

全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲

(2016年修订版)



全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会◎编著

前　　言

全国大学英语四、六级考试(以下简称四、六级考试)系教育部主办、教育部考试中心主持和实施的一项大规模标准化考试。自1987年开始实施以来,四、六级考试已走过近三十年的历程,其间经历了多次改革,顺应了我国高等教育不断发展的新形势,推动了大学英语教学改革。

近年来,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会(以下简称考试委员会)对四、六级考试内容和题型作了进一步调整,并将口语能力的考核方式从面试型转为计算机化考试,同时开发了大学英语四级口语考试,此前实施的大学英语口语考试转为大学英语六级口语考试。

四、六级考试(笔试)大纲历来分级成册,口试大名单独成册。现行的四、六级考试大纲为2006年的修订版,共有三个单行本:《大学英语四级考试大纲》、《大学英语六级考试大纲》和《大学英语口语考试大纲》。《全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲(2016年修订版)》在总体设计上更好地体现了四、六级考试体系的完整性,内容涵盖四级笔试、四级口试、六级笔试和六级口试,并新增了四、六级考试词表。

公布《全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲(2016年修订版)》的目的是使广大师生和用人单位了解调整后的四、六级考试系列及各项考试的试卷结构、考试形式和考试内容。考试委员会将对调整后的四、六级考试的效度和信度在实施过程中作进一步验证,不断完善考试,使四、六级考试不仅体现中国特色,而且符合国际语言测试的发展趋势,使考试适应我国大学英语教学和测试的现状,更好地服务于我国大学英语教学的改革与发展。

本书所配听力音频和口试视频文件可在大学英语四、六级考试官网(www.cet.edu.cn)下载。

著者

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考试系列介绍

四、六级考试对象是修完大学英语相应阶段课程的在校大学生。考试目的是参照《大学英语教学指南》(教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会 2015 年制定)设定的教学目标对我国大学生英语综合运用能力进行科学的测量,同时也为用人单位了解我国大学生英语水平提供参照依据。

四、六级考试系列分为大学英语四级考试(简称四级考试)和大学英语六级考试(简称六级考试)。四级考试包括四级笔试(College English Test Band 4,简称 CET-4)和四级口试(CET-Spoken English Test Band 4,简称 CET-SET4);六级考试包括六级笔试(College English Test Band 6,简称 CET-6)和六级口试(CET-Spoken English Test Band 6,简称 CET-SET6)。笔试和口试每年各举行两次。

四、六级考试的命题语料(除主观题外)均选自英文原版材料,包括日常生活对话、广播电视台节目、讲座、报纸杂志、书籍、学术期刊等。选材原则包括:

- 内容健康,题材广泛,涵盖人文学科、社会科学、自然科学等领域,但所涉及的背景知识为考生所了解或已在语料中提供;
- 体裁多样,包括记叙性、说明性、议论性文本等;
- 词汇范围参照本大纲所附的四、六级考试词表。超出该范围的词汇,如影响理解或答题,则标注汉语释义。

1. 考核的语言技能及要求

四、六级考试考核学生的英语综合运用能力,包括听力理解、阅读理解、写作、翻译和口头表达能力。各项语言技能的考核要求参照《大学英语教学指南》中的“基础目标”和“提高目标”所设定的教学要求。

1.1 听力理解

1.1.1 考核的要求

➤ 四级考试:要求考生能听懂语速较慢的短篇英语广播;能听懂就熟悉话题展开的多话轮简单英语会话;能听懂语速较慢、题材熟悉、篇幅较长的讲话和报道;能运用基本的听力策略帮助理解。听力材料的语速为每分钟 120 – 140 词。

➤ 六级考试:要求考生能听懂就熟悉话题展开的多话轮英语会话;能听懂语速中等、题材熟悉、篇幅较长的英语广播;能听懂语速中等、题材熟悉的讲话、报道和内容浅显的学术讲座;能较好地运用听力策略帮助理解。听力材料的语速为每分钟 140 – 160 词。

1.1.2 考核的技能

听力理解部分考核学生获取口头信息的能力,包括理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义,判断话语的交际功能、说话人的观点、态度等。听力理解部分考核的技能如下:

A. 理解明示的信息

- 01 理解主旨大意
- 02 听懂重要信息或特定的细节
- 03 理解说话人明确表达的观点、态度等

B. 理解隐含的信息

- 04 推论隐含的意义
- 05 判断话语的交际功能
- 06 推断说话人的观点、态度等

C. 运用语言特征理解听力材料

- 07 辨别语音特征(如从连续的话语中辨别语音、理解重音和语调等)
- 08 理解句间关系(如因果、比较、条件等)

D. 运用听力策略

- 09 运用合适的听力策略帮助理解

1.2 阅读理解

1.2.1 考核的要求

➤ 四级考试:要求考生能读懂题材熟悉、语言难度较低的英语报刊文章和其他英语材料;能读懂工作、生活中常见的应用文体的英语材料;能运用基本的阅读策略帮助理解。仔细阅读速度达到每分钟 70 词,快速阅读速度达到每分钟 100 词。

➤ 六级考试:要求考生能读懂一般性题材的英语报刊文章和其他英语材料;能阅读题材较熟悉的学术文章;能较好地运用阅读策略帮助理解。仔细阅读速度达到每分钟 90 词,快速阅读速度达到每分钟 120 词。

1.2.2 考核的技能

阅读理解部分考核学生通过阅读获取书面信息的能力,包括理解主旨大意、重要事实和细节、隐含意义,判断作者的观点、态度等。阅读部分考核的技能如下:

A. 理解明示的信息

- 01 理解主旨大意
- 02 理解细节信息
- 03 理解作者明确表达的观点、态度等

- B. 理解隐含的信息
 - 04 概括主旨大意
 - 05 推论隐含的意义
 - 06 判断作者的观点、态度等
- C. 运用语言特征理解文章
 - 07 根据上下文猜测词和短语的意思
 - 08 理解句间关系(如因果、比较、条件等)
 - 09 运用词汇及语法衔接手段理解篇章各部分之间的关系
- D. 运用阅读策略
 - 10 运用合适的阅读策略帮助理解

1.3 写作

1.3.1 考核的要求

► 四级考试：要求考生能用英语描述个人经历、观感、情感和发生的事件等；能描述简单的图表和图画；能就熟悉的主题发表个人观点；能写常见的应用文；能根据提纲、图表或图画等提示信息作简短的讨论、解释和说明。中心思想明确，结构基本完整，用词较为恰当，语句通顺，语意连贯，能运用基本的写作策略。能在半小时内写出不少于 120 词的短文。

► 六级考试：要求考生能用英语就一般性的主题发表个人观点；能描述图表和图画；能根据提纲、图表或图画等提示信息作较为深入的讨论、解释和说明。观点明确，结构清晰完整，用词贴切，语言表达流畅，语意连贯，能较好地运用写作策略。能在半小时内写出不少于 150 词的短文。

1.3.2 考核的技能

写作部分考核学生就熟悉的话题和情景用英语进行书面表达的能力，要求考生在规定的时间内根据所给提示用英语写出一篇短文。写作部分考核的技能如下：

- A. 思想表达
 - 01 表达中心思想
 - 02 表达重要或特定的信息
 - 03 表达观点、态度等
- B. 篇章组织
 - 04 围绕所给的题目叙述、议论或描述，重点突出
 - 05 连贯地组句成段，组段成篇
- C. 语言运用
 - 06 运用恰当的词汇
 - 07 运用正确的语法
 - 08 运用合适的句子结构
 - 09 使用正确的标点符号
 - 10 运用衔接手段表达句间关系(如对比、原因、结果、程度、目的等)

D. 运用写作策略

11 运用合适的写作策略帮助表达

1.4 翻译

1.4.1 考核的要求

➤ 四级考试：要求考生能将题材熟悉、语言难度较低的汉语段落译成英语。段落的内容涉及中国的文化、历史及社会发展。译文基本准确地表达原文的意思，语句通顺，句式和用词较为恰当。能运用基本的翻译策略。能在半小时内将长度为 140 – 160 个汉字的段落译成英语。

➤ 六级考试：要求考生能将题材熟悉、语言难度中等的汉语段落译成英语。段落的内容涉及中国的文化、历史及社会发展。译文基本准确地表达原文的意思，语言流畅，句式运用恰当，用词贴切。能较好地运用翻译策略。能在半小时内将长度为 180 – 200 个汉字的段落译成英语。

1.4.2 考核的技能

翻译部分考核学生运用恰当的翻译策略和语言知识将主题熟悉、内容浅显、意思完整的汉语段落用英语表达出来的能力。翻译部分考核的技能如下：

A. 将句子层面的汉语信息转换成英语

01 用合适的英语词汇准确表达汉语词汇的意思

02 用符合英语规范和表达习惯的句型准确表达汉语句子的含义

B. 将语篇层面的汉语信息转换成英语

03 用英语准确、完整地表达汉语段落的信息

04 译文结构清晰，语篇连贯，语言通顺

C. 运用翻译策略

05 运用合适的翻译策略帮助表达

1.5 口头表达

1.5.1 考核的要求

➤ 四级考试：要求考生能用英语就熟悉的话题进行简短但多话轮的交谈；能对一般性事件和现象进行简单的叙述或描述；经准备后能就熟悉的话题作简短发言。语言表达较清楚，语音、语调和语法基本正确。能运用基本的口头表达与交流的策略。

➤ 六级考试：要求考生能用英语就一般性话题进行比较深入的多话轮交谈；能陈述事实、理由和描述事件、现象等；能表达个人意见、情感、观点等；能在对话中进行争辩、解释、比较、论证等。语言表达结构清晰，观点明确，语音、语调和语法正确。能较好地运用口头表达与交流的策略。

1.5.2 考核的技能

口语部分考核学生就熟悉的话题用英语进行口头表达与交流的能力。口语部分考核的技能如下：

A. 口头阐述

- 01 陈述事实、理由、观点等
- 02 描述人物、事件、现象等

B. 口头互动

- 03 交换意见、交流情感和观点等
- 04 争辩、解释、比较、论证等

C. 运用口头交际策略

- 05 运用合适的口头表达与交流的策略帮助表达

2. 全国大学英语四级考试

2.1 四级笔试

2.1.1 试卷构成

大学英语四级试卷由四个部分构成,依次为:1)写作;2)听力理解;3)阅读理解;4)翻译。各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例等如下表所示:

试卷结构	测试内容	测试题型	题目数量	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作	短文写作	1	15%	30分钟
听力理解	短篇新闻	选择题(单选题)	7	7%	25分钟
	长对话	选择题(单选题)	8	8%	
	听力篇章	选择题(单选题)	10	20%	
阅读理解	词汇理解	选词填空	10	5%	40分钟
	长篇阅读	匹配	10	10%	
	仔细阅读	选择题(单选题)	10	20%	
翻译	汉译英	段落翻译	1	15%	30分钟
总计			57	100%	125分钟

2.1.2 试卷分解

1) 写作

作文题的提示形式包括提纲、情景、图画或图表等,每次考试采用其中的一种形式。要求考生根据所规定的题目及所给出的提示写出一篇短文,长度不少于120词。写作部分的分值比例为15%。考试时间30分钟。

2) 听力理解

听力理解部分由短篇新闻、长对话和听力篇章构成。试题采用选择题(单选题)题型。录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读,语速约为每分钟120—140词。所有录音材料均播放一遍,每个问题后留有15秒答题时间。听力理解部分的分值比例为35%,其中短篇新闻占7%,长对话占8%,听力篇章占20%。考试时间约25分钟。

- 短篇新闻:3篇,总共450—500词,每篇2—3题,共7题。
- 长对话:2篇,每篇240—280词,每篇4题,共8题。
- 听力篇章:3篇,每篇220—240词,每篇3—4题,共10题。

3) 阅读理解

阅读理解部分由词汇理解(1篇)、长篇阅读(1篇)和仔细阅读(2篇)构成。词汇理解的篇章长度为200—250词;长篇阅读的篇章长度约1000词;仔细阅读的每篇长度为300—350词。阅读理解部分的分值比例为35%,其中词汇理解占5%,长篇阅读占10%,仔细阅读占20%。考试时间40分钟。

➤ 词汇理解:采用选词填空题型,考核学生对篇章语境中词汇的理解和运用能力。篇章中删去了10个词汇,并在篇章后提供15个词汇选项。要求考生在对篇章理解的基础上从所给的词汇选项中选择正确的词汇填空,使篇章复原。

➤ 长篇阅读理解:采用段落匹配题型,考核学生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息的能力。略读要求学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想;查读要求学生快速查找篇章中的特定信息。篇章后附有10个句子,每句1题。每句所含的信息出自篇章中的某一段落,要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题,有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

➤ 仔细阅读理解:采用选择题(单选题)题型,考核学生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力,包括理解主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词义等。每个篇章后有5个问题,要求考生根据对篇章的理解从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

4) 翻译

试题所呈现的是一个或几个汉语段落,不含生僻的专业词汇或习语。要求考生在规定的时间内将汉语段落译成英语。翻译部分的分值比例为15%。考试时间30分钟。

2.2 四级口试

2.2.1 考试形式

四级口试采用计算机化考试形式。模拟考官及试题呈现在计算机屏幕上,试题材料采用文字或画面提示(图画、图表、照片等)。考生由计算机系统随机编排为两人一组。考生在计算机上进行考生与模拟考官、考生与考生之间的互动。考试包含四个任务,考试总时间约15分钟。

2.2.2 考试过程

考试按以下步骤进行:

任务	任务名称	考 试 过 程	答 题 时 间
热身	自我介绍	根据考官指令,每位考生作一个简短的自我介绍。考试时间约1分钟。	每位考生20秒(两位考生依次进行)
任务1	短文朗读	考生准备45秒后朗读一篇120词左右的短文。考试时间约2分钟。	每位考生朗读1分钟(两位考生同步进行)
任务2	简短回答	考生回答2个与短文有关的问题。考试时间约1分钟。	每位考生40秒(两位考生同步进行)
任务3	个人陈述	考生准备45秒后,根据所给提示作陈述。考试时间约2分钟。	每位考生1分钟(两位考生同步进行)
任务4	双人互动	考生准备1分钟后,根据设定的情景和任务进行交谈。考试时间约4分钟。	两位考生互动3分钟

考生开始正式答题前先作一个简短的自我介绍,以进入良好的应考状态。正式考试开始后,考生按下列顺序完成各项任务:

- 任务1: 要求考生在经过一定准备后朗读一篇120词左右的短文。考生的准备时间为45秒,答题时间为1分钟。
- 任务2: 要求考生回答模拟考官提出的2个问题,第1个问题与朗读短文的内容相关,第2个问题与朗读短文的主题相关。每题的答题时间为20秒。
- 任务3: 要求考生经过准备后根据所给提示发言。考生的准备时间为45秒,答题时间为1分钟。
- 任务4: 要求两位考生根据所给的情景和任务进行互动。考生的准备时间为1分钟,双人互动时间为3分钟。

3. 全国大学英语六级考试

3.1 六级笔试

3.1.1 试卷构成

大学英语六级试卷由四个部分构成,依次为:1)写作;2)听力理解;3)阅读理解;4)翻译。各部分测试内容、题型和所占分值比例等如下表所示:

试卷结构	测试内容	测试题型	题目数量	分值比例	考试时间
写作	写作	短文写作	1	15%	30分钟
听力理解	长对话	选择题(单选题)	8	8%	30分钟
	听力篇章	选择题(单选题)	7	7%	
	讲话/报道/讲座	选择题(单选题)	10	20%	

(续表)

试卷结构	测试内容	测试题型	题目数量	分值比例	考试时间
阅读理解	词汇理解	选词填空	10	5%	40分钟
	长篇阅读	匹配	10	10%	
	仔细阅读	选择题(单选题)	10	20%	
翻译	汉译英	段落翻译	1	15%	30分钟
总计			57	100%	130分钟

3.1.2 试卷分解

1) 写作

作文题的提示形式包括提纲、情景、图画或图表等，每次考试采用其中的一种形式。要求考生根据所规定的题目及所给出的提示写出一篇短文，长度不少于150词。写作部分的分值比例为15%。考试时间30分钟。

2) 听力理解

听力理解部分由长对话、听力篇章和讲话/报道/讲座构成。试题采用选择题(单选题)题型。录音材料用标准的英式或美式英语朗读，语速约为每分钟140—160词。所有录音材料均播放一遍，每个问题后留有13秒答题时间。听力理解部分的分值比例为35%，其中长对话占8%，听力篇章占7%，讲话/报道/讲座占20%。考试时间约30分钟。

- 长对话：2篇，每篇280—320词，每篇4题，共8题。
- 听力篇章：2篇，每篇240—260词，每篇3—4题，共7题。
- 讲话/报道/讲座：3篇，总共约1200词，每篇3—4题，共10题。

3) 阅读理解

阅读理解部分由词汇理解(1篇)、长篇阅读(1篇)和仔细阅读(2篇)构成。词汇理解的篇章长度为250—300词；长篇阅读的篇章长度约1200词；仔细阅读的每篇长度为400—450词。阅读理解部分的分值比例为35%，其中词汇理解占5%，长篇阅读占10%，仔细阅读占20%。考试时间40分钟。

➤ 词汇理解：采用选词填空题型，考核学生对篇章语境中词汇的理解和运用能力。篇章中删去了10个词汇，并在篇章后提供15个词汇选项。要求考生在对篇章理解的基础上从所给的词汇选项中选择正确的词汇答题，使篇章复原。

➤ 长篇阅读理解：采用段落匹配题型，考核考生运用略读和查读的技能从篇章中获取信息的能力。略读要求学生通过快速阅读获取文章主旨大意或中心思想；查读要求学生快速查找篇章中的特定信息。篇章后附有10个句子，每句1题。每句所含的信息出自篇章中的某一段落，要求考生找出与每句所含信息相匹配的段落。有的段落可能对应两题，有的段落可能不对应任何一题。

➤ 仔细阅读理解：采用选择题(单选题)题型，考核学生在不同层面上的阅读理解能力，包括理解主旨大意和重要细节、综合分析、推测判断以及根据上下文推测词义等。每个篇章后有5个问题，要求考生根据对篇章的理解从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案。

4) 翻译

试题所呈现的是一个或几个汉语段落,不含生僻的专业词汇或习语。试题内容的难度略高于四级。要求考生在规定的时间内将汉语段落译成英语。翻译部分的分值比例为15%。考试时间30分钟。

3.2 六级口试

3.2.1 考试形式

六级口试采用计算机化考试形式。模拟考官及试题呈现在计算机屏幕上,试题材料采用文字或画面提示(图画、图表、照片等)。考生由计算机系统随机编排为两人一组。考生在计算机上进行考生与模拟考官、考生与考生之间的互动。考试分为三个部分,考试总时间约18分钟。

3.2.2 考试过程

考试按以下步骤进行:

部分	内容	考 试 过 程	答 题 时 间
第一部分	自我介绍和问答	先由考生自我介绍,然后回答考官提问。考试时间约2分钟。	自我介绍:每位考生20秒(两位考生依次进行) 回答问题:每位考生30秒(两位考生同步进行)
第二部分	陈述和讨论	考生准备1分钟后,根据所给提示作个人陈述;两位考生就指定的话题讨论。考试时间约8分钟。	个人陈述:每位考生1分30秒(两位考生依次进行) 两人讨论:3分钟
第三部分	问答	考生回答考官的一个问题。考试时间约1分钟。	每位考生45秒(两位考生同步进行)

➤ 第一部分:根据考官指令,两位考生分别作一个简短的自我介绍,每位考生答题20秒;然后每位考生回答一个问题,答题时间30秒。这部分主要用于“热身”目的,使考生进入良好的应考状态。

➤ 第二部分:根据考官指令和屏幕显示的文字或画面提示,考生准备1分钟,然后就所给提示依次作个人陈述,每位考生答题1分30秒;此后两位考生就指定的话题展开讨论,讨论时间3分钟。这部分是考试的重点内容,检测考生用英语进行连贯的口头表达的能力,以及传达信息、发表意见、参与讨论和进行辩论等口头交际能力。

➤ 第三部分:考生再次各自回答一个问题,每位考生答题45秒。这部分给考生进一步展示自己口头交际能力的机会。

4. 主观题评分

4.1 作文评分

4.1.1 评分方法

四级和六级的作文评分均采用总体印象评分方式。作文满分为15分，分为五个档次：14分档(13—15分)、11分档(10—12分)、8分档(7—9分)、5分档(4—6分)和2分档(1—3分)。四级和六级采用相同的档次描述。每次阅卷时，参照档次描述分别确定当次考试四级和六级各档次的评分样卷。阅卷员经过培训后参照评分样卷对考生的作文答卷进行评分。

4.1.2 评分标准

四级和六级的写作测试难度不同，考核要求不同。相同档次的四级评分样卷和六级评分样卷具有级别上的差异。各档次描述如下：

档次	档次描述
14分档	切题。表达思想清楚，文字通顺、连贯，基本上无语言错误，仅有个别小错。
11分档	切题。表达思想清楚，文字连贯，但有少量语言错误。
8分档	基本切题。有些地方表达思想不够清楚，文字勉强连贯，语言错误相当多，其中有一些是严重错误。
5分档	基本切题。表达思想不清楚，连贯性差，有较多的严重语言错误。
2分档	条理不清，思路紊乱，语言支离破碎或大部分句子均有错误，且多数为严重错误。

4.2 翻译评分

4.2.1 评分方法

四级和六级的翻译评分均采用总体印象评分方式。翻译满分为15分，分为五个档次：14分档(13—15分)、11分档(10—12分)、8分档(7—9分)、5分档(4—6分)和2分档(1—3分)。四级和六级采用相同的档次描述。每次阅卷时，参照档次描述分别确定当次考试四级和六级各档次的评分样卷。阅卷员经过培训后参照评分样卷对考生的翻译答卷进行评分。

4.2.2 评分标准

四级和六级的翻译测试难度不同，考核要求不同。相同档次的四级评分样卷和六级评分样卷具有级别上的差异。各档次描述如下：

档次	档次描述
14分档	译文准确表达了原文的意思。译文流畅，结构清晰，用词贴切，基本无语言错误，仅有个别小错。
11分档	译文基本表达了原文的意思。结构较清晰，语言通顺，但有少量语言错误。

(续表)

档次	档次描述
8分档	译文勉强表达了原文的意思。译文勉强连贯,语言错误相当多,其中有一些是严重错误。
5分档	译文仅表达了小部分原文的意思。译文连贯性差,有相当多的严重语言错误。
2分档	除个别词语或句子,译文基本没有表达原文的意思。

4.3 口语考试评分

4.3.1 评分方法

四级口语考试的评分分为人工评分部分和计算机自动评分部分。人工评分总分为 15 分;计算机自动评分(朗读部分)总分为 5 分。人工评分的分值和计算机评分的分值合成后的考试总分为 20 分,成绩报道时转换为 A、B、C 和 D 四个等级。

六级口语考试全部采用人工评分,总分为 15 分,成绩报道时转换为 A、B、C 和 D 四个等级。

4.3.2 评分标准

1) 人工评分

四级人工评分和六级评分采用相同的评分标准。每次评分时,参照各项评分标准描述分别确定当次四级和六级口试各等级的标准样本。评分员经过培训后参照标准样本对考生的答题表现进行评分。评分基于以下三项标准,每个单项满分为 5 分。评分标准描述如下:

➤ 准确性和范围:“准确性”指考生的语音、语调以及所使用的语法和词汇的准确程度;“范围”指考生使用的词汇和语法结构的复杂度和丰富度。

➤ 话语长短和连贯性:“话语长短”指考生对整个考试中的交际所作的贡献、讲话的多少;“连贯性”指考生能进行较长时间的、语言连贯的发言。

➤ 灵活性和适切性:“灵活性”指考生应付不同场景和话题的能力;“适切性”指考生根据不同场合选用适当确切的语言的能力。

	准确性和范围	话语长短和连贯性	灵活性和适切性
5分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇基本正确 表达过程中词汇丰富、语法结构较为复杂 发音较好,但允许有一些不影响理解的母语口音 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能进行较长时间的发言,语言连贯,组织思想和搜寻词语时偶尔出现停顿,但不影响交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能自如地应对不同场景和话题 能积极地参与讨论 语言的使用总体上能与语境、功能和目的相适应
4分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇有一些错误,但未严重影响交际 表达过程中词汇较丰富 发音尚可 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能进行较连贯的发言,但多数发言较简短 组织思想和搜寻词语时频繁出现停顿,有时会影响交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 能较自如地应对不同场景和话题 能较积极地参与讨论 语言的使用基本上能与语境、功能和目的相适应

(续表)

	准确性和范围	话语长短和连贯性	灵活性和适切性
3分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇有错误,且有时会影响交际 表达过程中词汇不丰富,语法结构较简单 发音有缺陷,有时会影响交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 发言简短 组织思想和搜寻词语时频繁出现较长时间且影响交际的停顿,但能基本完成交际任务 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 不能积极参与讨论 有时不能适应话题或内容的转换
2分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 语法和词汇有相当多的错误,以致交际时常中断 表达过程中因缺乏词汇和语法结构而严重影响交际 发音较差 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 发言简短且毫无连贯性,基本不能进行交际 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 不能参与讨论
1分	不描述	不描述	不描述

2) 计算机自动评分

四级朗读任务采用计算机自动评分,基于准确性、流利度和完整性三项标准,满分为5分。评分标准描述如下:

