

B

GENERAL ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST

FOR NON-ENGLISH MAJOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

(GETJUN1613)

考试注意事项

- 一、本考试由两份试卷组成：试卷一（Paper One）包括听力理解、词汇、完形填空与阅读理解四部分，共 80 题，按顺序统一编号；试卷二（Paper Two）包括翻译与写作两部分，共 3 题。
- 二、试卷一（题号 1-80）为客观评分题（听力 Section C 部分除外），答案一律用 2B 铅笔做在机读答题纸上，在对应题号下所选的字母中间划黑道，如[A][B]~~C~~[D]。
- 三、试卷二为主观评分题，答案做在 ANSWER SHEET II 上。答题前，请仔细阅读试卷二的注意事项。
- 四、试卷一、试卷二上均不得作任何记号（听力 Section C 部分除外），答案一律写在答题纸上，否则无效。
- 五、本考试全部时间为 150 分钟，采用试卷一与试卷二分卷计时的办法。
试卷一考试时间为 90 分钟，听力理解部分以放完录音带为准，大约 25 分钟；其余部分共计时 65 分钟，每部分所占时间均标在试卷上，考生可自行掌握。
试卷二共计时 60 分钟，每部分所占时间均标在试卷上，考生可自行掌握。
- 六、试卷一与试卷二采取分别收卷的办法。每次终了时间一到，考生一律停笔，等候监考教师收点试卷及答题纸。全部考试结束后，须待监考教师将全部试卷及答题纸收点无误并宣布本考试结束，方可离开考场。

PAPER ONE

PART I LISTENING COMPREHENSION (25 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (1 point each)

Directions: *In this section, you will hear nine short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation a question will be asked about what was said. The conversations and the questions will be read only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

1. A. The manager will ask Jack to leave.
B. The manager will make Jack work overnight.
C. The manager will make things difficult for Jack.
D. The manager will dismiss Jack from his position.
2. A. He serves as a good example for his son.
B. He depends on his son for a living.
C. He is quite interested in fashion.
D. He is very strict with his son.
3. A. She will go if it doesn't rain.
B. She will go regardless of the weather.
C. She will go if she has enough money.
D. She will go if she has time.
4. A. The author of the book is a great thinker.
B. The author's point of view is ambiguous.
C. The woman should read the book again and again.
D. The woman didn't understand the book correctly.
5. A. It reminds him of someone with that name.
B. That name sounds familiar.
C. The girl used to be his best friend.
D. He has never heard that name before.

6. A. It is too early to worry about it.
B. It will be the best result ever.
C. It is no use worrying about it.
D. It is too late to worry about it.
7. A. Stock trading is highly risky.
B. Stock trading is very interesting.
C. Stock trading is easy if you know how.
D. Stock trading is not so easy as the man thinks.
8. A. He never liked the committee.
B. He was fired by his boss.
C. He was in a difficult situation.
D. He didn't resign from the committee at all.
9. A. The man's feelings are not reliable.
B. The man doesn't have sufficient evidence.
C. Mike didn't say anything bad about the man.
D. Mike has said something bad about the man.

Section B (1 point each)

Directions: *In this section you will hear two mini-talks. At the end of each talk, there will be some questions. Both the talks and the questions will be read to you only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

Mini-talk one

10. A. Lack of basic education in many developing countries.
B. Effective methods of teaching in developing countries.
C. Important skills to be learned in developing countries.
D. Causes of poverty in many developing countries.
11. A. One in two.
B. One in four.
C. One in five.
D. One in eight.

12. A. Going to boarding schools.
B. Going to schools far from home.
C. Receiving education in cities.
D. Learning through TV or computers.

Mini-talk Two

13. A. It was optimistic. B. It was pessimistic.
C. It was startling. D. It was worrisome.
14. A. It was hard to estimate. B. It remained unchanged.
C. It was on the decline. D. It was on the rise.
15. A. 20 % of all deaths. B. 25 % of all deaths.
C. Almost one million. D. Nearly 1.2 million.

