questions 1~5, you will hear a talk about the geography of Belgium. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

| Geography of Belgium |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Three main regions   | coastal plain   |
|                      | central plateau |



|                                          |        |         |
|------------------------------------------|--------|---------|
|                                          |        | 1       |
| Highest altitude of the coastal plain    | _____m | 2       |
| Climate near the sea                     | humid  |         |
|                                          |        | 3       |
| Particularly rainy months of the years   | April  |         |
|                                          |        | 4       |
| Average temperatures in July in Brussels | low    | 13°C    |
|                                          | high   | _____°C |
|                                          |        | 5       |

参考答案:

|           |    |      |          |    |
|-----------|----|------|----------|----|
| 1         | 2  | 3    | 4        | 5  |
| highlands | 20 | mild | November | 22 |

### 【听力原文】

Belgium has three main geographic regions: the coastal plain, the central plateau and the **highlands**. The coastal plain extends inland 16 to 48 kilometers on the northwest. Along the north sea is a low-lying area consisting mainly of sandy hills and sections of lands reclaimed from the sea. The coastal plain's elevation ranges from sea level to 20 meters. The central plateau is a gently rolling, slightly elevated area, irrigated by many waterways and containing a number of wide, fertile valleys with a rich soil. The highlands, a densely-wooded plateau, averaging 460 meters in elevation, extends across southeastern Belgium and into northeastern France. Located here is the highest peak in Belgium with an elevation of 694 meters. The climate near the sea is humid and mild. Farther inland, a marked increase in the range of temperature occurs. In the highlands, hot summers alternate with cold winters. Heavy rains are confined almost exclusively to the highlands. Fog and rain are common, and April and November are particularly rainy months. In Brussels, the average temperatures range from 0°C to 5°C in January and from 13°C to **22°C** in July. Along the coast, the average range is 1°C to 5°C in January and 14°C to 20°C in July.

注：下划线部分为答案出处，黑粗字体为答案，下同。

### 五、专项训练

#### Test 1

**Directions:** For questions 1~5, you will hear a recording of a conversation between Mary and John about the Hilton Hotel and the Hotel Rossiya. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

| Information about the Hilton Hotel and the Hotel Rossiya |                  |   |                   |
|----------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------------|
|                                                          | The Hilton Hotel |   | The Hotel Rossiya |
| Number of Bedrooms                                       |                  | 1 | 3200              |
| Number of Employees                                      | over_____        | 2 | about 3000        |
| Number of Restaurants                                    | 12               |   | 3                 |
| Number of Elevators                                      | /                |   | 4                 |
| Country of Location                                      | The US           |   | 5                 |

参考答案:



| 1    | 2    | 3  | 4  | 5      |
|------|------|----|----|--------|
| 3174 | 3600 | 15 | 93 | Russia |

【听力原文】

- M: Hi, Mary. How's everything?
- W: Fine. You know, John, I'm planning to go to Las Vegas for a holiday and I would like to stay in a large hotel. Anything to recommend?
- M: Er...the Hilton Hotel there is quite a large one. It has **3174** bedrooms. It also has 12 restaurants and about 125000 square feet of convention space. There're a 10-acre recreation deck and a stage show dining hall. Over 3600 people now work for it.
- W: Oh, great! Is it the largest hotel in the US?
- M: Yes, it is. But it may not be the largest in the world. As far as I know, the Hotel Rossiya in Moscow is larger than Hilton. It is a 12-story building that has 3200 rooms. It can provide accommodation for 6000 guests. It takes nearly 8 years and a half to spend one night in each room. Besides, there's a 21-story "Presidential tower" in the central courtyard. It has 15 restaurants and 93 elevators. And it employs about 3000 people. The ballroom is known as the world's largest. Russians are not allowed to live in that hotel. And foreigners are charged 16 times more than the very low rate charged Russian officials.
- W: It's unbelievable.

Test 2

**Directions:** For questions 1~5, you will hear a talk about Buckingham Palace and Queen Elizabeth. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

| Buckingham Palace and Queen Elizabeth           |           |   |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| The year when Buckingham Palace was built       | 1705      |   |
| The year when Elizabeth came to the throne      |           | 1 |
| The floor on which the royal family live        | 2nd floor |   |
| The season when garden parties are held         |           | 2 |
| Number of people at each party                  | 9000      |   |
| Number of people taking care of Queen Elizabeth |           | 3 |
| The meal during which Scottish music is played  |           | 4 |
| Places Queen Elizabeth often visits after lunch |           | 5 |
|                                                 | schools   |   |

参考答案:

| 1    | 2      | 3     | 4         | 5         |
|------|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|
| 1952 | summer | seven | breakfast | hospitals |

【听力原文】

Buckingham Palace is in London, England. It was built around 1705. It's famous because Queen Elizabeth of England lives there. She became queen in 1952. Buckingham Palace is a big and beautiful building, a flag flies on the palace. It flies on top of the palace when the queen is





there. Queen Elizabeth and her family live on the second floor of the palace. The queen also has her office in the palace where she meets with presidents, kings, and politicians. Queen Elizabeth often asks some important people to have dinner at the palace. She also has three garden parties in the summer. She invites 9000 people to each party. Queen Elizabeth's day starts at 7:00 in the morning. Seven people take care of her. One person prepares her clothes. Another person takes care of her dogs. The queen loves dogs. Right now she has eight dogs. Everyday a man brings food for the dogs to Queen Elizabeth's room. The queen puts the food in the bowls with a silver spoon. At 8:30 every morning, the queen has breakfast with her husband, Prince Philip. They drink a special coffee with hot milk. During breakfast, a musician plays Scottish music outside. Then Queen Elizabeth works in her office the rest of the morning. After lunch, she visits hospitals or schools.

