

note the passage 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

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

9. A) The climate varies a little all over the United States.  
B) There is no variation in climate in the United States.  
C) The climate varies a lot in the United States.  
D) The climate is very pleasant all the year round.
10. A) It's warm in winter and comfortably cool in summer.  
B) It's cold in winter and hot in summer.  
C) It's warm in winter and unpleasantly hot in summer.  
D) It's neither cold nor hot all the year round.
11. A) They get them by trucks and trains.  
B) They get them by ships.  
C) They get them by planes.  
D) They grow them by themselves.

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

12. A) Machine translation has become a major service industry.  
B) Translation by computer will certainly have a bright future.  
C) Machine translation has been very successful in all the major languages.  
D) Computer is able to translate all kinds of texts.
13. A) Because an important US science institute urged to build a more powerful computer.  
B) Because an important US science institute thought that the method was of no value.  
C) Because an important US science institute believed the method couldn't be put in practice.  
D) Because an important US science institute didn't have enough money to go on with the research.
14. A) Most languages are still translated with original methods.  
B) Poems, novels and plays are usually translated by translators.  
C) Translation by computer saves a lot of manpower and time.  
D) Some scientists went on with the researches of machine translation although all the funds were cut.
15. A) Translators' Translation.  
B) Language Translation.  
C) Machine Translation.  
D) Communication Improvement.

#### Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear 2 conversations/passages. Each conversation will be read TWICE. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the information you get from the recording.

(注意：本部分请直接把答案写在主答题卡上。)

Conversation One  
The patient complains to the doctor that he

- (1) is very \_\_\_\_\_ all the time.

- (2) is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (3) has no \_\_\_\_\_.

- (4) is \_\_\_\_\_ a lot about his work.

- (5) and the doctor advises him to take \_\_\_\_\_ exercise.

- Conversation Two  
From the conversation we can infer that Laura

- (6) is a \_\_\_\_\_ in a large office.

- (7) went to \_\_\_\_\_ with her boyfriend last summer.

- (8) likes traveling and says she lives for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (9) thinks the interviewer's last question is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (10) thinks that she will have her own \_\_\_\_\_ in ten year's time.

#### Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 3 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 centre.

##### Passage One

You probably know you need to eat protein, but what is it? Many foods contain protein, but the best sources are beef, poultry, fish, eggs, dairy products, and legumes like black beans. Protein builds up, maintains, and replaces the tissues in your body.

Your muscles, your organs, and your immune system are made up mostly of protein. Your body uses the protein you eat to make lots of specialized protein molecules that have different jobs. For instance, your body uses protein to make a part of red blood cells that carries oxygen to every part of your body. Other proteins are used to build cardiac muscle. What's that? Your heart! In fact, whether you're running or just hanging out, protein is doing important work like moving your legs, moving your lungs, and protecting you from disease.

When you eat foods that contain protein, the digestive juices in your stomach and intestine go to work. They break down the protein in food into basic units, called amino acids. The amino acids then can be reused to make the proteins your body needs to maintain muscles, bones blood and body organs.

Proteins are sometimes described as long necklaces with differently shaped beads. Each bead is a small molecule called an amino acid. These amino acids can join together to make thousands of different proteins. Scientists have found many different amino acids in protein, but 22 of them are very important to human health.

Of these 22 amino acids, your body can make 13 of them without you ever thinking about it. Your body can't make the other nine amino acids, but you can get them by eating protein-rich foods. They are called essential amino acids because it's essential that you get them from the foods you eat.

protein from animal sources, such as meat and milk, is called complete, because it contains all nine of the essential amino acids. Most vegetable protein is considered incomplete because it lacks one or more of the essential amino acids. This can be a concern for someone who doesn't eat meat or milk products. But people who eat a vegetarian diet can still get all their essential amino acids by eating a wide variety of protein-rich vegetable foods.

For instance, you can't get all the amino acids you need from peanuts alone, but if you have peanuts or peanut butter on whole-grain bread you're set. The good news is that you don't have to eat all the essential amino acids in every meal. As long as you have a variety of protein sources throughout the day, your body will get what it needs from each meal.