Section C (1 point each)

Directions: *In this section you will hear a short lecture. Listen to the recording and complete the notes about the lecture. You will hear the recording twice. After the recording you are asked to write down your answers on the Answer Sheet. You now have 25 seconds to read the notes below.*

(请在录音结束后把 16-20 题的答案抄写在答题纸上)

16. The aim of the IB programs is to help the students develop the skills to live, learn and work in a _____ (two words) world.
17. High school students have to _____ (three words), pass exams and write a twenty-page paper to earn an IB diploma.
18. These IB diploma students can also attend _____ (two words).
19. The conference was meant as a way for students not only to learn about the environment, but also to develop _____ (two words).
20. The 17-year-old student said they had to _____ (three words) to present to the conference.

PART II VOCABULARY (10 minutes, 10 points)

Section A (0.5 point each)

Directions: There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with one word or phrase underlined. Below the sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined one. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.

21. New European legislation will come into effect shortly regarding the equal treatment of men and women in insurance.
A. soon B. closely C. briefly D. abruptly
22. Those who are motivated tend to have clear goals and persist in the face of defeat or failure.
A. for the sake of B. by means of C. in spite of D. on account of
23. Once these people seize power, they will abuse it, casting aside their beliefs and brutalizing their fellow citizens.
A. advocating B. discarding C. innovating D. reinforcing
24. What I did for Mother that day was small, but it helped deepen the special bond between us.
A. barrier B. rivalry C. tie D. collaboration
25. The analyst warns investors that an appealing idea does not necessarily make for a good fund.
A. attractive B. acute C. abundant D. apparent
26. Smith and I studied under the same supervisor, worked together, and forged a lifelong friendship.
A. pledged B. produced C. assessed D. dispersed
27. Psychologists have stated that negative thinking can consume your life and cause problems.
A. patriotism B. heroism C. optimism D. pessimism
28. When George H.W. Bush graduated from Yale in 1948, most assumed he would head to Wall Street.
A. make for B. excel in C. dispose of D. compete against
29. It is extremely difficult or even impossible to work out the risk of occasional passive smoking.
A. eliminate B. convert C. exercise D. calculate
30. The levels of PM2.5 in Beijing are by far the worst since the government began releasing figures on PM2.5 particles.
A. over a large area B. according to most people
C. by a considerable margin D. until the present moment

Section B (0.5 point each)

Directions: *There are ten questions in this section. Each question is a sentence with something missing. Below each sentence are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

31. Although a man of _____ birth, Abraham Lincoln managed to be one of the greatest presidents in American history.
A. feeble B. noble C. edible D. humble
32. Concerned about the future of the country, the new president had a clear _____ of where to lead it.
A. vision B. recollection C. fantasy D. image
33. Doctors and researchers have to keep themselves _____ on the latest developments in their sphere of study.
A. convinced B. humiliated C. updated D. isolated
34. Heavy _____ to environmental tobacco smoke at work has been shown to double the risk of lung cancer.
A. contact B. touch C. exposure D. encounter
35. PM2.5 particles are thought particularly damaging to health because they can _____ deep into the lungs.
A. dig B. penetrate C. elevate D. dive
36. It seems that countries with the highest regular chocolate intake per person have a _____ greater number of Nobel Prize winners.
A. previously B. proportionally C. psychologically D. purposefully
37. Pets are _____ providing not only companionship to humans, but health benefits to many as well.
A. credited with B. prohibited from C. accused of D. ascribed to
38. If you're making a conscious effort to _____ lies, experts suggest seeking like-minded, honest folk.
A. get down to B. be crazy about C. cut back on D. look up to
39. The Bush administration lifted sanctions on Pakistan and helped fund counter-terrorism operations _____ her cooperation.
A. in regard to B. in comparison with C. in the eyes of D. in return for
40. The plot of some TV series focusing on military intelligence collection is _____ complicated _____ almost defy belief.
A. too...to B. so...as to C. such...as D. so...that

