

# 新题型优化 TEST FOR ENGLISH MAJORS (2015)

## -GRADE FOUR-

TIME LIMIT: 130 MIN

### PART I DICTATION

[10 MIN]

(根据 2019 新改革, 调整提示语, 首句印在卷面上)

*Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage, except the first sentence, will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given ONE minute to check through your work once more.*



听力音频

*Write on ANSWER SHEET ONE. The first sentence of the passage is already provided.*

#### Male and Female Roles in Marriage

In the traditional marriage, the man worked to earn money for the family.

### PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[20 MIN]

(听力理解根据新题型大纲优化, 新增微型讲座, 删除不考的短文听力和新闻听力。)

#### SECTION A TALK

*In this section you will hear a talk. You will hear the talk ONCE ONLY. While listening, you may look at the task on ANSWER SHEET ONE and write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each gap. Make sure what you fill in is both grammatically and semantically acceptable. You may use the blank sheet for note-taking.*

*You have THIRTY seconds to preview the gap-filling task.*

*Now listen to the talk. When it is over, you will be given TWO minutes to complete your work.*

#### SECTION B CONVERSATIONS

*In this section you will hear two conversations. At the end of each conversation, five questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken ONCE ONLY. After each question there will be a ten-second pause. During the pause, you should read the four choices of A, B, C and D, and mark the best answer to each question on ANSWER SHEET TWO.*

*You have thirty seconds to preview the questions.*

*Now, listen to the conversations.*

##### CONVERSATION ONE

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A. The return trip is too expensive.       | B. There is no technology to get people back. |
| C. People don't want to return.               | D. The return trip is too risky.              |
| 2. A. Intelligence.                           | B. Health.                                    |
| C. Calmness.                                  | D. Skills.                                    |
| 3. A. He can't calmly cope with problems.     | B. He is not smart and healthy.               |
| C. He belongs to people with specific skills. | D. He is too shy to sign up for the trip.     |
| 4. A. The Olympics audience.                  | B. The whole world.                           |
| C. The participants themselves.               | D. People watching the mission on television. |
| 5. A. Curiosity and hobbies of the speakers.  | B. Interest in watching the mission on TV.    |
| C. The kind of people suitable for the trip.  | D. Recruitment of people for the trip.        |

## CONVERSATION TWO

6. A. Going to the high street.  
C. Visiting shops and buying online.
7. A. Shoes.  
B. Electrical products.
8. A. 3%.  
B. 33%.
9. A. They want to see the real thing first.  
C. They can return the product later.
10. A. Increase prices.  
C. Offer discount vouchers.
- B. Visiting everyday shops.  
D. Buying things like electrical goods.
- C. Smartphones.  
D. Newspapers.
- C. 42%.  
D. 24%.
- B. They want to know more about pricing.  
D. They can bargain for a lower shop price.
- B. Sell more products.  
D. Reduce costs.

## PART III LANGUAGE USAGE

[10 MIN]

(语言运用根据新题型大纲优化, 调整多项选择题数量。)

*There are twenty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words, phrases or statements marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word, phrase or statement that best completes the sentence.*

*Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.*

11. When you have finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on the shelf, \_\_\_\_?  
A. will you                      B. do you                      C. don't you                      D. won't you
12. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?  
A. Five miles seem like a long walk to me.  
B. Ten dollars was stolen from the cash register.  
C. Either my sister or my brother is coming.  
D. Only one out of six were present at the meeting.
13. It is not so much the language \_\_\_\_\_ the cultural background that makes the film difficult to understand.  
A. but                      B. nor                      C. like                      D. as
14. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ the committee has made the right decision on the housing project.  
A. why                      B. that                      C. whether                      D. when
15. If you explained the situation to your lawyer, he \_\_\_\_\_ able to advise you much better than I can.  
A. will be                      B. would be                      C. was                      D. were
16. Which of the following is a *stative verb* (静态动词)?  
A. Drink.                      B. Close.                      C. Rain.                      D. Belong.
17. Which of the following italicized parts indicates a subject-verb relation?  
A. The man has a large family *to support*.  
B. She had no wish *to quarrel with her brother*.  
C. He was the last guest *to leave*.  
D. Mary needs a friend *to talk to*.
18. Which of the following is INCORRECT?  
A. A bit of flowers.                      B. Few words.                      C. This work.                      D. Another two girls.
19. When one has good health, \_\_\_\_\_ should feel fortunate.  
A. you                      B. she                      C. he                      D. we
20. There \_\_\_\_\_ nothing more for discussion, the meeting came to an end half an hour earlier.  
A. to be                      B. to have been                      C. being                      D. be
21. Bottles from this region sell \_\_\_\_\_ at about \$50 a case.  
A. wholesale                      B. totally                      C. entirely                      D. together
22. The product contains no \_\_\_\_\_ colours, flavours, or preservatives.  
A. fake                      B. false                      C. artificial                      D. wrong
23. \_\_\_\_\_ and business leaders were delighted at the decision to hold the national motor fair in the city.

