

## Listening and Speaking

1.

“The growth of cities will be the single largest influence on development in the 21st century.” These were the opening words of UNFPA’s 1996 State of World Population Report. According to the report, the year 2010 marks a defining moment in human history when, for the first time ever, more of mankind is 1) urban than 2) rural.

By 3) 2030, the number and proportion of urban dwellers will continue to rise quickly. Urban population will 4) grow to 4.9 billion. In comparison, the world’s rural population is expected to 5) decrease by some 28 million between 2005 and 2030. At the global level, all future population growth will thus be in towns and cities.

Between 6) 2000 and 7) 2030, most of this growth will be in developing countries. The urban population of Africa and Asia is expected to 8) double. It will also continue to expand, but more slowly, in Latin America and the Caribbean. Meanwhile, the urban population of the developed world is expected to grow relatively little: from 9) 870 million to 10) 1.01 billion.

## Text A

### Reading Comprehension

1.

A.

Cities enable the collaboration that makes humanity shine most brightly.

Urban concentrations can have magical consequences.

Artistic movements tend to develop in dense cities.

The most important communications still take place in person rather than by electronic access.

The declining cost of connecting over long distances has only increased the returns to clustering close together.

B.

Urbanization will enjoy a brilliant future in an emerald green age of cities.

2.

A. positive, confident, optimistic

B. As a product of human civilization, in spite of problems and challenges, urbanization will continue to develop and embrace a promising future, as long as we choose wise policies.

## Language in Use

4.

- 1) density, denser

- 2) constraint, constrained

- 3) reside, residents

- 4) resemble, resemblance

- 5) multiple, multiplied

- 6) entertainment, entertaining

- 7) substitute, substitute

- 8) elimination, eliminated

5.

- 1) resort to

- 2) flock to

- 3) cling to

- 4) invest in

- 5) excel in

- 6) abounds in

- 7) wear off

- 8) give off

- 9) rub off

6.

1) The market research team has initiated a comprehensive statistical analysis of the rival company's latest product.

2) Food safety has absorbed concentrated attention of the government since it may threaten social stability.

3) Sharp differences between the two generations have been distinguished by sociologists.

4) Statistical knowledge is often utilized in professions, while comprehensive knowledge is usually utilized in life.

7.

1) a. They arrived at/drew a reasonable/sound/rational conclusion about the target user group by means of vast data analysis.

b. Apparently they jumped/leaped/rushed to a(n) hasty/rash/unadvised conclusion.

2) a. Their careful observations on the interviewees' speech and behavior led them to an evident/apparent/obvious conclusion.

b. Observations without investigation led them to a(n) unsound/invalid/mistaken conclusion.

3) a. Their preliminary study on the virus only produced/brought about a negligible/marginal/minimal effect.

b. Their intensive study on the NEETs produced/brought about a significant/noticeable/considerable effect.

4) a. Frank communication enhanced the sustained/lasting/continuous effect of the depression treatment.

b. The negative/adverse/harmful effect of the drug was curbed/lessened on account of timely treatment.

8.

1) 芝加哥的地理位置使其成为理想的屠宰场所，特别适合中西部运往东部的牲猪中途在此宰杀。

2) 长期以来，自命不凡的专家和批评家们辩称，信息技术的进步将会使城市优势不再。

3) 距离的消亡对底特律的生产商可能是件坏事，他们因此输给了日本的竞争对手，但对于纽约、旧金山和洛杉矶的创意生产商来说却是天大的好事，他们已经凭借着技术、娱乐、金融等方面的创新挣得盆满钵满。

4) 国家间依然会发起战争，政府也会杀戮本国公民。

5) 我们将能确保所有人，而不只是少数的特权者，可以享受曼哈顿、巴黎或香港等大都市的快乐与舒适。

9.

China will witness the largest and fastest wave of urbanization in human history over the next 25 years. It's estimated that over 300 million rural residents will be added to the urban population by then. The acceleration of urbanization, combined with a rapid growth in car use, is already causing severe traffic congestion, air pollution and a deteriorating quality of life in many Chinese cities. On the other hand, there are new urban developments that show a possible alternative future: modern, healthy, attractive and prosperous cities where one can easily and enjoyably move about by walking, cycling, and using high-quality and environment-friendly public transport and shared vehicles. Such developments serve as models not only within China but also for the rest of the world.

## Text B

## Reading Comprehension

1.

- 1) New York ( e )

- 2) Las Vegas ( a, c, h )

- 3) Lagos ( d, f )

- 4) Dubai ( b, g, h, i )

- 5) Jakarta ( f )

- 6) Los Angeles ( e )

- 7) Bombay ( d )

- 8) Tokyo ( e )

- 9) São Paulo ( d )

## Language in Use

2.

- 1) swollen

- 2) curb

- 3) recession



- 4) prolong

- 5) assert



- 6) exceed



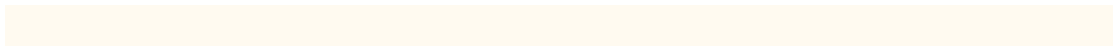
- 7) boundary



- 8) territory

3.

- 1) throw up

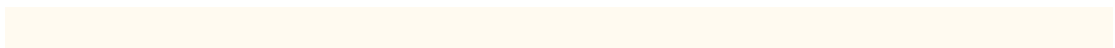


- 2) take advantage of



- 3) blowing up

- 4) dry up



- 5) As late as



- 6) turn back

- 7) content with



- 8) hit the big time

4.

The world population is currently estimated at 6,400 million. New research shows that it will have reached 9,000 million by 2050, with the fastest population growth taking place in developing countries in Africa and western Asia. India is expected to surpass China as the world's most populated nation. By the middle of the century, the report says, India's population will have increased to 1,500 million, an increase of fifty percent. Most industrial nations will see a decline in their populations, with the United States the only exception. The report says the United States will remain the third biggest nation in terms of population. The population of the US is close to 300 million now and is expected to have reached 420 million by 2050, mainly due to immigrants and a low infant mortality rate.

## Writing

1

APA style:

Cohen, Warren. (1990). *America's response to China: An interpretative history of Sino-American relations*. New York: Columbia University Press.

MLA style:

Cohen, Warren. *America's Response to China: An Interpretative History of Sino-American Relations*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1990.

2

1) (1994)

2) *Organise your English*

3) Clyne, M.

4) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

5) *TESOL Quarterly*

3

Sample

- 1) Gillett, A. (2005, May 6). *Using English for academic purposes*. Retrieved November 7, 2005, from <http://www.uefap.com/>
- 2) Sinclair, J. (1991). *Corpus, concordance and collocation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 3) Widdowson, H. G. (1983). *Learning purpose and language use*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 4) *Collins COBUILD English language dictionary*. (1991). London: HarperCollins.
- 5) Bialystock, E. & Sharwood-Smith, M. (1985). Interlanguage is not a state of mind: An evaluation of the construct for second-language acquisition. *Applied Linguistics*, 6, 101 - 117.
- 6) Cooper, R. (1970). What do we learn when we learn a language? *TESOL Quarterly*, 4, 303 - 314.