PART III CLOZE TEST (10 minutes, 10 points, 1 point each)

Directions: *There are 10 questions in this part of the test. Read the passage through. Then, go back and choose one suitable word or phrase marked A, B, C, or D for each blank in the passage. Mark the corresponding letter of the word or phrase you have chosen with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

There are two primary causes of traffic accidents, those that are caused by the driver and those that are environmental and outside the driver's control. ___41___ environmental issues like weather or poor road maintenance may cause an accident, statistically these are far less likely to do so. Driver distractions prove to be the main cause of accidents. The most ___42___ distractions are looking at traffic, crashes and roadside incidents. While it is widely believed that cell phones are a greater cause, cell phones only ___43___ sixth on the list. ___44___, laws to limit cell phone use while driving do not decrease accidents. Hands-free phones are ___45___ than hand-held devices.

Alcohol was a factor in at least 41 percent of all fatal crashes. Alcohol ___46___ affects vision, reaction time and attention of the driver, and decreases overall driving performance. Fatigues ___47___ 100,000 vehicle crashes per year, killing ___48___ 1,500 people and injuring 71,000 people. Accidents caused by fatigue are particularly ___49___ for truck drivers and others taking long-haul driving trips. Speeding is another major cause of traffic accidents, particularly for younger or newer drivers. Teens are more likely to speed, and among male drivers aged 15 to 20 who were ___50___ a fatal crash in 2005, 37 percent were speeding at the time of the crash.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41. A. However | B. Because | C. If | D. While |
| 42. A. instructive | B. disruptive | C. descriptive | D. constructive |
| 43. A. come about | B. come across | C. come on | D. come in |
| 44. A. In fact | B. For example | C. Even so | D. By contrast |
| 45. A. more safer | B. not so safe | C. no more safe | D. no longer safe |
| 46. A. adversely | B. scarcely | C. favorably | D. affectionately |
| 47. A. stands for | B. compensates for | C. runs for | D. accounts for |
| 48. A. as soon as | B. as long as | C. as many as | D. as much as |
| 49. A. rare | B. necessary | C. populous | D. prevalent |
| 50. A. situated in | B. involved in | C. indulged in | D. engaged in |

PART IV READING COMPREHENSION (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

Directions: In this part of the test, there are five short passages. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer from the four choices given and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Everyone knows about straight-A students. They get high grades, all right, but only by becoming dull and diligent students, their noses always stuck in a book. How, then, do we account for Paul Melendres? Melendres, now a freshman at the University of New Mexico, was student-body president at Valley High School in Albuquerque. He joined the soccer and basketball teams of his school, exhibited at the science fair, was chosen for the National Honor Society and he achieved straight A's in all his classes.

How do super-achievers like Melendres do it? Brains aren't the only answer. "Top grades don't always go to the brightest students," declares Herbert Walberg, professor of education at the University of Illinois at Chicago, who has conducted major studies of super-achieving students. "Knowing how to make the most of your innate abilities counts for more. Infinitely more."

Hard work isn't the whole story, either. "It's not how long you sit there with the books open," said one of the many A students we interviewed. "It's what you do while you're sitting." Indeed, some of these students actually put in fewer hours of homework time than their lower-scoring classmates.

The kids at the top of the class get there by mastering a few basic techniques that others can readily learn.

Set priorities. Top students brook no intrusions on study time. Once the books are open or the computer is booted up, phone calls go unanswered, TV shows unwatched, snacks ignored. Study is business; business comes before recreation.

Study anywhere—or everywhere. A cross-country runner who worked out every day used the time to memorize biology terms. Another student posted a vocabulary list by the medicine cabinet and learned a new word every day while brushing his teeth.

Get organized. In high school, McCray ran track, played rugby and was in the band and orchestra. "I was so busy, I couldn't waste time looking for a pencil or missing paper. I kept everything right where I could put my hands on it," he says.

