

重庆大学大学英语期末水平测试（1）

CQU College English Proficiency Test (1) (CEPT-1)

试题册 (Booklet)

姓名：_____ 学号：_____

考生注意事项

一、在答题前，请认真完成以下事项：

1. 请检查答题卡的印刷质量，如有问题及时向监考老师反映。
2. 请在试题册正面指定位置填写姓名和学号。
3. 请在答题卡 1 和答题卡 2 指定位置用黑色字迹签字笔填写学院（专业）名称、年级、姓名、学号，并用 2B 铅笔将对应试卷号和准考证号的信息点涂黑。

二、在考试过程中，请注意以下事项：

1. 所有题目必须在答题卡上作答，在试题册上的作答一律无效。
2. 请在规定时间内依次完成听力部分、阅读部分和写作、翻译各部分考试，答案写在规定的答题卡上。
3. 作答听力部分时，考生可先将答案写或划在试题册上，考试结束前务必将答案转涂或誊写到相应答题卡上。
4. 选择题均为单选题，错选、不选或多选将不得分，作答时必须使用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上相应位置填涂，修改时须用橡皮擦净。
5. 答题卡 1 用 2B 铅笔作答，答题卡 2 用黑色字迹签字笔在指定区域内作答。
6. 考试结束铃响，监考老师收回答题卡和试题册。待监考老师完成清点并确认无误后，考生方可离开。

Section I Listening

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。

*In this section, you will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are two parts in this section: Part A and Part B. While you listen, write your answers on your test booklet. At the end of the listening section, you will have three minutes to transfer your answers to your **ANSWER SHEETS**.*

Part A

*You will hear 5 talks. For Questions 1-15, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which fits best according to what you hear. You will hear each recording only once. Write your answers on your **ANSWER SHEET 1**.*

Questions 1-3 are based on the talk you have just heard.

1. A) Culture Studies. *2.3 8.30. 10.00 2*
B) Social Studies.
C) Education studies.
D) Communication studies.

2. A) She has two classes every morning.
B) She has two afternoons free.
C) Her language class is on Tuesday.
D) Her morning classes start at 8:00.

3. A) It is interesting.
B) It is impossible.
C) It is so hard.
D) It is inspiring.

Questions 4-6 are based on the talk you have just heard.

4. A) University tuition payment. *o*
B) Education reforms.
C) Government administration.
D) Part time jobs.

5. A) She doubts about its practicality.
B) She shows no concern for its impacts.
C) She is very critical of it.
D) She is in agreement with it.

6. A) Look after younger generations.
B) Provide financial supports to parents.
C) Encourage students to work part time.

D) Let students pay their own tuition fees.

Questions 7-9 are based on the talk you have just heard.

7. A) He can't finish his work on time.

D B) He walks a lot to his office.

C) He has no enough sleep.

D) He has a busy job.

8. A) Meeting up with friends.

A B) Talking to his boss over Skype.

C) Preparing for the next day work.

D) Having dinner with colleagues.

B 9. A) He enjoys staying with his friends.

B) He is not living with his family.

C) He is not happy with his present job.

D) He spends a lot of time eating out.

Questions 10-12 are based on the talk you have just heard.

10. A) Weekend.

C B) Two week later.

C) Tonight.

D) Next Monday.

28. prom

after

2000 essay

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M m.

A 11. A) Language development.

B) Language culture.

C) Future of English.

D) New global language.

J a

2 weeks.

B 12. A) Make detailed outlines

B) Prepare it in groups.

C) Read all information on the website.

D) Finish it before deadline.

Questions 13-15 are based on the talk you have just heard.

13. A) They learn by listening. o

A. B) They learn by reading aloud.

C) They learn by reciting.

D) They learn by repeating.

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14. A) He likes to distinguish shapes.

B) He likes to read diagrams. sm

B C) He likes to read one's gesture.

D) He likes to use different colors.

D

15. A) He prefers to remember all the details.
B) He likes to learn by trying errors
C) He learns by listening to music.
D) He prefers to learn by doing.

Part B

You will hear a talk about Artful Living. For questions 16-20, fill out the outline with the information you have heard. Use no more than three words or numbers for each blank. You will hear the recording twice. Write your answers on your **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

Artful Living	
Art Required:	One of the most important factors for the success of (16) <u>individuals, organizations, cultures</u> .
Educators:	Learning arts can help teach children learn (17) <u>other subjects</u> such as reading, writing, math, and science.
Therapists:	Learning arts can give children (18) <u>critical sensory input</u> .
Artists:	Art as a source of beauty and expression, as well as simply for the (19) <u>process of creating</u> .
Kids:	A fun, an activity they enjoy. <u>families.</u>
Parents:	Art is (20) <u>vital to</u> because it keeps everyone engaged and happy and helps with the sometimes difficult transitions of the day.