## 第二节 简答和补全句子题

### 一、题型介绍

这种题型考查考生理解具体或者总体信息的能力。听力材料通常为一段 280-320 词的独白或对话，题目设置有两种形式：1) 简答，即问题以疑问句形式出现，要求考生用不超过三个单词的长度简要回答问题；2) 补全句子，即给出一句话的前半句，要求考生根据听到的内容补全后半句。录音材料播放两遍，共 5 道小题。

该题型仍以细节题为主，考查考生对给定范围细节的定位和获取事实性具体信息的能力。出题点集中在时间、地点、天气、人物、数字、电话号码和价格等细节信息上，简答题多是以 what, how, when, where, who, why 等特殊疑问词开头的特殊疑问句。因此，考生在注意时间、地点、价格、人物等特定信息的同时，还要对听力独白或者对话中出现的原因、背景、方式等具体信息进行加强记忆。由于题干中要求本部分的答案不能超过三个单词，因此，即使是在简单题中，答案也不能超过三个字。因此，要求考生具有提炼信息的能力。能够分辨出听力原文信息中的要害部分。相对填充表格题来说，简答和补全句子题加入了考查考生把握全文总体信息能力的题型，如主观题，态度题，推断总结题等，因此加大了考试难度。另外，这类题型的听力材料在文章的话题方面更加广泛，在用词和句式结构上也增加了难度。

### 二、答题流程和备考策略

**第一步，浏览试题，预测文章内容，并根据已知内容预测答案特点。**

利用播放录音前的宝贵时间快速获取题干中给出的信息，预测短文或者对话的主题内容，做好考题定位。同时，由于该题型不仅考查细节信息，还考查总结概括的能力，因此需要综合各小题已知信息推测文章的主题内容。

**第二步，第一遍听音，特别注意听开头结尾处，填入能够确定的答案，对不确定的内容进行标记。**

根据英文写作习惯，有关文章主旨、目的的内容多出现在文章开头和结尾处，因此，考生对这部分的内容应该特别小心。由于开头时考生需要一段时间适应，所以这部分内容往往容易被忽略。此时，可以通过关注短文的结尾进行补救。听力原文的结尾往往是开头的同义反复或者进一步的推论。

**第三步，利用两次播放录音的间隔核查遗漏，确定第二遍听音的重点。**

该题型对考生的单词拼写能力提出了更高的要求，不仅要求速度快，还要求准确率高，因此考生在这个阶段应该尽量用自己熟悉的符号或图形进行速记。与此同时，考生还要将不确定的部分进行标记，方便在第二遍听录音时抓住重点信息。

**第四步，第二遍听音，核查已知答案，重点捕捉未知信息。**





**第五步，整理答案，把速记符号或缩写转换为正确答案。**

该题型最容易犯错的地方就是所填内容的时态、语态、人称、数格，还有简单的语法错误和拼写错误。因此，除了要保证内容准确之外，最后一项工作就是检查书写错误。如果遇到实在拼写不出来的单词，就找同义词进行替代，但是要尽量做到忠实原文。

**三、样题示例：**

**Directions:** For Questions 1 ~5, you will hear an interview with Mr. Saffo from the Institute for the Future. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below.

1. What is Saffo according to himself? \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Institute for the Future provides services to private companies and \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The Institute believes that to think systematically about the long-range future is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. To succeed in anything, one should be flexible, curious and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. What does Saffo consider to be essential to the work of a team? \_\_\_\_\_.

**参考答案：**

1. A (technology) forecaster
2. government agencies
3. (a) meaningful (exercise)
4. open to change
5. Trust and cooperation

**【听力原文】**

W: Mr. Saffo, you've been called the futurist. But you say you hate that term. Talk about that.

M: mm... I dislike the term because it's not an accurate description of what I do. For me, futurists are people who're excited about the future. They usually have an agenda of some sort. But what I am doing is something more boring. That is, I just forecast, I don't predict. I am a technology forecaster. And I spend most of my time looking at electronic technologies. So I'm looking at information technology very largely, and typically out 5 to 10 years, sometimes as long as 30 years, depending on the project.

W: Who pays you to do this? Do you work for companies who need this information?

M: The Institute for the Future is a non-profit foundation that does work for private companies and government agencies. A whole variety of different folks pay us to help them understand things. And we also do free work. Being a non-profit foundation, our basic mission is to encourage people to think systematically about the long-range future. The heart of what we try to do is convince people that it is a meaningful exercise to think systematically about the long-range future.

W: What are the personal qualities that make you good at what you do?

M: Mm, curiosity, er...what else? Being flexible. Because forecasting is really nothing more than applied common sense. The same qualities that make for a good forecaster are the same qualities that... make one successful in anything—being flexible, being curious and being open to change.

W: You've mentioned that your organization wants to stay small. Why?

M: It has to do with community. Our unit of work is the team and you need to have high levels of trust and cooperation among team members. People need to really like and trust each other.



#### 四、专项训练

##### Test 1

**Directions:** For Questions 1~5, you will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below.

1. What should be the primary source of help for a troubled couple? \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Writing down a list of problems in the marriage may help a troubled couple discuss them \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Who should a couple consider seriously turning to if they can't talk with each other? \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their \_\_\_\_\_.
5. According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder? \_\_\_\_\_.

##### 参考答案:

1. (the couple) themselves
2. constructively
3. a qualified psychologist
4. good intentions
5. absence

##### 【听力原文】

W: When a couple runs into marriage problems, where should they turn to?

M: The primary source of help should be **the couple themselves**. The last book I wrote, *Four Weekends to An Ideal Marriage*, describes how people can strengthen communication by setting aside a special time or place to meet and discuss their relationship. If they can't communicate verbally, they might at least write down a list of things that they feel have gone wrong in the marriage. The idea is to discuss these matters **constructively**, not to be vicious in the criticism. Some church groups have been very successful with marriage encounter weekends that help couples with this process.

W: What if couples can't work things out for themselves?

M: If people feel so bitter that they can't even talk with each other, they should consider very seriously **a qualified psychologist**. And I stress qualified, because there are a lot of unqualified people out there who can make things worse. The best approach, I believe, is to ask your family physician. If you are having some family problems or marriage problems, who would you seek out? In the main, priests, despite **good intentions**, are not successful in counseling troubled couples except for those who have had special training in the behavioral sciences. If those two approaches don't work, then maybe the only solution is a divorce. This is particularly true if one of the parties simply refuses to work toward repairing the marriage or, having gone through counseling, does not want to implement the idea suggested.

W: How useful is the trial of separations?

M: There is value only if during the course of the separation the parties are actively doing something to come close together and to find solutions to their problems. Merely relying on the old notion that **absence** will make the heart grow fonder never works.

##### Test 2

**Directions:** For Questions 1~5, you will hear. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer



the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below.

1. Alexander was called a god because he was \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In which year did Alexander become king? \_\_\_\_\_.
3. In which country did Alexander found a new city? \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What kind of people did Alexander recruit to live in the cities he built? \_\_\_\_\_.
5. At what age did Alexander die? \_\_\_\_\_.