Among the students we interviewed, study times were strictly a matter of personal preference. Some worked late at night when the house was quiet. Others awoke early. Still others studied as soon as they came home from school when the work was fresh in their minds. All agreed, however, on the need for consistency.

51. Which of the following statements might Herbert Walberg agree with?
- A. High IQ alone may not be the guarantee of top grades.
 - B. A super-achiever has to devote all his spare time to study.
 - C. Innate abilities do not make much difference to your grades.
 - D. The brighter the students, the greater their chances of success.
52. In Paragraph Three, the author stresses the importance of _____.
A. practice
B. discipline
C. efficiency
D. carefulness
53. "Top students brook no intrusions on study time." (Para. 5) means that they _____.
A. never ask any questions while studying
B. don't want other people to tell them how to study
C. consider study more important than anything else
D. don't allow other things to interrupt their study
54. What tips might McCray offer to other students?
A. Join a school organization.
B. Put things in their right places.
C. Study anywhere at any time
D. Learn as much as you can.
55. What can we learn about study times from the last paragraph?
A. Study times can be adjusted every day.
B. Study times vary from person to person.
C. There are no best study times for a student.
D. Study times are crucial for academic excellence.
56. What is the topic of the passage?
A. Grades and education.
B. Hard work in high schools.
C. Balancing study and play.
D. Secrets of top students.

Passage Two

Cleaning clothes usually requires soap and water to remove stains and smells, and a tumble in the dryer or an afternoon on the clothesline to dry. The time and energy needed to turn a heap of dirty laundry into a pile of clean clothes might make people wish for clothes that just clean themselves.

That wish is a step closer to coming true. Recent experiments show that cotton fabric coated with the right mixture of chemicals can dissolve stains and remove odors after only a few hours in the sun. "The technology can be applied to all kinds of fabrics and their related products," says materials scientist Mingce Long. He helped develop the treated cotton with his colleague Deyong Wu.

The handy fabric gets its self-cleaning abilities from a chemical mixture that coats the cotton threads. The coating includes substances known as photocatalysts, which trigger chemical reactions in light. One of those photocatalysts, called titanium dioxide (二氧化钛), helps sunscreen block the sun. Another, called silver iodide (碘化银), is used for developing photographs.

Researchers have previously shown that titanium dioxide mixtures could remove stains in clothes — but with exposure to ultraviolet, not visible, light. (The waves of ultraviolet light are more energetic and shorter than those of visible light.) Other studies have demonstrated that silver iodide can speed up chemical reactions in sunlight.

"We knew that self-cleaning cotton fabrics with titanium dioxide coating had already been developed, but they cannot work, or they work weakly, under sunlight," Long says. "If we want to use the fabrics in daily life, we must develop cotton that cleans itself under daylight." Long and Wu created just such a fabric, working for years to perfect the recipe for a liquid dip that left cotton coated with the titanium dioxide mixture. Then they added particles of silver iodide, which boosted the fabric's self-cleaning ability in the sun. In laboratory tests, their creation was nearly seven times better at removing stains than titanium dioxide alone.

The scientists can't start selling their self-cleaning cotton just yet; they still need to make sure the coated cotton won't harm those who wear it. Although titanium dioxide is used in some foods, recent experiments have shown that it can cause health problems if it gets in the lungs. So before the material can be worn, scientists need to find a way to make it safe.

