

全新版大学进阶英语

NEW PROGRESSIVE COLLEGE ENGLISH

综合教程综合训练
Comprehensive Practice

第二册

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前 言

“全新版大学进阶英语”参考教育部制定的《大学英语教学指南》(以下简称《指南》)编写,以实现《指南》中提出的大学英语教学基础目标和提高目标为要求,以能有效满足国内高校非英语专业学生的英语学习需求为宗旨。

《综合训练》是配合《综合教程》教学的学生练习册,旨在通过复习以巩固和加强学生从教程中获取的语言知识和技能,同时拓展学生与主题相关的已有知识。另外,本书在编写设计时采用了全国大学英语四级考试的模式,希望也能帮助学生通过练习为考试做好准备。

《综合训练》按照《综合教程》的单元顺序和主题进行编写,共6个单元。每个单元由4部分组成:第一部分为听力(Listening Comprehension),第二部分为阅读理解(Reading Comprehension),第三部分为段落翻译(Translation),第四部分为写作(Writing)。本书所有材料在选材过程中对词汇和篇章的难易度进行了适当的控制。在使用每个单元的练习前,学生应该已掌握《综合教程》第一册后所附的Presupposed Word List和之前各册各单元(含该单元)里的词汇。

听力部分设置有新闻报道(2篇)、长对话(2段)以及短文(2段)。短文的主题大都与教程主题相关。

阅读理解部分包括选词填空(1篇)、长篇阅读(1篇)以及仔细阅读(2篇)。所有篇章基本与教程单元主题相关。选词填空涉及的词汇全部为教程单元中的学习词汇。

翻译部分为一段150字左右的中译英段落,该段落的设计基于教程单元中关于中国元素的篇章内容,也涉及文中的一些语言表达。

写作部分设计时采用了漫画作文和命题作文的形式。由于使用《综合教程》第二册的学生可能需要较多的辅助,有的单元提供了写作框架和中文提示。

本书附有听力部分的文字稿和除作文之外的练习答案。使用本书的学生应该在独立完成练习后再查对答案或查看听力文字稿。

本书可由老师作为课堂教学的补充练习和选择讲解的材料,也可由学生作为自主学习材料使用。

由于水平有限,编者衷心欢迎使用本书的师生们提出宝贵的建议,对不当之处进行指正,以便进一步改进。

编者

2017年1月

Table of Contents

Unit 1 Living Green	4
Unit 2 Tales of True Love	14
Unit 3 Friendship	23
Unit 4 Study abroad	31
Unit 5 Pioneers of Flight	41
Unit 6 Maker Movement in China	50
Appendices	59
Scripts of Listening Comprehension	59
Key to the Exercises	85

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Living Green

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) A store employee shot a suspected thief. B) A customer shot a suspected thief.
C) A police officer shot a suspect. D) A suspect shot a customer.
2. A) He was pursuing a suspect.
B) He meant to help other people.
C) He felt his life threatened.
D) He didn't want the suspect to get away.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) She has lived for much longer than a century.
B) She has survived many wars and disasters.
C) She has never had any disease all her life.
D) She has supported a big family.
4. A) Cakes. B) Eggs. C) Fruit. D) Vegetables.

Section B

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

Conversation One

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 5. A) Sisters. B) Old friends. C) Coworkers. D) Mother/daughter.
- 6. A) Writer for a fashion magazine. B) Photographer for a magazine.
C) Teacher at a high school. D) Fashion designer.
- 7. A) To have early memories of her high school and old friends.
B) To tell Angie about life in Chicago and her job.
C) To ask Angie to be the maid of honor for her marriage.
D) To call on Angie during her business stay in her city.
- 8. A) Puzzled. B) Excited. C) Expected. D) Calm.

Conversation Two

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A) Three. B) Four. C) Five. D) Six.
- 10. A) Gardening in her front yard. B) Walking on the street.
C) Standing on the street corner. D) Selling newspapers at her stand.
- 11. A) A red car. B) A blue car. C) A stranger. D) A dog.
- 12. A) The witnesses told the police about different accidents.
B) The witnesses told different stories from varied perspectives.
C) The police found the witnesses' words very helpful.
D) The police dismissed the witnesses' words.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 13. A) People who run traditional B and Bs. B) People who run commercial car parks.
C) People who are in taxi services. D) People who have spare things or space.
- 14. A) JustPark. B) Airbnb. C) Uber. D) Lyft.
- 15. A) It is a new business world. B) It runs with clear rules.
C) It has met with competition. D) It makes money for those who share.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 16. A) Chuck (扔掉) them away. B) Recycle them.
C) Give them to a charity. D) Save them for a better price.
- 17. A) They are what we need. B) They are not necessary.
C) They can promote our image. D) They can make us happy.

18. A) Someone who works in a shop.
B) Someone who owns a shop.
C) Someone who likes shopping very much.
D) Someone who gives advice on shopping.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Even if you're not a hard-core Greenie, there are small acts you can take every day to save both the earth and your 1) _____. Going DIY with cleaning products is a good way to start. You can use 2) _____ at home that won't cost you any extra money — and that work just as well as the store-bought stuff. Vinegar cuts grease on stove tops and oven doors, and can even whiten your 3) _____ and remove stains from clothes.

In the kitchen, going green can save you money and keep you 4) _____. Cooking at home can cut down the cost of eating out and the takeout containers that you bring home. Buying produce and other raw foods cuts down on 5) _____ that ends up in landfills. You can also look for products that use 6) _____ or bio-degradable packaging. You can even use some of the items you 7) _____ in the trash to upcycle. Plastic grocery bags can be used for all kinds of craft projects.