- A. Civil                      B. Civilized                      C. Civilian                      D. Civic
24. The city council is planning a huge road-building programme to ease congestion. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. calm                      B. relieve                      C. comfort                      D. still
25. His unfortunate appearance was offset by an attractive personality. The underlined part means all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. improved                      B. made up for                      C. balanced                      D. compensated for
26. The doctor said that the gash in his cheek required ten stitches. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lump                      B. depression                      C. swelling                      D. cut
27. During the economic crisis, they had to cut back production and \_\_\_\_\_ workers.  
A. lay into                      B. lay off                      C. lay down                      D. lay aside
28. To mark its one hundredth anniversary, the university held a series of activities including conferences, film shows, etc. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. celebrate                      B. signify                      C. symbolize                      D. suggest
29. His fertile mind keeps turning out new ideas. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. abundant                      B. unbelievable                      C. productive                      D. generative
30. These issues were discussed at length during the meeting. The underlined part means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. eventually                      B. subsequently                      C. lastly                      D. fully

## PART IV CLOZE

[10 MIN]

(完型填空根据新题型大纲优化,由原完型填空改编而成。)

*Decide which of the words given in the box below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. The words can be used ONCE ONLY. Mark the letter for each word on ANSWER SHEET TWO.*

A. as	B. aimless	C. bother	D. fast	E. flights
F. helpless	G. labor-saving	H. levels	I. money-saving	J. pause
K. quite	L. stand by	M. standstill	N. traffic	O. trapped

Electricity is such a part of our everyday lives and so much taken for granted nowadays that we rarely think twice when we switch on the light or turn on the TV set. At night, roads are brightly lit, enabling people and (31) \_\_\_\_\_ to move freely. Neon lighting used in advertising has become part of the character of every modern city. In the home, many (32) \_\_\_\_\_ devices are powered by electricity. Even when we turn off the bedside lamp and are (33) \_\_\_\_\_ asleep, electricity is working for us, driving our refrigerators, heating our water, or keeping our rooms air-conditioned. Every day, trains, buses and subways take us to and from work. We rarely (34) \_\_\_\_\_ to consider why or how they run—until something goes wrong. In the summer of 1959, something did go wrong with the power-plant that provided New York with electricity. For a great many hours, life came almost to a (35) \_\_\_\_\_. Trains refused to move and the people in them sat in the dark, powerless to do anything; lifts stopped working, so that even if you were lucky enough not to be (36) \_\_\_\_\_ between two floors, you had the unpleasant task of finding your way down (37) \_\_\_\_\_ of stairs. Famous streets like Broadway and Fifth Avenue in an instant became as gloomy and uninviting (38) \_\_\_\_\_ the most remote back streets. People were afraid to leave their houses,



for although the police had been ordered to (39) \_\_\_\_\_ in case of emergency, they were just as confused and (40) \_\_\_\_\_ as anybody else.

## PART V READING COMPREHENSION

[35 MIN]

(阅读理解根据新题型大纲优化,补充简答题,调整多项选择题数量;阅读材料由数篇组成,总长度为1800词左右。)

### SECTION A MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

*In this section there are three passages followed by ten multiple-choice questions. For each question, there are four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET TWO.*

#### PASSAGE ONE

(1) Inundated by more information than we can possibly hold in our heads, we're increasingly handing off the job of remembering to search engines and smart phones. Google is even reportedly working on eye-glasses that could one day recognize faces and supply details about whoever you're looking at. But new research shows that outsourcing our memory—and expecting that information will be continually and instantaneously available—is changing our *cognitive habits*.