57. The materials developed by Mingce Long can clean themselves by _____.

- A. being soaked in a mixture of chemicals
- B. being exposed only to ultraviolet light
- C. being exposed to sunlight for a few hours
- D. being hung in high-temperature environments

58. The research conducted by Long and his colleagues _____.

- A. is based on previous studies
- B. has caused a debate among scientists
- C. is pioneer work in a new field
- D. poses a challenge to other scientists

59. Long's major concern over the self-cleaning materials is whether _____.
A. their cleaning ability can last
B. it is safe to wear them
C. their cleaning effect is satisfactory
D. it is cost-effective to produce them
60. We can learn from the laboratory tests that their research _____.
A. has left much to be desired
B. has yet to produce convincing results
C. will yield huge economic benefits
D. can be considered a success
61. It can be learned from the last paragraph that self-cleaning clothes _____.
A. prove to be better than expected
B. are still at the experimental stage
C. will soon be put into the market
D. may produce more harms than benefits
62. What is the major topic of the passage?
A. The effectiveness of self-cleaning fabrics.
B. The application of self-cleaning technology.
C. The development of self-cleaning materials.
D. The necessity of self-cleaning clothes.

Passage Three

THE digital attack of e-books and Amazon-style e-tailers has put bookstores at risk. Digital books are expected to outsell print titles by 2015 in Britain and even sooner in America. With this change, physical bookstores appear to be on borrowed time. So, what is the future of the bookstore? This is a burning question on everyone's lips at a recent event at Foyles's flagship bookshop in London.

To remain successful, a bookstore must improve "the experience of buying books," says Alex Lifschutz, an architect. He suggests an array of approaches: "small, quiet spaces sheltered with books; larger spaces where one can dwell and read; other larger but still intimate spaces where one can hear talks from authors about books." Exteriors must buzz with activity, entrances must be full of eye-catching presentations. The trend for not only incorporating cafés in bookstores but also placing them on the top floor makes good sense. This draws shoppers upwards floor-by-floor, which is bound to encourage people to linger longer and spend more.

There are plenty of ways to delight customers. The consensus is that bookstores need to become

cultural destinations where people are prepared to pay good money to hear a concert, see a film or attend a talk. The programming will have to be intelligent and the space comfortable. As shoppers often browse in shops only to buy online later, some wonder whether it makes sense to charge people for the privilege.

A more attractive idea might be a membership scheme like those offered by museums and other cultural venues. Unlike reward cards, which offer discounts and other nominal benefits, a club membership could provide priority access to events and a private lounge where members can eat, drink and meet authors before events. Different memberships could tailor to the needs of children and students.

To survive and thrive, bookstores should celebrate the book in all its forms: rare, second-hand, digital, self-printed and so on. Readers should have the option of buying e-books in-store, and budding authors should have access to self-printing book machines, an important source of revenue in America.

The bookstore of the future will have to work hard. Service will be knowledgeable and personalized, the inventory expertly selected, spaces well-designed and the cultural events appealing. Whether bookstores are up to the challenge is not clear. The fate of these stores is a cliff-hanger.

63. The first paragraph implies that without effective countermeasures _____.
- A. books on physics will die out soon
 - B. printed books will outnumber e-books
 - C. no bookstores can survive digitalization
 - D. traditional bookstores will be short-lived
64. The main idea of the second paragraph is that _____.
- A. the layout and atmosphere will be vital for bookstores
 - B. future bookstores should provide quick services
 - C. advertising is critical to sales at future bookstores
 - D. bookstores should provide drinks on each floor
65. All of the following are approaches suggested to boost sales **EXCEPT** _____.
- A. widening the range of services
 - B. adopting the membership scheme
 - C. issuing reward cards to customers
 - D. making bookstores recreational
66. The underlined word "celebrate" as is used in this passage probably means _____.
- A. spend
 - B. observe
 - C. commemorate
 - D. embrace

67. The last paragraph of this passage is concerned with _____.

- A. current difficulties facing bookstores
- B. challenges facing bookstores of the future
- C. great opportunities for various bookstores
- D. the easily achievable goal of future bookstores

68. This passage can be best entitled _____.

- A. E-Publish or Perish
- B. Never Too Old to Read
- C. The Future of the Bookstore
- D. Lower Value of Physical Books

Passage Four

Long before the iPhone made him the god of gadgets, Steve Jobs launched his tech career by hacking land lines to make free long-distance calls. Bob Dylan's band, the Golden Chords, lost a high-school talent competition to a tap dancing act. Behind every success story is an embarrassing first effort, a stumble, a setback or a radical change of direction. It's these first clumsy steps on the road to fame and fortune that fascinate writer Seth Fiegerman, who edits the blog *OpeningLines.org*, a collection of case studies on the origins of famous careers.