It's easy to ignore, but a great amount of energy gets wasted around the house. You can 8) _____ large appliances and other devices that aren't being used. Changing out your light bulbs is another way to save money. CFL light bulbs are more 9) _____ at first, but they use much less energy than incandescent light bulbs, and last at least eight times longer than regular bulbs. 10) _____ on natural light is another way to make your light bulbs last longer — so open your blinds and enjoy the sunlight!

A) cost	B) enjoy	C) expensive	D) healthier
E) ignore	F) items	G) laundry	H) packaging
I) projects	J) recyclable	K) relying	L) than
M) toss	N) unplug	O) wallet	

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

A World in Transition

- A) This year opens in the wake of the 2015 Paris Climate Change Conference (COP21) and the launch of the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The former sets out to reach an agreement on carbon emissions, whereas the latter aims to combat poverty and inequality while protecting the environment. Both address critical sets of challenges with profound implications for the way the world operates. And both require serious considerations about energy.
- B) It's clear that dealing with climate change calls for deep (and, likely, total) decarbonization of our energy system, which entails a fundamental transformation of our infrastructure. It also demands immediate and rapid action, as our window for avoiding the disastrous consequences of carbon emissions is ever shrinking. Yet at the same time, global energy demand continues to rise, particularly in emerging and developing countries, raising concerns about energy security even in the developed world, where one rarely considers that the lights may not come on when the switch is flipped. How do we meet demand and still achieve the required rapid changes when making decisions about energy supply can take years, and the development and construction of energy sources can take even longer?
- C) Science and technology undoubtedly play a vital role. Research efforts continue to furnish us with fresh insights into fundamental phenomena that help us develop better devices and processes for generating or storing energy. For example, new studies of photovoltaics are enabling more efficient cells to be constructed, and presenting cheaper, more flexible approaches to building them; new findings into interfacial or catalytic phenomena generate advances in storage technologies that could bolster deployment of intermittent renewables and reshape the grid; a deeper understanding of materials and chemistry can offer more efficient routes to the generation of fuels. Technology innovation brings a wealth of new applications, overcoming issues of supply or energy efficiency, allowing us to address many of the challenges we face today and hopefully many of those we aren't yet aware of.
- D) Yet to believe that technology alone will save us is to forget that technologies must be used by people. It is not enough to just build and implement new technologies: the way we use, interact with, and think about them is critical as well. Given several options of equal scientific merit, the choice of which to pursue depends on social, cultural, economic and political factors. Thus, we shouldn't forget that science and technology form part of a bigger and more complicated system, full of important feedbacks and loops. If we can better understand the way that individuals and societies engage with energy on different levels, we can design better tools or deploy them in more appropriate ways, reaping greater rewards.
- E) Consider photovoltaics. Understanding how to improve the efficiency of a solar cell is just one step in the process of increasing the use of solar power: we must also know

how to build modules that are long-lasting and durable; that are cheap to produce at scale and easy to install; or that can fulfil functions that other designs can't. To make solar power competitive in the marketplace, we have to think about subsidies and what level of economic support might be required over what period. There are also issues around where to install solar panels: where are good locations, why do people object to building solar farms near to them, what motivates some people to install solar power and others to refuse to adopt it? Solar power (as well as other renewable sources like wind) also enables individuals, communities, towns and cities to power themselves independently of centralized providers and to become producers of energy as well as consumers, selling excess electricity back to the grid. This gives rise to a number of further challenges for grid operation, business models, regulation and governance. And this is all to say nothing of the additional opportunities that open up when photovoltaics are linked to other technologies, like storage or smart grids. By thinking more carefully at a systems level, combining natural and social science considerations, we can move towards a more integrated, flexible energy system that better fulfills our goals.

- F) No one discipline can truly claim to have all the answers to our energy challenges. What is needed is a multiplicity of voices — a combined effort from many disciplines all trying to understand how we can facilitate the energy transition but also all interacting with one another, sharing the benefits of their wisdom for the mutual good. Of course, this multitude speaks many different languages. Multi- and interdisciplinary studies — of which there are an ever-growing number — help here by playing an increasingly important role in removing the traditional boundaries between groups and broadening the conversation.
- G) By orienting itself around a subject, not a discipline, *Nature Energy* hopes to be a home for the many different voices needed, publishing the best research and opinion on energy issues across the natural and social sciences. It also presents perspectives and opinions on different aspects of the energy system, from carbon capture and storage projects to grid balancing and storage for renewables. It wants to publish the research that matters the most to each field but that will also be of interest and influential for people working elsewhere in energy.
- H) Energy is an enormous but exciting field. The transition to the cleaner, greener, fairer energy system of the future is underway. *Nature Energy* looks forward to helping speed it along.

- _____ 11. *Nature Energy* hopes to serve as a forum for the spread and discussion of pressing energy questions.
- _____ 12. Energy is an important part in the development plans made for the world.
- _____ 13. Scientific researches give us great ideas of exploring new energy sources.
- _____ 14. Many factors should be taken into consideration as we plan to use new energy.

- _____ 15. How to use the solar power well is a good example of incorporating both natural and social science considerations.
- _____ 16. Carbon emissions have caused serious problems to mankind.
- _____ 17. Energy transition calls for joint efforts from many disciplines.
- _____ 18. The energy issue poses a challenge not only for the developing countries but also for the developed ones.
- _____ 19. With support, the energy industry is changing for a better future.
- _____ 20. Solar energy differs from traditional sources in that individuals can join in the production of energy.