You can figure out how much protein you need if you know how much you weigh. Each day, kids need to eat about 0.5 grams of protein for every pound (0.5 kilogram) they weigh. That's a gram for every 2 pounds (1 kilogram) you weigh. Your protein needs will grow as you get bigger, but then they will level off when you reach adult size. Adults, for instance, need 60 grams per day.

16. Why do we need proteins?

- A) Because proteins make us stronger.
- B) Because proteins release some kind of materials which can make us excited.
- C) Because proteins increase, maintain and take the place of the tissues in our body.

17. What are amino acids?

- A) Long necklaces.
- B) Shaped beads.
- C) A kind of acid.
- D) Basic units of proteins.

18. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the passage?

- A) There are only 22 amino acids.
- B) We can only get amino acids from the foods we eat.
- C) Protein from all sources is called complete.
- D) Our body can make 13 of amino acids.

19. What is the good news for the people who eat a vegetarian diet?

- A) It's vital for vegetarians to eat all essential amino acids in every meal.
- B) If you eat a variety of protein sources, your body can get what it needs from it.
- C) Vegetarians will get all essential amino acids by eating only one vegetable.
- D) They have to eat more meat or milk products.

20. How do you know how much protein you need?

- A) It depends on your job.
- B) It depends on your height.
- C) It depends on your weight.
- D) It depends on your strength.

#### Passage Two

When US Secretary of Education Margaret Spellings suggested a year ago that American colleges and universities consider using standardized tests to measure

performance, the outcry in academia was loud and swift. Critics worry that the Child Left Behind type accountability measures are being misapplied on college campuses. But now some influential college leaders seem to have had a change of heart. This week, two big conventions (the 10 of public colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AACU), and the National Association of American Universities and Land Grant Colleges (NASULGC), agreed to launch a Web site called College Matters that will allow applicants, their parents and legislators to compare undergraduate experience, costs and eventually test scores that measure "student outcomes."

Participating colleges will begin administering standardized tests to see how much test scores measuring writing, analytic ability and critical thinking go up for students between freshman and senior year. There are about 250 member schools in the two groups. So far, about half have agreed to become part of College Portrait. The consortiums are meeting, at least in part, to Spellings' call for colleges to be transparent about their costs and what students were getting in exchange for their tuition. She challenged institutions to devise new measures, namely to start using standardized tests, to figure out how much students were learning and to make public information about how graduates fared in the job market or in graduate school.

Over the next year, participating institutions will provide information on a three-page template that describes degree offerings and class profiles—details that can be found in almost any college guide. The institutions will also begin adding details about expenses, including a college-cost calculator, so students can compare the cost of a four-year degree from one school with another. The participating schools will also provide results from student surveys about campus life as well as academic and intellectual engagement. But perhaps the biggest shift is that College Portrait institutions have four years to begin administering standardized tests to freshman and seniors. At the end of four years, the results of those tests will be made public.

Lois Gribben, chancellor of the University of Tennessee, says it's strange to supply more information about college so prospective students and parents can make informed decisions. He says his school will also show learning outcomes by going public with how University of Tennessee graduates do on grad-school admission tests, as well as state and professional licensing exams. University of California president, Robert C. Dynes, said he wouldn't be providing the information for his nine campuses because using standardized tests on an institutional level as measures of student learning fail to recognize the diversity, breadth, and depth of discipline-specific knowledge and learning. They can usurp (篡夺) the role of campus and department faculty in assessing student learning, either. The University of California system intends to set up its own database.

21. What did Margaret Spellings call American colleges and universities to do?

- A) To use standardized tests to measure performance and cost of colleges.
- B) To launch a Web site allowing applicants to gain information about colleges.
- C) To carry out No Child Left Behind type accountability measures.
- D) To help their undergraduates to be more competitive in job market.

22. What do critics worry by saying "No Child Left Behind type accountability



measures are using measures that change campus.

23. Which of the following types of information can NOT be found in *College Portraits*?
- A) The role of teachers and faculties on students' learning.
  - B) Graduate learning outcomes and opinions on campus life.
  - C) Graduate progress in the job market or in graduate school.
  - D) Degree offerings and class profiles of colleges and universities.