Section II Reading

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。

Part A

Read the following text with ten numbered gaps (21-30). Choose from the words (A-O) the one which best fits each gap. There are five extra words which you do not need to use. Do not use any word more than once. Mark your answers on your **ANSWER SHEET**.

Human beings are not the only creatures that like to have fun. Many animals play, as do some birds. However, no other (21) D spend so much time enjoying themselves as human beings do. Indeed, we keep onto our (22) D of fun right into (23) B.

So why do human beings spend so much time playing? One reason is that we have time for (24) G; animals have very little time to play as most of their life is spent sleeping and seeking food.

So, is play just an (25) I for us to engage in enjoyable activities or does it have more important motive? According to scientists, (26) A from being fun, play has several very real benefits for us --- it helps our physical, intellectual and social development. It also helps to prepare us for what we have not yet (27) L. With very little risk, we can act out what we would do in unexpected, or even (28) H, situations.

Anyone who has observed a school playground knows that children can (29) K organize

themselves to play in groups. Playing together helps children learn to predict and respond to another's shifting movements and to ~~interpret~~ their desires. It helps them learn how to work together in groups and to share, (30) ~~Q~~ and resolve conflicts.

- A. ~~apart~~
- B. adulthood
- C. negotiate
- D. ~~creatures~~
- E. growth

- F. anticipated U
- ~~G.~~ leisure
- H. ~~dangerous~~
- I. ~~opportunity~~
- J. fight

- K. ~~hardly~~
- L. ~~experienced~~
- M. possible
- N. instantly
- O. ~~sense~~

Part B

Read the following three passages. For Questions 31- 45, choose the answer (A, B, C or D) which best fits best according to the passage. Mark your answers o your **ANSWER SHEET**.

Passage 1

Is your mobile phone directory full of phone numbers of people you really want to talk to? Do you go out with people from work or university more often than with your real friends? Do you say yes to invitations because you think you should, not because you want to? If you answered yes to at least two of these questions, then perhaps it's time to 'edit your friends'?

Nowadays people tend to spend a lot of time socializing with colleagues at work or classmates at university. The result is that we don't have enough time to see our real, close friends. As our lives get busier it becomes more important to spend the little free time we have with people we really want to see, people we love and who really love us.

Who are the friends you need to edit? A few years ago I read a book about how to get rid of unnecessary possessions.

It said you should ask yourself about each thing you have: Is it useful? Do I really like it? Do I feel better every time I look at it? If the answer is no to any of those questions, you should throw it away. Maybe we should ask similar questions about our friends.

What kind of friends will you probably need to edit? Sometimes it's an old friend. Somebody who you used to have a lot in common with, but who, when you meet now, you have very little or nothing to say to. Or it might be a new friend who you get on quite well with, but who is taking up too much of your time. Next time one of these people calls you and suggests a meeting, think, "Do I really want to see this person?" and if the answer is no, and make an excuse. That way you'll have more time to spend with your real friends.

31. People need to 'edit' their friends if _____.

- A) they have moved to a different area
- B) they have too many friends from work or school
- C) they are spending a lot of time with people who are not real friends
- D) they are engaged in too many occasions with others on small talk

32. People today are often very busy, so _____.

- A) they should be careful to make friends with others
- B) they should think carefully about how they spend their free time

- C) they should find more chances to get together with old friends
 - D) they should try hard to balance their work and private life
33. The writer says that _____.
- A) we should ask ourselves who our real friends are
 - B) most of our friends are unnecessary
 - C) we shouldn't treat friends as possession
 - D) it is of importance to talk to families every day
34. The kinds of friend we probably need to 'edit' are _____.
- A) old friends who don't talk very much
 - B) new friends who talk too much
 - C) friends that you don't want to see any more
 - D) friends who don't show love to you
35. What are the real friends according to the passage?
- A) Those who are in need.
 - B) Those who are kind to you.
 - C) Those you have a lot in common with.
 - D) Those you really want to meet.

Passage 2

Research into gender differences in education has tended to focus on the poor performance of girls in science and maths, virtually ignoring the low achievement of boys in reading and writing. According to Cecilia Reynolds, from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, it has long been recognized that girls did well in literacy and that boys did not, but there was no great concern about this because in the real world, boys were still going on to get better jobs and salaries. However, a recent study by the Council of Ministers of Education found that Canadian girls are outperforming boys in literacy skills by a wider margin than previously thought. Among thirteen-year-olds, about ten per cent more girls than boys meet expected targets for literacy, and among 15 sixteen-year-olds, about seventeen per cent more girls write at an age-appropriate level.

As if that wasn't bad enough, recent testing has shown for the first time that the performance gap that once existed between boys and girls in science and maths has now almost disappeared too. Some experts even predict that at some time in the future girls may actually move ahead of boys in science. According to Paul Cappon, Director General of the Council of ministers of Education one of the consequences of this will be to put girls in the lead in relation both to university entrance and to achievement in the labour market. Already, only forty-two per cent of university graduates in Canada are male, and that number is dropping each year.

While experts agree that now is the time to focus on the long-standing gender divide in literacy, their explanations for it, and their solutions, vary widely. In a culture that favours equal opportunity and advocates political correctness, some have found it difficult to discuss this troubling gender gap without entering into the touchy domain of sexism.

36. Why didn't people pay enough attention to the pupils gender difference in literacy?

- A) It is not important in the school curriculum.
 - B) It is not so hard for pupils to learn it well.
 - C) It helped to remove gender inequality in education.
 - D) It did not disadvantage boys professionally.
37. What can we know from the study by the Council of Minister of Education?
- A) Boys have more difficulties in reading and writing.
 - B) Boys are greatly outperformed by girls in literacy.
 - C) Girls have much potential to be successful in learning.
 - D) Girls are inclined to learning school subjects.
38. What does the recent testing show?
- A) Girls can also learn science and math well.
 - B) Equal education has been realized.
 - C) Girls are more promising in academic learning.
 - D) Performance gaps in learning have been filled.
39. What can we know about girls from the present trend in the education?
- A) They will outperform boys in all the courses in school.
 - B) They will be far in the lead in the university entrance and job market.
 - C) They will be more suitable for the new jobs in the future.
 - D) They will respond differently to different teaching styles.
40. What does the article imply about the present education practice?
- A) Students have been treated differently.
 - B) There is lack of gender awareness.
 - C) There is little progress in seeking equality.
 - D) Boy students have been neglected.

Passage 3

The following paragraphs about Reading on-screen versus on paper are written respectively by Luke and Thomas. For some questions you need to read across the paragraphs.

Reading on Screen Versus on Paper

Luke

College students are highly cost-conscious when acquiring books. Because e-versions are generally less expensive than print counterparts, students are increasingly interested in digital options of class texts if making a purchase. (To save even more, many students are renting rather than buying.)

Yet when you remove price from the equation, the choice is generally print. My survey question was: If the price were identical, would you prefer to read in print or digitally? Over 75% of students in my samples from the United States, Japan, Germany, and Slovakia preferred print, both for school work and when reading for pleasure.

Thomas

There's a lot of talk these days about "content" versus "container" when it comes to reading. Many say that what matters in the end is the words, not the medium through which they are presented. The argument goes back at least to the mid-eighteenth century, when Philip Dormer, the Earl of Chesterfield, advised his son: Due attention to the inside of books, and due contempt for the outside is the proper relation between a man of sense and his books.

When I began researching the reading habits of young adults, I assumed these mobile-phone-toting, Facebooking, tweeting millennials (00 后出生的小孩) would be largely indifferent to the look and feel of traditional books.

I was wrong. In response to the question of what students liked most about reading in hard copy, there was an outpouring of comments about the physical characteristics of printed books. Many spoke about the aesthetics of turning real pages. One said he enthused about the smell of books. In fact, 10% of all Slovakian responses involved scent.

41. What does Luke think of books in e-versions?
 - A) More appealing to students.
 - B) Less expensive.
 - C) Much easier to use.
 - D) With more digitalized pictures.
42. What does Luke's survey find about students?
 - A) They prefer to rent book rather than buying.
 - B) They can find a lot of enjoyment from books in print.
 - C) They can photocopy their textbooks themselves.
 - D) They take account of cost in choosing types of textbooks.
43. What did Thomas use to believe according to his writing?
 - A) The "container" for written words is irrelevant.
 - B) The aim of reading is to understand its content.
 - C) Language is a medium for people to express themselves.
 - D) Man can be judged in the way he looks at the outside of a book.
44. What did Thomas find in his research?
 - A) Young people in the digital age still love books in print.
 - B) Millennials have different reading habits from old generations.
 - C) Books with a particular scent can attract more readers.
 - D) People tend to buy books with beautiful outside look.
45. What can we learn from the both researches by Luke and Thomas?
 - A) Traditional books with high quality are getting scarce these days.
 - B) Reading books in print is not disappearing from public view.
 - C) People have much interest in the physical characteristics of books.
 - D) Students are more passionate about the cheaper price of e-books.