Section C

Directions: There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Americans generate about 254 million tons of trash and recycle and compost (制成肥料) about 87 million tons of this material, which adds up to a 34.3 percent national recycling rate. Recycling and composting prevented the release of approximately 186 million metric tons of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in 2013, comparable to taking over 39 million cars off the road for a year.

In recent years, however, recycling companies are struggling with higher processing costs, due in part to newer, larger recycling bins that don't require user sorting (分类) and thus become increasingly contaminated with garbage. When the District of Columbia replaced residents' 32-gallon bins with ones that were 50 percent larger last year, the extensive amount of non-recyclable material put into the bins drove up the city's processing cost for recyclables and cut profits from selling recyclables by more than 50 percent.

"Our biggest concern and our biggest challenge today is municipal solid waste and contamination in our inbound stream," said James Delvin, CEO of ReCommunity Recycling, which operates 31 facilities in 14 states. "It's an economic issue if you think about we go through all this effort to process this material, and roughly 15 to 20 percent of what we process ends up going back to the landfill (垃圾填埋场). It's incredibly inefficient to do that." In a 2014 survey by the National Waste and Recycling Association, nearly one in ten Americans admitted to throwing their waste in recycling bins when trash cans were full; one in five said they will place an item in a recycling container even if they are not completely sure it is recyclable.

"People refer to this as 'wishful recycling,' that's just when in doubt, put this in the bin because there's an outside chance they might be able to recycle it," Delvin notes. "So you see Styrofoam (聚苯乙烯泡沫塑料). You see PVC. You see batteries and those types of things ..." This mixing of waste with recyclables, he says, makes it very difficult to extract the true recyclable commodities that have value.

Improved education regarding the proper materials to recycle is needed to allow recycling plants to remain economically feasible. The pros and cons of recycling are heavily debated, but there's never an argument over the environmental benefits of limiting disposable packaging and utilizing more durable reusable goods, like shopping bags, coffee thermoses and water bottles, to name a few, in daily life.

21. In 2013, _____.
A) over 39 million cars generated 186 million metric tons of carbon dioxide
B) over 39 million cars didn't hit the road to reduce carbon emissions
C) recycling and composting reduced carbon dioxide by a large amount
D) recycling and composting reduced sharply the carbon dioxide by cars
22. Mixing waste with recyclables leads to _____.
A) stream contamination
B) high processing costs
C) high recycling rate
D) more profits of recycling
23. "Wishful recycling" happens when people _____.
A) put the waste in recycling bins
B) know the waste can be recycled
C) don't know if the waste can be recycled
D) express their wish for recycling
24. Which of the following can be recycled?
A) Styrofoam.
B) PVC.
C) Water bottles.
D) Batteries.
25. What's the passage mainly about?
A) The importance of sorting trash.
B) The necessity of using durable goods.
C) The benefits of limiting disposable goods.
D) The controversy of recycling.

Passage Two

Installing solar panels on the roof of your home is a big project — but it pays off in more ways than one. There's the obvious environmental benefit, but for many homeowners, the joy comes with a dollar sign attached.

An average, 5-kilowatt system will cost about \$15,000 to \$20,000, depending on where you live in the US. So it pays to find out if your state offers rebates (退还款) or other incentives to help lower the cost of going solar. Here is a sure bet: the federal government offers a 30% tax credit.

You can start your research with this federally funded, comprehensive database that lists all sorts of incentives and policies for renewable energy by state or contact the state agency that regulates utilities.

Some states with strong policies to promote solar energy use have created their own websites listing incentives, financing options and tips for hiring a contractor to install the

solar panels. Your utility might offer a similar helpful guide.

As with any major home improvement project, finding a good contractor is crucial. A trustworthy installer will secure the necessary permits, properly connect the solar energy system to your home and the local electric grid, and apply for incentives for you. Some states — or local utilities — post a list of certified solar service companies. Many consumers ask friends and neighbors for recommendations. Googling works just as well.

Another big decision is how to pay for the equipment and services. You can pay for them outright, of course. A solar energy system lasts about 20 years, so paying for it upfront will be a cheaper option over time than to lease it. As an owner, you get a bonus incentive if you live in a state that allows you to sell excess solar electricity to your utility. The money you earn will show up as a credit on your bill.

Another popular option is to leave the ownership and maintenance of the solar panels to your installer and pay only for the electricity produced from the rooftop system. This arrangement is done through a power purchase agreement, which can last 15 years or more. Your solar company typically sweetens the deal by charging you a lower electric rate than your utility would. Be sure to read the contract to see how your installer sets the electric rates over time. Those rates are likely to change because the average price for solar energy systems has fallen much in the past years.

26. What's the meaning of the clause "the joy comes with a dollar sign attached" in Paragraph 1?
- A) Installing solar panels at home saves money for consumers.
 - B) Consumers will be paid to install solar panels.
 - C) Solar panels will bring financial gains to consumers.
 - D) The environmental benefit means financial gains.
27. Which benefit is guaranteed?
- A) The federal government's tax credit.
 - B) The state's incentives.
 - C) The utility's help somewhere.
 - D) The installer's services.
28. Which is NOT true of a good solar panels installer?
- A) He has the necessary permits.
 - B) He'll connect the solar energy system to your home.
 - C) He'll sell your solar electricity to the grid.
 - D) He'll apply for incentives for you.
29. Which is the cheapest option for a solar system?
- A) Pay for it completely.
 - B) Lease it somehow.
 - C) Sell all the electricity generated.
 - D) Get bank loans for it.
30. If you lease the solar system, you will ____.
- A) use the electricity for free
 - B) pay more than the local utility charges you
 - C) pay the maintenance fees
 - D) sign a power purchase agreement

Part III Translation

Directions: Translate the passage from Chinese into English.