24. According to Loren Crabtree, why is it crucial to supply information about colleges?

- A) Applicants can choose colleges that they like best.
- B) Applicants can interpret the results that colleges provide.
- C) Applicants can know degree offerings and class profiles.
- D) Applicants can make wise decisions.

25. What is Robert C. Dynes' attitude towards the standardized tests?

- A) Favorable.
- B) Skeptical.
- C) Against.
- D) Indifferent.

**Passage Three**  
 According to new studies, dreams can fix your bad moods each night — and if you're depressed, dreams may predict whether you'll recover more quickly.

It's natural to wake up in the morning with a sunny outlook, relieved of the previous evening's worries. In fact, studies show that a solid night of sleep improves moods in healthy individuals.

But sleep's effects on healthy and depressed people are as different as night and day. People who are seriously depressed actually feel worse after sleeping, since they have more abstract, confusing dreams.

Research led Rosalind Cartwright, Ph.D., director of the Sleep Research Center at Rush-Presbyterian-St. Luke's Medical Center in Chicago, to wonder how dreams allow our brains to repair our moods — and why this feel-good mechanism doesn't seem to work in the seriously depressed.

In the first of two studies, Cartwright gave a mood test to normally healthy participants, recorded their sleep in a laboratory for one night, then gave them a second mood test when they rose in the morning. During the night, the volunteers were awakened now and then and asked to describe the content of their dreams. Subjects were divided into two groups: one having neutral feelings before bedtime and one with bad moods.

Cartwright found that subjects who had been in neutral moods before sleeping had little change in attitude when they woke. Subjects who were generally not depressed but went to bed in a bad mood, however, reported feeling much better after a good night's sleep.

change in the content of their dreams.

"The study shows that mood does get adjusted overnight," says Cartwright. "If you go to sleep in a bad mood, your brain goes to work right away on repairing the material at the beginning of the night so your bad mood is reduced by the end of the night."

Next, Cartwright repeated the experiment using couples who were depressed by a recent marriage separation. While some unhappy partners dreamed that about serious emotional content and more about higher topics at the night's beginning, others had more disturbing dreams just before waking than at the beginning of sleep.

While the first group was actively working through their fears, resulting in more pleasant dreams at the end of the night and a brighter awaking mood, those whose dreams became increasingly unpleasant were more likely to feel low when they woke. Still, this finding has a positive aspect. It allows sleep therapists to predict which of the depressed persons need the most help. It also tells them the topics that disturb their patients most.

"If patients remember a bad dream," notes Cartwright, "then whatever that dream is about, that's what therapists should focus treatment on. The patient clearly isn't able to adjust his or her mood, and therapists should work on that." — thus turning recoded visions into sweet dreams.

26. According to the new studies, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) dreams can relieve your bad moods
  - B) dreams will make you depressed
  - C) dreams can predict your moods
  - D) dreams can help people solve problems
27. Sheep's effects on healthy and depressed people are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) almost the same
  - B) slightly different
  - C) not clear
  - D) totally different
28. If you go to sleep in a bad mood, you will \_\_\_\_\_ according to Cartwright's test.
- A) experience little change in your dreams
  - B) have no change in the content of your dreams
  - C) experience less negative dreams at the beginning of the night
  - D) be awake with an improved mood after a good night's sleep

29. Cartwright's experiment on couples who were depressed by a recent marriage separation showed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) all unhappy patients had less disturbing dreams just before waking than at the beginning of sleep
- B) all unhappy patients had more disturbing dreams just before waking than at the beginning of sleep
- C) some unhappy patients could not recall their dreams at all
- D) the finding of Cartwright's experiments could help sleep therapists to \_\_\_\_\_

30. The finding of Cartwright's experiments could help sleep therapists to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) predict those depressed patients who need sleep most
- B) predict those depressed patients who need sleep most
- C) predict those depressed patients who need sleep most
- D) predict those depressed patients who need sleep most

- 42) focus attention on whatever describes the patients have  
 2) change the drawn of the patients

### Passage Four

Directions: In this section, you are required to answer the questions with X, N, or NG for NOT GIVEN. A for Y, B for N, and C for NG. (注: 答案涂在答题卡上, 选项为涂黑 A, N 选项 B, NG 选项 C.)