**参考答案：**

1. powerful
2. 336 B.C.
3. Egypt
4. soldiers, merchants and scholars
5. 33

**【听力原文】**

He was a King, a commander, and a conqueror. Alexander the Great was so powerful that some people called him a god. He's one of the greatest generals in history. Alexander was born in 356 B.C. His father, King Philip II, hired the famous Greek philosopher Aristotle to tutor young Alexander. In the summer of 336 B.C., his father was murdered by one of his bodyguards. Alexander then became King. Many people, inside and outside this country, flooded against the young king. But Alexander was shrewd. He quickly ordered the execution of all those who were against him, crushed the rebellions and restored his rule. Next in 334 B.C., Alexander turned his attention toward the Persian Empire in southwest Asia. Their armies met in 333 B.C. and fought a fierce battle. Alexander won, and the Persian Emperor fled. Alexander then let his soldiers south into the Egypt where he seized power. At the mouth of Nile River in northern Egypt, Alexander founded a new city. He named the city "Alexandria". Alexander was a military genius and a greatest explorer. He also had a grand ambition. He wanted to rule a world empire where people could live in peace with one another. As he traveled, he built more cities. He recruited soldiers, merchants and scholars from many lands to settle in them. In 326 B.C., Alexander turned south into India. But by then his army were tired and weak. The soldiers rebelled and refused to go farther. Although he was not willing, Alexander had to turn back. By 323 B.C., he reached Babylon in Iraq. While he was in Iraq, he caught a fever and died at the age of 33. His empire was divided up.

### 第三节 简短对话

#### 一、题型介绍

该题型是四、六级听力考试和托福考试的常见题型，主要测试考生获取特定信息、理解主旨要义、推测或判断说话人意图、观点或态度的能力。每小题包含一组简短对话，一般在一男一女之间进行。对话内容一般涉及日常生活中的话题，即衣、食、住、行、工作、学习、生活等，场景可分为校园、公共场所（银行、机场、医院、邮局、交通工具等）、家庭、办公室等。在对话结束后，会根据他们的对话内容提出一个问题，要求考生从四个选项中选择正确答案。

#### 二、备考策略



按照简短对话的内容，我们可以把该部分分为以下类型：

**(一)问对话发生的地点和场所（场景题）：**

1.常用提问形式：

Where does the conversation most probably take place?

Where does this conversation most likely occur?

Where are the two speakers?

2. 不同的场景下人们交谈用语也不同，例如：

校园： campus, dorm, library (renew the books, overdue, pay a fine, bookshelf), lab, canteen, roommate, professor, semester, term, pass, fail, exam, course, credit, resume, tutor, graduate, presentation, speech, report, lecture, paper, scholarship 等

银行： open an account, cash the check, buy traveler's check, ATM, draw/deposit money, balance, savings 等。

餐馆： menu, a table for two, a table in the corner/by the window, full, on diet, treat, order, course, salad, wine, dessert, waiter, reserve, take order 等。

机场： board, flight, gate number, check in, boarding pass, seat-belt 等。

交通： due to arrive, fast train, non-stop train, xx minutes late, postpone, delay, break down, traffic jam, flat tire, speeding, pay a fine 等。

医院： Do you have an appointment? What's the matter with you? take one's temperature, have a fever, have a sore throat, keep coughing, toothache, headache, physician, surgeon, doctor, nurse, operation-room, emergency room, ward, visiting hours, prescribe, pill, capsule 等。

邮局： business hours, parcel, postage, letter, stamp 等。

家庭： darling, sweet heart 之类的比较亲近的称谓语， watch TV, fix the washing machine, grocery, mow the lawn, sofa, kitchen, dining-room, have a bath 等。

旅馆： check in/out, make a reservation, register, reception desk 等。

找房子： 价格高，太吵，难找。

3. 这样的问题的答案选项一般是由介词 in 或 at 后面加一个地点构成的。如：

M: How many hours are you taking this semester?

W: Eighteen, plus two hours of lab.

Q: Where does the conversation most probably take place?

[A] In a restaurant. [B] In a bank.

[C] At an office. [D] In a university.

**(二) 提问人物关系或人物的身份。此类对话提供一个情节，能反映对话中人物的关系或身份。**

1. 问人物的关系： What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

2. 问人物的职业身份： Who is the man/the woman?

**(三) 计算类。一般涉及时间和价钱的运算。**

1. 问活动发生的具体时间。

该类题一般不会直接告诉我们时间，会涉及到一些简单的数学运算，要注意一些关键词，如： a quarter (to/past), half (past), daily, weekly, fortnight 等。



## 2. 商品的价格。

该类题也涉及到一些简单的加减乘除运算。要注意一些关键词，如：10% off, discount, double, half the price, couple, pair, dozen, a real bargain, on sale, change 等。尤其要注意单件商品的价格，买多件商品是否优惠，找零，以及最后的问题是说话人要付的钱、单件商品的价格、还是买若干商品需要付的钱。

## (四)人物的计划或打算。

这类问题中第一个说话人往往会提出一种观点或提议或建议，要仔细听第二个说话人是同意还是反对。

## (五)人物的感觉状态。

除了根据说话人的语气判断之外，对话中出现的关键词可能有：excited, disappointed, overjoyed, relieved, upset, unhappy, blue, depressed, relaxed, anxious, tense, worried, angry 等。

## (六)交通或交通工具。

该类的对话一般涉及交通工具晚点或交通出现了某些问题。这类问题一般会先谈论正点时间和推延的时间，然后再说原因。这类题的关键词是：be caught in a traffic jam, the rush hour, flat tire, break down, traffic accident, behind schedule, due 等。

## (七)请求或建议。

表示请求的句型一般有：Can you...? Would you...? Would you mind ...?

表示建议的句型一般有：If I were you, I'd ... Shall we...? Why not...? Perhaps we should.... It would be better if...How about ...?

## (八)释义、替换或上下义。

该类对话的选项中会用单词替换或解释对话人表达的意思，同时考查听力和词汇。

## (九)人物对某件事物的观点或态度，或考生从对话中能获得什么信息或结论。

该类题难度较大，类型也比较繁多，需要全面理解对话内容。

What does the man mean (imply)?

What does the woman's answer suggest?

What can we learn from the conversation?

What can be concluded from this conversation?

## 三、样题示例

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, one question will be asked about what was said. Both 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 choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D], and decide which is the best answer.

[A] The man failed to keep his promise.

[B] The woman has a poor memory.

[C] The man borrowed the book from the library.

[D] The woman does not need the book any more.



参考答案: [A]

【听力原文】

M: Oh, I'm so sorry I forgot to bring along the book you borrowed from the library.

W: What a terrible memory you have! Anyway, I won't need it until Friday night. As long as I can get it by then, OK?

Q: What do we learn from this conversation?