分数	标准描述
5分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 意群停顿恰当,语音、语调正确 朗读流利,基本没有重复、自我更正 内容完整
4分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 有少量的意群停顿错误,语音、语调有一些错误,但未严重影响听者的理解 朗读较流利,有少量重复、自我更正 内容基本完整
3分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 有较多意群停顿错误,语音、语调也有较多错误,且有时会影响听者的理解 朗读不够流利,有较多停顿、重复、自我更正 内容不够完整
2分	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 意群停顿完全混乱,语音、语调有大量错误,严重影响听者的理解 朗读有大量停顿、重复、自我更正 内容支离破碎
1分	不描述

5. 分数解释及成绩报道

5.1 笔试

5.1.1 分数解释

四、六级笔试是“标准相关—常模参照”的标准化考试。标准相关体现在试卷各部分的设

计和命题参照了《大学英语教学指南》规定的技能和要求。常模参照体现在考后各部分的原始分转换成报道分时分别参照各部分的常模。因此,考试既是标准相关又具有常模参照的性质。

四、六级笔试的原始总分经过等值处理后参照总分常模转换成常模正态分,均值为500、标准差为70,报道总分在220分至710分之间。各部分报道分的相加之和等于报道总分。

四、六级笔试成绩由三个单项分和总分构成。单项分依次为:听力、阅读、写作和翻译。考生的四级笔试成绩达到425分及以上,表明其语言能力已达到《大学英语教学指南》中“基础目标”所设定的教学要求;考生的六级笔试成绩达到425分及以上,表明其语言能力已达到《大学英语教学指南》中“提高目标”所设定的教学要求。考试委员会在其官网(<http://www.cet.edu.cn>)公布了总分和各单项分的百分位对照表,每位考生均可在其所考级别的常模中找到其成绩的百分位位置,即在其所考级别的常模群体中所处的相对位置。这也为考试成绩使用者了解考生的相对能力水平提供了依据。

5.1.2 成绩报道

四、六级笔试成绩总分达到220分及以上的考生将获得由教育部考试中心颁发的“全国大学英语四、六级考试成绩单”。

考试委员会每次考试后向实施考试的各个院校提供该校考生的成绩(总分和各部分单项分)和有关该校的各种统计数据,以利于各院校的大学英语教学。

5.2 口语考试

5.2.1 能力等级描述

四级和六级的口语考试难度不同,考核要求不同。两个级别的能力等级描述见下表。

四级口试能力等级描述

等级	等 级 描 述
A	能用英语就熟悉的话题进行交谈,基本没有困难。 能就熟悉的话题连贯地发表意见和看法。 能清晰、流利地叙述或描述一般性事件和现象。
B	能用英语就熟悉的话题进行交谈,虽有些困难,但不影响交际。 能就熟悉的话题作较连贯的发言。 能较清晰、流利地叙述或描述一般性事件和现象。
C	能用英语就熟悉的话题进行简单的交谈。 能就熟悉的话题作简短的发言。 能简单地叙述或描述一般性事件和现象。
D	尚不具备英语口头交际能力。

六级口语能力等级描述

等级	等 级 描 述
A	能用英语就一般性话题进行深入的交谈。 能清晰、流利地表达个人意见、情感、观点等。 能详细地陈述事实、理由和描述事件、现象等。
B	能用英语就一般性话题进行较深入的交谈。 能较清晰、较连贯地表达个人意见、情感、观点等。 能较详细地陈述事实、理由和描述事件、现象等。
C	能用英语就一般性话题进行简单的交谈。 能基本表达个人意见、情感、观点等。 能简单地陈述事实、理由和描述事件、现象等。
D	尚不具备基本的英语口头交际能力。

5.2.2 成绩报道

参加四级口语考试的考生将获得同时含有笔试成绩和口试等级的“全国大学英语四级考试成绩报告单”;参加六级口语考试的考生将获得同时含有笔试成绩和口试等级的“全国大学英语六级考试成绩报告单”。

词 表

说明

本词表专为大学英语四、六级考试所制定。词目的选择遵循“以定量分析为主,定性分析为辅”的原则,参考了《大学英语教学大纲》(《大学英语教学大纲》修订工作组,1999)以及《大学英语课程教学要求》(教育部高等教育司,2007)所附词表;还参照了 Collins Cobuild, BYU Corpus of American English 等词典及词库的词频统计,以及 *Advanced Learners' Dictionary of Current English*, *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* 等常用的学习型词典列出的词汇。

随着社会的发展,近年来出现了大量新生词汇。因此,本词表还收录了少量出现频率较高的新词,如 swipe, smartphone, podcast 等。本词表还收录了 1987 年以来四、六级考试考核频率较高但未列入以前教学词表的词汇。

本词表共收录词目 5 418 个。分四级和六级两个级别,其中六级词用★号标出。本词表只列词形,不列词性,不给释义,不注读音。

词表中的同形异音异义词分列,如 minute, resume, lead, invalid 等;同形异义词一般也予以分列,如 just, mine, bound, patient 等。

有两种拼法的词并列,如 adviser/advisor;既有英式又有美式拼法的词原则上以美式拼法为主,如 labo(u)r, skeptical/sceptical, judg(e)ment, connection/connexion, special(i)ty。

派生词原则上不单列(特别常用的除外)。如列了 serious, 则不另列 seriously, seriousness。如果形式上是派生词,而实际上已不被看成派生词,则单独列出,如 interesting, remarkable, really, advanced, proceedings 等。

a/an			
abandon			
★ abbreviation			
★ abide	able	ability	
★ abnormal			
aboard			
abolish		abolition	
★ abort		abortion	
about			
above			
★ abreast			
abroad			
★ abrupt			
absent		absence	
absolute			
absorb		absorption	
abstract			
★ absurd		absurdity	
abundant		abundance	
abuse		abusive	
academy	academic		academician
accelerate		acceleration	
accent			
accept		acceptance	acceptable
access		accessible	
★ accessory			
accident		accidental	
★ acclaim			
accommodate		accommodation	
accompany			
accomplish		accomplishment	
accord			
accordance			
according to			
accordingly			
account	accounting	accountant	accountancy
accountable		accountability	
accumulate		accumulation	accumulative
accurate		accuracy	
accuse		accusation	
accustom		accustomed	

ace		
ache		
achieve	achievement	
acid	acidity	
acknowledge	acknowledgement	
acquaint	acquaintance	
acquire	acquisition	
acre		
across		
act	action	acting
★ activate		
active	activity	activist
actor	actress	
actual	actually	
★ acupuncture		
acute		
adapt	adaptation	adaptive
add	addition	additional
addict	addiction	addictive
address		
adequate	adequacy	adequately
★ adhere	adherence	
★ adjacent		
adjective		
adjust	adjustment	
administer/administrate		administration administrative
admire	admiration	admirable
admit	admission	admittance admittedly
★ adolescent	adolescence	
adopt	adoption	
★ adore	adorable	
adult	adulthood	
advance	advancement	advanced
advantage	advantageous	
★ advent		
adventure	adventurer	adventurous
adverb		
★ adversary		
★ adverse	adversity	
advertise	advertisement/ad	advertising
advice		
advise	advisor/-er	advisory advisable

advocate	advocacy
aerial	
★ aesthetic	aesthetics
affair	
affect	
affection	affectionate
★ affiliate	affiliation
★ affirm	affirmation
★ affix	affixation
affluent	affluence
afford	affordable
	affordability
★ afloat	
afraid	
after	
★ aftermath	
afternoon	
afterward(s)	
again	
against	
age	aged
agenda	
agent	agency
★ aggravate	aggravation
★ aggregate	
aggressive	aggression
★ agitate	agitation
ago	
★ agony	
agree	agreement
agriculture	agricultural
ahead	
aid	
★ aide	
AIDS	
★ ail	ailment
aim	
air	
★ airborne	
air-conditioning	air-conditioner
aircraft	
airline	
airplane/aeroplane	

airport		
aisle		
★ akin		
alarm		
album		
alcohol	alcoholic	
★ ale		
alert		
algebra		
★ alien	alienate	alienation
★ align		alignment
alike		
alive		
all		
allege	allegation	alleged
allegedly		
★ allergic	allergy	
★ alleviate		alleviation
alley		
★ allocate	allocation	
★ allot		allotment
allow		
allowance		
★ alloy		
★ allude	allusion	
★ allure		allurement
ally		alliance
★ almighty		
almost		
★ aloft		
alone		
along		
alongside		
aloud		
alphabet	alphabetic(al)	
already		
also		
alter	alteration	
★ alternate	alternation	alternately
alternative		
although		
altitude		
altogether		

alumin(i)um			
always			
am			
★ amass			
amateur			
amaze	amazing	amazement	
ambassador			
★ ambiguous	ambiguity		
ambition	ambitious		
ambulance			
★ amend	amendment		
★ amiable			
amid(st)			
★ ammunition			
among(st)			
amount			
ample			
★ amplify	amplification		
amuse	amusing	amusement	
★ analogue	analogous		
★ analogy			
analyze/-yse	analysis	analytic(al)	analyst
ancestor	ancestry		
anchor	anchorage		
ancient			
and			
★ anecdote	anecdotal		
anew			
angel			
angle			
angry	anger		
★ anguish			
animal			
★ animate	animated	animation	
ankle			
★ annex	annexation		
anniversary			
announce	announcement		
annoy	annoyance		
annual			
★ anonymous	anonymity		
another			

answer			
ant			
★ antagonism	antagonist	antagonistic	antagonistically
★ antenna			
★ antibiotic			
anticipate	anticipation		
antique			
★ antonym			
anxious	anxiety		
any			
anybody/anyone			
anyhow			
anything			
anyway			
anywhere			
apart			
apartment/apt.			
★ ape			
apology	apologize/-ise	apologetic	
app			
★ appal(l)	appalling		
apparatus			
apparent	apparently		
appeal	appealing		
appear	appearance		
★ appease	appeasement		
★ appendix			
appetite			
applaud	applause		
apple			
appliance			
apply	application	applicant	applicable
appoint	appointment		
★ appraise	appraisal		
appreciate	appreciation	appreciative	
★ apprentice			
approach			
appropriate ¹			
★ appropriate ²	appropriation		
approve	approval		
approximate	approximately	approximation	
April			

★ apron				
★ apt	aptly			
aptitude				
arbitrary	arbitrarily			
★ arbitrate	arbitration			
★ arc				
★ arch				
architect				
architecture				
★ archive				
★ ardent				
area				
★ arena				
argue	argument	argumentation	argumentative	arguable
arise				
★ aristocrat		aristocratic	aristocracy	
arithmetic				
arm	armament			
★ armo(u)r				
army				
around				
arouse	arousal			
arrange	arrangement			
★ array				
arrest				
arrive	arrival			
★ arrogant	arrogance			
arrow				
art	artist	artistic	artistically	
★ artery				
article				
★ articulate	articulation			
★ artifact				
artificial				
★ artillery				
as				
★ ascend	ascendance			
★ ascertain				
★ ascribe				
ash				
ashamed				
ashore				

aside		
ask		
asleep		
aspect		
★ aspire	aspiration	
ass		
★ assassinate	assassination	assassin
★ assault		
assemble	assembly	
★ assert	assertion	assertive
assess	assessment	
asset		
assign	assignment	
★ assimilate	assimilation	
assist	assistance	assistant
associate	association	
★ assorted		
★ assortment		
assume	assumption	
assure	assurance	
astonish	astonishment	
★ astray		
astronaut		
astronomy	astronomer	astronomical
★ asylum		
at		
athlete	athletic	
★ atlas		
atmosphere	atmospheric	
atom	atomic	
atop		
★ atrocity	atrocious	
attach	attachment	
attack		
attain	attainment	
attempt		
attend	attendance	attendant
attention	attentive	
attic		
attitude		
attorney		
attract	attraction	attractive

attribute	attributable	attributive
★ auction	auctioneer	
audience		
audio		
★ audit	auditing	auditor
auditorium		
★ augment	augmentation	
August		
aunt	auntie	
authentic	authenticity	
author		
authority	authoritative	
authorize/-ise	authorization/-sation	
auto(mobile)		
★ autobiography	autobiographic(al)	
automate	automation	automatic
★ autonomous	autonomy	automatically
autumn		
★ auxiliary		
★ avail		
available	availability	
★ avenge		
avenue		
average		
★ avert	aversion	
aviation		
avoid	avoidance	
await		
awake		
award		
aware	awareness	
away		
awe		
awesome		
awful		
awkward		
ax(e)		
axis		
baby		
baby boom	baby boomer	
bachelor		
back		

background
backup
backward backwards
backyard
bacon
bacteria
bad
badge
badly
badminton

★ baffle
bag
baggage
bail
bait
bake bakery
balance
balcony

★ bald
ball
ballet
balloon
ballot
bamboo
ban
banana
band
bandage
bang
bank¹ banking banker
bank²
banknote
bankrupt bankruptcy
banner
banquet
bar
barbecue/BBQ
barber
bare barely
bargain

★ barge
bark

- ★ barn
- ★ barometer
- ★ barracks
- barrel
- ★ barren
- barrier
- base
- baseball
- basement
- basic basically
- basin
- basis
- basket
- basketball
- ★ bass
- bat
- batch
- bath
- bathe
- bathroom
- battalion
- ★ batter
- battery
- battle
- bay
- be
- beach
- ★ bead
- ★ beak
- beam
- bean
- bear
- beard
- bearing
- beast
- beat
- beauty beautiful beautify
- because
- ★ beckon
- become
- bed bedding
- bee

beef		
beer		
★ beetle		
before		
beforehand		
beg	beggar	
begin	beginning	
behalf		
behave	behavio(u)r	behavio(u)ral
behind		
being		
belief		
believe		
bell		
belly		
belong	belongings	
beloved		
below		
belt		
bench		
bend		
beneath		
benefit	beneficial	beneficiary
★ benevolent	benevolence	
★ benign		
berry		
★ beset		
beside		
besides		
★ besiege		
best		
best-seller	best-selling	
bet		
betray	betrayal	
better		
between		
beverage		
★ beware		
★ bewilder	bewilderment	
beyond		
bias		
Bible	Biblical/biblical	

★ bibliography

bicycle/bike

bid

big

★ bilateral

bill

billion billionaire

bin

bind

★ binoculars

biochemistry biochemical biochemist

biography biographical biographer

biology biological biologist

biotechnology

bird

birth

birthday

biscuit

★ bishop

bit

bitch

bite

bitter

★ bizarre

black

blackboard

★ blackmail

blade

blame

blank

blanket

blast

★ blaze

★ bleach

★ bleak

bleed

blend

bless blessing

blind

★ blink

★ bloc

block

blog	
blond(e)	
blood	bloody
bloom	
blossom	
blouse	
blow	
blue	
blueprint	
★ bluff	
★ blunder	
★ blunt	
blur	
★ blush	
board	
boast	boastful
boat	
body	bodily
boil	boiler
bold	
★ bolster	
bolt	
bomb	
bond	bondage
bone	bony
bonus	
book	
boom	
boost	
boot	
booth	
border	
bore ¹	boring
bore ²	
born	
borrow	
boss	
★ botany	botanical
both	
bother	
bottle	
bottom	

bounce

bound¹

bound²

bound³

boundary

★ bouquet

★ bout

bow¹

bow²

bowel

bowl

box¹

box²

boxing

boy

★ boycott

★ brace

bracket

brag

brain

brake

branch

brand

brand-new

brandy

brass

brave bravery

★ breach

bread

break

breakdown

breakfast

breakthrough

breast

breath

breathе

breed

breeze

★ brew brewery

bribe

bribery

brick

bride

bridegroom	
bridge	
brief	briefing
briefcase	
★ brigade	
bright	brighten
brilliant	brilliance
bring	
★ brink	
★ brisk	
broad	broaden
broadcast	
brochure	
broke	
broker	
★ bronze	
★ brood	
broom	
brother	
brow	
brown	
browse	browser
★ bruise	
brunch	
brush	
brutal	brutality
bubble	
buck	
bucket	
buckle	
bud	
buddy	
★ Buddhism	Buddhist
budget	budgetary
★ buffalo	
★ buffer	
buffet	
bug	
build	building
bulb	
bulk	bulky
bull	

bullet

bulletin

bully

bump

bumper

bunch

bundle

burden

bureau

★ bureaucrat bureaucratic bureaucracy

★ burglar burglary

burn

burst

bury burial

bus

bush bushy

business

businessman

★ bust

busy

but

butcher

★ butt

butter

butterfly

button

buy buyer

★ buzz

by

bypass

bystander

cab

cabbage

cabin

cabinet

cable

cafe

cafeteria

cage

cake

★ calcium

calculate calculation calculator calculating

calendar		
calf		
call		
calling		
calm		
calorie		
camel		
camera		
camp		
campaign		
campus		
can ¹		
can ²		
canal		
cancel	cancellation	
cancer		
candidate	candidacy	
candle		
candy		
cane		
★ cannon		
★ canoe		
canteen		
★ canvas		
cap		
capable	capability	
capacity		
★ cape		
capital	capitalist	capitalism
★ capsule		
captain		
★ caption		
★ captive		
capture		
car		
★ caravan		
★ carbohydrate		
carbon		
card		
cardboard		
★ cardinal		
care	careful	careless

- career
- cargo
- carpenter
- carpet
- carriage
- carrier
- carrot
- carry
- cart
- ★ carton
- cartoon cartoonist
- ★ carve
- case
- cash
- cashier
- ★ casino
- cast
- castle
- casual
- ★ casualty
- cat
- catalog(ue)
- ★ catastrophe catastrophic
- catch
- category
- cater
- ★ cathedral
- ★ Catholic
- cattle
- ★ cauliflower
- cause
- caution cautious
- cave
- ★ cavity
- cease
- ceiling
- celebrate celebration
- ★ celebrity
- cell
- cellar
- cell-phone
- Celsius/-cius

cement		
★ cemetery		
★ censor	censorship	
★ census		
cent		
center/-tre	central	centralize/-ise
centigrade		
centimeter/-tre		
century		
★ ceramic		
cereal		
ceremony	ceremonial	
certain	certainly	certainty
certificate		
★ certify	certification	
chain		
chair		
chairman/chairperson		
chalk		
challenge	challenging	
★ chamber		
champagne		
champion	championship	
chance		
★ chancellor		
change		
channel		
★ chant		
chaos	chaotic	
★ chapel		
chapter		
character	characteristic	characterize/-ise
charge		
charity	charitable	
charm	charming	
chart		
charter		
chase		
chat		
cheap		
cheat		
check ¹		

check²/cheque

cheek

cheer cheerful

cheese

chef

chemistry chemical chemist

cherish

chess

chest

chew

chicken

chief

child childish

chill chilly

chimney

chin

china

chip

chocolate

choice

★ choir

choke

cholesterol

choose choosy

chop

chopstick

★ chord

chore

chorus

Christ Christmas Christian Christianity

★ chronic

chronically

★ chronicle

★ chunk

church

cigar

cigaret(te)

cinema

circle circular

circuit

circulate circulation

circumstance

circus

cite	citation	
citizen	citizenship	
city		
★ civic		
civil	civilize/-ise	civilization/-sation
civilian		
claim		
★ clamp		
★ clan		
clap		
clarity	clarify	clarification
clash		
★ clasp		
class		
classic	classical	
classify	classification	classified
classmate		
classroom		
clause		
claw		
clay		
clean		
★ cleanse		
clear	clearly	
★ clearance		
clear-cut		
★ clearing		
★ clench		
★ clergy		
clerk	clerical	
clever		
★ cliché		
click		
client		
cliff		
climate	climatic	
climax		
climb		
cling		
clinic	clinical	
clip		
★ cloak		

- clock
- clockwise
- ★ clog
- clone
- close
- ★ closet
- cloth
- clothe clothing
- clothes
- cloud cloudy
- clown
- club
- clue
- clumsy
- ★ cluster
- ★ clutch
- coach
- coal
- ★ coalition
- coarse
- coast coastal
- coat
- ★ cocaine
- cock
- ★ cockpit
- ★ cocktail
- ★ coconut
- code
- ★ coexist coexistence
- coffee
- ★ cognitive
- coherent
- cohesion
- coil
- coin coinage
- ★ coincide
- cold
- collaborate collaboration collaborative
- collapse
- collar
- colleague
- collect collection

collective			
college			
★ collide	collision		
colon	semi-colon		
★ colonel			
colony	colonial	colonialism	colonize/-ise
colo(u)r	colo(u)rful		
column	columnist		
comb			
combat	combative		
combine	combination		
come			
comedy			
★ comet			
comfort	comfortable		
★ comic			
comma			
command	commander		
★ commemorate	commemoration		
commence	commencement		
★ commend	commendation		
comment	commentary	commentator	
commerce	commercial	commercialize/-ise	
commission			
commit	commitment		
committee			
commodity			
common			
commonplace			
★ commonwealth			
communicate	communication	communicative	
commune	communist	communism	
community			
commute	commuter		
compact			
companion	companionship		
company			
compare	comparison	comparative	comparable
★ compartment			
compass			
★ compassion	compassionate		
compatible	compatibility		

compel	compelling		
compensate	compensation	compensatory	
compete	competition	competitive	competitor
competent	competence		
★ compile	compilation		
★ complacent	complacency		
complain	complaint		
★ complement	complementary		
complete	completion		
complex	complexity		
★ complexion			
complicate	complicated	complication	
★ compliment	complimentary		
comply	compliance		
component			
compose	composition	composer	
★ composite			
compound ¹			
compound ²			
comprehend	comprehension		
comprehensive			
★ compress	compression		
comprise			
compromise			
compulsory			
compute	computer	computerize/-ise	computation
comrade			
conceal	concealment		
★ concede	concession		
★ conceit	conceited		
★ conceive	conception		
concentrate	concentration		
concept	conceptual		
concern	concerned	concerning	
concert	concerted		
★ concise			
conclude	conclusion	conclusive	
concrete			
★ concurrent			
condemn	condemnation		
condense	condensation		
condition	conditional	conditioner	

★ condolence		
★ conducive		
conduct	conductor	
★ confederation	confederate	
★ confer		
conference		
confess	confession	
★ confide		
confidence	confident	confidential
★ configuration		
confine	confinement	
confirm	confirmation	
conflict		
conform	conformity	
confront	confrontation	
Confucian	Confucianism	
confuse	confusion	
congratulate	congratulation	congratulatory
★ congregate	congregation	
congress	congressional	
conjunction		
connect	connection/-xion	
★ connotation		
conquer	conqueror	conquest
conscience		
conscientious		
conscious	consciousness	
★ consecutive		
consensus		
consent		
consequence	consequent	consequently
conservative		
★ conserve	conservation	
consider	consideration	considering
considerable		
considerate		
consist		
consistent	consistency	
★ console	consolation	
consolidate	consolidation	
★ conspicuous		
★ conspire	conspiracy	

constant				
★ constituent	constituency			
constitute				
constitution	constitutional			
★ constrain	constraint			
construct	construction			
★ consulate	consul			
consult	consultation	consultative	consultant	
consume	consumer	consumption		
contact				
★ contagious				
contain	container	containment		
contaminate	contamination			
★ contemplate	contemplation	contemplative		
contemporary				
contempt	contemptible			
contend	contention	contentious		
content ¹				
content ²	contented			
contest	contestant			
context	contextual			
continent	continental			
★ contingent				
continue	continuation	continual	continuous	continuity
contract ¹	contractor			
contract ²	contraction			
contradict	contradiction	contradictory		
contrary				
contrast				
contribute	contribution	contributor		
★ contrive				
control				
controversy	controversial			
★ convene				
convenient	convenience			
convention	conventional			
★ converge	convergence			
converse ¹	conversation			
★ converse ²				
convert	conversion	convertible		
convey	conveyance			
★ convict	conviction			

	convince	convincing
★	convoy	
	cook	cooker
	cookie	
	cool	
	cooperate	cooperation
	coordinate	coordination
	cop	cooperative
	cope	coordinator
	copper	
	copy	
	copyright	
★	coral	
	cord	
★	cordial	cordiality
	core	
★	cork	
	corn	
	corner	
	cornerstone	
★	corporal	
	corporation	corporate
	corps	
★	corpse	
	correct	correction
★	correlate	correlation
	correspond	correspondence
	corridor	correspondent
★	corrode	corrosion
	corrupt	corruption
★	cosmetic	
★	cosmopolitan	
	cosmos	cosmic
	cost	costly
	costume	
	cottage	
	cotton	
	couch	
	cough	
	could	
	council	council(1)or
	counsel	counsel(1)or

count		
countdown		
counter		
★ counteract	counteraction	
★ counterfeit		
counterpart		
country		
countryside		
county		
★ coup (d'état)		
couple		
coupon		
courage	courageous	
course		
court ¹		
court ²		
★ courtesy		
courtyard		
cousin		
cover	coverage	
cow		
coward	cowardly	cowardice
cowboy		
★ cozy/-sy		
crab		
crack		
★ crackdown		
cracker		
★ cradle		
craft		
★ cram		
crane		
crash		
★ crate		
★ crave		
crawl		
crazy	craze	
cream	creamy	
create	creation	creative
creature		creator
★ credential		
★ credible	credibility	

credit	creditable
creep	
crew	
★ cricket	
crime	criminal
★ cripple	
crisis	
★ crisp	
criterion	
criticize/-ise	criticism
crocodile	
crop	
cross	crossing
★ crouch	
★ crow	
crowd	crowded
crown	
crucial	
★ crude	
cruel	cruelty
cruise	cruiser
★ crumble	
★ crunch	
crush	
★ crust	
cry	
crystal	
★ cub	
cube	cubic
cucumber	
cue	
★ cuisine	
★ culminate	culmination
★ cult	
cultivate	cultivation
culture	cultural
★ cumulative	
★ cunning	
cup	
cupboard	
curb	
cure	curable