(2) Research conducted by Betsy Sparrow, an assistant professor of psychology at Columbia University, has identified three new realities about how we process information in the Internet age. First, her experiments showed that when we don't know the answer to a question, we now think about where we can find the nearest Web connection instead of the subject of the question itself. A second revelation is that when we expect to be able to find information again later on, we don't remember it as well as when we think it might become unavailable. Sparrow's subjects were asked to type facts into a computer—for example, “The space shuttle Columbia disintegrated during re-entry over Texas in February 2003.” Half were told that their work would be saved; the rest were told that their words would be erased. Those who believed that the computer would store the information recalled details less well on their own. Sparrow compares their situation to one we all experience in the hyperconnected real world: “Since search engines are continually available to us, we may often be in a state of not feeling we need to encode the information internally. When we need it, we will look it up.” Sound familiar?

(3) And then there is the researchers' final observation: the expectation that we'll be able to locate information down the line leads us to form a memory not of the fact itself but of where we'll be able to find it. “We are learning what the computer ‘knows’ and when we should attend to where we have stored information in our computer-based memories,” Sparrow and her colleagues concluded in their report. “We are becoming symbiotic with our computer tools.” Before you grow nervous about turning into a cyborg, however, you should know that this new symbiosis with our digital devices is really just a variant of a much more familiar phenomenon, what psychologists call transactive memory. This is the unspoken arrangement by which groups of people dole out memory tasks to each individual, with information to be shared when needed. In a marriage, one spouse might remember the kids' after-school appointments while the other keeps track of the recycling-pickup schedule. In a workplace team, one member may be the designated number cruncher while a colleague is charged with remembering client preferences. The way we delegate to our computers is simply an extension of this principle—an instance of transactive memory carried out on a very grand scale.

(4) But this handoff comes with a downside. Skills like critical thinking and analysis must develop in

the context of facts: we need something to think and reason about, after all. And these facts can't be Googled as we go; they need to be stored in the original hard drive, our long-term memory. Especially in the case of children, "factual knowledge must precede skill," says Daniel Willingham, a professor of psychology, at the University of Virginia—meaning that the days of drilling the multiplication table and memorizing the names of the Presidents aren't over quite yet. Adults, too, need to recruit a supply of stored knowledge in order to situate and evaluate new information they encounter. You can't Google *context*.

(5)Last, there's the possibility, increasingly terrifying to contemplate, that our machines will fail us. As Sparrow puts it, "The experience of losing our Internet connection becomes more and more like losing a friend." If you're going to keep your memory on your smart phone, better make sure it's fully charged.

41. Google's eyeglasses are supposed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. improve our memory  
B. function like memory  
C. help us see faces better  
D. work like smart phones
42. Which of the following statements about Sparrow's research is CORRECT?  
A. We remember people and things as much as before.  
B. We remember more Internet connections than before.  
C. We pay equal attention to location and content of information.  
D. We tend to remember location rather than the core of facts.
43. What does the author mean by "context"?  
A. It refers to long-term memory.  
B. It refers to a new situation.  
C. It refers to a store of knowledge.  
D. It refers to the search engine.
44. What is the implied message of the author?  
A. Web connections aid our memory.  
B. People differ in what to remember.  
C. People need to exercise their memory.  
D. People keep memory on smart phones.

## PASSAGE TWO

(1)I was a second-year medical student at the university, and was on my second day of rounds at a nearby hospital. My university's philosophy was to get students seeing patients early in their education. Nice idea, but it overlooked one detail: second-year students know next to nothing about medicine.

(2)Assigned to my team that day was an attending—a senior faculty member who was there mostly to make patients feel they weren't in the hands of amateurs. Many attendings were researchers who didn't have much recent hospital experience. Mine was actually an arthritis specialist. Also along was a resident (the real boss, with a staggering mastery of medicine, at least to a rookie like myself). In addition, there were two *interns* (住院实习医生). These guys were just as green as I was, but in a scarier way: they had recently graduated from the medical school, so they were technically MDs.

(3)I began the day at 6:30 am. An intern and I did a quick check of our eight patients; later, we were to present our findings to the resident and then to the attending. I had three patients and the intern had the other five—piece of cake.

(4)But when I arrived in the room of 71-year-old Mr. Adams, he was sitting up in bed, sweating heavily and *panting* (喘气). He'd just had a hip operation and looked terrible. I listened to his lungs with my stethoscope, but they sounded clear. Next I checked the log of his vital signs and saw that his respiration and heart rate had been climbing, but his temperature was steady. It didn't seem like heart failure, nor did



it appear to be pneumonia. So I asked Mr. Adams what he thought was going on.

(5)“It’s really hot in here, Doc,” he replied.

(6)So I attributed his condition to the stuffy room and told him the rest of the team would return in a few hours. He smiled and feebly waved goodbye.

(7)At 8:40 am., during our team meeting, “Code Blue Room 307!” blared from the loudspeaker.

(8)I froze.

(9)That was Mr. Adams’s room.

(10)When we arrived, he was motionless.

(11)The *autopsy* (尸体解剖) later found Mr. Adams had suffered a massive *pulmonary embolism* (肺部栓塞). A blood clot had formed in his leg, worked its way to his lungs, and cut his breathing capacity in half. **His symptoms had been textbook:** heavy perspiration and shortness of breath despite clear lungs. The only thing was: I hadn’t read that chapter in the textbook yet. And I was too scared, insecure, and proud to ask a real doctor for help.

(12)This mistake has haunted me for nearly 30 years, but what’s particularly frustrating is that the same medical education system persists. Who knows how many people have died or suffered harm at the hands of students as naive as I, and how many more will?

(13)So what can be done to fix the problem? What’s needed is this: Students and residents should participate in teamwork training, just like commercial airline pilots do. Such training stresses the importance of speaking up when they see something they don’t understand. What’s more, before they start working on the wards, students should do exercises with computers or actors to help them better recognize the symptoms of common clinical syndromes. Finally, attending physicians should be up-to-date in hospital care, and should have undergone special training to help them balance the amount of supervision needed for patient safety with the graded independence that will help trainees become practitioners.

45. We learn that the author’s team members had \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                 |                              |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. some professional deficiency | B. much practical experience |
| C. adequate knowledge           | D. long been working there   |

46. While the author was examining Mr. Adams, all the following symptoms caught his attention EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                       |                      |                      |                      |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. steady temperature | B. faster heart rate | C. breathing problem | D. moving difficulty |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

47. At the end of the passage, the author expresses \_\_\_\_\_ about the medical education system.

- |             |               |            |            |
|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| A. optimism | B. hesitation | C. support | D. concern |
|-------------|---------------|------------|------------|

### PASSAGE THREE

(1)Attachment Parenting is not Indulgent Parenting. Attachment parents do not “spoil” their children. Spoiling is done when a child is given everything that they want regardless of what they need and regardless of what is practical. Indulgent parents give toys for *tantrums* (发脾气), ice cream for breakfast, allow their infants to forward face before they’re physically safe doing so. Attachment parents don’t give their children everything that they want, they give their children everything that they need. Attachment parents believe that love and comfort are free and necessary. Not sweets or toys.

(2)Attachment Parenting is not “afraid of tears” parenting. Our kids cry. The difference is that we understand that tantrums and tears come from emotions and not manipulation. And our children understand this too. They cry and have tantrums sometimes, of course. But they do this because their emotions are so

overwhelming that they need to get it out. They do not expect to be “rewarded” for their strong negative emotions; they simply expect that we will listen. I don’t remember the last time my partner was feeling so frustrated about something and needed to vent, and I told him to go sit alone in a corner and come talk to me when everything was hunky dory dandy. We pick up our babies when they cry, and we respond to the tears of our older children because we believe firmly that comfort is free, love is free, and that when a child has need for comfort and love, it is our job to provide those things. We are not afraid of tears. We don’t avoid them. We hold our children through them and teach them that when they are hurt or frustrated we are here to comfort them and help them work through their emotions.

(3) Attachment Parenting is not Clingy Parenting. I do not cling to my children. In fact, I’m pretty *free-range*. As soon as they can move they usually move away from me and let me set up a chase as they crawl, run, skip and hop on their merry way to explore the world. Sure, I carry them and hug them and chase them and kiss them and rock them and sleep with them. But this is not me following them everywhere and pulling them back to me. This is me being a home base. The “attachment” comes from their being allowed to attach to us, not from us attaching to them like parental leeches.