四、专项训练

Test 1

1. [A] Look for a shirt of a more suitable color and size.  
[B] Replace the shirt with one of some other material.  
[C] Visit a different store for a silk or cotton shirt.  
[D] Get a discount on the shirt she is going to buy.
2. [A] The woman is making too big a fuss about her condition.  
[B] Fatigue is a typical symptom of lack of exercise.  
[C] The woman should spend more time outdoors.  
[D] People tend to work longer hours with artificial lighting.
3. [A] The printing on her T-shirt has faded.  
[B] It is not in fashion to have a logo on a T-shirt.  
[C] She regrets having bought one of the T-shirts.  
[D] It is not a good idea to buy the T-shirt.
4. [A] He regrets having published the article.  
[B] Most readers do not share his viewpoints.  
[C] Not many people have read his article.  
[D] The woman is only trying to console him.
5. [A] Leave Daisy alone for the time being.  
[B] Go see Daisy immediately.  
[C] Apologize to Daisy again by phone.  
[D] Buy Daisy a new notebook.
6. [A] Batteries.  
[B] Garden tools.  
[C] Cameras.  
[D] Light bulbs.
7. [A] The speakers will watch the game together.  
[B] The woman feels lucky to have got a ticket.  
[C] The man plays center on the basketball team.  
[D] The man can get the ticket at its original price.
8. [A] The speakers will dress formally for the concert.  
[B] The man will return home before going to the concert.  
[C] It is the first time the speakers are attending a concert.  
[D] The woman is going to buy a new dress for the concert.
9. [A] At a "Lost and Found".



- [B] At a reception desk.  
[C] At a trade fair.  
[D] At an exhibition.
10. [A] Repair it and move in.  
[B] Pass it on to his grandson.  
[C] Convert it into a hotel.  
[D] Sell it for a good price.

【听力原文】

1. W: I'd like to exchange the shirt. I've learned that the person bought it for allergic to wool.  
M: Maybe we can find something in cotton or silk. Please come this way.  
Q: What does the women want to do?
2. W: Doctor, I haven't been able to get enough sleep lately, and I'm too tired to concentrate in class.  
M: Well, you know, spending too much time indoors with all that artificial lighting can do that to you. Your body loses track of whether it's day or night.  
Q: What does the man imply?
3. M: I think I'll get one of those new T-shirts, you know, with the school's logo on both the front and back.  
W: You'll regret it. They are expensive, and I've heard the printing fades easily when you wash them.  
Q: What does the woman mean?
4. W: I think your article in the school newspaper is right on target, and your viewpoints have certainly convinced me.  
M: Thanks, but in view of the general responses, you and I are definitely in the minority.  
Q: What does the man mean?
5. M: Daisy was furious yesterday because I lost her notebook. Should I go see her and apologize to again?  
W: Well, if I were you, I'd let her cool off a few days before I approach her.  
Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?
6. M: Would you please tell me where I can get batteries for this brand of camera?  
W: Let me have a look. Oh, yes, go down this aisle, pass the garden tools, you'll find them on the shelf next to the light bulbs.  
Q: What is the man looking for?
7. M: Our basketball team is playing in the finals but I don't have a ticket. I guess I'll just watch it on TV. Do you want to come over?  
W: Actually I have a ticket. But I'm not feeling well. You can have it for what it cost me.  
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?





8. M: Honey, I'll be going straight to the theatre from work this evening. Could you bring my suit and tie along?  
W: Sure, it's the first performance of the State Symphony Orchestra in our city, so suit and tie is a must.  
Q: What do we learn from the conversation?
9. M: Excuse me, Miss? Did anyone happen to turn in a new handbag? You know, it's a birthday gift for my wife.  
W: Let me see. Oh, we've got quite a lot of women's bags here. Can you give me more detailed information, such as the color, the size and the trademark?  
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?
10. M: What are you going to do with the old house you are in heritage from your grandfather?  
W: I once intended to sell it, but now, I'm thinking of turning it into a guest house, because it's still a solid structure.  
Q: What does the man plan to do with his old house?

## Test 2

1. [A] The man is the manager of the apartment building.  
[B] The woman is very good at bargaining.  
[C] The woman will get the apartment refurnished.  
[D] The man is looking for an apartment.
2. [A] How the pictures will turn out.  
[B] Where the botanical garden is.  
[C] What the man thinks of the shots.  
[D] Why the pictures are not ready.
3. [A] There is no replacement for the handle.  
[B] There is no match for the suitcase.  
[C] The suitcase is not worth fixing.  
[D] The suitcase can be fixed in time.
4. [A] He needs a vehicle to be used in harsh weather.  
[B] He has a fairly large collection of quality trucks.  
[C] He has had his truck adapted for cold temperatures.  
[D] He does routine truck maintenance for the woman.
5. [A] She cannot stand her boss's bad temper.  
[B] She has often been criticized by her boss.  
[C] She has made up her mind to resign.  
[D] She never regrets any decisions she makes.
6. [A] Take up collection next week.  
[B] Give his contribution some time later.  
[C] Buy an expensive gift for Gemma.  
[D] Borrow some money from the woman.





7. [A] Decline the invitation as early as possible.  
[B] Ask Tony to convey thanks to his mother.  
[C] Tell Tony's mother that she eats no meat.  
[D] Add more fruits and vegetables to her diet.
8. [A] The increasing crime rate.  
[B] The impact of mass media.  
[C] The circulation of newspapers.  
[D] The coverage of newspapers.
9. [A] Limit the number of participants in the conference.  
[B] Check the number of people who have registered.  
[C] Provide people with advice on career development.  
[D] Move the conference to a more spacious place.
10. [A] The apartment is still available.  
[B] The apartment is close to the campus.  
[C] The advertisement is outdated.  
[D] On-campus housing is hard to secure.