★ curfew

curious curiosity

curl

currency

current currently

curriculum

curse

★ curtail

curtain

curve

cushion

★ custody

custom customary

customer

customs

cut

cute

cyberspace

cycle cycling cyclist

★ cylinder

★ cynical cynicism

dad(dy)

daily

dairy

dam

damage

damn

damp dampen

dance

danger dangerous

dare daring

dark darkness darken

darling

★ dart

dash

data datum

database

date¹ dating

date²

daughter

dawn

day daily

	daylight		
★	dazzle		
	dead		
	deadline		
★	deadlock		
	deadly		
	deaf		
	deal ¹	dealer	dealing
	deal ²		
	dean		
	dear		
	death		
	debate		
★	debris		
	debt	debtor	
★	debut		
	decade		
	decay		
	deceive	deceit	deception
	December		deceptive
	descent		
	decide	decision	decisive
★	decimal		
	deck		
	declare	declaration	declarative
	decline		
	decorate	decoration	decorative
	decrease		
★	decree		
★	dedicate	dedication	
★	deduce	deducible	
★	deduct	deduction	deductive
	deed		deductible
	deem		
	deep	deeply	depth
	deer		
★	default		
	defeat		
	defect ¹	defective	
	defect ²	defection	
	defend	defense/-ce	defensive
★	defer		defendant

deficient	deficiency
deficit	
define	definition
definite	definitely
defy	defiance defiant
★ degenerate	degeneration
★ degrade	degradation
degree	
delay	
delegate	delegation
delete	deletion
deliberate	deliberation
★ delicacy	
delicate	
delicious	
delight	delightful
deliver	delivery
★ delude	delusion
demand	demanding
democracy	democratic democrat
★ demographic	
demonstrate	demonstration/demo
	demonstrative
★ denote	denotation
★ denounce	denunciation
dense	density
dent	
dental	
dentist	
deny	denial
depart	departure
department	
depend	dependent dependence dependable
★ depict	depiction
★ deplete	depletion
★ deplore	
★ deploy	deployment
★ deport	deportation
deposit	
★ depot	
★ depreciate	depreciation
depress	depression
deprive	deprivation

depth			
deputy			
★ derail	derailment		
★ deregulate	deregulation		
derive	derivative	derivation	
descend	descent	descendant	
describe	description	descriptive	
desert ¹			
desert ²	desertion		
deserve			
design	designer		
★ designate	designation		
desire	desirable	desirability	desirous
desk			
desktop			
★ desolate			
despair	desperate		
despatch			
★ despise			
despite			
dessert			
destination			
★ destiny	destined		
destroy	destruction	destructive	
★ detach	detached	detachment	
detail	detailed		
★ detain	detention		
detect	detection	detective	
★ deter	deterrent		
★ detergent			
deteriorate	deterioration		
determine	determination	determined	
★ detriment	detrimental		
★ devastate	devastating	devastation	
develop	development	developmental	developer
★ deviate	deviation		
device			
devil			
devise			
devote	devotion		
★ devour			
dew			

diabetes		
diagnose	diagnosis	
diagram		
dial		
dialect		
dialog(ue)		
diameter		
diamond		
diary		
dictate	dictation	dictator
dictionary		
die	dying	
★ diesel		
diet	dietary	
differ	difference	different
★ differentiate	differentiation	
difficult	difficulty	
★ diffuse	diffusion	
dig		
digest	digestion	digestive
digit	digital	
dignity	dignify	
dilemma		
diligent	diligence	
★ dilute	dilution	
dim		
dime		
dimension	dimensional	
★ diminish		
dine	diner	
dinner		
★ dinosaur		
dioxide		
dip		
diploma		
diplomat	diplomatic	diplomacy
direct	direction	director
★ directory		
dirt	dirty	
disable	disabled	disability
disagree	disagreement	
disappear	disappearance	

disappoint	disappointment	disappointing
disapprove	disapproval	
★ disarm	disarmament	
disaster	disastrous	
discard		
★ discern		
discharge		
discipline	disciplined	disciplinary
★ disclose	disclosure	
disco		
★ discord		
discount		
discourage		
★ discourse		
discover	discovery	
★ discreet		
★ discrepancy		
discriminate	discrimination	discriminatory
discuss	discussion	
disease		
disguise		
disgust	disgusting	
dish		
disintegrate	disintegration	
disk/disc		
dislike		
★ dismantle		
★ dismay		
dismiss	dismissal	
disorder		
★ dispatch/despatch		
★ dispense		
★ disperse		
★ displace	displacement	
display		
dispose	disposal	
★ disposition		
dispute	disputable	
★ disregard		
disrupt	disruptive	disruption
★ dissent		
★ dissertation		

★ dissident

dissolve

distance

distant

★ distil(1)

distinct

distinction distinctive

distinguish

distinguishable

★ distort

distortion

distract

distraction

distress

distressful

distribute

distribution distributive

district

disturbance

disturb

ditch

dive

diverse

diversify diversity

★ divert

diversion

divide

division divisive

★ dividend

★ divine

divorce

dizzy

do

dock

doctor

doctorate doctoral

★ doctrine

document

documentary

★ dodge

dog

★ dogma

★ dole

doll

dollar

dolphin

★ domain

★ dome

domestic

dominate

domination dominance

dominant

donate

donation donor

donkey

doom

door

dormitory/dorm

dose	dosage	
dot		
double		
doubt	doubtful	doubtless
★ dough		
dove		
down		
★ downgrade		
download		
downstairs		
downtown		
downward	downwards	
★ doze		
dozen		
draft		
drag		
dragon		
drain	drainage	
drama	dramatic	dramatically
drastic	drastically	
draw	drawing	
★ drawback		
drawer		
★ dread	dreadful	
dream	dreamy	
dress		
★ dressing		
drift		
drill		
drink		
drip		
drive	driver	
drop		
dropout		
drought		
drown		
drug		
drum		
drunk	drunken	drunkard
dry	dryer	
dual		
★ dub		

- ★ dubious
duck
due duly
dull
dumb
dump
- ★ duplicate duplication
durable durability
duration
during
dusk
dust dusty
duty
- ★ dwarf
- ★ dwell dweller dwelling
dye
dynamic dynamics
dynasty
each
eager
eagle
ear
early
earn earnings
earnest
earth
earthquake
ease
east eastern
- ★ Easter
easy easily
easy-going
eat
- ★ eccentric
echo
- ★ eclipse
ecology ecological
economics economist
economy economic economical
- ★ ecosystem
edge
- ★ edible

edit	editor	edition
editorial		
educate	education	educational
effect	effective	educator
efficient	efficiency	
effort		
egg		
eggplant		
★ ego	egoism	egoist
eight		
eighteen		
eighth		
eighty		
either		
★ eject	ejection	
★ elaborate	elaboration	
★ elapse		
★ elastic	elasticity	
elbow		
elder	elderly	
elect	election	elective
★ electoral	electorate	
electricity	electric(al)	electrician
electron	electronic	electronically
elegant	elegance	electronics
element		
elementary		
elephant		
elevate	elevation	elevator
eleven		
★ elicit		
★ eligible	eligibility	
eliminate	elimination	
elite		
★ eloquent	eloquence	
else		
elsewhere		
email		
★ emancipate	emancipation	
★ embargo		
★ embark		
embarrass	embarrassment	

embassy			
★ embed			
★ embody	embodiment		
embrace			
★ embroidery			
emerge	emergence		
emergency			
★ emigrate	emigration	emigrant	
★ eminent	eminence		
emit	emission		
emotion	emotional		
emperor	empress		
emphasis	emphasize/-ise	emphatic	
empire			
★ empirical			
employ	employment	employer	employee
empty	emptiness		
★ emulate	emulation		
enable			
★ enact	enactment		
★ enclose	enclosure		
encounter			
encourage	encouragement	encouraging	
★ encyclop(a)edia			
end	ending	endless	
endanger			
★endeavo(u)r			
★ endorse	endorsement		
★ endow	endowment		
endure	endurance		
enemy			
energy	energetic	energetically	
enforce	enforcement		
engage	engagement		
engine			
engineer	engineering		
enhance	enhancement		
enjoy	enjoyable	enjoyment	
enlarge			
enlighten	enlightenment	enlightening	
★ enlist			
enormous			

enough		
enquire	enquiry	
enrich		
enrol(l)	enrol(l)ment	
★ ensue		
ensure		
★ entail		
enter	entrance	entry
enterprise	enterprising	
entertain	entertainment	entertaining
enthusiasm	enthusiastic	enthusiastically enthusiast
entire	entirety	
entitle		
★ entity		
entrepreneur	entrepreneurial	
★ entrust		
★ envelop		
envelope		
environment	environmental	environmentalist
★ envisage		
★ envoy		
envy	envious	
★ epic		
★ epidemic		
episode		
★ epoch		
equal	equally	equality
★ equate		equation
★ equator		
equip	equipment	
★ equity		equitable
equivalent	equivalence	
era		
★ eradicate	eradication	
erase	eraser	
★ erect	erection	
★ erode	erosion	erosive
err	error	erroneous
★ errand		
★ erupt	eruption	
★ escalate	escalation	escalator
escape		

★ escort		
especially		
essay	essayist	
essence	essential	
establish	establishment	
estate		
★ esteem		
★ esthetic/aesthetic	esthetics/aesthetics	
estimate	estimation	
eternal	eternity	
ethic	ethics	
ethnic		
★ etiquette		
euro		
★ evacuate	evacuation	
★ evade	evasive	evasion
evaluate	evaluation	
★ evaporate	evaporation	
eve		
even	evenly	
evening		
event	eventful	
eventually	eventual	eventuality
ever		
every		
everybody		
everyday		
everyone		
everything		
everywhere		
evident	evidence	
evil		
★ evoke		
evolve	evolution	evolutionary
exact		
exaggerate	exaggeration	
examine	exam(ination)	examiner examinee
example	exemplary	exemplify
exceed	exceedingly	
excel		
excellent	excellence	
except		

exception	exceptional	
★ excerpt		
excess	excessive	
exchange		
excite	exciting	excitement
exclaim	exclamation	exclamatory
exclude	exclusion	exclusive
excursion		
excuse		
execute	execution	executive
★ exempt	exemption	
exercise		
exert	exertion	
exhaust	exhaustion	exhaustive
exhibit	exhibition	
exile		
exist	existence	existent
exit		existing
★ exotic		
expand	expansion	expansive
expect	expectation	expectancy
★ expedition		
expel		
expend	expenditure	
expense	expensive	
experience	experienced	
experiment	experimental	
expert		
expertise		
★ expire	expiration	
explain	explanation	explanatory
explicit		
explode	explosion	explosive
exploit	exploitation	
explore	exploration	
★ exponent		
export	exportation	
expose	exposure	
★ exposition		
express	expression	expressive
expressway		
★ exquisite		

extend	extension	extensive	extended
extent			
exterior			
external			
★ extinct	extinction		
extinguish			
extra			
★ extract	extraction		
extraordinary			
★ extravagant	extravagance		
extreme	extremity		
eye			
eyebrow			
eyesight			
fable			
fabric			
★ fabricate	fabrication		
★ fabulous			
face	facial		
★ facet			
facility	facilitate	facilitation	
fact	factual		
★ faction			
factor			
factory			
faculty			
fade			
fail	failure		
faint			
fair ¹	fairly		
fair ²			
fairy			
faith	faithful		
fake			
fall ¹			
fall ²			
false	falsehood		
fame	famous		
familiar	familiarity	familiarize/-ise	
family			
famine			
fan			

fancy		
fantasy	fantastic	
far		
fare		
farewell		
farm	farmer	farming
farther		
fascinate	fascinating	fascination
★ fascist	fascism	
fashion	fashionable	
fast		
fasten		
fat		
fatal	fatality	
fate		
father	fatherly	
fatigue		
fault	faulty	
favo(u)r	favo(u)rable	favo(u)rite
fax		
fear	fearful	
feasible	feasibility	
★ feast		
★ feat		
feather		
feature		
February		
federal		
federation		
fee		
★ feeble		
feed		
feedback		
feel	feeling	
fellow	fellowship	
female		
★ feminine	feminism	feminist
fence		
ferry		
fertile	fertility	fertilizer/-iser
festival		
fetch		

fever	feverish		
few			
fiber/-bre			
fiction	fictional		
field			
fierce			
fifteen			
fifth			
fifty			
fight			
figure	figurative		
file			
fill	filling		
film			
filter			
final	finally	finalize/-ise	
finance	financial		
find	finding		
fine ¹			
fine ²			
finger			
fingerprint			
finish			
★ finite			
fire			
fireman			
fireplace			
fireworks			
firm ¹			
firm ²			
first	firstly		
★ fiscal			
fish	fishing	fisherman	
fist			
fit			
five			
fix	fixed	fixture	fixation
flag			
flame			
★ flank			
★ flap			
★ flare			

flash	
flat ¹	
flat ²	
★ flatter	flattery
flavo(u)r	
flaw	flawless
flee	
fleet	
flesh	
flexible	flexibility
★ fling	
★ flip	
★ flirt	flirtation
float	
flock	
flood	
floor	
flour	
flourish	
flow	
flower	
fluctuate	fluctuation
fluent	fluency
fluid	
★ flush	
★ flutter	
fly ¹	flight
fly ²	
★ foam	
focus	
★ foe	
fog	foggy
★ foil	
fold	
folk	
★ folklore	
follow	following
fond	
food	
fool	foolish
foot	
football	

footprint		
for		
forbid		
force	forceful	
forecast		
forehead		
foreign	foreigner	
foremost		
foresee	foreseeable	
foresight		
forest	forestry	
★ foretell		
forever		
★ forfeit		
forge	forgery	
forget	forgetful	forgettable
forgive	forgiving	
fork		
form	formation	
formal	formality	
format		
former		
★ formidable		
formula		
formulate	formulation	
★ fort		
forth		
forthcoming		
★ fortify	fortification	
★ fortnight		
fortune	fortunate	
forty		
forum		
forward		
fossil		
★ foster		
★ foul		
found	FOUNDING	founder
foundation		
fountain		
four		
fourteen		

fox		
fraction		
★ fracture		
★ fragile	fragility	
fragment	fragmentation	fragmentary
★ fragrant	fragrance	
frame		
framework		
★ franchise		
frank		
★ frantic	frantically	
★ fraud	fraudulent	
free	freedom	
freeway		
freeze		
freight		
frequent	frequency	
fresh		
freshman		
★ friction		
Friday		
friend	friendly	friendship
fright	frighten	
★ fringe		
frog		
from		
front		
frontier		
frost	frosty	
★ frown		
fruit	fruitful	
frustrate	frustration	frustrating
fry		
fuck		
fuel		
fulfil(l)	fulfil(l)ment	
full		
fun	funny	
function	functional	
fund	funding	
fundamental		
funeral		

fur		
furnace		
furnish		
furniture		
further		
furthermore		
★ fury	furious	
★ fuse		
★ fusion		
fuss		
★ futile	futility	
future		
gadget	gadgetry	
gain		
★ galaxy		
gallery		
gallon		
gamble		
game		
gang	gangster	
gaol		
gap		
garage		
garbage		
garden	gardener	gardening
★ garlic		
garment		
gas		
gasoline/petrol		
★ gasp		
gate		
gather	gathering	
★ gauge		
gay		
gaze		
gear		
gender		
gene	genetic	genetically
general	generally	generalize/-ise
generate	generator	
generation		
generous	generosity	

genius		
★ genre		
gentle		
gentleman		
genuine		
geography	geographic	geographically
geology	geological	geologically
geometry	geometric	geometrically
germ		
gesture		
get		
ghost		
giant	gigantic	
gift	gifted	
★ giggle		
girl		
give		
given		
★ glacier		
glad		
★ glamo(u)r	glamo(u)rous	
glance		
★ gland		
★ glare		
glass		
★ gleam		
★ glide	glider	
glimpse		
★ glitter		
globe	global	globalize/-ise
gloom	gloomy	
glory	glorious	
★ glossary		
glove		
glow		
glue		
go		
goal		
goat		
god		
gold	golden	
golf		

good
goodbye
goodness
goods
goose

★ gorge
gorgeous

★ gospel
gossip

govern government governor

gown
grab
grace graceful gracious
grade
gradual gradually
graduate graduation
grain
gram(me)
grammar grammatical
grand
grandchild grandchildren grandson granddaughter
grandparent grandfather grandmother
grant granted
grape
graph graphic graphically
grasp
grass grassy
grateful
gratitude
grave
gravitation
gravity
gray/grey

★ graze

★ grease greasy
great

★ greed greedy
green
greenhouse
greet greeting

★ grid
grief grieve grievous

★ grill	
★ grim	
grin	
grind	
grip	
★ groan	
grocer	grocery
★ groove	
★ grope	
gross	
ground	
group	
grow	growth
guarantee	
guard	guardian
guess	
guest	
guide	guidance
guideline	
guilt	guilty
guitar	guitarist
gulf	
gum	
gun	
gut	
guy	
gym(nasium)	
habit	habitual
habitat	
hack ¹	hacker
hack ²	
hail ¹	
hail ²	
hair	hairy
half	
halfway	
hall	
halt	
ham	
hamburger/burger	
hammer	
★ hamper	

hand	handful	
handbook		
handicap	handicapped	
★ handicraft		
handle		
handsome		
handwriting		
handy		
hang		
happen		
happy	happiness	happily
★ harass	harassment	
harbo(u)r		
hard	harden	
hardly		
hardship		
hardware		
★ hardy		
harm	harmful	harmless
harmony	harmonious	
harness		
harsh		
harvest		
haste	hasty	hasten
hat		
hatch		
hate	hatred	hateful
haul		
haunt		
have		
★ haven		
★ havoc		
★ hawk		
hay		
hazard	hazardous	
haze	hazy	
he		
head		
headache		
heading		
headline		
headmaster	headmistress	

headquarters		
heal		
health	healthy	healthful
heap		
hear	hearing	
heart	hearty	
heartfelt		
heat	heated	heating
★ heave		
heaven		
heavy		
hectare		
★ hectic		
hedge		
heel		
height	heighten	
heir	heiress	
helicopter		
hell		
hello		
★ helmet		
help	helpful	helpless
		helplessly
★ hemisphere		
hen		
hence		
★ henceforth		
her		
★ herald		
★ herb	herbal	
herd		
here		
hereby		
heritage		
hero/heroine	heroic	heroism
★ heroin		
hers		
herself		
hesitate	hesitation	hesitant
hi		
★ hibernate	hibernation	
hide	hiding	
★ hierarchy	hierarchical	

high highly

highlight

high-tech

highway

hijack

★ hike

hill hilly

him

himself

hinder hindrance

★ hinge

hint

hip

hire

his

history historic historical historian

hit

★ hitherto

★ hive

hobby

★ hockey

★ hoist

hold

hole

holiday

hollow

holy holiness

home homeless homely

homeland

homework

★ homogeneous

homosexual/homo

honest honesty

honey

honeymoon

hono(u)r hono(u)rable hono(u)rary

hook

★ hop

hope hopeful hopeless

horizon horizontal

horn

horror horrible horrify

horse	
horsepower	
★ hose	
hospital	hospitalize
hositable	hospitality
host ¹	hostess
host ²	
★ hostage	
hostile	hostility
hot	
hotdog	
hotel	
★ hound	
hour	hourly
house	housing
household	
housewife	
housework	
★ hover	
how	
however	
★ howl	
★ huddle	
hug	
huge	
★ hum	
human	humanity
★ humane	humanism
humble	humanist
humanitarian	
★ humid	humidly
★ humiliate	humidity
humo(u)r	humiliation
hundred	humo(u)rous
hunger	hungry
hunt	hunting
hunter	
★ hurdle	
★ hurl	
★ hurricane	
hurry	hurriedly
hurt	hurtful
husband	
hut	

★ hybrid		
hydrogen		
★ hygiene	hygienic	
hyphen		
★ hypocrisy	hypocritical	hypocrite
★ hypothesis	hypothetical	
★ hysterical	hysteria	
I		
ice	icy	
★ iceberg		
ice-cream		
★ icon		
idea		
ideal	idealistic	idealism
identify	identification	
identity	identical	
★ ideology	ideological	
idiom	idiomatic	
★ idiot	idiotic	
idle	idly	
★ idol		
if		
★ ignite	ignition	
ignorant	ignorance	
ignore		
ill	illness	
illegal		
★ illicit		
illiterate	illiteracy	
★ illuminate	illumination	
illusion	illusory	
illustrate	illustration	illustrative
image	imaging	
imagine	imagination	imaginative imaginary
imitate	imitation	imitative
immediate	immediately	
immense	immensely	immensity
★ immerse	immersion	
immigrate	immigration	immigrant
★ imminent		
immune	immunity	immunize/-ise
impact		

★ impair			
★ impart			
impatient	impatience		
★ imperative			
imperial	imperialism	imperialist	
★ impetus			
implement ¹	implementation		
implement ²			
implicit			
imply	implication		
import	importation		
important	importance		
impose	imposition	imposing	
impossible	impossibility		
impress	impression	impressive	
★ imprison	imprisonment		
★ impromptu			
improve	improvement		
impulse	impulsive		
in			
★ inaugurate	inauguration		
★ inborn			
incentive			
inch			
incidence			
incident	incidental	incidentally	
incline	inclined	inclination	
include	inclusion	inclusive	including
income			
★ incorporate	incorporation		
increase	increasingly		
incredible	incredibly		
★ incumbent			
★ incur			
★ indebted			
indeed			
★ indefinite			
independent	independence		
index			
indicate	indication	indicative	indicator
★ indict	indictment		
indifferent	indifference		

★ indigenous			
★ indignant	indignation		
indispensable			
individual	individualism		
indoor	indoors		
induce	inducement		
★ indulge	indulgence	indulgent	
industry	industrial	industrialize/-ise	industrious
★ inertia			
inevitable			
infant			
infect	infection	infectious	
infer	inference		
inferior	inferiority		
infinite	infinity	infinitive	
inflate	inflation		
★ inflict	infliction		
influence	influential		
influenza/flu			
inform	information	informative	informant
infrastructure			
★ infringe	infringement		
★ ingenious	ingenuity		
ingredient			
inhabit	inhabitant		
★ inherent			
inherit	inheritance		
★ inhibit	inhibition		
initial	initially		
initiate	initiation	initiative	
★ inject	injection		
injure	injury	injurious	
ink			
inland			
★ inmate			
inn			
inner			
innocent	innocence		
innovate	innovation	innovative	
★ innumerable			
input			
inquire/enquire	inquiry/enquiry	inquisitive	

insane	insanity
insect	
insert	insertion
inside	insider
insight	insightful
insist	insistence
inspect	inspection
inspire	inspiration
instal(l)	instal(l)ation
instal(l)ment	
instance	
instant	instantaneous
instead	
instinct	instinctive
institute	
institution	institutional
instruct	instruction
instrument	instrumental
★ insulate	insulation
insult	insulator
insure/ensure	insurance
intact	
intake	
intangible	
★ integral	
integrate	integration
integrity	
★ intellect	
intellectual	
intelligent	intelligence
★ intelligible	
intend	intention
intense	intent
intensive	intensify
interact	interaction
interactive	interactive
★ intercourse	
interest	interesting
interfere	interested
interference	
★ interim	
interior	
intermediate	intermediary
★ intermittent	

internal		
international		
Internet/internet		
interpret	interpretation	interpreter
★ interrogate	interrogation	
interrupt	interruption	
interval		
★ intervene	intervention	
interview	interviewer	interviewee
intimate	intimacy	
★ intimidate	intimidation	
into		
★ intricate	intricacy	
★ intrigue		
★ intrinsic	intrinsically	
introduce	introduction	introductory
intrude	intrusion	intruder
★ intuition	intuitive	
invade	invasion	invader
		invasive
★ invalid ¹		
invalid ²		
invaluable		
invariably		
invent	invention	inventor
★ inventory		
★ invert	inversion	
invest	investment	investor
investigate	investigation	investigator
invisible		
invite	invitation	inviting
involve	involvement	involved
inward		
iron		
irony	ironic(al)	ironically
irrational		
irregular		
★ irrespective		
irrigate	irrigation	
★ irritate	irritation	irritating
island		irritable
★ isle		
isolate	isolation	

issue
it
item
its
itself
★ ivory
★ jack
jacket
jail/gaol
jam¹
jam²
January
jar¹
jar²
★ jargon
jaw
jazz
jealous jealousy
jeans
jeep
★ jelly
★ jeopardize/-ise jeopardy
★ jerk
jet
jetlag
jewel jewel(1)ery
job
★ jockey
jog
join
joint
joke
★ jolly
journal
journalism journalist
journey
joy joyous joyful
judge judg(e)ment
★ judicial
★ judiciary
juice juicy
July

jump

★ junction

June

jungle

junior

junk

★ jurisdiction

jury juror

just¹

just²

justice

justify justification

★ juvenile

keen

keep

kettle

key

keyboard

kick

kid

★ kidnap

★ kidney

kill

kilogram(me)/kilo

kilometer/-tre

kin

kind kindness

kindergarten

king

kingdom

kiss

kit

kitchen

kite

knee

kneel

knife

★ knight

knit

★ knob

knock

knot knotty

know	knowledge	knowledgeable
knowhow		
label		
labo(u)r	laborious	
laboratory/lab		
lace		
lack		
★ lad		
ladder		
lady		
lag		
lake		
lamb		
lame		
lamp		
land	landing	
landlord/landlady		
★ landmark		
landscape		
lane		
language		
lap		
laptop		
large	largely	
laser		
★ lash		
lass		
last	lastly	
late	later	
lately		
★ latitude		
latter		
laugh	laughter	
launch		
laundry		
lavatory		
★ lavish		
law	lawful	
lawn		
★ lawsuit		
lawyer		
lay		

layer			
★ layman			
layoff			
layout			
lazy	laziness		
lead ¹	leader	leadership	leading
lead ²			
leaf			
★ leaflet			
league			
leak			
lean			
leap			
learn	learned	learning	learner
lease			
least			
leather			
leave			
lecture	lecturer		
left	leftist		
leg			
★ legacy			
legal	legalize/-ise		
legend	legendary		
legislate	legislation	legislative	legislator
★ legitimate	legitimacy		
leisure	leisurely		
lemon	lemonade		
lend			
★ lenient	leniency		
lens			
★ lesbian			
less			
lesson			
lest			
let			
letter			
level			
★ lever	leverage		
★ levy			
liable	liability		
liberal			

liberate	liberation
liberty	
library	librarian
license/-ce	
lick	
lid	
lie ¹	liar
lie ²	
★ lieutenant	
life	
lift	
light ¹	lighting
light ²	
lightning	
like ¹	
like ²	likely
likewise	likelihood
lily	
limb	
★ lime	
★ limelight	
limit	limitation
	limited
★ limp	
line	linear
★ linen	
★ liner	
★ linger	
★ linguistic	linguistics
link	linkage
lion	lioness
lip	
★ lipstick	
liquid	
liquor	
list	
listen	listener
liter/-tre	
literal	literally
literary	literature
litter	
little	
live ¹	living

live ²		
livelihood		
lively		
liver		
★ livestock		
living-room		
load		
loaf		
loan		
lobby	lobbyist	
local	locality	
locate	location	
lock	locker	
★ locomotive		
lodge	lodging	
★ lofty		
log		
logic	logical	
★ logistics	logistic(al)	
logo		
lonely	loneliness	
long ¹	length	lengthy
long ²		
★ longevity		
★ longitude	longitudinal	
look		
★ loom		
★ loop		
loophole		
loose	loosen	
★ loot		
lord		
lorry		
lose	loss	
lot		
★ lotion		
★ lottery		
loud	loudly	
★ lounge		
love	lovely	lover
low	lower	
loyal	loyalty	