"When you see someone who's very successful, you almost imagine that it was an inevitable conclusion, that they're a genius, that they were destined for great things," says Fiegerman, who began the blog in 2009, after an early setback in his own career. "I think the big takeaway is failure and setbacks, far from being uncommon, are in many ways essential."

After Fiegerman, now 26, graduated from New York University in 2008, he landed a first job as a research editor at *Playboy* magazine. But he had worked there for just half a year when management announced that most of the staff would soon be laid off. As unemployment loomed, Fiegerman felt adrift. He began to explore the *Playboy* archives, discovering a valuable wealth of interviews with celebrities ranging from Marlon Brando to Malcolm X. Many of these successful people shared tales of their less promising early days, and Fiegerman quickly became obsessed with these origin stories.

He began reading biographies with great interest and requesting interviews with writers and musicians he admired, using the blog to document the fits and starts that began the careers of the famous and the infamous. Success, he learned, was less a matter of innate talent and more the product of perseverance, a willingness to stumble and stand up again and again.

"You kind of assume that great geniuses [are] like Mozart," Fiegerman says. But few successful people were children of highly unusual talent and these children don't necessarily find success. "Most people don't stick to it."

Like his subjects, Fiegerman found that his own early setback wasn't permanent. He landed a new job in journalism, and today he works at the tech news website Mashable, covering, appropriately enough, start-up businesses. While he has less time for the blog, he hopes his collection of origin stories will help other young people realize it's OK to fail.

69. Steve Jobs and Bob Dylan are mentioned to show that _____.
A. success is hard to achieve for most ordinary people
B. successful people share certain good qualities
C. a good beginning is important for a successful career
D. setbacks are nothing unusual in successful careers
70. The underlined word "takeaway" (Para. 2) probably means "_____".
A. a point to be remembered
B. a threat to your good health
C. some food to be eaten elsewhere
D. a barrier to a successful career
71. Fiegerman became interested in the origin stories _____.
A. while he was working for a magazine
B. after he was laid off by a magazine
C. after he set up a news website
D. when he was creating his blog
72. According to Fiegerman, which of the following is critical to success?
A. Patience. B. Intelligence. C. Persistence. D. Opportunity.
73. Fiegerman's purpose in creating the blog is to _____.
A. introduce new strategies to deal with setbacks
B. encourage people to see failure in perspective
C. advise people on how to start new businesses
D. share the success stories of famous people
74. Which is probably the best title for the passage?
A. Tips for A Successful Career
B. Success Is Not Everything
C. All Roads Lead to Rome
D. Failure Is the Mother of Success

Passage Five

The scandal at Harvard University in which authorities are investigating whether nearly half of a class of 279 students cheated on a take-home final exam raises a number of questions, including this: Does everybody cheat?

Dozens of Harvard University students may have wrongly shared answers on a final exam, an “unprecedented” case of suspected academic dishonesty. Sanctions for students found guilty of cheating include leaving Harvard for a year.

Harvard, like most U.S. colleges and universities, has never had an honor code, although the Associated Press reports that it is giving “renewed consideration” to the idea as a result of the scandal.

So, does everybody cheat?

Not quite, but studies show that most students cheat at one time or another.

A survey of 40,000 high school students found that more than half of teenagers said they had cheated on a test in the previous year, and 34 percent said they had done it more than twice. One-third of the students said that they had plagiarized an assignment with the help of the Internet.

The consequences for the country may be significant. A 2009 study about the relationship between high school attitudes and behavior and later adult conduct found that people who cheated on exams in high school two or more times are more likely to be dishonest later in life than those who never cheated in high school.