【听力原文】

1. W: This is one of our best and least expensive two-bedroom listings. It's located in a quiet building and it's close to bus lines.  
M: That maybe true. But look at it, it's awful, the paint has peeled off and carpet is worn and the stove is ancient.  
Q: What can we infer from the conversation?
2. M: The pictures we took at the botanical garden should be ready tomorrow.  
W: I can't wait to see them, I'm wondering if the shots I took are as good as I thought.  
Q: What is the woman eager to know?
3. W: The handle of the suitcase is broken. Can you have it fixed by next Tuesday?  
M: Let me see, I need to find a handle that matches but that shouldn't take too long.  
Q: What does the man mean?
4. M: This truck looks like what I need but I'm worried about maintenance. For us it'll have to operate for long periods of time in very cold temperatures.  
W: We have several models that are especially adaptive for extreme conditions. Would you like to see them?  
Q: What do we learn about the man from the conversation?
5. M: I think your boss would be very upset when he gets your letter of resignation.  
W: That may be so. But in the letter, I just told him frankly I could no longer live with his poor management and stupid decisions.  
Q: What do we learn about the woman?
6. W: We're taking up a collection to buy a gift for Gemma. She'll have been with the company 25



- years next week.
- M: Well, count me in. But I'm a bit short on cash now. When do you need it?
- Q: What is the man going to do?
7. W: Tony's mother has invited me to dinner. Do you think I should tell her in advance that I'm a vegetarian?
- M: Of course. I think she'd appreciate it. Imagining how you both feel if she fixed the turkey dinner or something.
- Q: What does the man suggest the woman do?
8. M: Just look at this newspaper, nothing but robbery, suicide and murder. Do you still believe people are basically good?
- W: Of course. But many papers lack interest in reporting something positive like peace, love and generosity.
- Q: What are the speakers talking about?
9. M: I can't believe so many people want to sign up for the Korea Development Conference. We will have to limit the registration.
- W: Yeah, otherwise we won't have room for the more.
- Q: What are the speakers going to do?
10. W: Hi, I'm calling about the ad for the one bedroom apartment.
- M: Perfect timing! The person who was supposed to rent it just backed town to take a room on campus.
- Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

### 参考答案

|        | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|--------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| Test 1 | B | C | D | B | A | A | D | A | A | C  |
| Test 2 | D | A | D | A | C | B | C | D | A | A  |

## 第四节 长对话

### 一、题型介绍

长对话一般由 4~8 个话轮构成，对话场景以实际生活场景为主，词数为 200~300 词，针对每则长对话可能会设置 3~4 个小题。与短对话相比，长对话涉及的内容更深入，人物态度、语气、情感变化更复杂，一般不能简单依赖某个关键词来判断整篇对话的含义。由于对话较多，长对话的场景就显得格外重要，准确判断对话的场景对把握对话的中心思想是非常有帮助的。这里所谈到的场景，是指人物、身份或职业，议论的问题、时间、地点等等的综合概念。清晰的场景会在考生头脑中形成氛围，容易把握对话的发展脉络，使对话情节的发展更加顺理成章。长对话通常涉及三大类场景：校园学习类，生活相关类，工作相关类。

### 二、答题流程和备考策略

1. 在听对话和问题之前，一定要预览选项进行预测。



根据选项中的信息，判断中心话题，至少要能判断出该段对话属于哪类生活场景(如学习、工作、住宿、休闲等)，然后根据几个题目的选项预测对话的基本内容，同时划出选项中的关键词，包括有助于定位的名字、地点、时间、动词等实词。

## 2. 在听录音时，集中注意力抓重点信息。

每段对话的时间长度约为2分钟，很少有考生能够在这两分钟当中每个词、每句话都集中注意力去听，所以需要大家掌握一些听的技巧，侧重听开头和结尾、转折、话题转换、语气变化之后的话语，因为这些位置往往会出考点，同时要结合之前对选项的预览和划定的关键词进行定位，把握做题节奏，边听边记。

## 3. 注意仔细听问题，细心选择正确选项。

如果有些题目在听问题之前就已经可以做出选择，依然要听录音最后提出的问题，以核查之前的选择是否正确，避免答非所问导致失分。

长对话的对话场景可以参考短对话场景。

### 三、样题示例

Questions 1~3 are based on the following conversation between a police officer and a driver.

You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 1~3.

1. Why did the police officer stop the driver?

- [A] The driver exceeded the speed limit.
- [B] The driver didn't stop at the zebra crossing.
- [C] The officer was conducting a routine check.
- [D] The officer found the car's brake lights were out.

1. Why did the driver mention his wife's cousin's husband?

- [A] To prove his connection with the officer.
- [B] To show himself as an influential man.
- [C] To influence the police officer.
- [D] To establish a new friendship.

2. What did the police officer threaten to do?

- [A] Give the driver a ticket.
- [B] Take the driver to court.
- [C] Retain the driver's car.
- [D] Take the driver to the police station.

参考答案:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | A | C |   |

### 【听力原文】

W: OK. May I see your driver's license, please?

M: What? Did I do anything wrong?

W: License, please, and your car registration.

M: Oh, yeah... It's here somewhere in the glove compartment. Yeah, here it is.

W: Sir, did you realize you were speeding in the school zone?



M: What? No, I didn't. That's probably because my meter is broken. I mean "mile functioning".  
W: Yes, you were going 50 miles per hour in a 20 miles per hour zone. And...  
M: What?  
W: And you failed to come to the complete stop at the cross road back there.  
M: Rolling stops don't come.  
W: And one of your brake lights is out.  
M: Oh...  
W: You were not wearing a seat belt. And your driver's license's expired six months ago.  
M: And... Your name is... Officer Smiths. Hey! Are you related to the Smiths in town? My wife's cousin's husband, I think his name is Brad, works for the police department here. Or was there a fire department? Anyway, I think you might be good friends, and you know, ...  
W: So what's that got to do with it? Do you want me to re-hold your car right now because of these violations?  
M: No, of course not.  
W: OK, then. Here is your ticket. You can either pay it or call him to pay in the final minute. Have a nice day!  
M: Do you take cash?

#### 四、专项训练

##### Test 1

**Questions 1~3 are based on the following interview with Sherman Alexie, an American Indian poet. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 1~3.**

1. Why did Sherman Alexie only take day jobs?  
[A] He could bring unfinished work home.  
[B] He might have time to pursue his interests.  
[C] He might do some evening teaching.  
[D] He could invest more emotion in his family.
2. What was his original goal at college?  
[A] to teach in high school.  
[B] to write his own books.  
[C] to be a medical doctor.  
[D] to be a mathematician.
3. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?  
[A] To follow his father.  
[B] For an easy grade.  
[C] To change his specialty.  
[D] For knowledge of poetry.

#### 【听力原文】

W: Good morning, Doctor Sherman Alexie. Let's talk about your life, where you come from?  
M: I come from the Rez, an Indian reservation. I grew up there, lived there until 18. I lived on and off the reservation for the next 6 or 7 years during college. I left there after I graduated,



worked at a high school exchange program. I thought I do that kind of job to support my writing. Day jobs that require no emotional investment beyond 8 hours a day where I wouldn't need to bring work home. I didn't want to be part of management or anybody important at the job. I wanted to be completely replaceable, that is what I thought I would be doing for most of my life and writing. Then I got a ground and my first book got a front-page review in the New York Times Book Review.