★ lubricate		lubrication
luck		lucky
★ lucrative		
luggage		
★ luminous		
lump		
lunar		
lunch		luncheon
lung		
★ lure		
luxury		luxurious
★ lyric		lyrical
machine		machinery
mad		madden
madam		
magazine		
magic		magical
★ magistrate		
magnet		magnetic
magnificent		magnificence
★ magnify		
★ magnitude		
maid		
maiden		
mail		
main		
mainland		
mainstream		
maintain		maintenance
★ majesty		majestic
major		majority
make		
makeup		
male		
★ malice		malicious
★ malignant		
mall		
★ malpractice		
mammal		
man	manly	manhood
manage	management	manager
★ mandate	mandatory	managerial

- ★ maneuver/manoeuvre
- ★ manifest manifestation
 manipulate manipulation manipulative
 mankind
 manner
- ★ mansion
 manual
 manufacture manufacturer
- ★ manuscript
 many
 map
- ★ mar
 marathon
- ★ marble
 March
 march
 margin marginal
 marine
- ★ maritime
 mark
 market marketing
 marry marriage marital
 marsh
 marshal
- ★ martyr martyrdom
 marvel marvel(l)ous
 Marxism Marxist
- ★ masculine masculinity
 mask
 mass massive
- ★ massacre
 massage
 master mastery
 masterpiece
 mat
 match
 mate
 material materialism materialist materialize/-ise
- ★ maternal maternity
 math(ematics)/maths mathematical
 matter
 mature maturity

maximum	maximize/-ise	maximal
May		
may		
maybe		
mayor		
me		
★ meadow		
meal		
mean ¹	meaning	meaningful
mean ²		
mean ³		
means		
meantime		
meanwhile		
measure	measurement	measurable
meat	meaty	
mechanic	mechanical	mechanics
mechanize/-ise	mechanization/-sation	mechanism
medal		
★ mediate	mediation	mediator
medical		
Medicare		
★ medication		
medicine	medicinal	
★ medieval		
medium	media	
meet		
meeting		
★ melody	melodious	
melon		
melt		
member	membership	
memorandum/memo		
memorial		
memory	memorize/-ise	
★ menace		
mend		
mental	mentality	
mention		
★ mentor		
menu		
★ merchandise		

merchant

★ mercury

mercy

merciful

mere

merely

★ merge

merit

meritorious

merry

merriment

mess

messy

message

messenger

★ metabolism

metal

metallic

★ metaphor

meter/-tre

metaphorical

method

metric

methodical

methodology

★ meticulous

metro

★ metropolitan

microphone

microscopic

microwave

microwavable

midday

middle

middle-class

midnight

★ midst

★ midwife

might

mighty

migrate

migration

migrant

mild

mile

mileage

★ milestone

★ militant

militancy

military

★ militia

milk

milky

mill

millimeter/-tre

million

millionaire

mind

★ mindset

mine¹

mine²

mineral

mining

mine ³		
★ mingle		
★ miniature		
minimum	minimal	minimize/-ise
minister	ministry	ministerial
minor	minority	
★ mint		
minus		
minute ¹		
minute ²		
miracle	miraculous	
mirror		
miserable	misery	
misfortune		
mislead	misleading	
miss ¹		
miss ²		
missile		
missing		
mission		
★ missionary		
mist	misty	
mistake	mistaken	
mister		
mistress		
misunderstand	misunderstanding	
mix	mixture	mixer
★ moan		
mobile		
★ mobilize/-ise		
★ mock		
mode		
model		
moderate	moderation	moderator
modern	modernize/-ise	modernization/-sation
modest	modesty	
modify	modification	modifier
moist	moisture	
mo(u)ld	mo(u)ldy	
★ molecule	molecular	
mom(my)		
moment	momentary	momentarily

★ momentum	momentous
★ monarchy	monarch
Monday	
money	monetary
monitor	
monkey	
★ monopoly	monopolize/-ise
★ monotony	monotonous
monster	monstrous
month	monthly
monument	monumental
mood	moody
moon	
mop	
moral	morality
★ morale	
more	
moreover	
morning	
★ mortal	mortality
mortgage	
★ mosquito	
most	mostly
motel	
mother	motherly
motion	
motivate	motivation
motive	
motor	
motorway	
mount ¹	mounting
mount ²	
mountain	mountainous
★ mourn	mourning
mouse	
mouth	mouthful
move	movement
movie	
★ mow	
much	
mud	muddy
mug	

mule				
★ multilateral				
multiple	multiply		multiplication	
★ multitude				
municipal		municipality		
murder		murderous		
★ murmur				
muscle		muscular		
museum				
mushroom				
music	musical		musician	
must				
★ mute				
★ mutter				
mutual				
my				
myself				
mystery		mysterious		
myth		mythical	mythology	
nail				
★ naive		naivety		
naked				
name				
namely				
nap				
napkin				
narrate		narration	narrative	narrator
narrow		narrowly		
nasty				
nation		national	nationality	nationalist
nationwide				nationalism
native				
nature		natural	naturally	
naughty				
★ navigate		navigation		
navy		naval		
near		nearly		
nearby				
neat				
necessary		necessarily		
necessity		necessitate		
neck				

necklace		
need	needy	
needle		
negate	negation	negative
neglect	neglectful	
★ negligent	negligence	
★ negligible		
negotiate	negotiation	negotiable
neighbo(u)r	neighbo(u)rhood	
neither		
nephew		
nerve	nervous	
nest		
net		
network	networking	
neutral	neutrality	neutralize/-ise
never		
nevertheless		
new		
news		
newspaper		
next		
nice	nicety	
nickel		
★ nickname		
niece		
night	nightly	
nightmare		
★ nil		
nine		
nineteen		
ninety		
ninth		
★ nitrogen		
no		
noble	nobility	
nobody		
nod		
noise	noisy	
★ nominal		
★ nominate	nomination	nominee
none		

★ nonetheless

nonsense

noodle

noon

nor

norm

normal

normally

normalize/-ise

normalization/-sation

north

northern

northeast

northeastern

northwest

northwestern

nose

nosy

not

note

notation

notable

notebook

★ noteworthy

nothing

noticeable

notify

notification

notion

notional

★ notorious

notoriety

★ notwithstanding

noun

nourish

nourishment

novel¹

novelist

novel²

novelty

November

now

nowadays

nowhere

nuclear

nucleus

nude

nudity

nuisance

★ numb

number

★ numerical

numerous

nurse

nursery

★ nurture

nut

nutrition

nutrient

★ oak

★ oar

★ oath

obese

obesity

obey

obedient

obedience

object¹

object²

objection

objective

oblige

obligation

obliged

obligatory

★ obscene

obscenity

★ obscure

obscurity

★ observatory

observe

observation

observer

observant

★ obsess

obsession

obsessive

obstacle

★ obstruct

obstruction

obtain

obtainment

obvious

obviously

occasion

occasional

occasionally

occupation

occupational

occupy

occupancy

occupant

occur

occurrence

ocean

oceanic

o'clock

October

odd

oddity

odds

odo(u)r

odorous

of

off

offend

offense/-ce

offensive

offender

offer

offering

office

officer

official

★ offset

★ offspring

often/oftentimes

oil

oily

okay

old

old-fashioned

★ olive

Olympic	Olympics	Olympiad
omit	omission	
on		
once		
one		
oneself		
ongoing		
onion		
online		
only		
★ onset		
onto		
onward		
★ opaque		
open	opener	opening
opera		openly
operate	operation	operational
★ operative		operator
opinion		
opportunity		
oppose	opposition	opponent
opposite		
★ oppress	oppression	oppressive
opt	option	optional
★ optic	optical	
optimism	optimistic	optimist
★ optimum	optimal	
or		
oral		
orange		
orbit	orbital	
orchestra		
★ ordeal		
order	orderly	
ordinary		
ore		
organ		
organic		
organism		
organize/-ise	organization/-sation	organizational/-sational
orient ¹	orientation	
orient ²	oriental	

origin	original	originality	originate
ornament	ornamental		
orphan	orphanage		

★ orthodox

other		
otherwise		
ought to		
ounce		
our		
ours		
ourselves		
out		
outbreak		
outcome		
outdated		
outdoor	outdoors	
outer		

★ outfit

outgoing	
outing	

★ outlaw

outlet	
outline	
outlook	
output	

★ outrage

outrageous	
outset	
outside	outsider
outskirts	
outstanding	
outward	outwards

oval	
------	--

oven	
------	--

over	
------	--

overall	
---------	--

overcoat	
----------	--

overcome	
----------	--

overdue	
---------	--

★ overflow

★ overhaul

overhead	
overhear	

- ★ overlap
- overlook
- overnight
- ★ override
- overseas
- oversee
- oversight
- ★ overstate
- ★ overt
- overtake
- overthrow
- overtime
- ★ overturn
- overwhelm
- overwhelming
- overwhelmingly
- owe
- owing to
- ★ owl
- own
- owner
- ownership
- ox
- ★ oxide
- oxygen
- ozone
- pace
- pack
- package
- packet
- ★ pact
- pad
- paddy
- page
- pain
- painful
- paint
- painting
- painter
- pair
- palace
- pale
- palm
- ★ pamphlet
- pan
- panda
- panel
- panic
- ★ panorama
- panoramic
- ★ pant

pants		
paper		
paperback		
★ parachute		
parade		
★ paradigm		
★ paradise		
paradox	paradoxical	
paragraph		
parallel		
★ paralyze/-yse	paralysis	
★ parameter		
★ parasite		
parcel		
pardon		
parent	parental	parenting
★ parish		
park ¹		
park ²	parking	
parliament	parliamentary	
★ parole		
★ parrot		
part	partial	partially
participate	participation	participant
particle		
particular	particularly	
★ partisan		
★ partition		
partly		
partner	partnership	
party		
pass		
passage		
passenger		
★ passerby		
passion	passionate	
passive		
passport		
password		
past		
★ pasta		
paste		

	pastime	
★	pastry	
★	pasture	
	pat	
	patch	
	patent	
	path	
★	pathetic	
	patient ¹	patience
	patient ²	
★	patriot	patriotic patriotism
★	patrol	
★	patron	patronize/-ise patronage
	pattern	
	pause	
	pave	pavement
	paw	
	pay	payment
	payroll	
	pea	
	peace	peaceful
	peach	
	peak	
	peanut	
	pear	
	pearl	
	peasant	
★	peck	
	peculiar	peculiarity
★	pedal	
★	peddle	
	pedestrian	
★	peel	
★	peep	
	peer	
★	peg	
	pen	
	penalty	penalize/-ise
	pencil	
★	pending	
★	pendulum	
	penetrate	penetration

★ penguin		
★ peninsula		
penny		
pension	pensioner	
people		
pepper		
per		
perceive	perception	perceptive
percent	percentage	
★ perch		
perfect	perfection	
perform	performance	performer
★ perfume		
perhaps		
peril	perilous	
period	periodic	periodical
★ perish		
permanent	permanence	
★ permeate	permeation	
permit	permission	permissible permissive
★ perpetual	perpetuate	
★ perplex	perplexity	
★ persecute	persecution	
persevere	perseverance	
persist	persistent	persistence
person	personal	personally personality
personnel		
perspective		
persuade	persuasion	persuasive
pessimism	pessimistic	pessimist
★ pest		
★ pesticide		
pet		
★ petition	petitioner	
★ petrochemical		
petrol		
petroleum		
petty		
★ pharmacy	pharmaceutical	
phase		
phenomenon		
philosophy	philosophical	philosopher

photo(graph)	photographic	photographer	photography
phrase	phrasal		
physical			
physician			
physics	physicist		
★ physiological			
piano	pianist		
pick	picky		
picnic			
picture	picturesque		
pie			
piece			
pierce			
pig			
pigeon			
pile			
★ pilgrim	pilgrimage		
pill			
pillar			
pillow			
pilot			
pin			
pinch			
pine			
pink			
pint			
pioneer			
pipe			
pirate	piracy		
pistol			
pit			
pitch			
pity			
pizza			
place	placement		
plague			
plain			
★ plaintiff			
plan	planning	planner	
plane			
planet	planetary		
plant	plantation		

plastic			
plate			
★ plateau			
platform			
★ plausible			
play	player		
playground			
★ plaza			
★ plea			
★ plead			
please	pleasure	pleasant	pleasing
pledge			
plenty	plentiful		
★ plight			
plot			
plough/plow			
plug			
★ plumber			
★ plumbing			
plunge			
plural			
plus			
pocket			
podcast			
poem	poetry		
poet	poetic		
point	pointless		
★ poise	poised		
poison	poisonous		
★ poke			
pole	polar		
police	policeman		
policy			
polish			
polite	politeness		
politics	political	politician	
poll	pollster		
pollute	pollution	pollutant	
★ polytechnic			
pond			
★ ponder			
pool			

poor	poverty	
pop		
popular	popularity	
population	populous	populate
★ porcelain		
★ porch		
pork		
★ porridge		
port	portable	porter
★ portfolio		
portion		
★ portray	portrayal	portrait
pose	posture	
position		
positive		
possess	possession	possessive
possible	possibility	possibly
post ¹	postage	postman
post ²		
postcard		
poster		
postpone	postponement	
pot		
potato		
★ potent		
potential	potentially	
★ pottery		
★ poultry		
pound ¹		
pound ²		
pour		
powder		
power	powerful	
practise/-ice	practicable	
practical	practicality	
★ practitioner		
praise		
pray	prayer ¹	prayer ²
preach	preacher	
precaution	precautionary	
★ precede	preceding	precedent
precious		

precise	precision	precisely
★ predator	predatory	
★ predecessor		
predict	prediction	predictable
★ predominate	predominance	predominant
preface		
prefer	preferable	preference
pregnant	pregnancy	
prejudice		
preliminary		
★ premature		
premier		
★ premise		
★ premium		
★ preoccupy	preoccupied	
prepare	preparation	preparatory
preposition		
★ prerequisite		
prescribe	prescription	
present ¹	presence	
present ²	presentation	
present ³	presently	
preserve	preservation	preservative
★ preside		
president	presidency	presidential
press ¹		
press ²	pressure	pressing
★ prestige	prestigious	
★ presume	presumption	presumably
pretend	pretense/-ce	
★ pretext		
pretty		
prevail	prevalence	prevalent
prevent	prevention	preventive
preview		
previous		
★ prey		
price	priceless	
pride	proud	
priest		
primary	primarily	
prime		

primitive		
prince/princess		
principal		
principle		
print	printer	printing
prior	priority	
prison	prisoner	
private	privacy	privatize/-ise privatization/-sation
privilege	privileged	
prize		
probable	probability	probably
★ probe		
problem	problematic	
procedure		
proceed	proceedings	
process	processor	
procession		
proclaim	proclamation	
produce	production	productive productivity
product		
profession	professional	
professor		
proficient	proficiency	
★ profile		
profit	profitable	
profound		
program(me)		
progress	progressive	progression
prohibit	prohibition	prohibitive
project ¹		
project ²	projector	projection
★ prolong		
prominent	prominence	
promise	promising	
promote	promotion	
prompt		
★ prone		
pronoun		
pronounce	pronunciation	
proof		
★ proofread		
★ prop		

★ propaganda		
★ propagate	propagation	
★ propel	propeller	
proper		
property		
proportion	proportional	
propose	proposal	proposition
prose		
★ prosecute	prosecution	
prospect	prospective	
★ prosper	prosperity	prosperous
protect	protection	protective
protein		
protest		
★ protocol		
★ prototype		
prove		
proverb	proverbial	
provide	provision	
provided		
province	provincial	
provoke	provocation	provocative
★ proximate	proximity	
★ psychiatry	psychiatric	psychiatrist
psychology	psychological	psychologist
pub		
public	publicize/-ise	publicity
publish	publication	publicly
★ pudding		
pull		
pulse		
pump		
★ pumpkin		
punch		
punctual	punctuality	
punish	punishment	
pupil		
purchase		
pure	purity	purify
purple		
purpose	purposeful	
purse		

pursue	pursuit		
push	pushy		
put			
puzzle	puzzlement		
★ pyramid			
quake			
qualify	qualification		
quality	qualitative		
quantify	quantification		
quantity	quantitative		
quarrel	quarrelsome		
★ quart			
quarter	quarterly		
queen			
★ query			
★ quest			
question	questionnaire		
queue			
quick			
quiet			
quit			
quite			
★ quiver			
quiz			
quota			
quote	quotation		
rabbit			
race ¹	racial	racism	racist
race ²			
rack			
radar			
★ radiate	radiation	radiator	radiant
radical			
radio			
★ radioactive	radioactivity		
rag	ragged	raggedly	
rage	raging		
raid			
rail			
railway/railroad			
rain	rainy		
rainbow			

raincoat				
raise				
rally				
★ ranch				
★ random				
range				
rank				
★ rap				
★ rape				
rapid	rapidity			
rare	rarely	rarity		
★ rash				
rat				
rate	rating			
rather				
★ ratify	ratification			
ratio				
★ ration				
rational				
★ rattle				
raw				
ray				
reach				
react	reaction	reactionary		
read	reading	reader		
ready	readily			
real	really	reality		
realistic	realism			
realize/-ise	realization/-sation			
realm				
reap				
rear				
reason	reasonable			
★ reassure	reassurance			
rebel	rebellion	rebellious		
recall				
★ recede				
receive	receipt	recipient	receptive	receiver
recent	recently			
reception	receptionist			
recession				
★ recipe				

★ reciprocal		
recite	recitation	
★ reckless		
reckon		
recognize/-ise	recognition	
recommend	recommendation	
★ reconcile	reconciliation	reconciliatory
record	recorder	recording
recover	recovery	
recreation	recreational	
recruit	recruitment	
★ rectify	rectification	
★ recur	recurrence	
recycle	recyclable	
red		
reduce	reduction	
★ redundant	redundancy	
★ reel		
refer	reference	
★ referee		
★ referendum		
refine	refinery	refinement
reflect	reflection	reflective
reform	reformation	reformist
refrain		
refresh		
refreshment		
refrigerator/fridge	refrigeration	
★ refuge	refugee	
★ refund		
refuse	refusal	
★ refute	refutation	
regard		
regarding		
regardless		
★ regime		
★ regiment	regimental	
region	regional	
register	registration	registrar
regret	regrettable	regretful
regular	regularity	
regulate	regulation	regulator

★ rehabilitate	rehabilitation
★ rehearse	rehearsal
★ reign	
★ rein	
reinforce	reinforcement
reject	rejection
★ rejoice	rejoicing
relate	relation
relative	relativity
relax	relaxation
relay	
release	
★ relentless	
relevant	relevance
★ relic	
relieve	relief
religion	religious
★ relish	
reluctant	reluctance
rely	reliance
remain	remainder
remark	remarkable
remedy	remedial
remember	remembrance
remind	reminder
★ reminiscent	reminiscence
★ remnant	
remote	
remove	removal
★ renaissance	
render	rendering
renew	renewal
renovate	renovation
★ renown	renowned
rent	rental
repair	reparable
repay	repayment
repeat	repetition
	repetitive
	repeatedly
★ repel	
★ repertoire	
replace	replacement
reply	

report	reporter		
represent	representation	representative	
★ repress	repression	repressive	
★ reproach			
reproduce	reproduction	reproductive	
republic	republican		
reputation			
★ reput	reputable		
request			
require	requirement		
rescue			
research	researcher		
resemble	resemblance		
resent	resentment		
reserve	reservation	reserved	
★ reservoir			
★ reshuffle			
reside	residence	resident	residential
resign	resignation		
resist	resistance	resistant	
resolve	resolution	resolute	
resort ¹			
resort ²			
resource	resourceful		
respect	respectable	respectful	
respective	respectively		
respond	response	responsive	respondent
responsible	responsibility		
rest ¹			
rest ²			
restaurant			
★ restless			
restore	restoration		
restrain	restraint		
restrict	restriction	restrictive	
result	resultant		
resume	resumption		
résumé			
retail	retailer		
retain	retention		
★ retaliate	retaliation		
★ retarded			

retell	retelling
retire	retirement retired
★ retort	
retreat	
★ retrieve	retrieval
★ retrospect	retrospective
return	
reunite	reunification reunion
reveal	revelation
★ revenge	revengeful
revenue	
reverse	reversal reversible
review	reviewer
revise	revision
★ revive	revival
★ revolt	
revolution	revolutionary
revolve	
reward	rewarding
★ rhetoric	rhetorical
rhythm	rhythmic
rib	
ribbon	
rice	
rich	
rid	
riddle	
ride	rider
★ ridge	
ridicule	ridiculous
rifle	
★ rig	
right	
★ rigid	rigidity
★ rigo(u)r	rigorous
★ rim	
ring	
riot	riotous
rip	
ripe	ripen
rise	
risk	risky

★ ritual		
rival	rivalry	
river		
road		
roar		
roast		
rob	robbery	
robot	robotic	
★ robust		
rock	rocky	
rocket		
rod		
role		
roll	roller	
romance	romantic	
roof		
room		
root		
rope		
rose	rosy	
★ rot	rotten	
★ rotate	rotation	
rough	roughly	
round		
rouse		
route		
routine		
row ¹		
row ²		
royal	royalty	
rub		
rubber		
rubbish		
rude		
rug		
ruin	ruinous	
rule	ruler	ruling
rumo(u)r		
run	runner	running
runway		
rural		
rush		

★ rust	rusty
★ ruthless	sack
★ sacred	sacrifice
	sacrificial
	sad
	sadness
	sadden
★ saddle	safe
	safety
★ safeguard	sail
	sailing
	saint
	sake
	salad
	salary
	sale
	salesman
★ salmon	
★ salon	salt
	salty
★ salute	salutation
★ salvage	
★ salvation	same
	sample
★ sanction	
★ sanctuary	sand
	sandwich
★ sanitation	sanitary
★ sarcasm	sarcastic
	satellite
★ satire	satirical
	satisfy
	satisfaction
★ saturate	satisfactory
	saturation
	Saturday
	sauce
	sausage
★ savage	
	save
	saving
	say
	saying
	scale
	scan
	scanner

scandal	scandalous		
scar			
scarce	scarcity	scarcely	
scare	scary		
scatter			
★ scenario			
scene	scenery	scenic	
scent			
schedule			
scheme			
scholar	scholarly	scholarship	scholastic
school	schooling		
science	scientific	scientist	
scissors			
scold			
scope			
score			
★ scorn	scornful		
scout			
★ scramble			
★ scrap			
★ scrape			
scratch			
scream			
screen			
screw			
script	scripture		
★ scrub			
★ scrutiny	scrutinize/-ise		
★ sculpture			
sea			
seal			
search			
season	seasonal		
seat			
second ¹			
second ²			
secondary			
second-hand			
secret	secrecy	secretive	
secretary	secretarial		
section			

sector		
★ secular		
secure	security	
★ seduce	seduction	seductive
see		
seed	seedling	
seek		
seem	seeming	seemingly
segment	segmental	
★ segregate	segregation	
seize	seizure	
seldom		
select	selection	selective
self	selfish	selfless
sell		
semester		
seminar		
senate	senator	
send		
senior	seniority	
★ sensation	sensational	
sense	sensible	sensor
sensitive	sensitivity	
sentence		
★ sentiment	sentimental	
separate	separation	separatist
September		
sequence	sequential	
★ sergeant		
★ serial		
series		
serious		
servant		
serve	service	serving
session		
set		
setback		
setting		
settle	settlement	
seven		
seventeen		
seventy		

several		
severe	severity	
sew		
sex	sexy	sexual
★ shabby		
shade	shady	
shadow		
★ shaft		
shake	shaky	
shall		
shallow		
shame	shameful	shameless
shape		
share		
★ shark		
sharp	sharpen	
★ shatter		
shave	shaver	
she		
shed		
sheep		
sheer		
sheet		
shelf		
shell		
shelter		
★ shepherd		
★ shield		
shift		
shine	shiny	
ship	shipping	shipment
★ shipyard		
shirt		
shit		
shiver		
shock		
shoe		
shoot		
shop	shopping	
shore		
short	shortage	shorts
shortcoming		

- ★ shorthand
shortly
shot
should
shoulder
shout
- ★ shove
show showy
- ★ showcase
shower
- ★ shred
- ★ shrewd
shrimp
shrink
- ★ shrub
shrubbery
shrug
shut
shuttle
shy shyness
sick sicken
side
sideways
siege
sigh
sight
sightseeing
sign signature
signal
significant significance
- ★ signify
silent silence
silicon
silk
silver
similar
simple simplicity
simply
- ★ simulate simulation
- ★ simultaneous
sin
since
sincere sincerity
sing singer

single		
singular		singularity
★ sinister		
sink		
sip		
sir		
sister		
sit		sitting
site		
situation		
situate		
six		
sixteen		
sixty		
size	sizable	
skate		skating
skeleton		
★ skeptical/sceptical	skeptic/sceptic	skepticism/scepticism
sketch	sketchy	
ski	skiing	
skill	skil(l)ful	skilled
★ skim		
skin		skinny
skip		
skirt		
★ skull		
sky		
skyline		
skyscraper		
★ slack		
★ slam		
slap		
★ slash		
★ slaughter		
slave	slavery	
sleep	sleepy	sleepiness
sleeve		
slender		
slice		
slide		
slight	slightly	
slim		

slip	slippery	slipper
slogan		
slope		
★ slot		
slow		
★ slum		
★ slump		
small		
smart		
smartphone		
smash		
smell	smelly	
smile		
smog	smoggy	
smoke	smoky	
smooth		
★ smuggle	smuggling	smuggler
snack		
★ snail		
snake		
★ snap		
★ snatch		
★ sneak		
★ sniff		
★ snob	snobbish	
snow	snowy	
so		
soak		
soap		
soar		
★ sob		
★ sober/-re		
so-called		
soccer		
society	social	socialize/-ise
socialism	socialist	sociable
sociology	sociologist	
sock		
★ socket		
soda		
★ sodium		
sofa		

soft	soften
software	
soil	
solar	
soldier	
sole	solely
solemn	solemnity
★ solicit	solicitor
solid	solidity solidify
★ solidarity	
★ solitary	solitude
★ solo	
solve	solution
some	solvent
somebody	soluble
somehow	
someone	
something	
sometime	
sometimes	
somewhat	
somewhere	
son	
song	
soon	
★ soothe	
sophisticated	sophistication
sore	
sorrow	sorrowful
sorry	
sort	
soul	
sound ¹	
sound ²	
soup	
sour	
source	
south	southern
southeast	southeastern
southwest	southwestern
souvenir	
★ sovereign	sovereignty

sow

space spacious spatial

spaceship/spacescraft

spade

★ spaghetti

span

spare sparingly

spark

sparkle

speak speaker

★ spear

special specialize/-ise specialization/-sation specialist

★ specialty/speciality

species

specific specifically

specify specification

specimen

★ spectacle

spectacular

★ spectator

★ spectrum

speculate speculation speculative

speech speechless

speed speedy speeding

spell spelling

spend spending

sphere spherical

★ spice

spicy

★ spider

spill

spin

★ spine

spinal

★ spiral

spirit spiritual

spit

spite

splash

splendid splendo(u)r

split

spoil

spokesman/spokeswoman spokesperson

★ sponge

spongy

sponsor sponsorship

spontaneous	spontaneity	
spoon	spoonful	
sport		
sportsman/sportswoman		
spot		
★ spotlight		
spouse		
★ sprawl		
spray		
spread		
spring		
★ sprinkle		
spur		
spy		
★ squad		
square		
squeeze		
★ stab		
stable	stability	stabilize/-ise
stack		
stadium		
staff		
stage		
★ stagger		
★ stagnate	stagnation	stagnant
stain	stainless	
stair		
staircase		
stake		
stale		
★ stalk		
★ stall		
★ stammer		
stamp ¹		
stamp ²		
★ stance		
stand		
standard	standardize/-ise	standardization/-sation
★ standby		
standpoint		
staple ¹		
★ staple ²	stapler	

star	starry
stare	
★ stark	
start	starter
startle	
starve	starvation
state	statement
statesman	
★ static	
station	stationary
★ stationery	
statistic	statistical
statue	
status	
★ statute	statutory
stay	
steady	steadily
steak	
steal	
steam	steamy
steel	
steep	
steer	
stem ¹	
stem ²	
step	
★ stereotype	
★ stern	
★ steward(ess)	
stick ¹	
stick ²	sticky
stiff	stiffen
★ stifle	
★ stigma	
still ¹	
still ²	
stimulate	stimulation
sting	
★ stipulate	stipulation
stir	
★ stitch	
stock	

stocking		
stomach		
stone		stony
stool		
★ stoop		
stop		stoppage
store ¹		
store ²		storage
storm		stormy
story ¹		
stor(e)y ²		
★ stout		
stove		
straight		straighten
straightforward		
strain ¹		
strain ²		
★ strait		
★ strand		
strange		stranger
★ strangle		
strap		
strategy		strategic
straw		
★ stray		
★ streak		
stream		
★ streamline		
street		
stress		stressful
stretch		
strict		
stride		
strike		striking
string		
strip		
stripe		
strive		
stroke ¹		
stroke ²		
★ stroll		
strong		strength
		strengthen

structure	structural		
struggle			
★ stubborn			
student			
studio			
study			
stuff	stuffy	stuffing	
★ stumble			
★ stump			
★ stun	stunning		
stupid	stupidity		
★ sturdy			
style	stylish		
subject ¹			
subject ²			
subjective			
★ submarine			
★ submerge			
submit	submission	submissive	
★ subordinate	subordination		
★ subscribe	subscription	subscriber	
subsequent			
★ subsidy	subsidize/-ise		
★ subsistence			
substance	substantial		
substitute	substitution		
★ subtle	subtlety		
subtract	subtraction		
suburb	suburban		
subway			
succeed	successor	succession	successive
success	successful		
such			
suck			
sudden	suddenly		
★ sue			
suffer	suffering		
★ suffice			
sufficient			
sugar			
suggest	suggestion	suggestive	
★ suicide	suicidal		

suit ¹	suitable
suit ²	
suitcase	
★ suite	
★ sulfur/sulphur	
sum	
summary	summarize/-ise
summer	
summit	
★ summon	
sun	sunny
Sunday	
sunlight	
sunrise	
sunset	
sunshine	
super	
superb	
superficial	
★ superintendent	
superior	superiority
supermarket	
★ superstition	superstitious
supervise	supervision
supper	supervisor
supplement	
supply	supplementary
support	supplier
suppose	
★ suppress	supposition
supreme	supporter
sure	supposedly
surf	suppression
surface	suppressive
surge	
surgery	supremacy
surname	
★ surpass	
surplus	
surprise	
surrender	
surround	surfing
	surgical
	surgeon
	surroundings

★ surveillance

survey
survive survival survivor

★ susceptible

suspect
suspend suspension suspense
suspicion suspicious
sustain sustainable sustainability
swallow¹
swallow²

★ swamp

sway
swear
sweat sweater
sweep
sweet
swell
swift
swim swimming swimmer
swing
swipe
switch
sword
symbol symbolic(al)

★ symmetry

sympathy symmetric(al)

★ symphony

★ symposium

symptom

★ syndicate

★ syndrome

★ synonym

★ synthesis synthetic synthesize/-ise

system systematic systematically

table

tablet

★ taboo

★ tack

tackle

★ tact tactful

★ tactic

tag
tail
tailor
take
takeoff
tale
talent talented
talk talkative
tall
tame
★ tan
tangible
★ tangle
tank
★ tanker
tap
tape
target
★ tariff
task
taste tasty
tax taxation
taxi
tea
teach teacher teaching
team
tear¹
tear²
★ tease
technical technician
technique
technology/tech technological
tedious
teen
teenager
telecommunications
telephone/phone
telescope telescopic
television/TV
tell telling
teller
temper

★ temperament

temperature

temple

★ tempo

★ temporal

temporary temporarily

★ tempt

temptation

ten

★ tenant

tend tendency

tender

tennis

tense¹ tension

tense²

tent

★ tentative

★ tenure

term

terminal

★ terminate termination

★ terrace

★ terrain

terrible terribly

terrific

territory territorial

terror terrify terrorism

terrorist

★ tertiary

test

★ testify

★ testimony

text

textbook

textile

★ texture

than

thank thankful

Thanksgiving

that

the

theater/-tre theatrical

theft

their

theirs
them
theme
themselves
then
theory theoretical
therapy therapist therapeutic(al)
there
thereby
therefore

★ thermal
thermometer
these
thesis
they
thick
thief

★ thigh
thin
thing
think thinking
third
thirst thirsty
thirteen
thirty
this

★ thorn thorny
thorough
those
though
thought thoughtful
thousand
thread
threat threaten
three

★ threshold

★ thrift thrifty

★ thrill thriller
thrive
throat

★ throne
through

throughout

throw

thrust

thumb

thunder thunderous

Thursday

thus

tick

ticket

★ tickle

tide tidal

tidy

tie

tiger tigress

tight tighten

★ tile

till

★ tilt

timber

time timely timing

★ timid

tin

tiny

tip

tire tired tiring tireless tiresome

tissue

title

to

toast

tobacco

today

toe

together

★ toil

toilet

token

tolerate tolerance tolerant tolerable

toll

tomato

tomorrow

ton tonnage

tone

tongue			
tonight			
too			
tool			
tooth			
top			
topic	topical		
★ topple			
torch			
★ tornado			
torture			
toss			
total			
touch			
tough			
tour	tourism	tourist	
★ tournament			
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toward(s)			
towel			
tower			
town	township		
★ toxic			
toy			
trace			
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★ tract			
tractor			
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trademark			
tradition	traditional		
traffic	trafficking		
tragedy	tragic	tragically	
trail	trailer		
train	trainer	trainee	training
★ trait			
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★ tranquil	tranquility		
transaction			
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transcript			
transfer	transference		

transform	transformation
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★ transition	transitional
translate	translation
transmit	transmission
transparent	transparency
transplant	transplantation
transport	transportation
trap	
trash	
★ trauma	traumatic
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★ tread	
treasure	
★ treasury	treasurer
treat	treatment
treaty	
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tremble	
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triangle	triangular
★ tribe	tribal
★ tribune	
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trick	tricky
★ trickle	
trifle	
trigger	
★ trillion	
★ trim	
trip	
triple	
triumph	triumphant
★ trivial	
trolley	

troop	
★ trophy	
★ tropic	tropical
trouble	troublesome
trousers	
truck	
true	truly
★ trumpet	
trunk	
trust	trustee
truth	truthful
try	trial
	trying
★ tub	
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★ tuck	
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★ tug	
tuition	
★ tumble	
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tunnel	
★ turbulent	turbulence
turkey	
★ turmoil	
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★ turnout	
★ turnover	
★ turtle	
tutor	tutorial
twelve	twelfth
twenty	twentieth
twice	
twin	
twist	
two	
type	typist
typewriter	
typical	
tyre/tire	
ugly	ugliness
ultimate	ultimately

- ★ ultra
umbrella
- ★ unanimous
uncertain uncertainty
uncle
uncover
under
underdeveloped
underestimate
undergo
undergraduate
underground
- ★ underlie underlying
underline
undermine
underneath
understand understanding
undertake undertaking
underwear
undo
undoubtedly
uneasy
unemployed unemployment
- ★ unfold
uniform uniformity
- ★ unify unification
- ★ unilateral
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unite unity
universe universal
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- ★ unleash
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- ★ unprecedented
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- ★ unveil
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- ★ uphold

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★ uprising			
upset			
upstairs			
up-to-date			
upward	upwards		
★ uranium			
urban	urbanize/-ise	urbanization/-sation	
urge			
urgent	urgency		
★ urine	urinate		
us			
usage			
use	user	useful	useless
used			
usual	usually		
utility			
utilize/-ise	utilization/-sation		
utmost			
utter ¹			
utter ²	utterly		
vacant	vacancy		
vacation			
★ vaccine	vaccinate	vaccination	
vacuum			
vague			
vain	vanity		
valid	validate	validity	
valley			
value	valuable		
★ valve			
van			
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vapo(u)r			
various	variety		
vary	variation	variable	variant
vast			
vegetable	vegetarian		
★ vegetation			

vehicle
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★ ventilate ventilation
venture
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★ versatile
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veto
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★ viable
★ vibrate vibration
★ vice
★ vicinity
★ vicious
victim victimize
victory victorious
video
view
viewpoint
vigor vigorous
village villager
vinegar
violate violation
violent violence
violin violinist
★ virgin virginity

virtual	virtually
virtue	virtuous
virus	
visa	
visible	visibility
vision	visionary
visit	visitor
visual	visualize/-ise
vital	vitality
vitamin	
vivid	
vocabulary	
★ vocal	
vocation	vocational
★ vogue	
voice	
★ void	
★ volatile	volatility
volcano	volcanic
volleyball	
volt	voltage
volume	voluminous
volunteer	voluntary
vote	voter
★ voucher	
★ vow	
voyage	
★ vulgar	
vulnerable	vulnerability
wage	
wag(g)on	
waist	
wait	waiter/waitress
★ waive	waiver
wake	waken
walk	
wall	
wallet	
wander	
want	
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ward	

★ wardrobe	
ware	
warehouse	
warfare	
warm	warmth
warn	warning
★ warrant	
★ warranty	
warrior	
wary	
wash	washing
waste	wasteful
watch	watchful
water	
waterproof	
watertight	
★ watt	
wave	wavy
wax	
way	
we	
weak	weaken
wealth	wealthy
weapon	
wear	
★ weary	weariness
weather	
weave	
web	
webcast	
website	
wed	wedding
★ wedge	
Wednesday	
weed	
week	weekly
weekday	
weekend	
weep	
weigh	weight
weird	
welcome	

welfare		
well ¹		
well ²		
well-being		
well-known		
well-off		
west	western	westerner
wet		
whale		
★ wharf		
what	whatever	whatsoever
wheat		
wheel		
when	whenever	
where		wherever
★ whereabouts		
whereas		
★ whereby		
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which	whichever	
while/whilst		
whip		
★ whirl		
whisky		
whisper		
whistle		
white		
who	whoever	
whole		wholly
★ wholesale		
★ wholesome		
whom		
whose		
why		
★ wicked		
wide	width	widen
widespread		
widow		widower
★ wield		
wife		
wild		
wilderness		

wildlife

will willing willingness

willpower

win winner

wind¹ windy

wind²

window

wine winery

wing

★ wink

winter

wipe

wire wireless

wise wisdom

wish

wit witty

★ witch

with

withdraw withdrawal

★ wither

★ withhold

within

without

withstand

witness

wolf

woman

wonder wonderful

wood wooden

wool wool(l)en

word wording

work worker

workforce

workout

workshop

world

worldwide

worm

worry worried

worse

worship

worst

worth	worthless
worthwhile	
worthy	worthiness
would	
wound	
wrap	wrapping
wreck	wreckage
★ wrench	
★ wrestle	wrestling
★ wretched	
wrinkle	
wrist	
write	writer writing
wrong	
x-ray	
★ yacht	
yard	
★ yawn	
year	yearly
★ yearn	yearning
yell	
yellow	
yes	yeah
yesterday	
yet	
yield	
yoga	
yoghurt	
you	
young	
youngster	
your	
yours	
yourself	yourselves
youth	youthful
★ zeal	zealous
zero	
★ zigzag	
★ zip	zipper
zone	
zoo	
zoology	zoological

★ zoom

5418

2551

样 卷

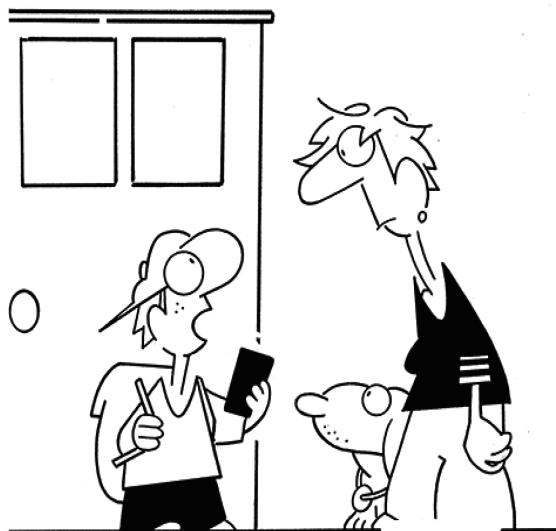
1. 全国大学英语四级考试(笔试)样卷

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and comment on the kid's understanding of going to school. You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.



“Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?”

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three 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). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. A) It is likely to close many of its stores.
B) It is known for the quality of its goods.
C) It remains competitive in the recession.
D) It will expand its online retail business.

4. A) Expand its business beyond groceries.
B) Fire 25,000 of its current employees.
C) Cut its DVD publishing business.
D) Sell the business for one pound.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. A) All taxis began to use meters.
B) All taxis got air conditioning.
C) Advertisements were allowed on taxis.
D) Old taxis were replaced with new cabs.

6. A) A low interest loan scheme. C) Taxi passengers' complaints.
B) Environmentalists' protests. D) Permission for car advertising.

7. A) There are no more irregular practices.
B) All new cabs provide air-conditioning.
C) New cabs are all equipped with meters.
D) New legislation protects consumer rights.

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). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. A) It has a partnership with LCP. C) It specializes in safety from leaks.
B) It is headquartered in London. D) It has a chemical processing plant.
9. A) He is a chemist. C) He is a safety inspector.
B) He is a salesman. D) He is Mr. Grand's friend.
10. A) The public relations officer. C) Director of the safety department.
B) Mr. Grand's personal assistant. D) Head of the personnel department.
11. A) Wait for Mr. Grand to call back.
B) Leave a message for Mr. Grand.
C) Provide details of their products and services.
D) Send a comprehensive description of their work.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. A) Teacher. B) Journalist. C) Editor. D) Typist.
13. A) Some newly discovered scenic spot.
B) Big changes in the Amazon valley.
C) A new railway under construction.
D) The beautiful Amazon rainforests.
14. A) In news weeklies. C) In newspapers' Sunday editions.
B) In a local evening paper. D) In overseas editions of U.S. magazines.
15. A) To become a professional writer. C) To get her life story published soon.
B) To be employed by a newspaper. D) To sell her articles to a news service.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken

only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 1 with a single line through the centre.

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

16. A) She is both a popular and a highly respected author.
B) She is the first writer to focus on the fate of slaves.
C) She is the most loved African novelist of all times.
D) She is the most influential author since the 1930's.
17. A) The Book Critics Circle Award. C) The Pulitzer Prize for fiction.
B) The Nobel Prize for literature. D) The National Book Award.
18. A) She is a relative of Morrison's. C) She is a skilled storyteller.
B) She is a slave from Africa. D) She is a black woman.

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

19. A) They are very generous in giving gifts.
B) They refuse gifts when doing business.
C) They regard gifts as a token of friendship.
D) They give gifts only on special occasions.
20. A) They enjoy giving gifts to other people.
B) They spend a lot of time choosing gifts.
C) They have to follow many specific rules.
D) They pay attention to the quality of gifts.
21. A) Gift-giving plays an important role in human relationships.
B) We must be aware of cultural differences in giving gifts.
C) We must learn how to give gifts before going abroad.
D) Reading extensively can make one a better gift-giver.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. A) She tenderly looked after her sick mother.
B) She developed a strong interest in finance.
C) She learned to write for financial newspapers.
D) She invested in stocks and shares on Wall Street.
23. A) She inherited a big fortune from her father.

- B) She sold her restaurant with a substantial profit.
C) She got 7.5 million dollars from her ex-husband.
D) She made a wise investment in real estate.
24. A) She was dishonest in business dealings.
B) She frequently ill-treated her employees.
C) She abused animals including her pet dog.
D) She was extremely mean with her money.
25. A) She carried on her family's tradition.
B) She made huge donations to charities.
C) She built a hospital with her mother's money.
D) She made a big fortune from wise investments.

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

The U.S. Department of Education is making efforts to ensure that all students have equal access to a quality education. Today it is 26 the launch of the Excellent Educators for All Initiative. The initiative will help states and school districts support great educators for the students who need them most.

“All children are 27 to a high-quality education regardless of their race, zip code or family income. It is 28 important that we provide teachers and principals the support they need to help students reach their full 29,” U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said. “Despite the excellent work and deep 30 of our nation’s teachers and principals, students in high-poverty, high-minority schools are unfairly treated across our country. We have to do better. Local leaders and educators will 31 their own creative solutions, but we must work together to 32 our focus on how to better recruit, support and 33 effective teachers and principals for all students, especially the kids who need them most.”

Today’s announcement is another important step forward in improving access to a

quality education, a 34 of President Obama's year of action. Later today, Secretary Duncan will lead a roundtable discussion with principals and school teachers from across the country about the 35 of working in high-need schools and how to adopt promising practices for supporting great educators in these schools.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A) announcing | I) distributing |
| B) beneficial | J) enhance |
| C) challenges | K) entitled |
| D) commitment | L) potential |
| E) component | M) properly |
| F) contests | N) qualified |
| G) critically | O) retain |
| H) develop | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

The Changes Facing Fast Food

- A) Fast-food firms have to be a thick-skinned bunch. Health experts regularly criticise them severely for selling food that makes people fat. Critics even complain that McDonald's, whose logo symbolises calorie excess, should not have been allowed to sponsor the World Cup. These are things fast-food firms have learnt to cope with. But not perhaps for much longer. The burger business faces more pressure from regulators at a time when it is already adapting strategies in response to shifts in the global economy.
- B) Fast food was once thought to be recession-proof. When consumers need to cut spending, the logic goes, cheap meals like Big Macs and Whoppers become even more attractive. Such "trading down" proved true for much of the latest recession, when fast-food companies picked up customers who could no longer afford to eat at casual restaurants. Traffic was boosted in America, the home of fast food, with discounts and promotions, such as \$1 menus and cheap combination meals.
- C) As a result, fast-food chains have weathered the recession better than their more expensive competitors. In 2009 sales at full-service restaurants in America fell by more

than 6%, but total sales remained about the same at fast-food chains. In some markets, such as Japan, France and Britain, total spending on fast food increased. Same-store sales in America at McDonald's, the world's largest fast-food company, did not decline throughout the downturn. Panera Bread, an American fast-food chain known for its fresh ingredients, performed well, too, because it offers higher-quality food at lower prices than restaurants.

- D) But not all fast-food companies have been as fortunate. Many, such as Burger King, have seen sales fall. In a severe recession, while some people trade down to fast food, many others eat at home more frequently to save money. David Palmer, an analyst at UBS, a bank, says smaller fast-food chains in America, such as Jack in the Box and Carl's Jr., have been hit particularly hard in this downturn because they are competing with the global giant McDonald's, which increased spending on advertising by more than 7% last year as others cut back.
- E) Some fast-food companies also sacrificed their own profits by trying to give customers better value. During the recession companies set prices low, hoping that once they had tempted customers through the door they would be persuaded to order more expensive items. But in many cases that strategy did not work. Last year Burger King *franchisees* (特许经营人) *sued* (起诉) the company over its double-cheeseburger promotion, claiming it was unfair for them to be required to sell these for \$ 1 when they cost \$ 1.10 to make. In May a judge ruled in favour of Burger King. Nevertheless, the company may still be cursing its decision to promote cheap choices over more expensive ones because items on its "value menu" now account for around 20% of all sales, up from 12% last October.
- F) Analysts expect the fast-food industry to grow modestly this year. But the downturn is making companies rethink their strategies. Many are now introducing higher-priced items to *entice* (引诱) consumers away from \$ 1 specials. KFC, a division of Yum! Brands, which also owns Taco Bell and Pizza Hut, has launched a chicken sandwich that costs around \$ 5. And in May Burger King introduced barbecue pork ribs at \$ 7 for eight.
- G) Companies are also trying to get customers to buy new and more items, including drinks. McDonald's started selling better coffee as a challenge to Starbucks. Its "McCafé" line now accounts for an estimated 6% of sales in America. Starbucks has sold rights to its Seattle's Best coffee brand to Burger King, which will start selling it later this year.
- H) As fast-food companies shift from "super size" to "more buys", they need to keep customer traffic high throughout the day. Many see breakfast as a big opportunity, and not just for fatty food. McDonald's will start selling *porridge* (粥) in America next year. Breakfast has the potential to be very profitable, says Sara Senatore of Bernstein, a research firm, because the margins can be high. Fast-food companies are also adding midday and late-night snacks, such as blended drinks and wraps. The idea is that by having a greater range of things on the menu, "we can sell to consumers products they

want all day,” says Rick Carucci, the chief financial officer of Yum! Brands.

- I) But what about those growing waistlines? So far, fast-food firms have cleverly avoided government regulation. By providing healthy options, like salads and low-calorie sandwiches, they have at least given the impression of doing something about helping to fight obesity. These offerings are not necessarily loss leaders, as they broaden the appeal of outlets to groups of diners that include some people who don’t want to eat a burger. But customers cannot be forced to order salads instead of fries.
- J) In the future, simply offering a healthy option may not be good enough. “Every packaged-food and restaurant company I know is concerned about regulation right now,” says Mr. Palmer of UBS. America’s health reform bill, which Congress passed this year, requires restaurant chains with 20 or more outlets to put the calorie content of items they serve on the menu. A study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, which tracked the effects on Starbucks of a similar calorie-posting law in New York City in 2007, found that the average calorie count per transaction fell 6% and revenue increased 3% at Starbucks stores where a Dunkin’ Donuts outlet was nearby—a sign, it is said, that menu labelling could favour chains that have more healthy offerings.
- K) In order to avoid other legislation in America and elsewhere, fast-food companies will have to continue innovating. Walt Riker of McDonald’s claims the change it has made in its menu means it offers more healthy items than it did a few years ago. “We probably sell more vegetables, more milk, more salads, more apples than any restaurant business in the world,” he says. But the recent proposal by a county in California to ban McDonald’s from including toys in its high-calorie “Happy Meals”, because legislators believe it attracts children to unhealthy food, suggests there is a lot more left to do.

36. Some people propose laws be made to stop McDonald’s from attaching toys to its food specials for children.
37. Fast-food firms may not be able to cope with pressures from food regulation in the near future.
38. Burger King will start to sell Seattle’s Best coffee to increase sales.
39. Some fast-food firms provide healthy food to give the impression they are helping to tackle the obesity problem.
40. During the recession, many customers turned to fast food to save money.
41. Many people eat out less often to save money in times of recession.

42. During the recession, Burger King's promotional strategy of offering low-priced items often proved ineffective.
43. Fast-food restaurants can make a lot of money by selling breakfast.
44. Many fast-food companies now expect to increase their revenue by introducing higher-priced items.
45. A newly-passed law requires big fast-food chains specify the calorie count of what they serve on the menu.

Section C

Directions: There are 2 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 and mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage.

If you think a high-factor *sunscreen* (防晒霜) keeps you safe from harmful rays, you may be wrong. Research in this week's *Nature* shows that while factor 50 reduces the number of *melanomas* (黑瘤) and delays their occurrence, it can't prevent them. Melanomas are the most aggressive skin cancers. You have a higher risk if you have red or blond hair, fair skin, blue or green eyes, or sunburn easily, or if a close relative has had one. Melanomas are more common if you have periodic intense exposure to the sun. Other skin cancers are increasingly likely with long-term exposure.

There is continuing debate as to how effective sunscreen is in reducing melanomas — the evidence is weaker than it is for preventing other types of skin cancer. A 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people found that people randomly selected to apply sunscreen daily had half the rate of melanomas of people who used cream as needed. A second study, comparing 1,167 people with melanomas to 1,101 who didn't have the cancer, found that using sunscreen routinely, alongside other protection such as hats, long sleeves or staying in the shade, did give some protection. This study said other forms of sun protection — not sunscreen — seemed most beneficial. The study relied on people remembering what they had done over each decade of their lives, so it's not entirely reliable. But it seems reasonable to think sunscreen gives people a false sense of security in the sun.

Many people also don't use sunscreen properly — applying insufficient amounts, failing to reapply after a couple of hours and staying in the sun too long. It is sunburn that is most worrying — recent research shows five episodes of sunburn in the teenage years increases

the risk of all skin cancers.

The good news is that a combination of sunscreen and covering up can reduce melanoma rates, as shown by Australian figures from their slip-slop-slap campaign. So if there is a heat wave this summer, it would be best for us, too, to slip on a shirt, *slop on* (抹上) sunscreen and slap on a hat.

46. What is people's common expectation of a high-factor sunscreen?

- A) It will delay the occurrence of skin cancer.
- B) It will protect them from sunburn.
- C) It will keep their skin smooth and fair.
- D) It will protect people of any skin color.

47. What does the research in *Nature* say about a high-factor sunscreen?

- A) It is ineffective in preventing melanomas.
- B) It is ineffective in case of intense sunlight.
- C) It is ineffective with long-term exposure.
- D) It is ineffective for people with fair skin.

48. What do we learn from the 2011 Australian study of 1,621 people?

- A) Sunscreen should be applied alongside other protection measures.
- B) High-risk people benefit the most from the application of sunscreen.
- C) Irregular application of sunscreen does women more harm than good.
- D) Daily application of sunscreen helps reduce the incidence of melanomas.

49. What does the author say about the second Australian study?

- A) It misleads people to rely on sunscreen for protection.
- B) It helps people to select the most effective sunscreen.
- C) It is not based on direct observation of the subjects.
- D) It confirms the results of the first Australian study.

50. What does the author suggest to reduce melanoma rates?

- A) Using both covering up and sunscreen.
- B) Staying in the shade whenever possible.
- C) Using covering up instead of sunscreen.
- D) Applying the right amount of sunscreen.

Passage Two

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

Across the rich world, well-educated people increasingly work longer than the less-

skilled. Some 65% of American men aged 62-74 with a professional degree are in the workforce, compared with 32% of men with only a high-school certificate. This gap is part of a deepening divide between the well-educated well-off and the unskilled poor. Rapid technological advance has raised the incomes of the highly skilled while squeezing those of the unskilled. The consequences, for individuals and society, are profound.

The world is facing an astonishing rise in the number of old people, and they will live longer than ever before. Over the next 20 years the global population of those aged 65 or more will almost double, from 600 million to 1.1 billion. The experience of the 20th century, when greater *longevity* (长寿) translated into more years in retirement rather than more years at work, has persuaded many observers that this shift will lead to slower economic growth, while the swelling ranks of pensioners will create government budget problems.

But the notion of a sharp division between the working young and the idle old misses a new trend, the growing gap between the skilled and the unskilled. Employment rates are falling among younger unskilled people, whereas older skilled folk are working longer. The divide is most extreme in America, where well-educated baby-boomers are putting off retirement while many less-skilled younger people have dropped out of the workforce.

Policy is partly responsible. Many European governments have abandoned policies that used to encourage people to retire early. Rising life expectancy, combined with the replacement of generous defined-benefit pension plans with less generous defined-contribution ones, means that even the better-off must work longer to have a comfortable retirement. But the changing nature of work also plays a big role. Pay has risen sharply for the highly educated, and those people continue to reap rich rewards into old age because these days the educated elderly are more productive than the preceding generation. Technological change may well reinforce that shift: the skills that complement computers, from management knowhow to creativity, do not necessarily decline with age.

51. What is happening in the workforce in rich countries?

- A) Younger people are replacing the elderly.
- B) Well-educated people tend to work longer.
- C) Unemployment rates are rising year after year.
- D) People with no college degree do not easily find work.

52. What has helped deepen the divide between the well-off and the poor?

- A) Longer life expectancies.
- B) A rapid technological advance.
- C) Profound changes in the workforce.
- D) A growing number of the well-educated.

53. What do many observers predict in view of the experience of the 20th century?

- A) Economic growth will slow down.
- B) Government budgets will increase.

- C) More people will try to pursue higher education.
- D) There will be more competition in the job market.

54. What is the result of policy changes in European countries?

- A) Unskilled workers may choose to retire early.
- B) More people have to receive in-service training.
- C) Even wealthy people must work longer to live comfortably in retirement.
- D) People may be able to enjoy generous defined-benefits from pension plans.

55. What is characteristic of work in the 21st century?

- A) Computers will do more complicated work.
- B) More will be taken by the educated young.
- C) Most jobs to be done will be creative ones.
- D) Skills are highly valued regardless of age.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

据报道,今年中国快递服务(courier services)将递送大约120亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在11月11日,中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值90亿美元的商品。中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。因此,快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

【听力文字稿】

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three 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). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

News Report One

Kenyan police say one person was killed and 26 injured in an explosion at a bus station in central Nairobi. The blast hit a bus about to set off for the Ugandan capital Kampala. Last July, the Somali group al-Shabab said it was behind the blasts in the Ugandan capital which killed more than 70 people. Will Ross reports from the Kenyan capital.

The explosion happened beside a bus which was about to set off for an overnight journey from Nairobi to the Ugandan capital Kampala. Some eyewitnesses report that a bag was about to be loaded on board, but it exploded during a security check. Windows of the red bus were left smashed, and blood could be seen on the ground beside the vehicle. Just hours earlier, Uganda's police chief had warned of possible Christmas-time attacks by Somali rebels.

Questions 1 and 2 are based on the news report you have just heard.

1. What is the news report mainly about?
2. When did the incident occur?

News Report Two

Woolworths is one of the best known names on the British High Street. It's been in business for nearly a century. Many of its 800 stores are likely to close following the company's decision to call in administrators after an attempt to sell the business for a token £ 1 failed.

The company has huge debts. The immediate cause for the collapse has been Britain's slide toward recession, which has cut into consumer spending. However, the business had been in trouble for years.

Known for low-priced general goods, Woolworths has struggled in the face of competition from supermarkets expanding beyond groceries and a new generation of internet retailers.

Many of the store group's 25,000 employees are likely to lose their jobs. Some profitable areas such as the DVD publishing business will survive.

Questions 3 and 4 are based on the news report you have just heard.

3. What do we learn about Woolworths from the news report?
4. What did Woolworths attempt to do recently?

News Report Three

Cairo is known not only for its overcrowded roads, irregular driving practices and shaky old vehicles, but also for its air pollution. In recent months, though, environmental studies indicate there have been signs of improvement. That's due in part to the removal of many of the capital's old-fashioned black and white taxis. Most of these dated back to the 1960s and 70s and were in a poor state of repair.

After new legislation demanded their removal from the roads, a low interest loan scheme was set up with three Egyptian banks so drivers could buy new cars. The government pays about \$900 for old ones to be discarded and advertising on the new vehicles helps cover repayments.

The idea has proved popular with customers — they can now travel in air-conditioned comfort and because the new cabs are metered, they don't have to argue over fares. Banks and car manufacturers are glad for the extra business in tough economic times. As for the taxi drivers, most are delighted to be behind the wheel of new cars, although there have been a few complaints about switching from black and white to a plain white colour.

Questions 5 to 7 are based on the news report you have just heard.

5. What change took place in Cairo recently?
6. What helped bring about the change?
7. Why do customers no longer argue with new cab drivers?

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). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Conversation One

W: Morning, this is TGC.

M: Good morning. Walter Barry here, calling from London. Could I speak to Mr. Grand, please?

W: Who's calling, please?

M: Walter Barry, from London.

W: What is it about, please?

M: Well, I understand that your company has a chemical processing plant. My own company, LCP, Liquid Control Products, is a leader in safety from leaks in the field of chemical processing. I would like to speak to Mr. Grand to discuss ways in which we could help TGC protect itself from such problems and save money at the same time.

W: Yes, I see. Well, Mr. Grand is not available at the moment.

M: Can you tell me when I could reach him?

W: He's very busy for the next few days — then he'll be away in New York. So it's difficult to give you a time.

M: Could I speak to someone else, perhaps?

W: Who in particular?

M: A colleague for example?

W: You're speaking to his personal assistant. I can deal with calls for Mr. Grand.

M: Yes, well, could I ring him tomorrow?

W: No, I'm sorry he won't be free tomorrow. Listen, let me suggest something. You send us details of your products and services, together with references from other companies and then we'll contact you.

M: Yes, that's very kind of you. I have your address.

W: Very good, Mr....

M: Barry. Walter Barry from LCP in London.

W: Right, Mr. Barry. We look forward to hearing from you.

M: Thank you. Goodbye.

W: Bye.

Questions 8 to 11 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

8. What do we learn about the woman's company?

9. What do we learn about the man?

10. What is the woman's position in her company?

11. What does the woman suggest the man do?

Conversation Two

M: You're going to wear out the computer's keyboard!

W: Oh, hi.

M: Do you have any idea what time it is?

W: About ten or ten-thirty?

M: It's nearly midnight.

W: Really? I didn't know it was so late.

M: Don't you have an early class to teach tomorrow morning?

W: Yes, at seven o'clock. My commuter class, the students who go to work right after their lesson.

M: Then you ought to go to bed. What are you writing, anyway?

W: An article I hope I can sell.

M: Oh, another of your newspaper pieces? What's this one about?

W: Do you remember the trip I took last month?

M: The one up to the Amazon?

W: Well, that's what I'm writing about—the new highway and the changes it's making in the Amazon valley.

M: It should be interesting.

W: It is. I guess that's why I forgot all about the time.

M: How many articles have you sold now?

W: About a dozen so far.

M: What kind of newspapers buy them?

W: The papers that carry a lot of foreign news. They usually appear in the big Sunday editions where they need a lot of background stories to help fill up the space between the ads.

M: Is there any future in it?

W: I hope so. There's a chance I may sell this article to a news service.

M: Then your story would be published in several papers, wouldn't it?

W: That's the idea. And I might even be able to do other stories on a regular basis.

M: That would be great.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

12. What is the woman's occupation?

13. What is the woman writing about?

14. Where do the woman's articles usually appear?

15. What does the woman expect?

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

In today's class, we'll discuss Toni Morrison's novel *Beloved*. As I'm sure you all know, Morrison is both a popular and a highly respected author, and it's not easy to be both. Born in 1931, Morrison has written some of the most touching and intelligent works on the African-American experience ever written by anyone, and yet to call her an "African-

American writer” doesn’t seem to do her justice. In many ways, she’s simply an American writer—and certainly one of our best.

Beloved is a truly remarkable work. It was recommended for nearly every major literary prize, including the National Book Award and the National Book Critics Circle Award, and it in fact won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction in 1988. Morrison herself is distinguished for having won the Nobel Prize for literature in 1993.

What makes *Beloved* unique is the skillful, sure way in which Morrison blends intensely personal storytelling and American history, racial themes and gender themes, the experience of Blacks with the experience of all people everywhere, the down-to-earth reality of slavery with a sense of mysterious spirituality.

We’ll be paying special attention to these themes as we discuss this work. I’m particularly interested in your views on the relative importance of race and gender in this book. Is it more important that Sethe, the main character, is black or that she’s a woman? Which contributes more to her being? What does Morrison tell us about both?

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

16. What do we learn about Toni Morrison?
17. What honor did Toni Morrison receive in 1993?
18. What does the speaker tell us about Sethe, the main character in Morrison’s novel *Beloved*?

Passage Two

The topic of my talk today is gift-giving. Everybody likes to receive gifts, right? So you may think that gift-giving is a universal custom. But actually, the rules of gift-giving vary quite a lot, and not knowing them can result in great embarrassment. In North America, the rules are fairly simple. If you’re invited to someone’s home for dinner, bring wine or flowers or a small item from your country. Among friends, family, and business associates, we generally don’t give gifts on other occasions except on someone’s birthday and Christmas. The Japanese, on the other hand, give gifts quite frequently, often to thank someone for their kindness. The tradition of gift-giving in Japan is very ancient. There are many detailed rules for everything from the color of the wrapping paper to the time of the gift presentation. And while Europeans don’t generally exchange business gifts, they do follow some formal customs when visiting homes, such as bringing flowers. The type and color of flowers, however, can carry special meaning.

Today we have seen some broad differences in gift-giving. I could go on with additional examples. But let’s not miss the main point here: If we are not aware of and sensitive to cultural differences, the possibilities for miscommunication and conflict are enormous. Whether we learn about these differences by reading a book or by living abroad, our goal must be to respect differences among people in order to get along successfully with our

global neighbors.

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

19. What does the speaker say about gift-giving of North Americans?
20. What do we learn about the Japanese concerning gift-giving?
21. What point does the speaker make at the end of the talk?

Passage Three

Hetty Green was a very spoilt, only child. She was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and opened her own bank account.

Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited \$ 7.5 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. At 33 she married Edward Green, a multi-millionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.

Hetty's meanness was well known. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken biscuits which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much loved dog. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned lost his leg.

When she died in 1916 she left her children \$ 100 million. Her daughter built a hospital with her money.

Questions 22 to 25 are based on the passage you have just heard.

22. What do we learn about Hetty Green as a child?
23. How did Hetty Green become rich overnight?
24. Why was Hetty Green much hated?
25. What do we learn about Hetty Green's daughter?

【参考答案】

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

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

Section B

8. D 9. B 10. B 11. C 12. A
13. B 14. C 15. D

Section C

16. A 17. B 18. D 19. D 20. C
21. B 22. B 23. A 24. D 25. C

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. A 27. K 28. G 29. L 30. D
31. H 32. J 33. O 34. E 35. C

Section B

36. K 37. A 38. G 39. I 40. B
41. D 42. E 43. H 44. F 45. J

Section C

46. B 47. A 48. D 49. C 50. A
51. B 52. B 53. A 54. C 55. D

Part IV Translation

It is reported that Chinese courier services will deliver about 12 billion parcels this year. This will enable China to overtake the US and become the world's biggest delivery market. The majority of courier packages contain items ordered online. China gives millions of online retailers the opportunity to sell goods at highly competitive prices. On 11 November alone, Chinese consumers bought \$ 9 billion worth of products on the country's biggest shopping platform. China has many special shopping holidays like this. So, it's no surprise the courier industry is expanding in China.

2. 全国大学英语四级考试(口试)样卷

Topic area: Daily Life

Topic: Travel

Hello, welcome to the CET Spoken English Test — Band Four. We wish you both good luck today. Now let's start by introducing yourselves.

Candidate A, would you please go first? (时间 20 秒)

Thank you. Candidate B, now it's your turn. (时间 20 秒)

Thank you. OK, now that we know each other, let's move on.

Task 1 Read Aloud

In this task, you will read aloud a short passage. You will have 45 seconds to go over the passage and one minute to read it aloud. Here is the passage.

(屏幕显示以下文字)

Many people would list San Francisco as one of the most delightful cities in the world. Sitting on the Pacific coast, it gives you a feeling of the sea. The sea breezes wake you up and make you eat well and sleep well. The city was planned with straight roads, and these roads cross each other at right angles, making squares as they do in many American cities. Very often you can find yourself on top of a hill in the city, looking down one of these straight roads as it rises and falls on its journey through the town. A good way to travel these roads is by cable car. These are buses that run on rails in the ground up and down the steep hills.

(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to read.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答,时间 1 分钟)

Task 2 Question and Answer

In this task, you will answer two questions. For each question, you will have 20 seconds to respond. When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(问题文字不显示在屏幕上)

Question 1:

What would many people think of San Francisco according to the passage?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答,时间 20 秒)

Question 2:

Which coastal city in China do you like most? And why?

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答,时间 20 秒)

Task 3 Individual Presentation

In this task, you will talk about the picture displayed on the screen. You will have 45 seconds to prepare and one minute to talk about it. Now here is the picture.



(考生准备时间 45 秒)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考生 A 和 B 同时回答,时间 1 分钟)

Task 4 Pair Work

In this task, you will talk with your partner about a plan of travel. Suppose you have three days to go sightseeing together. Talk with each other and make a plan for your trip. Your plan may include:

- place(s) to visit
- schedule
- means of transportation

You will have one minute to prepare and three minutes to talk. Remember, this is a pair activity and you need to interact with each other. Your performance will be judged according to your contribution to the pair work. Now please start to prepare.

(屏幕上显示以下文字)

Your plan may include:

- place(s) to visit
- schedule
- means of transportation

(考生准备时间 1 分钟)

When you hear the beep, please start to speak.

(考生 A 和 B 讨论, 时间 3 分钟)

Thank you. That is the end of the test.

3. 全国大学英语六级考试(笔试)样卷

Part I	Writing	(30 minutes)
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Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way.” You can cite examples to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least 150 words but no more than 200 words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

Part II	Listening Comprehension	(30 minutes)
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Section A

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). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. A) He invented the refrigerator.
B) He patented his first invention.
C) He was admitted to a university.
D) He got a degree in Mathematics.

2. A) He started to work on refrigeration.
B) He became a professor of Mathematics.
C) He fell in love with Natasha Willoughby.
D) He distinguished himself in low temperature physics.

3. A) Discovering the true nature of subatomic particles.
B) Their explanation of the laws of cause and effect.
C) Their work on very high frequency radio waves.
D) Laying the foundations of modern mathematics.

4. A) To have a three-week holiday.
B) To spend his remaining years.
C) To patent his inventions.
D) To teach at a university.

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

5. A) The injury of some students.
B) A school bus crash on the way.
C) The collapse of a school building.
D) A fire that broke out on a school campus.
6. A) Teaching.
B) On vacation.
C) Having lunch.
D) Holding a meeting.
7. A) A malfunctioning stove.
B) Cigarettes butts left by workers.
C) Violation of traffic rules.
D) Negligence in school maintenance.
8. A) Sent a story to the local newspaper.
B) Threw a small Thanksgiving party.
C) Baked some cookies as a present.
D) Wrote a personal letter of thanks.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. A) It is a trait of a generous character.
B) It is a reflection of self-esteem.
C) It is an indicator of high intelligence.
D) It is a sign of happiness and confidence.
10. A) It was self-defeating.
B) It was aggressive.
C) It was the essence of comedy.
D) It was something admirable.
11. A) It is a double-edged sword.
B) It is a feature of a given culture.
C) It is a unique gift of human beings.
D) It is a result of both nature and nurture.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) She is a tourist guide.
B) She is an interpreter.
C) She is a domestic servant.
D) She is from the royal family.

13. A) It is situated at the foot of a beautiful mountain.
B) It was used by the family to hold dinner parties.
C) It was frequently visited by heads of state.
D) It is furnished like one in a royal palace.

14. A) It is elaborately decorated.
B) It has survived some 2,000 years.
C) It is very big, with only six slim legs.
D) It is shaped like an ancient Spanish boat.

15. A) They are interesting to look at.
B) They have lost some of their legs.
C) They do not match the oval table at all.
D) They are uncomfortable to sit in for long.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. A) They investigate the retirement homes in America.
B) They are on issues facing senior citizens in America.
C) They describe the great pleasures of the golden years.
D) They are filled with fond memories of his grandparents.

17. A) The loss of the ability to take care of himself.
B) The feeling of not being important any more.
C) Being unable to find a good retirement home.
D) Leaving the home he had lived in for 60 years.

18. A) The loss of identity and self-worth.
B) Fear of being replaced or discarded.
C) Freedom from pressure and worldly cares.
D) The possession of wealth and high respect.

19. A) The urgency of pension reform.

- B) Medical care for senior citizens.
 - C) Finding meaningful roles for the elderly in society.
 - D) The development of public facilities for senior citizens.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

23. A) The guaranteed quality of its goods.
B) The huge volume of its annual sales.
C) The service it provides for its customers.
D) The high value-to-weight ratio of its goods.

24. A) Those having a taste or smell component.
B) Products potentially embarrassing to buy.
C) Those that require very careful handling.
D) Services involving a personal element.

25. A) Those who live in the virtual world.
B) Those who have to work long hours.
C) Those who are used to online transactions.
D) Those who don't mind paying a little more.

Part III **Reading Comprehension** **(40 minutes)**

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select

one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Travel websites have been around since the 1990s, when Expedia, Travelocity, and other holiday booking sites were launched, allowing travelers to compare flight and hotel prices with the click of a mouse. With information no longer 26 by travel agents or hidden in business networks, the travel industry was revolutionized, as greater transparency helped 27 prices.

Today, the industry is going through a new revolution — this time transforming service quality. Online rating platforms — 28 in hotels, restaurants, apartments, and taxis — allow travelers to exchange reviews and experiences for all to see.

Hospitality businesses are now ranked, analyzed, and compared not by industry 29, but by the very people for whom the service is intended — the customer. This has 30 a new relationship between buyer and seller. Customers have always voted with their feet; they can now explain their decision to anyone who is interested. As a result, businesses are much more 31, often in very specific ways, which creates powerful 32 to improve service.

Although some readers might not care for gossipy reports of unfriendly *bellboys* (行李员) in Berlin or malfunctioning hotel hairdryers in Houston, the true power of online reviews lies not just in the individual stories, but in the websites' 33 to aggregate a large volume of ratings.

The impact cannot be 34. Businesses that attract top ratings can enjoy rapid growth, as new customers are attracted by good reviews and 35 provide yet more positive feedback. So great is the influence of online ratings that many companies now hire digital reputation managers to ensure a favorable online identity.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| A) accountable | I) persisting |
| B) capacity | J) pessimistic |
| C) controlled | K) professionals |
| D) entail | L) slash |
| E) forged | M) specializing |
| F) incentives | N) spectators |
| G) occasionally | O) subsequently |
| H) overstated | |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter. Answer the questions by marking the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 2**.

Plastic Surgery

A better credit card is the solution to ever larger hack attacks

- A) A thin magnetic stripe (magstripe) is all that stands between your credit-card information and the bad guys. And they've been working hard to break in. That's why 2014 is shaping up as a major showdown: banks, law enforcement and technology companies are all trying to stop a network of hackers who are succeeding in stealing account numbers, names, email addresses and other crucial data used in identity theft. More than 100 million accounts at Target, Neiman Marcus and Michaels stores were affected in some way during the most recent attacks, starting last November.
- B) Swipe is the operative word: cards are increasingly vulnerable to attacks when you make purchases in a store. In several recent incidents, hackers have been able to obtain massive information of credit-, debit- (借记) or prepaid-card numbers using malware, i.e. malicious software, inserted secretly into the retailers' point-of-sale system—the checkout registers. Hackers then sold the data to a second group of criminals operating in shadowy corners of the web. Not long after, the stolen data was showing up on fake cards and being used for online purchases.
- C) The solution could cost as little as \$ 2 extra for every piece of plastic issued. The fix is a security technology used heavily outside the U.S. While American credit cards use the 40-year-old magstripe technology to process transactions, much of the rest of the world uses smarter cards with a technology called EMV (short for Europay, MasterCard, Visa) that employs a chip embedded in the card plus a customer PIN (personal identification number) to *authenticate* (验证) every transaction on the spot. If a purchaser fails to punch in the correct PIN at the checkout, the transaction gets rejected. (Online purchases can be made by setting up a separate transaction code.)
- D) Why haven't big banks adopted the more secure technology? When it comes to mailing out new credit cards, it's all about relative costs, says David Robertson, who runs the *Nilson Report*, an industry newsletter: "The cost of the card, putting the sticker on it, coding the account number and expiration date, *embossing* (凸印) it, the small envelope—all put together, you're in the dollar range." A chip-and-PIN card currently costs closer to \$ 3, says Robertson, because of the price of chips. (Once large issuers convert together, the chip costs should drop.)

- E) Multiply \$3 by the more than 5 billion magstripe credit and prepaid cards in circulation in the U.S. Then consider that there's an estimated \$12.4 billion in card fraud on a global basis, says Robertson. With 44% of that in the U.S., American credit-card fraud amounts to about \$5.5 billion annually. Card issuers have so far calculated that absorbing the liability for even big hacks like the Target one is still cheaper than replacing all that plastic.
- F) That leaves American retailers pretty much alone the world over in relying on magstripe technology to charge purchases—and leaves consumers vulnerable. Each magstripe has three tracks of information, explains payments security expert Jeremy Gumbley, the chief technology officer of CreditCall, an electronic payments company. The first and third are used by the bank or card issuer. Your vital account information lives on the second track, which hackers try to capture. "Malware is scanning through the memory in real time and looking for data," he says. "It creates a text file that gets stolen."
- G) Chip-and-PIN cards, by contrast, make fake cards or skimming impossible because the information that gets scanned is *encrypted* (加密). The historical reason the U.S. has stuck with magstripe, ironically enough, is once superior technology. Our cheap, ultra-reliable wired networks made credit-card authentication over the phone frictionless. In France, card companies created EMV in part because the telephone monopoly was so maddeningly inefficient and expensive. The EMV solution allowed transactions to be verified locally and securely.
- H) Some big banks, like Wells Fargo, are now offering to convert your magstripe card to a chip-and-PIN model. (It's actually a hybrid that will still have a magstripe, since most U.S. merchants don't have EMV terminals.) Should you take them up on it? If you travel internationally, the answer is yes.
- I) Keep in mind, too, that credit cards typically have better liability protection than debit cards. If someone uses your credit card fraudulently, it's the issuer or merchant, not you, that takes the hit. Debit cards have different liability limits depending on the bank and the events surrounding any fraud. "If it's available, the logical thing is to get a chip-and-PIN card from your bank," says Eric Adamowsky, a co-founder of CreditCardInsider.com. "I would use credit cards over debit cards because of liability issues." Cash still works pretty well too.
- J) Retailers and banks stand to benefit from the lower fraud levels of chip-and-PIN cards but have been reluctant for years to invest in the new infrastructure needed for the technology, especially if consumers don't have access to it. It's a chicken-and-egg problem: no one wants to spend the money on upgraded point-of-sale systems that can read the chip cards if shoppers aren't carrying them—yet there's little point in consumers' carrying the fancy plastic if stores aren't equipped to use them. (An earlier effort by Target to move to chip and PIN never gained progress.) According to Gumbley,

there's a "you-first mentality. The *logjam* (僵局) has to be broken."

- K) JPMorgan Chase CEO Jamie Dimon recently expressed his willingness to do so, noting that banks and merchants have spent the past decade suing each other over interchange fees—the percentage of the transaction price they keep—rather than deal with the growing hacking problem. Chase offers a chip-enabled card under its own brand and several others for travel-related companies such as British Airways and Ritz-Carlton.
- L) The Target and Neiman hacks have also changed the cost calculation: although retailers have been reluctant to spend the \$ 6.75 billion that Capgemini consultants estimate it will take to convert all their registers to be chip-and-PIN-compatible, the potential liability they now face is dramatically greater. Target has been hit with class actions from hacked consumers. "It's the ultimate nightmare," a retail executive from a well-known chain admitted to *TIME*.
- M) The card-payment companies MasterCard and Visa are pushing hard for change. The two firms have warned all parties in the transaction chain—merchant, network, bank—that if they don't become EMV-compliant by October 2015, the party that is least compliant will bear the fraud risk.
- N) In the meantime, app-equipped smartphones and digital wallets—all of which can use EMV technology—are beginning to make *inroads* (侵袭) on cards and cash. PayPal, for instance, is testing an app that lets you use your mobile phone to pay on the fly at local merchants—without surrendering any card information to them. And further down the road is biometric authentication, which could be encrypted with, say, a fingerprint.
- O) Credit and debit cards, though, are going to be with us for the foreseeable future, and so are hackers, if we stick with magstripe technology. "It seems crazy to me," says Gumbley, who is English, "that a cutting-edge-technology country is depending on a 40-year-old technology." That's why it may be up to consumers to move the needle on chip and PIN. Says Robertson: "When you get the consumer into a position of worry and inconvenience, that's where the rubber hits the road."

- 36. It is best to use an EMV card for international travel.
- 37. Personal information on credit and debit cards is increasingly vulnerable to hacking.
- 38. The French card companies adopted EMV technology partly because of inefficient telephone service.
- 39. While many countries use the smarter EMV cards, the U.S. still clings to its old magstripe technology.
- 40. Attempts are being made to prevent hackers from carrying out identity theft.

41. Credit cards are much safer to use than debit cards.
42. Big banks have been reluctant to switch to more secure technology because of the higher costs involved.
43. The potential liability for retailers using magstripe is far more costly than upgrading their registers.
44. The use of magstripe cards by American retailers leaves consumers exposed to the risks of losing account information.
45. Consumers will be a driving force behind the conversion from magstripe to EMV technology.

Section C

Directions: *There are 2 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 and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

I'll admit I've never quite understood the obsession surrounding genetically modified (GM) crops. To environmentalist opponents, GM foods are simply evil, an understudied, possibly harmful tool used by big agricultural businesses to control global seed markets and crush local farmers. They argue that GM foods have never delivered on their supposed promise, that money spent on GM crops would be better channeled to organic farming and that consumers should be protected with warning labels on any products that contain genetically modified ingredients. To supporters, GM crops are a key part of the effort to sustainably provide food to meet a growing global population. But more than that, supporters see the GM opposition of many environmentalists as fundamentally anti-science, no different than those who question the basics of man-made climate change.

For both sides, GM foods seem to act as a symbol: you're pro-agricultural business or anti-science. But science is exactly what we need more of when it comes to GM foods, which is why I was happy to see *Nature* devote a special series of articles to the GM food controversy. The conclusion: while GM crops haven't yet realized their initial promise and have been dominated by agricultural businesses, there is reason to continue to use and develop them to help meet the enormous challenge of sustainably feeding a growing planet.

That doesn't mean GM crops are perfect, or a one-size-fits-all solution to global

agriculture problems. But anything that can increase farming efficiency—the amount of crops we can produce per acre of land—will be extremely useful. GM crops can and almost certainly will be part of that suite of tools, but so will traditional plant breeding, improved soil and crop management—and perhaps most important of all, better storage and transport infrastructure, especially in the developing world. (It doesn't do much good for farmers in places like sub-Saharan Africa to produce more food if they can't get it to hungry consumers.) I'd like to see more non-industry research done on GM crops—not just because we'd worry less about bias, but also because seed companies like Monsanto and Pioneer shouldn't be the only entities working to harness genetic modification. I'd like to see GM research on less commercial crops, like corn. I don't think it's vital to label GM ingredients in food, but I also wouldn't be against it—and industry would be smart to go along with labeling, just as a way of removing fears about the technology.

Most of all, though, I wish a tenth of the energy that's spent endlessly debating GM crops was focused on those more pressing challenges for global agriculture. There are much bigger battles to fight.

46. How do environmentalist opponents view GM foods according to the passage?

- A) They will eventually ruin agriculture and the environment.
- B) They are used by big businesses to monopolize agriculture.
- C) They have proved potentially harmful to consumers' health.
- D) They pose a tremendous threat to current farming practice.

47. What does the author say is vital to solving the controversy between the two sides of the debate?

- A) Breaking the GM food monopoly.
- B) More friendly exchange of ideas.
- C) Regulating GM food production.
- D) More scientific research on GM crops.

48. What is the main point of the *Nature* articles?

- A) Feeding the growing population makes it imperative to develop GM crops.
- B) Popularizing GM technology will help it to live up to its initial promises.
- C) Measures should be taken to ensure the safety of GM foods.
- D) Both supporters and opponents should make compromises.

49. What is the author's view on the solution to agricultural problems?

- A) It has to depend more and more on GM technology.
- B) It is vital to the sustainable development of human society.
- C) GM crops should be allowed until better alternatives are found.

- D) Whatever is useful to boost farming efficiency should be encouraged.
50. What does the author think of the ongoing debate around GM crops?
- A) It arises out of ignorance of and prejudice against new science.
 - B) It distracts the public attention from other key issues of the world.
 - C) Efforts spent on it should be turned to more urgent issues of agriculture.
 - D) Neither side is likely to give in until more convincing evidence is found.

Passage Two

When the right person is holding the right job at the right moment, that person's influence is greatly expanded. That is the position in which Janet Yellen, who is expected to be confirmed as the next chair of the Federal Reserve Bank (Fed) in January, now finds herself. If you believe, as many do, that unemployment is the major economic and social concern of our day, then it is no stretch to think Yellen is the most powerful person in the world right now.

Throughout the 2008 financial crisis and the recession and recovery that followed, central banks have taken on the role of stimulators of last resort, holding up the global economy with vast amounts of money in the form of asset buying. Yellen, previously a Fed vice chair, was one of the principal architects of the Fed's \$ 3.8 trillion money dump. A star economist known for her groundbreaking work on labor markets, Yellen was a kind of prophetess early on in the crisis for her warnings about the *subprime* (次级债的) meltdown. Now it will be her job to get the Fed and the markets out of the biggest and most unconventional monetary program in history without derailing the fragile recovery.

The good news is that Yellen, 67, is particularly well suited to meet these challenges. She has a keen understanding of financial markets, an appreciation for their imperfections and a strong belief that human suffering is more related to unemployment than anything else.

Some experts worry that Yellen will be inclined to chase unemployment to the neglect of inflation. But with wages still relatively flat and the economy increasingly divided between the well-off and the long-term unemployed, more people worry about the opposite, *deflation* (通货紧缩) that would aggravate the economy's problems.

Either way, the incoming Fed chief will have to walk a fine line in slowly ending the stimulus. It must be steady enough to *deflate bubbles* (去泡沫) and bring markets back down to earth but not so quick that it creates another credit crisis.

Unlike many past Fed leaders, Yellen is not one to buy into the finance industry's argument that it should be left alone to regulate itself. She knows all along the Fed has been too slack on regulation of finance.

Yellen is likely to address the issue right after she pushes unemployment below 6%, stabilizes markets and makes sure that the recovery is more inclusive and robust. As Princeton Professor Alan Blinder says, "She's smart as a whip, deeply logical, willing to

argue but also a good listener. She can persuade without creating hostility.” All those traits will be useful as the global economy’s new power player takes on its most annoying problems.

51. What do many people think is the biggest problem facing Janet Yellen?

 - A) Lack of money.
 - C) Unemployment.
 - B) Subprime crisis.
 - D) Social instability.

52. What did Yellen help the Fed do to tackle the 2008 financial crisis?

 - A) Take effective measures to curb inflation.
 - B) Deflate the bubbles in the American economy.
 - C) Formulate policies to help financial institutions.
 - D) Pour money into the market through asset buying.

53. What is a greater concern of the general public?

 - A) Recession.
 - C) Inequality.
 - B) Deflation.
 - D) Income.

54. What is Yellen likely to do in her position as the Fed chief?

 - A) Reform the credit system.
 - C) Tighten financial regulation.
 - B) Restore public confidence.
 - D) Develop a new monetary program.

55. How does Alan Blinder portray Yellen?

 - A) She possesses strong persuasive power.
 - B) She has confidence in what she is doing.
 - C) She is one of the world's greatest economists.
 - D) She is the most powerful Fed chief in history.

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English. You should write your answer on **Answer Sheet 2**.

中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样,让客人吃不完。中国宴席上典型的菜单包括开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜,例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等。大多数宴席上,全鱼被认为是必不可少的,除非已经上过各式海鲜。如今,中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席,因此牛排上桌也不少见。沙拉也已流行起来,尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴。宴席通常至少有一道汤,可以最先或最后上桌。甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

【听力文字稿】

Section A

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). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Conversation One

W: Hello.

M: Hello, is that the reference library?

W: Yes. Can I help you?

M: I hope so. I rang earlier and asked for some information about Denys Hawtin, the scientist. You asked me to ring back.

W: Oh, yes. I have found something.

M: Good. I've got a pencil and paper. Perhaps you could read out what it says.

W: Certainly. Hawtin, Denys. Born: Darlington 1836; died New York 1920.

M: Yes. Got that.

W: Inventor and physicist. The son of a farm worker, he was admitted to the University of London at the age of fifteen.

M: Yes.

W: He graduated at seventeen with a first class degree in Physics and Mathematics. All right?

M: Yes, all right.

W: He made his first notable achievement at the age of eighteen. It was a method of refrigeration which arose from his work in low temperature physics. He became professor of Mathematics at the University of Manchester at twenty-four, where he remained for twelve years. During that time he married one of his students, Natasha Willoughby.

M: Yes. Go on.

W: Later, working together in London, they laid the foundation of modern Physics by showing that normal laws of cause and effect do not apply at the level of subatomic particles. For this he and his wife received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1910, and did so again in 1912 for their work on very high frequency radio waves. In his lifetime Hawtin patented 244 inventions. Do you want any more?

M: Yes. When did he go to America?

W: Let me see. In 1920 he went to teach in New York, and died there suddenly after only three weeks. Still, he was a good age.

M: Yes. I suppose so. Well, thanks.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

1. What do we learn about Denys Hawtin when he was 15?
2. What did Denys Hawtin do at the age of 24?
3. For what were Denys Hawtin and his wife awarded the Nobel Prize a second time?
4. Why did Denys Hawtin go to New York?

Conversation Two

W: This is Lisa Meyer in the WBZ newsroom, talking with Mike Bassichis, who is the director of the Gifford School, about the cleanup from last week's fire and what the possible cause of that blaze may have been.

M: We're getting ready for our entire staff to return early from vacation tomorrow whereupon we are going to move into temporary classrooms. And the other buildings that did not burn are being de-smoked. As to the cause of the fire, all we know is that we were having trouble with the pilot lights since we bought the stove in July and it had been serviced three times. Well, as a matter of fact, we think it was a malfunctioning stove that may have caused the fire. Nothing definite yet has been determined.

W: Have you heard from other schools or other institutional users of this stove that have had the same problem?

M: No. I wouldn't know anything more about the stove itself. All I know is that this fire went up so quickly that there's been a suspicion about why it went up so quickly. And it may be that there was a gas blast. But, again, this has not been determined officially by anybody.

W: I got you. When do kids come back to school?

M: Next Monday, and we will be ready for them. Monday January 4. We're just extremely thrilled that no one was hurt and that's because of the fire fighters that were here, nine of them. They're wonderful.

W: And I'm sure you send your thanks out to them, uh?

M: Well, we're sending out thanks to them in a letter or in any other way we can. I heard a story today where one of our kids actually baked some cookies and is taking it to the fire department, to give it to them.

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

5. What were the speakers talking about?
6. What were the school staff doing at the time of the accident?
7. What was supposed to be the cause of the accident?
8. What did one of the kids do to show gratitude?

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear two passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear three or four questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

In today's personality stakes, nothing is more highly valued than a sense of humor. We seek it out in others and are proud to claim it in ourselves, perhaps even more than good looks or intelligence. If someone has a great sense of humor, we reason, it means that they are happy, socially confident and have a healthy perspective on life.

This attitude would have surprised the ancient Greeks, who believed humor to be essentially aggressive. And in fact, our admiration for the comically gifted is relatively new, and not very well-founded, says Rod Martin, a psychologist at the University of Western Ontario. Being funny isn't necessarily an indicator of good social skills and well-being, his research has shown. It may just as likely be a sign of personality flaws.

He has found that humor is a double-edged sword. It can forge better relationships and help you cope with life, or it can be corrosive, eating away at self-esteem and irritating others. "It's a form of communication, like speech, and we all use it differently," says Martin. We use bonding humor to enhance our social connections, but we also may employ it as a way of excluding or rejecting an outsider.

Though humor is essentially social, how you use it says a lot about your sense of self. Those who use self-defeating humor, making fun of themselves for the enjoyment of others, tend to maintain that hostility toward themselves even when alone. Similarly, those who are able to view the world with amused tolerance are often equally forgiving of their own shortcomings.

Questions 9 to 11 are based on the passage you have just heard.

9. How do people today view humor according to the speaker?
10. What did the ancient Greeks think of humor?
11. What has psychologist Rod Martin found about humor?

Passage Two

And now, if you'll walk this way, ladies and gentlemen, the next room we're going to see is the room in which the family used to hold their formal dinner parties and even occasionally entertain heads of state and royalty. However, they managed to keep this room friendly and intimate and I think you'll agree it has a very informal atmosphere, quite unlike some grand houses you visit. The curtains were never drawn, even at night, so guests got a

view of the lake and fountains outside, which were lit up at night. A very attractive sight.

As you can see, ladies and gentlemen, the guests were seated very informally around this oval table, which would add to the relaxed atmosphere. The table dates from the eighteenth century and is made of Spanish oak. It's rather remarkable for the fact that although it is extremely big, it's supported by just six rather slim legs. However, it seems to have survived like that for two hundred years, so it's probably going to last a bit longer. The chairs which go with the table are not a complete set—there were originally six of them. They are interesting for the fact that they are very plain and undecorated for the time, with only one plain central panel at the back and no arm-rests. I myself find them rather uncomfortable to sit in for very long, but people were used to more discomfort in the past.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, if you'd like to follow me into the Great Hall...

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. What do we learn about the speaker?
13. What does the speaker say about the room they are visiting?
14. What is said about the oval table in the room?
15. What does the speaker say about the chairs?

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear three recordings of lectures or talks followed by three or four questions. The recordings will be played only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on **Answer Sheet 1** with a single line through the centre.

Recording One

Moderator :

Hello Ladies and Gentleman, it gives me great pleasure to introduce our keynote speaker for today's session, Dr. Howard Miller. Dr. Miller, Professor of Sociology at Washington University, has written numerous articles and books on the issues facing older Americans in our graying society for the past 15 years. Dr. Miller:

Dr. Miller :

Thank you for that introduction. Today, I'd like to preface my remarks with a story from my own life which I feel highlights the common concerns that bring us here together. Several years ago when my grandparents were well into their eighties, they were faced with the reality of no longer being able to adequately care for themselves. My grandfather spoke of his greatest fear, that of leaving the only home they had known for the past 60 years. Fighting back the tears, he spoke proudly of the fact that he had built their home from the

ground up, and that he had pounded every nail and laid every brick in the process. The prospect of having to sell their home and give up their independence, and move into a retirement home was an extremely painful experience for them. It was, in my grandfather's own words, like having a limb cut off. He exclaimed in a forceful manner that he felt he wasn't important anymore.

For them and some older Americans, their so-called "golden years" are at times not so pleasant, for this period can mean the decline of not only one's health but the loss of identity and self-worth. In many societies, this self-identity is closely related with our social status, occupation, material possessions, or independence. Furthermore, we often live in societies that value what is "new" or in fashion, and our own usage of words in the English language is often a sign of bad news for older Americans. I mean how would your family react if you came home tonight exclaiming, "Hey, come to the living room and see the OLD black and white TV I brought!" Unfortunately, the word "old" calls to mind images of the need to replace or discard.

Now, many of the lectures given at this conference have focused on the issues of pension reform, medical care, and the development of public facilities for senior citizens. And while these are vital issues that must be addressed, I'd like to focus my comments on an important issue that will affect the overall success of the other programs mentioned. This has to do with changing our perspectives on what it means to be a part of this group, and finding meaningful roles the elderly can play and should play in our societies.

First of all, I'd like to talk about ...

Questions 16 to 19 are based on the recording you have just heard.

16. What does the introduction say about Dr. Howard Miller's articles and books?
17. What is the greatest fear of Dr. Miller's grandfather?
18. What does Dr. Miller say the "golden years" can often mean?
19. What is the focus of Dr. Miller's speech?

Recording Two

The 2010 Global Hunger Index report was released today by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI). It notes that, in recent years, experts have come to the conclusion that undernourishment between conception and a child's second birthday can have serious and long-lasting impacts.

Undernourishment during this approximately 1,000-day window can seriously check the growth and development of children and render them more likely to get sick and die than well-fed children. Preventing hunger allows children to develop both physically and mentally.

Says IFPRI's Marie Ruel, "They will be more likely to perform well in school. They will stay in school longer. And then in adulthood, IFPRI has actually demonstrated that children who were better nourished have higher wages, by a pretty large margin, by 46

percent.”

Ruel says that means the productivity of a nation’s future generations depends in a large part on the first 1,000 days of life.

“This is why we’re all on board in focusing on those thousand days to improve nutrition. After that, the damage is done and is highly irreversible.”

The data on nutrition and childhood development has been slowly coming together for decades. But Ruel says scientific consensus alone will not solve the problem.

“It’s not enough that nutritionists know you have to intervene then, if we don’t have the politicians on board, and also the...people that implement programs in the field.”

Ruel says there are encouraging signs that politicians and implementers are beginning to get on board. Many major donors and the United Nations are targeting hunger-relief programs at pregnant women and young children. They focus on improving diets or providing micro-food supplements. They improve access to pre-birth care and encourage exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of a child’s life.

Ruel says in the 1980s Thailand was able to reduce child undernourishment by recruiting a large number of volunteers to travel the countryside teaching about health and nutrition.

“They really did very active promotion of diversity in the diet and good eating habits. So they were providing more food to people, but also educating people on how to use them, and also educating people on how to feed their young children.”

Ruel says countries may take different approaches to reducing child undernutrition. But she says nations will not make progress fighting hunger and poverty until they begin to focus on those critical first thousand days.

Questions 20 to 22 are based on the recording you have just heard.

20. What is the experts’ conclusion regarding children’s undernourishment in their earliest days of life?
21. What does IFPRI’s Marie Ruel say about well-fed children in their adult life?
22. What did Thailand do to reduce child undernourishment in the 1980s?

Recording Three

I’d like to look at a vital aspect of e-commerce, and that is the nature of the product or service. There are certain products and services that are very suitable for selling online, and others that simply don’t work.

Suitable products generally have a high value-to-weight ratio. Items such as CDs and DVDs are obvious examples. Books, although heavier and so more expensive to post, still have a high enough value-to-weight ratio, as the success of Amazon, which started off selling only books, shows. Laptop computers are another good product for selling online.

Digital products, such as software, films and music, can be sold in a purely virtual environment. The goods are paid for by online transactions, and then downloaded onto the

buyer's computer. There are no postage or delivery costs, so prices can be kept low.

Many successful virtual companies provide digital services, such as financial transactions, in the case of Paypal, or means of communication, as Skype does. The key to success here is providing an easy-to-use, reliable service. Do this and you can easily become the market leader, as Skype has proved.

Products which are potentially embarrassing to buy also do well in the virtual environment. Some of the most profitable e-commerce companies are those selling sex-related products or services. For a similar reason, online gambling is highly popular.

Products which are usually considered unsuitable for selling online include those that have a taste or smell component. Food, especially fresh food, falls into this category, along with perfume. Clothes and other items that need to be tried on such as diamond rings and gold necklaces are generally not suited to virtual retailing, and, of course, items with a low value-to-weight ratio.

There are exceptions, though. Online grocery shopping has really taken off, with most major supermarkets offering the service. The inconvenience of not being able to see the food you are buying is outweighed by the time saved and convenience of having the goods delivered. Typical users of online supermarkets include the elderly, people who work long hours and those without their own transport.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the recording you have just heard.

23. What is important to the success of an online store?
24. What products are unsuitable for selling online?
25. Who are more likely to buy groceries online?

【参考答案】

Part II Listening Comprehension

Section A

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. C | 4. D | 5. D |
| 6. B | 7. A | 8. C | | |

Section B

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 9. D | 10. B | 11. A | 12. A | 13. B |
| 14. C | 15. D | | | |

Section C

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. B | 17. D | 18. A | 19. C | 20. A |
| 21. B | 22. C | 23. D | 24. A | 25. B |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Section A

26. C 27. L 28. M 29. K 30. E
31. A 32. F 33. B 34. H 35. O

Section B

36. H 37. B 38. G 39. C 40. A
41. I 42. D 43. L 44. F 45. O

Section C

46. B 47. D 48. A 49. D 50. C
51. C 52. D 53. B 54. C 55. A

Part IV Translation

Traditional Chinese hospitality requires that guests be offered a rich variety of dishes which are more than they could possibly finish. Typical menus in a Chinese banquet include a set of cold dishes to begin with, followed by hot dishes, such as meats, chicken, duck, and vegetables. A whole fish is considered essential for most banquets unless various seafoods have already been served. Nowadays the Chinese like to mix Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes, so it's not unusual to see beefsteaks served. Salads have also come into fashion even though traditionally Chinese tend to refuse anything uncooked. A banquet usually includes at least one soup, which is likely to be served as the first or the last course. Desserts and fruits generally signal the end of a banquet.

4. 全国大学英语六级考试(口试)样卷

Topic Area: Social Issues

Topic: Stress

Hello, welcome to the CET Spoken English Test—Band Six. Now let's start by introducing yourselves. Candidate A, would you please go first? (倒计时 20 秒)

Thank you. Candidate B, now it's your turn. (倒计时 20 秒)

Thank you. OK, now that we know each other, let's move on. First, I'd like to ask you a question.

Q: Do you think college life is challenging? Why do you say so?

(两位考生同步回答问题,倒计时 30 秒)

Now let's move on to something more specific. The topic for our discussion today is “Stress”. Each of you will see a card with instructions for your presentation. You'll have one minute to prepare, and each of you will have one and a half minutes to give your presentation. Now look at your card. (考生屏幕上只显示各人自己的卡片,倒计时 60 秒)



Topic: Stress



Topic: Stress

For Candidate A

The following is a topic concerning stress. Please talk about it.

What causes stress in students' life?

For Candidate B

The following is a topic concerning stress. Please talk about it.

What are the consequences of a stressful life?

Now Candidate A, please begin. (倒计时 1 分 30 秒)

Candidate B, now it's your turn. (倒计时 1 分 30 秒)

两位考生依次根据图片或卡片作陈述

Right. Now that we've talked briefly about stress, I'd like you to develop this topic further and have a discussion for about three minutes. During the discussion you may argue and ask each other questions. Our discussion is about the best way to manage stress. (屏幕上显示 The best way to manage stress)

Remember, this is a pair activity and you need to interact with each other. So don't keep talking without giving the other a chance. Now let's begin. (倒计时 3 分)

All right, that's the end of the discussion.

Now I'd like to ask you just one last question on the topic of "Stress".

Q: When are you most likely to experience stress? Please say something about it.
(两位考生同步回答问题,倒计时 45 秒)

OK, that's the end of the test. Thank you.

5. 全国大学英语四级考试答题卡

全国大学英语四级考试答题卡1

学校:
姓名:
填涂要求 正确填涂方式
错误填涂方式

请将试题册背面条形码粘贴条揭下后粘贴到以下框内

条形码粘贴位置
一旦粘贴请勿撕下

准考证号																	
t01	t02	t03	t04	t05	t06	t07	t08	t09	t10	t11	t12	t13	t14	t15	t16	t17	t18
t19	t20	t21	t22	t23	t24	t25	t26	t27	t28	t29	t30	t31	t32	t33	t34	t35	t36
t37	t38	t39	t40	t41	t42	t43	t44	t45	t46	t47	t48	t49	t50	t51	t52	t53	t54
t55	t56	t57	t58	t59	t60	t61	t62	t63	t64	t65	t66	t67	t68	t69	t70	t71	t72
t73	t74	t75	t76	t77	t78	t79	t80	t81	t82	t83	t84	t85	t86	t87	t88	t89	t90
t91	t92	t93	t94	t95	t96	t97	t98	t99	t100	t101	t102	t103	t104	t105	t106	t107	t108

Part I

Writing

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

(30 minutes)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写。非作文答题内容或超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的作答均为无效。

作文题从此处开始作答

Writing

请接背面继续作答

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会监制

SY-16030062

答题卡1

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写。非作文答题内容或超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的作答均为无效。

Writing

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(25 minutes)

听力录音播放完毕后，监考员将立即回收此卡。

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 6. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 11. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 16. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 21. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 2. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 7. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 12. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 17. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 22. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 3. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 8. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 13. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 18. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 23. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 4. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 9. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 14. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 19. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 24. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 5. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 10. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 15. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 20. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 25. [A] [B] [C] [D] |

此处请勿作答

全国大学英语四级考试答题卡2

学校:
姓名:

填涂要求

正确填涂方式

错误填涂方式

准考证号																			
C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18	C19	C20
E11	E12	E13	E14	E15	E16	E17	E18	E19	E20	E21	E22	E23	E24	E25	E26	E27	E28	E29	E30
F21	F22	F23	F24	F25	F26	F27	F28	F29	F30	F31	F32	F33	F34	F35	F36	F37	F38	F39	F40
I31	I32	I33	I34	I35	I36	I37	I38	I39	I40	I41	I42	I43	I44	I45	I46	I47	I48	I49	I50
L51	L52	L53	L54	L55	L56	L57	L58	L59	L60	L61	L62	L63	L64	L65	L66	L67	L68	L69	L70
M61	M62	M63	M64	M65	M66	M67	M68	M69	M70	M71	M72	M73	M74	M75	M76	M77	M78	M79	M80
T71	T72	T73	T74	T75	T76	T77	T78	T79	T80	T81	T82	T83	T84	T85	T86	T87	T88	T89	T90
V81	V82	V83	V84	V85	V86	V87	V88	V89	V90	V91	V92	V93	V94	V95	V96	V97	V98	V99	V100
G91	G92	G93	G94	G95	G96	G97	G98	G99	G100	G101	G102	G103	G104	G105	G106	G107	G108	G109	G110

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

26. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
27. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
28. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
29. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
30. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

31. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
32. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
33. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
34. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
35. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

36. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
37. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
38. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
39. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
40. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

41. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
42. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
43. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
44. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
45. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

46. [A] [B] [C] [D]
47. [A] [B] [C] [D]
48. [A] [B] [C] [D]
49. [A] [B] [C] [D]
50. [A] [B] [C] [D]

51. [A] [B] [C] [D]
52. [A] [B] [C] [D]
53. [A] [B] [C] [D]
54. [A] [B] [C] [D]
55. [A] [B] [C] [D]

答题卡2

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写。非翻译答题内容或超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的作答均为无效。

翻译题从此处开始作答

Translation

SY-16030063

6. 全国大学英语六级考试答题卡

全国大学英语六级考试答题卡1

学校: _____

姓名: _____

填涂要求:

正确填涂方式
—
错误填涂方式

请将试题册背面条形码粘贴条揭下后粘贴到以下框内

条形码粘贴位置
一旦粘贴请勿撕下

准考证号

C01	C02	C03	C04	C05	C06	C07	C08	C09	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	C16	C17	C18	C19	C20	C21	C22	C23	C24	C25	C26	C27	C28	C29	C30	C31	C32	C33	C34	C35	C36	C37	C38	C39	C40	C41	C42	C43	C44	C45	C46	C47	C48	C49	C50	C51	C52	C53	C54	C55	C56	C57	C58	C59	C60	C61	C62	C63	C64	C65	C66	C67	C68	C69	C70	C71	C72	C73	C74	C75	C76	C77	C78	C79	C80	C81	C82	C83	C84	C85	C86	C87	C88	C89	C90	C91	C92	C93	C94	C95	C96	C97	C98	C99	C100
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Part I Writing (30 minutes)

(请于正式开考后半小时内完成该部分,之后将进行听力考试)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写。非作文答题内容或超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的作答均为无效。

作文题从此处开始作答

Writing

请接背面继续作答

全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会监制

SY-16030064

样卷

答题卡1

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写。非作文答题内容或超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的作答均为无效。

Writing

Part II

Listening Comprehension

(30 minutes)

听力录音播放完毕后，监考员将立即回收此卡。

- | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 6. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 11. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 16. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 21. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 2. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 7. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 12. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 17. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 22. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
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| 4. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 9. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 14. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 19. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 24. [A] [B] [C] [D] |
| 5. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 10. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 15. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 20. [A] [B] [C] [D] | 25. [A] [B] [C] [D] |

此处请勿作答

全国大学英语六级考试答题卡2

学 校：

填涂要求

正确填涂方式

错误填涂方式

〔X〕 〔B〕 〔●〕 〔□〕

Part III

Reading Comprehension

(40 minutes)

26. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
27. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
28. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
29. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
30. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

31. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
32. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
33. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
34. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]
35. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O]

36. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
37. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
38. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
39. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
40. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

41. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
42. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
43. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
44. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]
45. [A] [B] [C] [D] [E] [F] [G] [H] [I] [J] [K] [L] [M] [N] [O] [P] [Q] [R] [S]

46. [A] [B] [C] [D] 51. [A] [B] [C] [D]
47. [A] [B] [C] [D] 52. [A] [B] [C] [D]
48. [A] [B] [C] [D] 53. [A] [B] [C] [D]
49. [A] [B] [C] [D] 54. [A] [B] [C] [D]
50. [A] [B] [C] [D] 55. [A] [B] [C] [D]

答题卡2

Part IV

Translation

(30 minutes)

必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写。非翻译答题内容或超出以下红色矩形边框限定区域的作答均为无效。

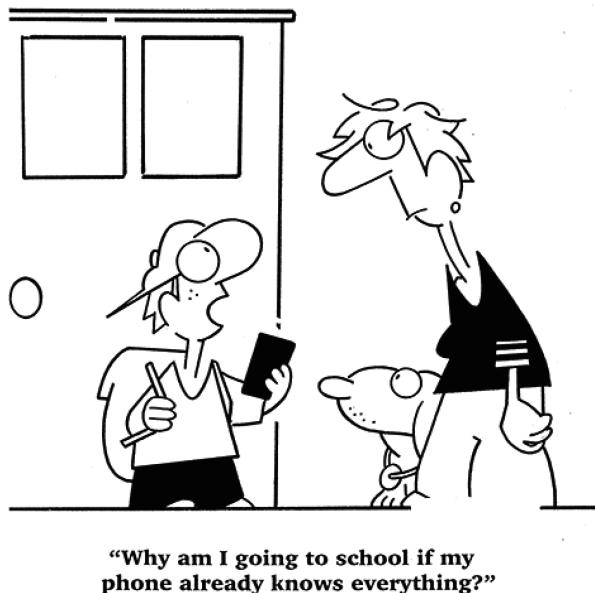
翻译题从此处开始作答

Translation

SY-16030065

7. 全国大学英语四级考试作文评分样卷

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay based on the picture below. You should start your essay with a brief description of the picture and comment on the kid's understanding of going to school. You should write at least **120** words but no more than **180** words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.



"Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?"

14 points

As is demonstrated in the picture, despite his mother's angry face, the kid is unwilling to go to school, arguing that since he can get everything he wants to know through his phone, there's no need going to school and acquiring them in class. It's not uncommon to hear such argument among young students nowadays.

However, this kid's understanding of going to school can be potentially harmful for following reasons. First, more than merely acquiring knowledge, going to school is also an act to get involved in society. We'll learn how to build friendship and develop interpersonal skills, which is valuable experience in our life that cannot be learnt from phones. Besides, school also teaches us how to think, how to pursue knowledge actively, which can not be replaced by cellphones because we can only gain knowledge passively from cellphones.

For reasons above, it's high time that young students realized the value of school. Put down their phones and interact with others, and a bigger world is waiting for us to explore.

11 points

This picture describes a conversation between a child and his mother. The child thinks it

is not necessary to attend school because almost all information can be obtained from cell phone with Internet. That seems make sense, whereas, in my perspective, it is still essential for us to go to school.

We live in an information age when books and articles are available to everyone on the Internet. Knowledge becomes public. If we want to learn something such as mathematics, we can easily find some related books online. However, knowledge online isn't your knowledge. You will need to learn it and turn it to your own knowledge. Schools, or maybe teachers, can conduct you how to learn well. Actually, they develop your study habits and tell you some methods when dealing with new difficult problems. How to learn is absolutely more important than what to learn. Although there are huge amounts of knowledge online, we still need to know how to master it. That's why we go to school.

8 points

The cartoon reveals a young boy who takes a phone and show his doubting, and a man with a dog is listening his question, "Why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?" Nowadays, a great amount of students use electronics like mobile phone. It seems we can acknowledge all information through internet, but something we ignored.

First of all, if we have already got a phone and don't need to go to school, so how about improve our communication skills? There is no platform for students to know each other.

Secondly, how to create a team work? We only know ourselves, and don't know sharing, don't know help others, don't know $1 + 1$ more than 2.

Last but not least, we can learn not only knowledge, but also music, computer, and language.

All reasons show why we should go to school. Although it is convenient for us to acknowledge information through phone, but lost happiness of learning and exploring with others which is the most important.

5 points

In our daily life, more and more modern method can start. Just like the picture said "why am I going to school if my phone already knows everything?" As we knowns, we can start from our phones. But I think there is a misunderstanding said about this. The reasons are above of.

Going to school, we can start all subjects, example, Chinese, Math, Music and so on. When we not understand, we can ask for teachers. We can receive all kinds of knowledge from the school. Going to school, we have communicate with teacher and classmate, these can help us improving our communicate skills, which can help us when we go to society. If you have this communicate relationship, we will have good job.

In all, learning from the phone can not steady of learning from school. In our life, the phone knowledge is limit. In our limited education condition, going to school will learn more knowledge. It can take us all knowledge, communication skills, people's relationship.

2 points

Why I going to school if my phone already knows everything? But you phone can't teacher you how leaning.

For some reason, in we are a child, we must going to school, to study, to leaning, to player. But if this IT time, this Bigdate time, my phone can knows everything. He can teacher you, can easy call everone, can giving you happying from something game.

Because, the school can give more. First, let you going to school, is in government idea, in very long time is away in they. Two, you father and mother, he want to you going to school, because, in him we are child, in him we be going to school. So, where you phone can already knows everything. But this is just phone he can't chang we are school. For something reason, school away is school, whever IT time, Bigdate time, school is nobody can easy chang. Because, this is school, by learn, by funing, giving you friend the school.

8. 全国大学英语六级考试作文评分样卷

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay commenting on the saying “If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way.” You can cite examples to illustrate your point of view. You should write at least **150** words but no more than **200** words. Write your essay on **Answer Sheet 1**.

14 points

We all remember a time when we spoke proudly about becoming the next Bill Gates, or Stephen Hawking, and it's never wrong to dream big. As time passes by, we gradually realize that most of us are bound to stay ordinary. Yet there's still a way of achieving excellency. As the saying goes, “If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way.”

A perfect life doesn't have to be so glorious or sparkling as grand plays performed in theatres. The true value lies in our attitude towards tiny daily issues, of which the repairman working in our community is an ideal example. Bicycle-repairing is certainly not the brightest or best-paid profession to many, but this man puts his heart and soul into it and views it as his way of serving for people in the community, which is why he earns high reputation.

As a generation about to step into the fiercely competitive society, we are haunted by the feeling of worry and helplessness. If we strive for accomplishing remarkable success and becoming world-renowned, we'll probably feel frustrated and disappointed. Only by realizing “Excellency derives from small matters” can we survive and thrive.

11 points

“If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way” is the greatest saying I've ever heard. I admire many people. Some of them are heroes who do great things, but some of them are ordinary people. They do small things which seems simple and boring.

To illustrate it, I show an example first. My Chinese teacher, Miss Chen, is an ordinary senior high school teacher. She teaches everyday. However, in my eyes, she's a great teacher. She really loves her students and her courses are wonderful. She will spend her spare time to prepare a good class. She's always willing to help students. As a result, she's a very popular teacher in our school.

Miss Chen doesn't do great things, but she tries to make her job great. When you do things wholeheartedly, you are great person. Obviously, not everyone has the chance to be a hero, but when we do our small things in great way, we succeed.

This is an amazing quality. So we shouldn't complain that we can't do great things. Let's

do small things in a great way to be our own hero.

8 points

A successful great man said: “a soldier who don’t want to be a general is not a good soldier”. We can find that most of men want to become great man, and do great things! But an army has only one general, most of soldiers can only be a normal soldier. So should the soldiers all go back home, just because they can’t become a general? Of course not!

Everyone has his value in his position. An army can’t win battle if has only a general but no soldiers. If you are a soldier, just do your best, stay in your position and everyone will respect you include the general. As my father, although he’s working in the government as a normal public servant not an officer, but he did his best in work. He solved lots of questions for his department, and served for hundreds of people a week to help them, he feels that he’s successful because his leader and all the people he served said to him: “you are a great man”.

So we just do our best in our work, do more for the others! We are all the great man!

5 points

As show in this saying, Recently many people, especially young person, think it is certainly do good to do great things, rather than small things. Moreover, they often think do small things has no value and boring.

The saying above tries to criticize the phenomenon that most people want do great things rather than small things. It’s really a wrong views. After carefully consideration, I have state that the saying is more biased. It given following reasons. Firstly, There not only great things but also small things in every project. Besides, the small things can do very excellent too, if you can make your minds to do it. Further, If you can’t do a small things well, neither great things.

From what discussed above, we conclude that question quite depends on choice. In my own eyes, no matter what ability we have, how excellent we are. Because if you want walk thousands miles, you have to do every step in you foot. Only if do small things well, do great things in the same time.

2 points

Nowadays, everybody want do great things, such as student we would rather to elect the hot of sauce rather than study the useful teknologe. But, as show in the eassy that it saying “If you cannot do great things, do small things in a great way”.

There are some reasons we should do some small things. To begin with, nothing is

distinguish by great things and small things. To sum up the small thing. It is also a great thing. And the great thing is own to people's opinion. Then, if want to be success, the small things will help to you. Further more, the most of all famous people is grown in small things. Finally, the things must said to yourself. If you unable to do, you should give up quickly.

In short, it is time to do some things no matter how great things or small things. When we growing up, we are get benefited from those small things. Every is important. Every things is benefit to your future. Only by this way we can successful and more happy.

9. 全国大学英语四级考试翻译评分样卷

据报道,今年中国快递服务(courier services)将递送大约120亿件包裹。这将使中国有可能超越美国成为世界上最大的快递市场。大多数包裹里装着网上订购的物品。中国给数百万在线零售商以极具竞争力的价格销售商品的机会。仅在11月11日,中国消费者就从国内最大的购物平台购买了价值90亿美元的商品。中国有不少这样的特殊购物日。因此,快递业在中国扩展就不足为奇了。

【参考译文】

It is reported that Chinese courier services will deliver about 12 billion parcels this year. This will enable China to overtake the US and become the world's biggest delivery market. The majority of courier packages contain items ordered online. China gives millions of online retailers the opportunity to sell goods at highly competitive prices. On 11 November alone, Chinese consumers bought \$ 9 billion worth of products on the country's biggest shopping platform. China has many special shopping holidays like this. So, it's no surprise the courier industry is expanding in China.

14 points

It is reported that the courier services in China will deliver about 12 billion pieces of package, which indicates that China may surpass the U.S. to become the largest market for courier services. Most packages contain products ordered from the Internet. China has provided millions of online retailers with opportunities to sell their products at an extremely competitive price. On November 11th alone, Chinese consumers have purchased products that valued up to 9 billion dollars from the largest shopping platform in the country. Since there are quite a few special shopping festivals in China, it is not particularly surprising that courier services have expanded rapidly in China.

11 points

It is reported that Chinese courier services will send about 12 billion packages this year, which may make China become the biggest courier market in the world in the place of America. Most of the packages carry the items bought on the Internet. China gives millions of retailers online the opportunities to sell products in extremely competitive prices. Only on November 11th, Chinese consumers bought products valued 9 billion dollars from the biggest shopping platform in China. There are many special shopping days in China. Therefore, it is not strange that courier services have been developing fast in China.

8 points

It is reported that the courier services in China will deliver about 12 billion packages this year which may show that China would beat the USA to be the biggest courier market in the world. Most packages covers the products which are bought on-line, for China gives millions of companies online opportunities to sell products in competitive prices. Just in November 11th, the consumers in China bought more than 9 billion prices products from the largest business floor. China has many other unique consuming day like this, therefore, it's not surprising the courier services expand in China.

5 points

According to the report, this year courier services in China will send about 12 billion packets. It will make China over America to become the biggest courier market in the world. Most of packets are the things which buy from the Internet. China gives the opportunities to the millions of salesmen to use the competitive price selling things. Just on Nov. 11th, Chinese consumers bought 9 billion dollars things from the biggest shopping markets. China has many special shopping days like this. So it is not surprise that the courier services can extend quickly in China.

2 points

From the report, China courier services will deliver about 120 million packages in this year. China will beyond America become most biggest courier all over the world. Most packages are goods of online shop. China offer for billions of detail shops that price of competitive sale the goods for a chance. On November 11st, the Chinese consumer who bought 90 million dollars goods on biggest China shop platform. China have many extraordinary shopping day. Eventhough, couriers services will expand that not extraordinary in China.

10. 全国大学英语六级考试翻译评分样卷

中国传统的待客之道要求饭菜丰富多样,让客人吃不完。中国宴席上典型的菜单包括开席的一套凉菜及其后的热菜,例如肉类、鸡鸭、蔬菜等。大多数宴席上,全鱼被认为是必不可少的,除非已经上过各式海鲜。如今,中国人喜欢把西方特色菜与传统中式菜肴融于一席,因此牛排上桌也不少见。沙拉也已流行起来,尽管传统上中国人一般不吃任何未经烹饪的菜肴。宴席通常至少有一道汤,可以最先或最后上桌。甜点和水果通常标志宴席的结束。

【参考译文】

Traditional Chinese hospitality requires that guests be offered a rich variety of dishes which are more than they could possibly finish. Typical menus in a Chinese banquet include a set of cold dishes to begin with, followed by hot dishes, such as meats, chicken, duck, and vegetables. A whole fish is considered essential for most banquets unless various seafoods have already been served. Nowadays the Chinese like to mix Western specialties with traditional Chinese dishes, so it's not unusual to see beefsteaks served. Salads have also come into fashion even though traditionally Chinese tend to refuse anything uncooked. A banquet usually includes at least one soup, which is likely to be served as the first or the last course. Desserts and fruits generally signal the end of a banquet.

14 points

The traditional Chinese way of treating guests requires hosts to prepare abundant and various dishes, and make the guests unable to finish them all. The typical menu for a Chinese feast consists of a set of cold dishes, which are served at the beginning and some hot dishes after that, such as meat, chicken, ducks and vegetables. In most feasts, a complete fish is considered necessary unless various kinds of seafood have been served. Nowadays, Chinese people like to mix western special dishes with traditional Chinese cuisine, so it is not rare to find steak on the table. In addition, salad has gained its popularity constantly, even though Chinese people are not likely to eat dishes that have not been cooked in tradition. There is generally a soup in a feast, which can be served at the beginning or the end of the meal. Besides, desserts and fruits often mark the end of a feast.

11 points

The traditional Chinese way to treat guests demands a variety of food which won't be eaten up. A typical menu of Chinese dinner contains a series of cold dishes at the beginning and cooked food later, such as meat, chicken, duck and vegetables. Fish is thought to be necessary in most formal dinners unless different kinds of seafood has been served.

Nowadays, Chinese people like to combine special food from Western countries with traditional Chinese food. As a result, beef is not rare at Chinese dinner. Salad has been more and more popular, although Chinese don't eat any uncooked food traditionally. There will be at least one soup at dinner, which can be served at first or at last. Desserts and fruits are usually a sign of the end of dinner.

8 points

The Chinese traditional way of treating guests requires that the food in a dinner should be various and more than what guests could eat up. A typical list of a Chinese dinner including a set of cold dishes at the beginning, followed by hot dishes such as meat, chicken, vegetables and so on. In most dinners, it is thought that an entire fish is unlackable except that all kinds of seafood have been provided. Nowadays, Chinese people prefer to combine western typical food with traditional Chinese food in a dinner. So it's not rare to see steak being provided. Salad is beginning to become popular as well, even though traditional Chinese people don't eat anything uncooked. There should usually be a kind of soup at least, which can be served at the beginning or at the end of a dinner. Desserts and fruits usually mark the end of dinner.

5 points

The tradition of Chinese treatment to guests is that the food must be much enough to let guests be unable to finish. The traditional food in China includes the beginning cool food and hot food next, such as meat, chicken, vegetables and etc. In most parties, fish is considered to be important, except that the sea food has been given. Nowadays, Chinese like to mix Western food and traditional Chinese food together, thus the pearl can be seen frequently on the table. Sala has also gained its popularity, even though traditionally, Chinese people don't eat any food without being fired. There's at least one kind of soup on the table. It can be taken into the table firstly or lastly. Desserts and fruits often mark the ending of the party.

2 points

In the way of Chinese traditional treat, the food should be many and too much to eat. Classical Chinese treat includes some cold dishes in the beginning, and than some hot dishes, like meat, vegetable and chiken. Often, the fish is must provided, expect there are many sea foods, now, Chinese like mix some west dishes in a Chinese traditional treat. So, beef is a often dish. Salad also start to be popular. Although Chinese don't eat any food not be cooked. Usually, there is at least a soup, in the start or the last. Dessert or fruit usually symbles that treat will be over.

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准考证号: _____

考试时间: _____

总分	听力 (35%)	阅读 (35%)	写作和翻译 (30%)

口 试

准考证号: _____

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成绩报告单**

®

姓 名:

学 校:

院 系:

身份证号:

笔 试

准考证号:

总分	听力 (35%)	阅读 (35%)	写作和翻译 (30%)

考试时间:

口 试

准考证号:

等级	
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考试时间:

成绩报告单编号:


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说 明

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