中国目前拥有2,700万台屋顶式太阳能热水器。几乎有4,000个中国厂家生产这些装置,使得这一相对简单低成本的技术一跃进入了尚未通电的村村落落。除了整年用热水不花钱这个诱人的特点之外,安装这样一台装置的价格也只有几百美元。这笔开支普通人家短短几年便可收回。难怪,目前中国几乎10%的家庭在屋顶上装有太阳能热水器,并且每年都在高速增长。

Part IV Writing

Directions: You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on the importance of protecting the environment and recycling. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



It is important to do our part to help the environment, son

Helpful Words and Expressions

recycle toss trash

live green take sth. for granted

make environment-friendly choices

sort the trash into groups of recyclables such as paper, plastic, etc.

外發文

Tales of True Love

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) The reason behind the low high school graduation rate.
B) The best time to help students graduate from high school.
C) An organization which helps students graduate from high school.
D) The number of students who graduate from high school.
2. A) A welcoming space.
B) Help with classwork.
C) Caring teachers.
D) Financial support.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) Machine translators.
B) Modeling sentence outputs.
C) Translation software.
D) Translation languages.
4. A) Phrase-by-phrase system.
B) Neural (神经的) machine translation.
C) Multilingual (多语言的) system.
D) Translation requests.

Section B

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

Conversation One

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 5. A) The ways to become good students.
B) The characteristic behaviors of bad students.
C) The way good students behave themselves.
D) The differences between good and bad students.
- 6. A) They are not afraid to make mistakes.
B) They like to experiment on bad students.
C) They like to play games with language.
D) They do not cooperate with their teacher.
- 7. A) They rarely admit their mistakes.
C) They usually ask many a question.
- 8. A) A teacher and a student.
C) A teacher and a parent.
- B) They have no confidence in themselves.
D) They seldom accept what is being taught.
- B) A teacher and a reporter.
D) A teacher and an officer.

Conversation Two

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A) The man's grades in high school.
C) The man's two sisters at college.
- 10. A) He went to a military school in his hometown.
B) He spent eight years in a public school.
C) He spent his high school life in his hometown.
D) He was a soldier before he went to high school.
- 11. A) He got very interested in sports.
C) He chose to major in biology.
- 12. A) At school.
C) At a studio (演播室).
- B) The man's application for college.
D) The man's growing hobbies.
- B) He worked very hard in studies.
D) He did well in both sports and studies.
- B) At home.
D) At a meeting.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 13. A) How Anna and Peter spent a romantic day.
B) How Anna and Peter spent their first summer.
C) How Anna and Peter got to know each other.
D) How Anna and Peter spent the rest of their lives.

14. A) disappointed. B) Excited.
C) Regretful. D) Annoyed.
15. A) He was 86 years old. B) He lived on the beach.
C) He was good at dancing. D) He died nine months ago.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) A good job. B) Good health.
C) Good relationships. D) Lifelong love.
17. A) They give more importance to their work.
B) They give more importance to their love life.
C) They make a balance between love and work.
D) They give deep thoughts before they make choice.
18. A) We make a lot of money to spend. B) We develop long-term love relationships.
C) We have a loving and caring person. D) We build a meaningful life.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

When it comes to a life partner, discomfort between you and your partner can bring about unhappiness 1) _____. To feel at home with a partner, a few things need to be in place:

Trust and security. Secrets are poison to a relationship, because they lead to an invisible 2) _____ inside the relationship, leaving both people somewhat alone in the world. On the other side of secrets will often be distrust, which is a(n) 3) _____ factor going against a good relationship.

Natural chemistry. The 4) _____ between you should be easy and natural, energy exerted should be at the same level, and you should both feel 5) _____. If you put uneven (不平衡的) energy into the relationship, the relationship will 6) _____ failure someday.

Acceptance of weaknesses. You're not perfect, and so is your current or future life-partner. 7) _____ of weaknesses is helpful to a relationship. And one of the worst fates would be to spend most of your life 8) _____ by criticisms for your weaknesses and have to 9) _____ them. This isn't to say people shouldn't work on self-improvement, but when it comes to a life partnership, the healthy attitude is, "Every person comes with a set of weaknesses, these are my partner's, and they're part of the package I knowingly chose to spend my life with." This is the attitude you should hold in order to have the relationship 10) _____.