W: When did writing enter your life?

M: Books are always being in my life. My dad love books and most of what he read were westerns' spy novels, mysteries. I grew up loving books, copying my father's love for books. But nobody has showed me a book written by an Indian, not even one piece of poem. Nothing. At that time I was going to be a physician. I loved math and science. I got to college, couldn't handle physiology, and was looking around for options and took a poetry-writing class for fun.

W: Poetry was your way in?

M: Yes, that's where I started. I took the class and honestly, I just thought it would be an easy grade. But I completely underestimated poetry and what it would do to me and the realm of possibility for it. I took the class and was hooked about ten minutes after reading my first contemporary poem.

## Test 2

**Questions 1~3 are based on a conversation between two college classmates. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 1~3.**

1. When does the conversation most probably take place?

- [A] On Wednesday.
- [B] On Thursday.
- [C] On Friday.
- [D] On Saturday.

2. Where does Barbara come from?

- [A] America.
- [B] Italy.
- [C] Canada.
- [D] Britain.

3. What is John's plan for the future?

- [A] To open a shoe shop.
- [B] To get a job abroad
- [C] To tour Britain.
- [D] To become a naval engineer.

## 【听力原文】

W: What are you reading, Paul?

M: Oh, it's a book about naval engineering.

W: Why are you reading on a Friday evening?

M: Because I've got to write an essay this weekend.



W: What are you going to do when you're qualified?  
M: I don't know. I'd like to get a job abroad, I think. What are you going to do when your year at Weston is over?  
W: I'm going to spend a few weeks touring Britain, then I'm going back to Canada, I suppose.  
M: What is John going to do?  
W: I think he's going to open a branch of "Pretty Feet" in London.  
M: What is he doing in Italy?  
W: He's seeing some designers there. He's coming back tomorrow. By the way, what are you and Sue doing on Saturday evening?  
M: I don't know yet. Why?  
W: Well, I thought we could cook another of our famous suppers and invite John and Sue.  
M: Oh, no! Not potato salad again! Sorry, Barbara, but I really have to read this book.

## 第五节 短文理解

### 一、题型介绍

短文理解题一般包括 1 到 3 篇 200-300 字词的短文，每篇短文后有 3~4 个问题，听力材料只读一遍。这种题型文章篇幅较长、信息量大，复杂句多，对考生造成了很大压力。这种题型主要考查学生四个层次的能力：语音识别能力、语言理解能力、短期记忆力和快速判断能力。因此，考生应学会如何理清文章脉络，把握考点；同时还需要熟悉常见的命题思路以及相应的解题策略，真正做到知己知彼、胸有成竹。

### 二、备考策略

短文理解题的题材范围相当广泛，以下是一些常见题材及行文思路：

#### 1. 故事叙述类

【话题范围】幽默故事或奇闻逸事、灾难及逃生、通过学习提高成熟、谋生故事

【行文思路】开篇句引出故事背景及主人公遇到的困境

主人公作出的计划、决定及其原因

主人公采取的非同寻常的步骤和行为

故事以生动的结局收尾（通常是主人公所提到的一句意味深长的话）

#### 2. 人物传记类

【话题范围】政治家、总统、艺术家、商人、企业家、科学家、运动员等

【行文思路】开篇句对人物进行简明扼要的介绍，有时带出生卒年代

社会环境的局限性及人物面临的问题

历史人物的活动、历史事件及相关年代

人物的重大成就及历史地位评价

#### 3. 科普知识类

【话题范围】某个自然现象、动物生活习性、科学家的理论、某项发明的过程、某项工具的历史演变

【行文思路】

现象类：开篇句点明现象的发生时间、环境——现象的主要特点——人类对现象的研究及初步结论——现象对人类生活可能带来的好处或危害

动物类：开篇句引出动物的某种特性、优势——特性的生成原因(适应自然、躲避危险、

便于捕食)——一类动物中的一个独特代表: 其活动速度、生理节奏、身体部位及功能、食物吸取量——对人类的启发(相关典故谚语)

理论类: 自然界中的某个神秘现象发生——科学家理论内容——用理论阐释现象的成因或规律

发明类: 人类生活中的局限——发明家进行的努力——发明成功的年代——发明的工作原理、操作步骤或功能效果

工具类: 某类(项)工具的起源时间(原始阶段)——工具的不足及人类的多次改进——某阶段工具的独特之处——工具的完善时间(现代阶段)——工具的地位和意义

#### 4. 机构及文化类

【话题范围】办事服务机构(银行、餐厅等)——科技研究中心——法庭或监狱——图书馆图书流通服务——交通通讯方式——音乐剧、好莱坞电影、芭蕾舞】

##### 【行文思路】

机构类: 某机构总部所在国家或城市——机构的基本特点及规章制度要求——机构之所以闻名的原因或独特之处——机构的工作方式、效率及给某特殊群体带来的便利

服务类: 某种服务的开办地点及目的——服务类型之所以闻名的原因或独特之处——服务的分类、分类标志、工作人员组成——服务的工作方式、效率及给某特殊群体带来的便利(经常用数字说明)

艺术类: 某种文化艺术形式的普及性——文化艺术形式的独特之处——文化艺术形式的创作人员、参与者及参与原因

#### 5. 生活现象类

【话题范围】说明文: 汽车、电脑、餐饮、衣饰、书籍、宠物及其它生活用品

【行文思路】某种生活必需品的基本特点及应用范围

生活必需品类型之最

人们选择某类生活用品的原因

生活用品的发展前景(改进措施)

【话题范围】议论文: 代沟、独生子女、辍学、上网、女权、健身

【行文思路】对此现象进行初步描述

分析现象特点及产生原因

人们对此现象的看法以及论述人本人的观点

此问题的可能趋势后果以及如何正确看待

#### 6. 灾难分析类

【话题范围】环境污染、资源短缺、人口爆炸、交通阻塞、犯罪现象、吸毒离婚自杀

【行文思路】灾难危机的类型及人类的忧虑

灾难危机的起因、严重程度及危害

人类的对策、解决方法

#### 7. 课堂讲座题

【话题范围】由某权威人物讲授某个领域的相关知识

【行文思路】讲座发言人自我介绍、提出讲座主题

某个领域的问题、发展状况、有趣的概念术语(经常用数据说明)