Meanwhile, we’ve seen successive scandals involving cheating by the adults in school — teachers and principals — as a result of the growing importance of standardized tests. As the stakes associated with the scores have risen — the tests are used to gauge not only student achievement, but also teacher effectiveness, school and district quality — more people have taken desperate measures to ensure better scores. Not an excuse, just an explanation.

Modern technology makes cheating much easier. Cheating cases have been documented in 30 states over the past three academic years. Some students, including those at virtual schools, sometimes put entire quizzes on the Internet, and the same exams are used repeatedly by teachers.

Back at Harvard, a culture of cheating persists. “There’s a lot of pressure internally and externally to succeed at Harvard, and when kids who are not used to failing feel these things, it can really bend their ethics in ways I didn’t expect to see,” author Eric Kester told ABC News.

75. The word “unprecedented” is used in Paragraph Two to emphasize that _____.
- A. the causes of these cases of cheating had remained a mystery
 - B. such large-scale cheating was something unheard of at Harvard
 - C. there had never been any cheating at Harvard before
 - D. such cases of cheating had been left unreported by the media

76. An honor code is probably _____.
A. a series of codes for various test papers at a school
B. a role model well-known for his honesty and diligence
C. a person who decides on the penalty to an offender
D. a set of rules or principles to deter academic dishonesty
77. The survey of 40,000 high school students found that _____.
A. one in three students had cheated on only one test
B. the majority of these teenagers had cheated on many tests
C. at least half of these students had committed cheating
D. all these teenagers had cheated with the help of the Internet
78. According to the 2009 study, cheating on a test in high school _____.
A. is no longer regarded as shameful in adulthood
B. leaves one prone to major crimes in adulthood
C. has no effect on one's behavior in adulthood
D. increases the chance of dishonesty in later life
79. Which of the following is true about teachers and principals according to this passage?
A. They can benefit from high scores of students.
B. They are reluctant to become more effective.
C. They have never used standardized tests.
D. They seldom punish the offenders on a test.
80. The central idea of this passage is that _____.
A. cheating has negative impact on one's career
B. cheating is quite universal and commonplace
C. high schools and colleges encourage cheating
D. students at Harvard are under great pressure

请确认是否已在机读卡上标明 A 卷或 B 卷

PAPER TWO

译写答题注意事项

- 一、本试卷 (Paper Two) 答案一律写在答题纸 II (Answer Sheet II) 上, 草稿纸上的答题内容一律不予计分。
- 二、中、英文尽可能做到字迹清晰, 书写工整, 疏密相间均匀, 字体大小适当。
- 三、英文作文必须逐行书写, 不得隔行或跳行。

PART V TRANSLATION (30 minutes, 20 points)

Section A (15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Put the following paragraph into Chinese. Write your Chinese version in the proper space on Answer Sheet II.

Academic integrity essentially means "intellectual honesty": honesty in the use of information, in presentation of facts, in formulating arguments, in acknowledging references or earlier work, and in other activities related to the pursuit of knowledge and understanding. It is a core principle that underlies how we behave in a community of inquiry. Members of an academic community are entitled to a wide range of freedom in the pursuit of scholarly interests. With that freedom, however, comes the responsibility to uphold the high ethical standards of academic conduct. Academic integrity is defined as a commitment to five fundamental values: honesty, trust, fairness, respect, and responsibility. Every participant in a community of inquiry has the obligation to support endeavors to promote academic integrity.

Section B (15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Put the following paragraph into English. Write your English version in the proper space on Answer Sheet II.

由于大学生误认为能选对语法练习答案就能正确使用语法规则, 所以写作中容易犯语法错误。此外, 国内流行许多具有中国特色的英语语法规则, 本族语者却很少使用。要正确使用语法, 学生要在阅读过程中尽可能多了解英语的实际用法。

PART VI WRITING (30 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition of no less than 150 words under the title of "The Importance of Independent Thinking." You are advised to avoid using any stereotyped expressions or sentences, such as "last but not the least".