(4) Attachment Parenting is not Selfish Parenting. It is also not selfless parenting. We are not doing it for us, and we are not doing it to torment ourselves.

(5) Attachment Parenting is not Helicopter Parenting. I don’t hover. I supervise. I follow, I teach, I demonstrate, I explain. I don’t slap curious hands away. I show how to do things safely. I let my child do the things that my child wishes to do, first with help and then with supervision and finally with trust. I don’t insist that my 23 month old hold my hand when we walk on the sidewalk because I know that I can recall him with my voice because he trusts me to allow him to explore and he trusts me to explain when something is dangerous and to help him satisfy his curiosities safely.

(6) Most of the negative things that I hear about “attachment parents” are completely off-base and describe something that is entirely unlike Attachment Parenting. Attachment Parenting is child-centric and focuses on the needs of the child. Children need structure, rules, and boundaries. Attachment Parents simply believe that the child and the parent are allies, not adversaries. And that children are taught, not trained.

48. What makes attachment parents different from indulgent parents is that they \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A. show more love to their children       | B. think love is more important |
| C. prefer both love and toys in parenting | D. dislike ice cream or sweets  |

49. According to the author, what should parents do when their kids cry?

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. Rewarding kids with toys.    | B. Trying to stop kids crying. |
| C. Holding them till they stop. | D. Providing comfort and love. |

50. Which of the following is NOT attachment parenting?

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A. Fostering their curiosity.        | B. Helping them do the right thing. |
| C. Showing them how things are done. | D. Standing by and protecting.      |

## SECTION B SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

*In this section there are five short answer questions based on the passages in Section A. Answer the questions with NO more than TEN words in the space provided on ANSWER SHEET TWO.*

### PASSAGE ONE

51. According to the passage, what does “cognitive habits” refer to?

## PASSAGE TWO

52. Why was the author doing rounds in a hospital?
53. What does the author mean by saying "His symptoms had been textbook" (Para. 11)?

## PASSAGE THREE

54. What does "free-range" mean according to the passage?
55. What does the passage mainly discuss?

## PART VI WRITING

[45 MIN]

(作文根据新题型大纲优化,调整为材料作文,删除不考的便条写作。)

Read carefully the following excerpt on homework banning arguments in the UK, and then write your response in **NO LESS THAN 200 words**, in which you should:

- summarize the main message of the excerpt, and then
- comment on whether homework should be banned for the sake of both the children and their parents.

You should support yourself with information from the excerpt.

*Marks will be awarded for content relevance, content sufficiency, organization and language quality. Failure to follow the above instructions may result in a loss of marks.*

### Calls for Homework to Be Scrapped

A teachers' group is calling for kids to do no homework fearing it makes them stressed and unhappy.

Under the plans homework for primary school kids could be completely scrapped, and the amount teenagers have to do would be absolutely canceled.

But don't think you've been let off the hook just yet, as the idea is so far only being talked about. There are also calls for a group to be set up to look at other reasons why kids might be unhappy at school.

Mary Bousted from the union said: "I think homework is a waste of time."

Homework especially puts lots of stress on poorer children, who might not have as many books and computers at home, she added.

The government says teachers don't have to give homework, but they are encouraged to set it.

A spokesman for the Department for Children, Schools and Families said homework helped children and young people develop their learning skills.

*Write your response on ANSWER SHEET THREE.*

**-THE END-**



# 请勿在此处作任何标记

## PART II

## LISTENING COMPREHENSION

## SECTION A TALK

1. 听力题答案使用蓝色或黑色签字笔在答题区域内作答，超出红色矩形框限定区域的答案无效

## Speech during Freshmen's Week

## 1. Class attendance

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ attendance is required (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- Not doing so; no attendance certificate
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_; in assigned groups (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- Individual work: (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- Private study: (4) \_\_\_\_\_ hours per day (4) \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Methods of assessment

- Final assessment
  - 5 pieces of written work from (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (5) \_\_\_\_\_
  - Final exam of 3 three-hour papers, or a 10,000 essay
- More (6) \_\_\_\_\_ information from tutors (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- Rules
  - No (7) \_\_\_\_\_ in classrooms (7) \_\_\_\_\_

- 3. (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (9) \_\_\_\_\_
- No more than 5 guests during the day
- Reserve (10) \_\_\_\_\_ for larger parties (10) \_\_\_\_\_