A) undergo	B) exhausting	C) constantly	D) correspondence
E) endure	F) overwhelmed	G) bloom	H) exchange
I) invasion	J) hardship	K) realization	L) separation
M) enjoyment	N) impressive	O) permanent	

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with seven statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

- A) What is love? Some people think it's lifelong devotion. Others think it's temporary madness. No matter what, not that people think that love is not important. They are starved for it; they watch endless numbers of films about happy and unhappy love stories; they listen to hundreds of songs about love — yet hardly anyone thinks that there is anything that needs to be learned about love.
- B) This particular attitude is based on several premises(前提) which either singly or collectively tend to give rise to it. Most people see the problem of love primarily as that of “being loved”, rather than that of “loving”, of one's capacity to love. In order to be loved, to be lovable, men try to get as rich, successful and powerful as their social positions permit; women are busily involved in making themselves attractive by working on their bodies, dresses, etc. Both men and women also develop pleasant manners, interesting conversation, to be helpful, modest and inoffensive(不冒犯人的).
- C) A second premise behind the attitude that there is nothing to be learned about love is the assumption that the problem of love is the problem of an “object”, not the problem of a “capacity”. People think that to “love” is simple, but that to find the right object to love — or to be loved by — is difficult. There are several reasons behind it. One reason is the changed view of a “love object”. Love no longer develops only after marriage is concluded as in traditional cultures. Romantic love, the personal experience of love, has become universal in modern culture. Freedom in love has greatly lifted the importance of the “object”.
- D) Closely related to this reason is another characteristic of modern culture. Our culture is based on the appetite for buying, on the idea of a mutually(双方) favorable exchange. Modern man's happiness lies in the excitement of looking at the shop windows, and in buying all that he can afford. He (or she) looks at people in a similar way. “Attractive” is what men and women are after. It's a package of qualities which are popular and wanted on the personality market. Two people fall in love when they have found the best object on the market.
- E) The third error leading to the attitude that there is nothing to be learned about love lies in the confusion(混淆) between the initial experience of “falling” in love, and the

permanent state of “being” in love. If two people who have been strangers suddenly let the wall between them break down, they feel close, feel one; this moment of oneness is one of the most exciting and wonderful experiences in life. However, this type of love is by its very nature not lasting. When the two persons become well acquainted (熟悉的), their intimacy is losing its magic until their mutual boredom (厌烦) kills whatever is left of the initial excitement.

- F) This attitude — that nothing is easier than to love — has continued to be spreading in our society. If any other activity, which is started with such huge hopes and expectations, and yet, fails so regularly, as love, people would be eager to know the reasons for the failure, to learn how to do better, or they would give up the activity. Since the latter is impossible in the case of love, there seems to be only one way to overcome the failure of love — to examine the reasons for this failure, and to proceed to study the meaning of love.
- G) To learn about love is to learn about an art. That involves the mastery of the theory and the mastery of the practice. If I want to learn the art of medicine, I must first know the facts about the human body and various diseases. When I have all this theoretical knowledge, I am by no means competent in the art of medicine. Only after I have a great deal of practice, when my theoretical knowledge and my practice are blended into one — my intuition, shall I become a master. Besides, there is a third factor necessary to becoming a master in any art — the mastery of the art must be a matter of ultimate concern. This holds true for music, for medicine, for sports — and for love.

- _____ 11. It's impossible for people to give up love and thus it's necessary to find ways to overcome the failure of love.
- _____ 12. People think love is important, but few people become aware that love is something that needs to be learned.
- _____ 13. To master the art of love, people should learn what makes love and practice it until the two are blended into one — the intuition.
- _____ 14. There is little reason to be surprised that human love relations follow the same pattern of exchange which governs the commodity (商品) and the labor market.
- _____ 15. Two people being crazy about each other in the beginning proves both the intensity of their love and the degree of their preceding loneliness.
- _____ 16. Many of the ways men and women use to make themselves lovable are the ways used to make themselves successful, to win friends and influence people.
- _____ 17. In many traditional cultures, love was mostly not a spontaneous (自发的) personal experience which then might lead to marriage, but was supposed to develop once the marriage had been concluded.

Section C

Directions: There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

The Internet is changing the way society communicates, processes information and knowledge. Some of these developments are exciting and challenging, but in one particular sense the Internet creates a fundamental challenge to the way humans interact.

Today, Internet dating has become more or less accepted as a way of forming relationships. There has been some criticism, but it has usually been of the functional and operational(操作上的) kind, regarding membership costs or users providing false pictures or information. There has been little thought or comment on why matchmaking websites by itself might be a bad thing.

Online matchmaking is conditioned on the idea of making rational choices. Internet dating is like shopping at LoveMart. We watch and read the adverts (people's profiles) and we then, make a rational decision to try the product. The more choices we have, we are told, the better for making the choice.

Furthermore, the way dating websites calculate(计算) matches distorts(扭曲) the very core of interpersonal relations. Online seekers of partners and friends rely on computer calculations of a set of hard questions. The questions that many of these websites use are so terrible ("Are you happy with your life? A. Yes, B. No, C. Most of the time") that they cannot reflect real conversations. THIS is not human interaction; it is a fundamental shift. Interpersonal relationships are being shifted into products that can be (supposedly) objectively measured and objectively chosen, even though such relations represent the exact opposite.

In his book, Alain Badiou noted love — this great irrational driver of humanity — has become an object, which people wish to be fully informed about, choose rationally, and not suffer any unexpected disappointments from. It is, as philosopher Slavoj Zizek has noted, like caffeine-free coffee.

Some critics have suggested that online dating is taking society back to a pre-modern version of arranged marriages. I would say it is worse. It has taken over the very essence(实质) of what it means to be human.

18. What's known about online dating?

- A) It has become the most popular way of forming relationships.
- B) It costs no money to become a member online.
- C) It provides false pictures and information for users.
- D) It is rarely criticized for its own sake(自身缘故).

19. What's the reason for online dating being introduced?

- A) To help users make rational choices.