最具代表性的专家、事例、结论及原因



此领域的发展前景，有可能引出下次课讨论的话题

### 8. 研究调查类

【话题范围】国外某大学进行的一项特殊调查、实验、研究或统计

【行文思路】用一个日常生活事实引出话题

描述美国某大学进行的调查实验：数据统计、目的及结果

对结果进行分析，得出相关推论

实验结果的合理性及局限性，专家对此结论的看法

### 9. 新闻广播类

【话题范围】典型内容：灾难——事故——罢工——冲突——抢劫】

【行文思路】开篇句是播音员提及播音时间和自己姓名。

第二句为关键句，多为长句，介绍某灾难或事故的发生时间、地点、人物、原因、结果(when, where, who, why, which and how)，同时带出准确的受伤死亡人数

详细介绍灾难事故的发生背景和过程

地方当局采取的措施，通常是正在做出的努力

听者在听音过程中要积极思维、快速反应，特别要注意表示句与句之间关系的信息提示语，并借此发现句与句之间的逻辑关系，确定重要信息。听者要想从结构上把握篇章，就要顺着指示语预期何时可能开始谈论一个话题、何时出现讲述的重点以及何时可能转换话题。

### 三、样题示例

**Directions: Questions 1~3 are based on the following talk about naming newborns. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 1~3.**

1. What do we often do with the things we love?  
[A] Ask for their names.  
[B] Name babies after them.  
[C] Put down their names.  
[D] Choose names for them.
2. The unpleasant meaning of an old family name is often overlooked if \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the family tree is fairly limited  
[B] the family tie is strong enough  
[C] the name is commonly used  
[D] nobody in the family complains
3. Several months after a baby's birth, its name will \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] show the beauty of its own  
[B] develop more associations  
[C] lose the original meaning  
[D] help form the baby's personality

参考答案:

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| D | B | C |





【听力原文】

One of the first questions anybody asks about a new-born is “what is the baby’s name?” Faced with this tiny pink new-born, we want to put a name to it, as if by doing so, we welcome it to this world of individuals. We always name the things we love. A small child will give names to even his tiniest toys or his well-chewed blanket. And the difference between “Blankie” and the blanket is an entire personality.

There are many ways to choose a name for a baby. One of the most common is to use an old family name. If the family tie is strong enough, parents are often willing to overlook an unpleasant feeling or meaning. If all the men for five generations have been named Branden, who are you to complain that the name means “smelly hair”? Inspiration need not be limited to the family tree. Pick an attribute, pick the name of an Italian city where the baby was born. Name the baby after your favorite poet or interesting scent.

It can be difficult to find a perfect name for your baby. But the beauty of the process is this. By the time the baby is a few months old, his personality erases all other associations the name may hold, the evil snake or the much loved poet fades away and the name becomes quite simply the name of your child. And you will have made the right choice.

四、专项训练

Test 1

**Questions 1~3 are based on the following talk introducing Emily Dickinson, a well-known American poet. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 1~3.**

1. How long did Emily Dickinson live in the house where she was born?

- [A] almost all her life      [B] less than half her life  
[C] until 1830              [D] before 1872

2. Which of the following is true of Emily Dickinson?

- [A] She was not a productive poet.  
[B] She saw many of her poems published.  
[C] She was not a sociable person.  
[D] She had contact only with a few poets.

3. When was Emily Dickinson widely recognized?

- [A] after Henry James referred highly to her.  
[B] after seven of her poems were published.  
[C] after her poems became known to others.  
[D] after she was dead for many years.

【听力原文】

Emily Dickinson is one of the greatest American poets. She was born in a typical New England village in Massachusetts on December 10, 1830. She was the second child of the family. She died in the same house fifty-six years later. During her life time she never left her native land. She left her home state only once. She left her village very few times. And after 1872 she rarely left her house and yard. In the last years of her life she retreated to a smaller and smaller



circle of family and friends. In those later years she dressed in white, avoided strangers, and communicated chiefly through notes and poems even with intimates. The doctor who attended her illness was allowed to “examine” her in another room, seeing her walk by an opened door. She was thought of as a “strange” figure in her home village. When she died on May 15, 1886, she was unknown to the rest of the world. Only seven of her poems had appeared in print. But to think Emily Dickinson only as a strange figure is a serious mistake. She lived simply and deliberately. She faced the essential facts of life. According to Henry James, a famous American novelist, she was one of those on whom nothing was lost. Only by thus living could Dickinson manage both to fulfill her obligations as a daughter, a sister, and a housekeeper and to write on the average one poem a day. She read only a few books but knew them deeply. Her poems are simple but remarkably rich. Not until 1950s was she recognized as one of the greatest American poets.

## Test 2

**Questions 1~3 are based on the following talk about napping, you now have 15 seconds to read Questions 1~3.**

1. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] sleep in three distinct parts  
[B] have many five-minute naps  
[C] sleep in one long block  
[D] take one or two naps daily
2. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] its genes  
[B] its habit  
[C] its mental state  
[D] its physical condition
3. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] take some refreshment  
[B] go to bed early  
[C] have a long rest  
[D] give in to sleep

### 【听力原文】

If you feel tired all the time, you don't necessarily need to go to bed earlier. The solution could be as simple as taking a five-minute afternoon nap. Children under five have an abundance of energy and one of the reasons is because they nap once or twice a day. Many sleep experts think we are programmed to take a nap during the day, and getting back into this habit can be a solution for those who feel tired all the time. Professor Chris Ezeosky of the Sleep Advisory and Assessment Center thinks that one can feel refreshed after just five minutes' sleep and research has shown that concentration and attention are improved after even a short nap. Sleep is genetically programmed in babies and it's only as we get older that we learn to sleep about 8 hours at night and not at all during the day. But most research suggests that we are not physically designed to sleep for one long single block. Before the working day became 9:00 to 5:00, all western sleep



patterns were all broken up. Research has shown that in the Middle Ages people's sleep quite often occurred in 3 distinct parts. A nap in the afternoon, an early evening nap and another longer sleep until dawn. So if you do find yourself feeling sleepy through the day, don't feel your being lazy by giving in to sleep and having a nap. Your increased energy and alertness will make the rest of your day extra productive.