Part C

Read the following passage. For Questions 46-50, choose from the list (A-G) the statements or phrases that best summarizes each numbered paragraph (46-50). There are two extra statement or phrases which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on your **ANSWER SHEET**.

Getting ahead in the 21st Century

Have you ever wondered whether you have the skill that you need to succeed in the 21st century?

We have the answers.

46. Ten years ago, nobody was designing apps for mobile phones or using social media to reach new customers. Now these are popular jobs for graduates. As the world of work changes, we need to change, too. In the past, you had to ask your uncle to get you a job in his company. These days we need to identify our strengths and constantly improve our skill. As somebody once said, 'If you work hard on your job, you can make a living. But if you work hard on yourself, you can make a fortune.'
47. If you don't believe me, look at Thomas Edison, the inventor of the first light bulb, or Jimmy Wales, founder of Wikipedia. Edison tried at least 6000 different materials for his light bulb before finding one that work. And before Wikipedia, Jimmy Wales had tried and failed to start several internet businesses but none of them was profitable. Failure, however, didn't upset Wales. It gave him useful experience and knowledge. When you work for a company, though, it's worth remembering the words of famous British businessman, Alan Sugar: 'I don't mind mistakes. I just don't like people making them twice.'
48. Whatever you do these days, you probably have more work and less time than you want. To meet these demands, everyone needs strategies to be effective and productive. That means, for example, avoiding distractions Julie Morgenstern, author of *Never Check E-mail in the Morning*, recommends using the first hours of the working day to tackle your most Important projects. Too often, she says, we start the day with our emails and before we realise, it's time for lunch.
49. A woman known only as 'Lindsay' became internationally famous recently when she updated her online profile with the words 'I hate my job!' She then made some very personal and unkind remarks about her boss. But Lindsay had forgotten that she had recently added her boss as an online friend. He responded a few hours later: Don't bother coming in tomorrow. and yes, I'm serious. A recent survey of 450 employers found that over half of them check Facebook before offering someone a job.
50. Don't forget: it's not what you know, it's who you know. This saying is still as true today as it was in the past. Talent, Imagination and hard work are important, but your contacts are also important. So keep in touch with as many people as possible, help them when you can and maybe one day they will be able to help you, too. And if that doesn't work, you can always ask your uncle for a job.

46. _____

47. _____

48. _____

49. _____

50. _____

- [A] Don't be afraid of failure.
- [B] Build up social networks.
- [C] Be good at computer programming.
- [D] Be cautious.
- [E] Do not complain your boss.
- [F] Keep learning.
- [G] Learn how to manage your time.

Section III Writing

Part A

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡作答。

*Read the paragraph below and write a summary of it in no more than 50 words in English. You should summarize the paragraph in your own words. You should neither copy any sentence from the text nor express your personal opinions. You should write your summary on your **ANSWER SHEET**.*

There are various ways of preparing for cultural shock. It is helpful to learn as much of the language as possible before going to the country, to learn about the new culture, in particular aspects such as time differences, communication, conflict resolution, climate, standard of living, transportation, ethical practices, holidays, superstitions, taboos and technology. However, something that is extremely difficult to prepare for is what is known as 'ecoshock', (the result of a person's 'physiological and psychological reaction to a new, diverse, or changed ecology') a typical example of this being travel dysrhythmia, or jet lag, when people's biological clocks have problems synchronizing with the local time. For those who take frequent short trips abroad, however, ecoshock may be the most difficult part of dealing with cultural shock, since they do not experience its various longer term phases.

Part B

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡 2 上作答。

Look at the picture below and write an essay in no less than 120 words. In your essay, you should:

- 1) describe the picture briefly;
- 2) interpret its intended meaning; and
- 3) give your comments on the phenomenon.

*Write your answer on your **ASWER SHEET 2**.*



Section IV Translation

注意:此部分试题请在答题卡上作答。

*For this section you will be given a paragraph in Chinese, translate it into English. You should write your answer on your **ANSWER SHEET**.*

中国自行车共享系统是一种在很短的时间内将自行车提供给个人共享使用的服务。自行车共享计划允许人们从 A 点借用自行车,并在 B 点归还。许多自行车共享系统提供订阅(subscription)服务,使最初的 30-45 分钟使用免费或非常便宜,鼓励作为交通工具使用。这允许每辆自行车每天为几个用户服务。对于许多系统,智能手机地图应用程序显示附近有可用自行车和开放停泊点。