- B) To provide users with many choices.
 - C) To ask users to do shopping online.
 - D) To help users to try the product before buying.
20. How does online dating influence human interactions?
- A) It measures human interactions objectively.
 - B) It makes human interactions objective.
 - C) It can't reflect the real human interactions.
 - D) It can correct human interactions.
21. What is "love" according to Alain Badiou?
- A) Love is reasonable.
 - B) Love is irrational.
 - C) Love is disappointing.
 - D) Love is surprising.
22. What's the writer's attitude towards online dating?
- A) Disapproving.
 - B) Encouraging.
 - C) Faithful.
 - D) Extreme.

Passage Two

Romance in China is often sacrificed to practicality; dating has largely become a commercial transaction. In Beijing parents gather in parks to introduce their children to one another. Singles' clubs set people up according to requirements — height, income, property. And tens of thousands participate in matchmaking events in cities like Shanghai looking for the perfect mate.

"Marriage in many ways in China is a way of pulling resources," says Roseann Lake, a Beijing-based journalist researching a book on "sheng nv". In one direction, at least, "The idea that a woman, no matter how successful she is professionally, is absolutely nothing until she is married — it still comes down to that." Yes, China has experienced miraculous growth in the past three decades, but traditions are hard to shake. Confucian ethics stress that marriage must satisfy societal duty over individual desire.

The one-child policy has further reinforced these expectations. In China, the young are expected to provide for the old: whom you marry matters for your entire family.

These concerns aren't evenly shared, and they expose something of a generation gap. Children of the 1980s and 1990s — who were born in better economic times and fed on pop music and movies — are in less of a hurry to get married than their parents were.

Although China's changed birth rate means there will be a surplus(过剩) of about 24 million men in China by 2020, the majority of these singles will live in rural areas. In major cities — where the rate of housing costs to income can reach 12:1 — finding a good match is a constant worry for educated, ambitious women.

When Chinese Valentine's Day nears, preparations for dozens of matchmaking events, most aimed at marriage, are picking up. At the Huanleyuan Culture Club, a singles' club in Beijing — basic requirement: a college degree; annual membership fee: about \$560 — hundreds will be attending a gala matchmaking event. Ten thousand people are expected at a mass blind date in many cities. They'll be looking not just for an attractive smile or that spark of chemistry, but also for the promise of money and connections.

23. Which of the following best describes Chinese marriage?
- A) It is practiced with romance.
 - B) It is based on practical aspects.
 - C) It depends on Chinese economy.
 - D) It is associated with parents' introduction.
24. What's the influence of the one-child policy?
- A) It puts societal duty before individual desire.
 - B) It drives people to find partners of good resources.
 - C) It makes the young generation develop a sense of responsibility.
 - D) It helps improve the welfare system in China.
25. What's known about children of the 1980s and 1990s?
- A) They are less anxious about marriage.
 - B) They are from economically good families.
 - C) They learn a lot about pop music and movies.
 - D) They follow the tradition of their parents' marriage.
26. What can be drawn from the passage?
- A) More rural women will be singles in the near future.
 - B) More urban women will be singles in the near future.
 - C) More urban men will be singles in the near future.
 - D) More rural men will be singles in the near future.
27. What's the writer's attitude towards Chinese marriage?
- A) Critical.
 - B) Positive.
 - C) Neutral.
 - D) Negative.

Part III Translation

Directions: Translate the passage from Chinese into English.

两人万万没有料到，英台应父命回家是因为其父做主，替英台与富家子马文才定了亲。当山伯应约前来祝家提亲时，吃惊地发现英台说的漂亮“小妹”就是英台本人。两人互吐衷情，真相大白令他们的相会越发悲喜交集。英台已许配他人，父命不可违。山伯黯然离去，忧郁成疾，不满一月便在悲伤中离世。

Part IV Writing

Directions: You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and then express your views on choosing a life partner. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.



Helpful Words and Expressions

spouse/life partner

commitment

romantic

soulmate

near-sighted

personality

mindset

vanity

put/place importance/emphasis on

mutual understanding

ill-matched couple

rush into marriage

be concerned with

be involved in

Friendship

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

Questions 1 and 2 will be based on the following news item.

1. A) A man tried strangling (勒死) his wife after dreaming she cheated.
B) A man wedded an unfaithful wife in a lightning marriage.
C) A woman was arrested for killing her alcoholic husband.
D) A woman was killed for cheating on her husband.
2. A) The daughter's call of 911. B) The neighbor's interruption.
C) The woman's cheat on her husband. D) The man's wake-up from the dream.

Questions 3 and 4 will be based on the following news item.

3. A) She was stopped by a dog from jumping off a bridge.
B) She threw a dog from a bridge, claiming it could fly.
C) She was pulled out of the river by her pet dog.
D) She jumped off a bridge to save a sick dog.
4. A) A significant pain. B) A serious condition.
C) A leg dislocation (脱臼). D) Animal cruelty charges.

Section B

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

Conversation One

Questions 5 to 8 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 5. A) He would like to go with the woman then.
B) He does not have a vacation until then.
C) He has already had one in March.
D) He does not have enough money.
- 6. A) He does not want to travel alone.
B) He has not made up his mind now.
C) His vacation is only one-week long.
D) His travel plan is not practical enough.
- 7. A) Because he hates to ask the woman to lend him money.
B) Because he needs money to pay the mortgage (按揭).
C) Because he has used up all his savings for travel.
D) Because such a travel is not worth it.
- 8. A) He is a liar (说谎者).
B) He loves to travel.
C) He loves the woman.
D) He is a workaholic (工作狂).