## 第六节 复合式听写

### 一、题型介绍

复合式听写是对考生听写能力和书面表达能力的综合测试，它要求考生不仅能听懂内容，熟练而准确地拼写单词，更重要的是将其归纳总结，把主要意思通过笔头表达出来。该题型由两种试题组成：1~8题是单词听写，要求写出听到的原词；9~10题是句子听写，要求尽量写出原文原句，也可以用自己的话表达所缺句子的意思。复合式听写材料多为250词左右的说明文或议论文，这类体裁的文章具有主题突出、条理分明、层次清楚、语言简洁、逻辑性强的特点。文章的开头或段首多半有主题句，之后内容进一步具体扩展、说明或论证主题句。

考试时，全文朗读三遍。第一遍朗读时，中间没有停顿，要求考生听懂全文内容；第二遍朗读时，在所缺句子后有较长停顿，以便考生根据录音写出原句或原意；第三遍朗读与第一遍相同，供考生核对所填内容。

### 二、答题流程和备考策略

复合式听写是听力中难度比较高的一种题目，尤其是长句听写更是让很多同学头痛。在做复合式听写的时候，很多同学面临这样一个问题：要么是听不懂，要么是听懂了写不出来，要么是写出来却不准确。这里给同学们传授一道破解这种题型的六字诀：一猜二写三改。

**第一步听前猜**，就是利用播放录音之前的时间、听 direction 的时间以及试音时间快速浏览文章，了解文章大意，推测文章逻辑线索，快速分析空格前后的单词特点，包括词性、时态、单复数等，猜测空格处的缺失信息。

**第二步听时写**，就是跟着录音，边听边写。基于听前对文章的了解和预测，在正式听音时就要有的放矢，牢牢盯住空格处的单词和句子。为了节省时间，你可以将听到的答案用自己的方式快速记录下来，书写可以潦草一点，单词也不必写完整，反正只要自己认识就好。另一方面，在听写的过程中不要纠结于个别单词或者句子，要结合自己的能力有所取舍，否则会因为一个小小的失误影响了后面的成绩。

**第三步听后改**，就是在第二步的基础上对自己的答案进行补充修正。在边听边写的过程中，由于时间短、信息多，因此只能采用速记模式，所写的内容往往并不准确，书写也比较潦草，所以在听写完毕之后应该立即将这些内容还原成完整的单词和句子，比如词性、时态、单复数等等。

### 三、样题示例

**Directions:** In this part, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 8 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 9 to 10 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check



*what you have written.*

George Herbert Mead said that humans are talked into humanity. He meant that we gain personal identity as we communicate with others. In the earliest years of our lives, our parents tell us who we are. “You’re (1) \_\_\_\_\_.” “You’re so strong.” We first see ourselves through the eyes of others, so their messages form important (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of our self-concepts. Later we interact with teachers, friends, (3) \_\_\_\_\_ partners, and co-workers who communicate their views of us. Thus, how we see ourselves (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the views of us that others communicate.

The (5) \_\_\_\_\_ connection between identity and communication is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ evident in children who are (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of human contact. Case studies of children who were isolated from others reveal that they lack a firm self-concept, and their mental and psychological development is severely (8) \_\_\_\_\_ by lack of language.

Communication with others not only affects our sense of identity but also directly influences our physical and emotional wellbeing. Consistently, (9) \_\_\_\_\_. People who lack close friends have greater levels of anxiety and depression than people who are close to others. (10) \_\_\_\_\_. The conclusion was that social isolation is statistically as dangerous as high blood pressure, smoking and obesity. Many doctors and researchers believe that loneliness harms the immune system, making us more vulnerable to a range of minor and major illnesses.

#### 参考答案:

1. intelligent      2. foundations      3. romantic      4. reflects
5. profound      6. dramatically      7. deprived      8. hindered
9. research shows that communicating with others promotes health, whereas social isolation is linked to stress, disease, and early death.
10. A group of researchers reviewed scores of studies that traced the relationship between health and interaction with others.

#### 四、专项训练

##### Test 1

Psychologists are finding that hope plays a surprisingly vital role in giving people a measurable advantage in realms as (1) \_\_\_\_\_ as academic achievement, bearing up in tough jobs and coping with (2) \_\_\_\_\_ illness. And, by contrast, the loss of hope is turning out to be a stronger sign that a person may (3) \_\_\_\_\_ suicide than other factors long thought to be more likely risks. “Hope has proven a powerful predictor of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ in every study we’ve done so far,” said Dr. Charles R. Snyder, a psychologist who has devised a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to assess how much hope a person has. For example, in research with 3,920 college students, Dr. Snyder and his (6) \_\_\_\_\_ found that the level of hope among freshmen at the beginning of their first semester was a more (7) \_\_\_\_\_ predictor of their college grades than were their S.A.T. scores or their grade point (8) \_\_\_\_\_ in high school, the two measures most commonly used to predict college performance. (9) \_\_\_\_\_ Dr. Snyder said. “When you compare students of equivalent intelligence and past academic achievements, what sets them apart is hope.” In devising a way to assess hope scientifically, Dr. Snyder (10) \_\_\_\_\_. “That notion is not concrete enough, and it blurs two key components of hope,” Dr. Snyder said. “Having hope means believing you have both the will and the way to accomplish your goals, whatever they may be.”



**参考答案:**

1. diverse      2. tragic      3. commit      4. outcome
5. scale      6. colleagues      7. accurate      8. averages
9. "Students with high hope set themselves higher goals and know how to work to attain them,"
10. went beyond the notion that hope is merely the sense that everything will turn out all right.

**Test 2**

The ideal companion machine would not only look, feel, and sound friendly but would also be programmed to behave in an agreeable manner. Those (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that make interaction with other people enjoyable would be simulated as closely as possible, and the machine would appear to be (2) \_\_\_\_\_, stimulating and easygoing. Its informal conversation style would make interaction comfortable, and yet the machine would remain slightly (3) \_\_\_\_\_ and therefore interesting. In its first (4) \_\_\_\_\_ it might be somewhat hesitant, but as it came to know the user it would progress to a more (5) \_\_\_\_\_ and intimate style. The machine would not be a passive (6) \_\_\_\_\_ but would add its own suggestions, information, and opinions; it would sometimes take the (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in developing or changing the topic and would have a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ of its own.

The machine would convey presence. We have all seen how a computer's use of personal names (9) \_\_\_\_\_. Such features are wholly written into the software. By introducing a degree of forcefulness and humor, the machine could be presented as a vivid and unique character. Friendships are not made in a day, and the computer would be more acceptable as a friend (10) \_\_\_\_\_. At an appropriate time it might also express the kind of affection that simulates attachment and intimacy.

**参考答案:**

1. qualities      2. charming      3. unpredictable      4. encounter
5. relaxed      6. participant      7. initiative      8. personality
9. often fascinates people and needs them to treat the machine as if it were almost human
10. if it simulated the gradual changes that occur when one person is getting to know another

关于调剂:

关于录取后的英语学习和人生机会: