

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) Call different stores to compare prices.
B) Write down the things you want to buy.
C) Locate where you can buy cheap goods.
D) Buy a local newspaper and read the "sale" section.
19. A) In chain stores and local stores.
B) In local ~~and~~ stores.
C) In chain stores and supermarkets.
D) In stores that remain open 7/24.
20. A) When to go shopping.
B) How to be a clever shopper.
C) How to save time and money.
D) Where to buy things at lower prices.

Part II Reading Comprehension (30 points)

Directions: There are three short passages in this part. 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 the *Answer Sheet* with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

When Mary Moore began her high school in 1951, her mother told her: "Be sure and take a typing course so when this show business thing doesn't work out, you'll have something to rely on." Mary responded in typical teenage fashion. From that moment on, "the very last thing I ever thought about doing was taking a typing course," she recalls.

The show business thing worked out, of course. In her career, Mary won many awards. Only recently, when she began to write *Growing Up Again*, did she regret ignoring her mom, "I don't know how to use a computer," she admits.

Unlike her 1995 autobiography (自传), *After All*, her second book is less about life as an award-winning actress and more about living with diabetes (糖尿病). All the money from the book is intended for the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF), an organization she serves as international chairman. "I felt there was a need for a book like this," she says. "I didn't want to lecture, but I wanted other diabetics to know that things get better when we're self-controlled and do our part in managing the disease."

But she hasn't always practiced what she teaches. In her book, she describes that awful day, almost 40 years ago, when she received two pieces of life-changing news. First, she had lost the baby she was carrying, and second, tests showed that she had diabetes. In a childlike act, she left the hospital and treated herself to a box of doughnuts (甜甜圈). Years would pass before she realized she had to grow up—again—and take control of her diabetes, not let it control her. Only then did she kick her three-pack-a-day cigarette habit, overcome her addiction to alcohol, and

begin to follow a balanced diet.

Although her disease has affected her eyesight and forced her to the sidelines of the dance floor, she refuses to fall into self-pity. "Everybody on earth can ask, 'why me?' about something or other," she insists. "It doesn't do any good. No one is immune to heartache, pain and disappointments. Sometimes we can make things better by helping others. I've come to realize the importance of that as I've grown up this second time. I want to speak out and be as helpful as I can be."

21. Why did Mary feel regretful? B
- A) She did not achieve her ambition.
 - B) She did not take care of her mother.
 - C) She did not complete her high school.
 - D) She did not follow her mother's advice.
22. We can know that before 1995 Mary A .
- A) had two books published
 - B) received many career awards
 - C) knew how to use a computer
 - D) supported the JDRF by writing
23. Mary's second book *Growing Up Again* is mainly about her A .
- A) living with diabetes
 - B) successful show business
 - C) service for an organization
 - D) remembrance of her mother
24. When Mary received the life-changing news, she D .
- A) lost control of herself
 - B) began a balanced diet
 - C) Managed to get a treatment
 - D) behaved in an adult way
25. What can we know from the last paragraph? C
- A) Mary feels pity for herself.
 - B) Mary has recovered from her disease.
 - C) Mary wants to help others as much as possible.
 - D) Mary determines to go back to the dance floor.

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Why play games? Because they are fun and a lot more besides. Following the rules, planning your next move, and acting as a team member, these are all "game" ideas that you will come across throughout your life.

Think about some of the games you played as a young child, such as rope-jumping and hide-and-seek. Such games are entertaining and fun. But perhaps more importantly, they translate life into exciting dramas that teach children some of the basic rules they will be expected to follow the rest of their lives, such as taking turns and cooperating.

Many children's games have a practical side. Children around the world play

games that prepare them for work they will do as grown-ups. For instance, some Saudi Arabian children play a game called bones. Which sharpens the hand-eye coordination (协调) needed in hunting.

Many sports encourage national or local pride. The most famous games of all, the Olympic Games, bring athletes from around the world together to take part in friendly competition. People who watch the event wave flags, knowing that a gold medal is a win for an entire country, not just the athlete who earned it. For countries experiencing natural disasters or war, an Olympic win can mean so much.

Sports are also an event that unites people. Soccer is the most popular sport in the world. People on all continents play it—some for fun and some for a living. Nicolette Iribarne, a Californian soccer player, has discovered a way to spread hope through soccer. He created a foundation to provide poor children with not only soccer balls but also a promising future.

Next time you play your favorite game or sport, think about why you enjoy it, what skills are needed and if these skills will help you in other aspects of your life.

26. Through playing hide-and-seek, children are expected to learn to C.
A) be a team leader B) obey the basic rules
C) act as a grown-up D) predict possible danger
27. The underlined part in Line 3 Paragraph 2 means that games can A.
A) describe life in an exciting way
B) turn real-life experiences into a play
C) make learning life skills more interesting
D) change people's views of sporting events
28. According to the passage, why is winning Olympic medals so encouraging? X
A) It inspires people's deep love for the country.
B) It proves the exceptional skills of the winners.
C) It helps the country out of natural disasters.
D) It earns the winners fame and fortune.
29. Iribarne's goal of creating the foundation is to C.
A) bring fun to poor kids
B) provide soccer balls for children
C) give poor kids a chance for a better life
D) appeal to soccer players to help poor kids
30. What can be inferred from the passage? D
A) Games benefit people all their lives.
B) Sports can get all athletes together.
C) People are advised to play games for fun.
D) Sports increase a country's competitiveness.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

People from East Asia tend to have more difficulty than those from Europe in distinguishing facial expressions—and a new report published online in *Current Biology* explains why. Rachael Jack, a researcher from University of Glasgow, said






that rather than scanning evenly (均匀的) across a face as Westerners do, Easterners fix their attention on the eyes.

"We show that Easterners and Westerners look at different face features to read facial expressions," Jack said. "Westerners look at the eyes and the mouth in equal measure, whereas Easterners favor the eyes and neglect the mouth."

According to Jack and her colleagues, the discovery shows that human communication of emotion is more complex than previously believed. As a result, facial expressions that had been considered universally recognizable cannot be used to reliably convey emotion in cross-cultural situations. The researchers studied cultural differences in the recognition of facial expressions by recording the eye movements of 13 Western Caucasian and 13 East Asian people while they observed pictures of expressive faces and put them into categories: happy, sad, surprised, fearful, disgusted, angry or neutral. They compared how accurately participants read those facial expressions using their particular eye movement strategies.

It turned out that Easterners focused much greater attention on the eyes and made significantly more errors than did Westerners. "The cultural difference in eye movements that they show is probably a reflection of cultural difference in facial expressions," Jack said. "Our data suggest that whereas Westerners use the whole face to convey emotion, Easterners use the eyes more and mouth less."

In short, the data show that facial expressions are not universal signals of human emotions. From here on, examining how cultural factors have diversified these basic social skills will help our understanding of human emotion. Otherwise, when it comes to communicating emotions across cultures, Easterners and Westerners will find themselves lost in translation.

31. The discovery shows that Westerners _____ 
A) pay equal attention to the eyes and the mouth
B) consider facial expressions universally reliable
C) observe the eyes and the mouth in different ways
D) have more difficulty in recognizing facial expressions
32. What were the people asked to do in the study? 
A) Make a face at each other.
B) Get their faces impressive.
C) Classify some face pictures.
D) Observe the researchers' face .
33. What does the underlined word "they" (Line 3, Para. 4) refer to? 
A) The participants in the study.
B) The researchers of the study.
C) The errors made during the study.
D) The data collected from the study.
34. In comparison with Westerners, Easterners are likely to _____  
A) do translation more successfully
B) study the mouth more frequently
C) examine the eyes more attentively
D) read facial expressions more correctly

35. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- A) Translation can help with communicating emotions.
 - B) Human emotion cannot be judged by facial expressions.
 - C) Cultural factors should be considered when studying emotions.
 - D) Easterners and Westerners use the same signals to express emotions.

Part III Vocabulary and Structures (20 points)

Directions: There are a number of incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

36. As we can no longer wait for the delivery of our order, we have to _____ it.
A) postpone B) refuse C) delay D) cancel
37. Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.
A) had he arrived B) would he have arrived
C) did he arrive D) should he have arrived
38. These surveys indicate that many crimes go _____ by the police, mainly because not all victims report them.
A) unrecorded B) to be recorded
C) unrecording D) to have been recorded
39. Reading _____ the lines, I would say that the governor is more worried than he will admit.
A) among B) behind C) along D) between
40. The early pioneers had to _____ many hardships to settle on the new land.
A) go along with B) go back on
C) go through D) go into
41. All flights _____ because of the terrible weather, they had to go there by train.
A) were canceled B) having canceled
C) had been canceled D) having been canceled
42. First published in 1927, the chart remains an _____ source for researchers.
A) indispensable B) inevitable C) intelligent D) identical
43. The professor could hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his arguments in favor of the new theory.
A) to be based on B) to base on
C) which to base on D) on which to base
44. The _____ stuck on the envelope says "By Air".
A) label B) signal C) mark D) diagram
45. None of us expected the chairman to _____ at the party.
A) turn in B) turn up C) turn over D) turn down
46. Almost all job applicants are determined to leave a good _____ on a potential employer.
A) illusion B) reputation C) impression D) reflection
47. The football game comes to you _____ from New York.
A) live B) lively C) alive D) living

48. There is no D to the house from the main road.
 A) edge B) avenue C) exposure D) access
49. In a time of social reform, people's state of mind tends to keep _____ with the rapid changes of society.
 A) step B) progress C) pace D) touch
50. The writer was so _____ in her work that she did not notice him enter the room.
 A) absorbed B) abandoned C) focused D) centered
51. Not only the professionals but also the amateurs will _____ from the new training facilities.
 A) derive B) acquire C) benefit D) reward
52. The _____ at the military academy is so rigid that students can hardly bear it.
 A) convention B) confinement C) principle D) discipline
53. A special feature of education at MIT is the opportunity for students and faculty to _____ together in the research activities.
 A) specialize B) participate C) consist D) involve
54. He hoped the firm would _____ him to the Paris branch.
 A) exchange B) transmit C) transfer D) remove
55. In Chinese culture, red _____ happiness, so brides usually wear red on their wedding day.
 A) stands B) represents C) presents D) resents

Part IV Cloze (10 points)

Directions: There are a number of blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), D). You should choose ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

When I was a college student, I did a lot of traveling abroad. That was because a professor 56 me to do so. She said, "Now it is the time for you to travel around the world, 57 your knowledge through actual experiences and have fun!" I 58 her.

Since I started to work for food company, however, I have done 59 of my traveling through the Internet. By using the Internet, I have seen the 60 of many cities on my computer screen. And I have really made business 61, too. With the help of the Internet, I have also got 62 about food in different countries. Therefore, I was beginning to feel that actual trips were 63 necessary when I happened to read a famous chef's (厨师) comment on the Internet.

He said, "It is very different to have real Italian food in a foreign country, because we enjoy food and the 64 around us at the same time. So why don't you fly over to Italy and enjoy real Italian 65?" Those words reminded me of my 66 advice. As information technology 67, you might be able to do without making some real trips. But this also means that you will miss the various 68 you can get from traveling. Today there are people who 69 direct communication with others and spend much of their time on the Internet.

It is not surprising to see a group of people 70 not with each other but into

their microphones. It seems as if such people are 71 by an invisible wall. They seem to be losing out on a good chance to 72 and talk with other people. I do not think that they are taking good advantage of information technology. We should use information technology as a tool to make our daily 73 more fruitful. However, we should never let it 74 our time for face-to-face communication. Let's make use of information technology more 75, and have great fun in experiencing the actual world.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 56. A) promised | B) allowed | C) hurried | D) encouraged |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 57. A) build up | B) use | C) practise | D) exchange |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 58. A) agreed with | B) learned from | C) understood | D) obeyed |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 59. A) mostly | B) most | C) few | D) little |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 60. A) life | B) rivers | C) sights | D) houses |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 61. A) plans | B) bargain | C) progress | D) trips |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 62. A) information | B) taste | C) cooks | D) feelings |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 63. A) even more | B) no longer | C) much | D) actually |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 64. A) people | B) drink | C) atmosphere | D) environment |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 65. A) shoes | B) dishes | C) customers | D) situations |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 66. A) friend's | B) parents' | C) professor's | D) boss' |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 67. A) produces | B) advertises | C) forms | D) advances |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 68. A) news | B) pleasures | C) troubles | D) places |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 69. A) avoid | B) keep | C) lose | D) enjoy |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 70. A) meeting | B) talking | C) communicating | D) traveling |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 71. A) stopped | B) met | C) surrounded | D) hurt |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 72. A) look at | B) employ | C) travel | D) meet |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 73. A) communication | B) study | C) work | D) action |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 74. A) spare | B) increase | C) reduce | D) make use of |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> 75. A) wisely | B) correctly | C) carefully | D) slowly |

Part V Translation (10 points)

Directions: For this part, you are required to translate the following paragraph from Chinese into English.

无论在课前预习，还是在上课时，大学生都要养成做笔记的好习惯。特别是在听课时，他们要努力捕捉老师所讲的主要内容，并把要点记录下来。此外，他们还应该定时整理和复习所做的笔记，为近一步的学习和研究做好充分准备。

Part VI Writing (10 points)

Directions: For this part, you are required to write an essay on the topic *How to Manage Your Time at College?* You should write at least 80 words but no more than 100 words in this part.