Conversation Two

Questions 9 to 12 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 9. A) Dating (约会) the woman.
B) Looking for an apartment.
C) Decorating (装修) his apartment.
D) Moving pieces of his furniture.
- 10. A) Uncertain.
B) Friendly.
C) Positive.
D) Careful.
- 11. A) A good size.
B) Used furniture.
C) Good condition.
D) A reasonable rent.
- 12. A) To show the woman around his neighborhood.
B) To share the apartment with the woman.
C) To buy a new set of furniture.
D) To contact the landlord soon.

Section C

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

Passage One

Questions 13 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 13. A) Things were getting better.
B) They had trouble with their studies.
C) The books were scattered (散落) all over.
D) They became friends to know each other.
- 14. A) He would avoid spending time with Mark.
B) He would break up with his girlfriend.
C) He would drop everything he had.
D) He would commit suicide (自尽).

15. A) They had been friends indeed. B) Bill had learned a lot from the books.
C) Their friendship had saved Bill's life. D) Bill had dropped the books on purpose.

Passage Two

Questions 16 to 18 are based on the passage you have just heard.

16. A) It has the speaker as the only one user. B) It opens only to the speaker's friends.
C) It is a drawing on a piece of paper. D) It is in the speaker's mind.
17. A) The real coffee the speaker serves.
B) So many functions of the coffee shop.
C) Wonderful environment for friendship.
D) The expensive building of the coffee shop.
18. A) Friendship will be experienced as coffee.
B) Friendship will take the place of coffee.
C) Friendship will heal (治愈) your wound.
D) Friendship will follow you always.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word/phrase for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

1) _____ friendship, it is possible that we know what it is but can't define it. We know it when we feel it. It's not a 2) _____, but something we can feel. It is 3) _____ because it 4) _____ time and energy on both sides.

Once it is developed, a friendship will not grow 5) _____, just as in the case of flowers which would not 6) _____ without enough sunlight and water. Just as we treat a flower garden, so we are supposed to take care of a friendship so that it can 7) _____.

As life goes on, we keep making friends. However, the problem is that anything can 8) _____ a friendship. How is it that some friendships 9) _____ a breakup in a particular form 10) _____ long we want them to last? We cannot deny the fact that lasting friendships consume our investment of time and passion.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| A) affect | B) insight | C) mutual | D) survive |
| E) venture | F) neglect | G) flourish | H) mystery |
| I) involves | J) apply to | K) on its own | L) end up with |
| M) no matter how | N) cannot help but | O) when it comes to | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once.

Setting Limits with Friends

- A) All relationships need limits whether they are friendships, sibling relations, mates/lovers, business relations, etc. On some level, all limit setting means saying *no*. If you have long-term feelings of resentment (怨恨), anger, manipulation (操纵), being treated as unimportant, etc., you probably need to set some limits in your relationship. There are five steps to limit setting:
- B) You will tolerate a difficult relationship situation just as long as you choose to tolerate it. You are the one choosing to set boundaries (界线) in place.
- C) It often takes some real soul-searching on your part to figure out the source of your anger or resentment.
- D) Think about the entire situation. Consider your time, emotions, and means. Then consider whether you are helping the other person or merely allowing them to avoid or postpone his/her own problem solving. Aim to do something to help the other person without taking on the whole problem.
- E) For example, you say to your friend, "I will loan you up to \$200.00 no more than once every three months. And I expect each loan to be repaid within three months and certainly before you can borrow more." You say to another friend, "You can stay here for three weeks but you must help me with expenses and cooking and definitely find your own place before the three weeks is up."
- F) You are not responsible for making the other person the limits. You are only responsible for following the limits yourself and for reinforcing them. Your friend has repaid \$125.00 of his/her \$200.00 loan and asks for \$200.00 more. You say *no*. He/she gets emotional and then says, "Well just loan me the \$125.00 again. I need this money to cover a bad check. If you cared for our friendship, you would do it." Again, you say *no*, not because you don't care for him/her but because you do. You are forcing your friend to detach him/herself from dependence on you because you care.
- G) Limit setting is difficult because people mistake it for rejection. However, limits mean that you care enough not to get entangled (缠住) in your friend, lover, sibling's problems; you care enough not to take care of him/her.

- _____ 11. Stick to your limits.
- _____ 12. Choose to set limits.
- _____ 13. Express the limits clearly.

- _____ 14. Decide where to set the limits.
- _____ 15. Identify the source of your feelings.
- _____ 16. To set limits with your friends is simply to say *no* to them.
- _____ 17. From a loan to a home stay, the limits with friends are to be set specific.
- _____ 18. To care enough not to take care of your friend is to care for his/her independence.
- _____ 19. Just because they are your friends does not mean you do not need to set limits with them.
- _____ 20. When you say *no* to your friend, you are actually trying to reject his/her dependence on you.

Section C

Directions: There are two passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice.

Passage One

Another incident that drew us closer was our first miscommunication, which resulted from Andy teasing(调侃) me and my taking him seriously and so getting offended. When later sharing details of our relationship with another friend, she first pronounced us best friends. Her explanation? We talked about everything, and we had fights but were still friends.

January also ended with another first. I had to concentrate on my studies and, consequently, my emails became sporadic(零星的). I apologized, but Andy reassured me that he understood and, for the first time, used what became a catch phrase(妙语) in our relationship: "The good things in life are worth the wait ... and you are worth the wait."

The phrase took on even more meaning as we both awaited the day when we could meet face-to-face and be finally sure of what we had. Fears and hopes mixed in our hearts, as we recognized the changes being in each other's physical presence could forever bring to our friendship. What if we found ourselves unable to communicate, once conversation became visual? What if we didn't like spending time with one another as much as we liked talking with one another? What if we lost the friendship that had sustained us for eight months and was one of the best relationships we had found in our lives?

As we waited, our friendship continued to flourish in spite of the geographical distance separating us. Our mammoth(海量的) messages were replaced with shorter emails sent throughout the day, affording us more insight into our routine world. Scans of photos from our lives were often attached to our email messages. We also began dedicating more evenings to each other. For example, we sat in front of our respective television sets to watch a favorite program or a rented movie and then later shared our opinions through email. Then, about a month before our vacation, Andy faced a deadline at work so his emails became sporadic. He apologized, but I reassured him that I understood and said: "The good things in life are worth the wait ... and you are worth the wait."

21. The disadvantages to friendships the author implies in the story are _____.
A) impatience and non-confidence B) misunderstanding and distance
C) explanation and apology D) the bad things in life
22. What do “the good things in life” most probably refer to in the story?
A) Friendship. B) Reassurance. C) Conversation. D) Concentration.
23. Their response to the respective apology in the two incidents is _____.
A) the silence of the heart B) a quick explanation
C) a loving expression D) the catch phrase
24. What can we learn from the series of questions raised by the story teller?
A) They are confident of a sustainable friendship.
B) They cannot help but break their friendship.
C) They are worried about their friendship.
D) They find it hard to define friendship.
25. The story tells us that _____.
A) a real friendship can last despite unfavorable things
B) miscommunication is an enemy of friendship
C) communication is the key to a friendship
D) not every friend is worth the wait

Passage Two

Recently, I received this request: “I am writing an article for one of my classes about distance friendship ... People were friends for many years and then they move far away from each other. What changes? What are the chances that the friendship will survive? How do we keep up with all the changes ... and then make our friendship last?” The reader elaborated (详细说明) in a second email, explaining that two of her best friends lived far from her and she had recently met with one of them, but their relationship had now sadly changed. She wondered if “there are friendships that last a lifetime and what to do to have a friendship like that.”

Unfortunately, while I can ramble on (漫谈) about short-term friendships, I have not experienced many of long-term friendships. My oldest contact is a young woman whom I became acquainted with about ten years ago and who at one point had been my Little Sister through Big Brothers Big Sisters (a non-profit organization whose goal is to help all children reach their potential through professionally supported, one-to-one relationships with volunteer mentors). We see each other annually in December. My longest close friendship is with Andy Frederick whom I first met in the fall of 1996. Hence, to answer my reader’s email, I sought the help of friends with more experience with long-term friendships. They came through for me!

One friend wrote, “People, in the big picture, are fairly predictable. Long-distance relationships rarely survive past the ‘I think of that person once in a while’ state.” She confessed, “Of all the friendships I have had since I was old enough to make friends, I only have one person I stay in regular contact with who I met in high school. She lives very far

away and we manage to get together at least once a year and talk a few times a year beyond that.” Otherwise, the friends whom she has managed to stay in contact with are those separated from her by the least amount of distance. She concluded that such is the facts of life. “Out of sight does not necessarily mean out of mind ... but physical distance does create more distance in frequency of thought and emotion.”

26. In her first email, the reader asked for _____.
A) the skill of making friends in life
B) the information about distance friendship
C) a permission to read an article about friendship
D) an answer to the question of changeable friendship
27. The author does not seem _____.
A) to have much experience with long-term friendships
B) to have any long-term friendship of the opposite sex
C) to believe in a friendship that lasts a lifetime
D) to think of answering the reader's email
28. In terms of long-term friendships, the author _____.
A) is unfortunate enough to have one
B) met her longest close friend
C) is not professionally alone
D) invited emails of opinion
29. What, according to the passage, can happen to a long-distance friendship when you do not think much of the friend living far away?
A) It cannot last long.
B) It must be irregular.
C) It is fairly unpredictable.
D) It is just of physical distance.
30. What does the author's friend imply in saying that “Physical distance does create more distance in frequency of thought and emotion”?
A) A friendship has nothing to do with the saying: out of sight, out of mind.
B) A friendship can be significantly affected by physical distance.
C) There is no such thing as a lifelong friendship in the real world.
D) No doubt the years of a friendship vary with individuals.

Part III Translation

Directions: Translate the passage from Chinese into English.

两个朋友结伴穿越荒漠，旅途中二人突然争吵了起来，其中一个掴了对方一记耳光。被打的人感到自己受了伤害，但什么也没有说，只是在沙地上写下了这样一句话：“今天，我最好的朋友掴了我耳光。”他们继续前行，看到一处绿洲，决定在那里洗个澡。之前被打的那个人不小心陷入了泥潭，并开始深陷，幸亏他的朋友救了他。当这个差点被淹死的朋友缓过气来以后，他在石头上刻下：“今天，我最好的朋友救了我的命。”

Part IV Writing

Directions: Take a close look at the picture, and try to figure out the sense of humor there. After that, write a short essay of at least 120 words but no more than 180 words, as specified below:

The 1st paragraph: A brief description of the picture

The 2nd paragraph: A focus on the kids and their mom

The 3rd paragraph: The sense of humor from the picture



*“How ’bout hanging some cartoons down lower where
EVERYBODY can read them.”*