1. 选择 Y/N/NG 如果该陈述与所给信息一致, 选择 Y; 如果该陈述与所给信息不一致, 选择 N; 如果该陈述与所给信息没有提及, 选择 NG.

2. 选择 Y/N/NG 如果该陈述与所给信息一致, 选择 Y; 如果该陈述与所给信息不一致, 选择 N; 如果该陈述与所给信息没有提及, 选择 NG.

Jeans are often described as the uniform of the world's youth. But where did they come from originally and why have they become so popular?

The word "jeans" comes from a kind of material—jean—that was made in Europe in the 17th century. This material, jean, itself took its name from sailors from the port of Genoa in Italy, who were fond of wearing clothes made from this cloth. The word "denim", which is often used to describe jeans, probably comes from the name of a French material serge de Nîmes, where serge is a kind of material and Nîmes is the name of a town in Southern France not too far from Genoa.

At first jean cloth was made from a mixture of things. But by the 18th century, cotton plantations in the American colonies developed using slave labour and trade with Europe expanded, jean cloth was made entirely from cotton. This cloth was valued by workers because it was very strong and did not wear out quickly. The cloth was usually dyed with indigo taken from a plant found in the Americas, and so jean cloth became the familiar dark blue colour we see today.

Settlers in America from England started making jeans in the colony of Massachusetts in the 17th century and by 1849 a New York manufacturer was advertising coats and jackets made from blue jeans. Painters and mechanics started to wear overalls made of denim and other workers wore trousers made of the material.

In 1848 gold was discovered near San Francisco in California and the famous Gold Rush began. In 1853 Levi Strauss (he later changed his name to Levi) left his home in New York at the age of twenty-four and moved to San Francisco where he started a wholesale business supplying clothes. The gold miners wanted clothes that would not tear easily. A big problem with the clothes they wore was that the pockets often ripped open and hung down.

A man called Jacob Davis in the Reno area had the idea of using metal rivets as fasteners to hold the jeans and the pockets together so they wouldn't tear. Davis wanted to protect his idea through taking out a patent but he did not have enough money to do this. So, in 1872 he wrote to Levi Strauss offering to make him his business partner if he paid for the patent.

Levi agreed and the patent was granted on May 20th 1873. This date is now seen as the real "birthday" of blue jeans, or copper-riveted "waist overalls" as they were then known.

In 1886 Levi sewed a leather patch onto the jeans he made. The label showed a pair of jeans being pulled between two horses, to illustrate the strength of the material; even two horses could not tear apart a pair of Levis. A few years later the riveted overalls were given the number "301", which they still bear today.

During the 1930s, Hollywood movies made American cowboys popular. In those films the cowboys usually wore blue jeans. Many American boys in the big cities in the East took vacations on cowboy ranches and would take home "waist overalls" home with them.

During World War II in the 1940s not so many jeans were produced because of a lack of raw material. However, American soldiers travelling to Asia and Europe for the war took their "waist overalls" with them and wore them when they were off duty. People overseas admired the casual look of these young American men.

After the war Levi companies such as Wrangler and Lee began to compete with Levi for a share of the new market for jeans as leisure wear, rather than work wear. In 1947, Wrangler introduced the first "body fit" jeans, which became immediately popular with young women.

In the 1950's jeans became the symbol of teenage rebellion in America. Movies like *Rebel without a Cause*, featuring a jeans-clad James Dean, helped young people to see themselves as a separate generation from their parents. And jeans were their uniform. They were then almost everywhere, almost all the time. They called the clothes "jean pants" and the name later became shortened to just "jeans".

During the 1960's many university and college kids also started to wear jeans. New styles were made to reflect the new "hippy" fashions, including embroidered jeans and trousers with wide flares at the bottom. In non-Western countries jeans were then seen as a symbol of "Western culture" of "decadence" and were not easy to obtain.

In the 1970's, with the relaxation of world trade restrictions, jeans became available and popular all over the world. In many countries "weekdays" using cheap labour were set up and jeans became affordable for almost everyone.

Designer jeans made their appearance in the 1980's and jeans became, for a while, an expensive high fashion item. All sorts of new labels were seen onto jeans bearing the names of famous fashion houses and chain stores.

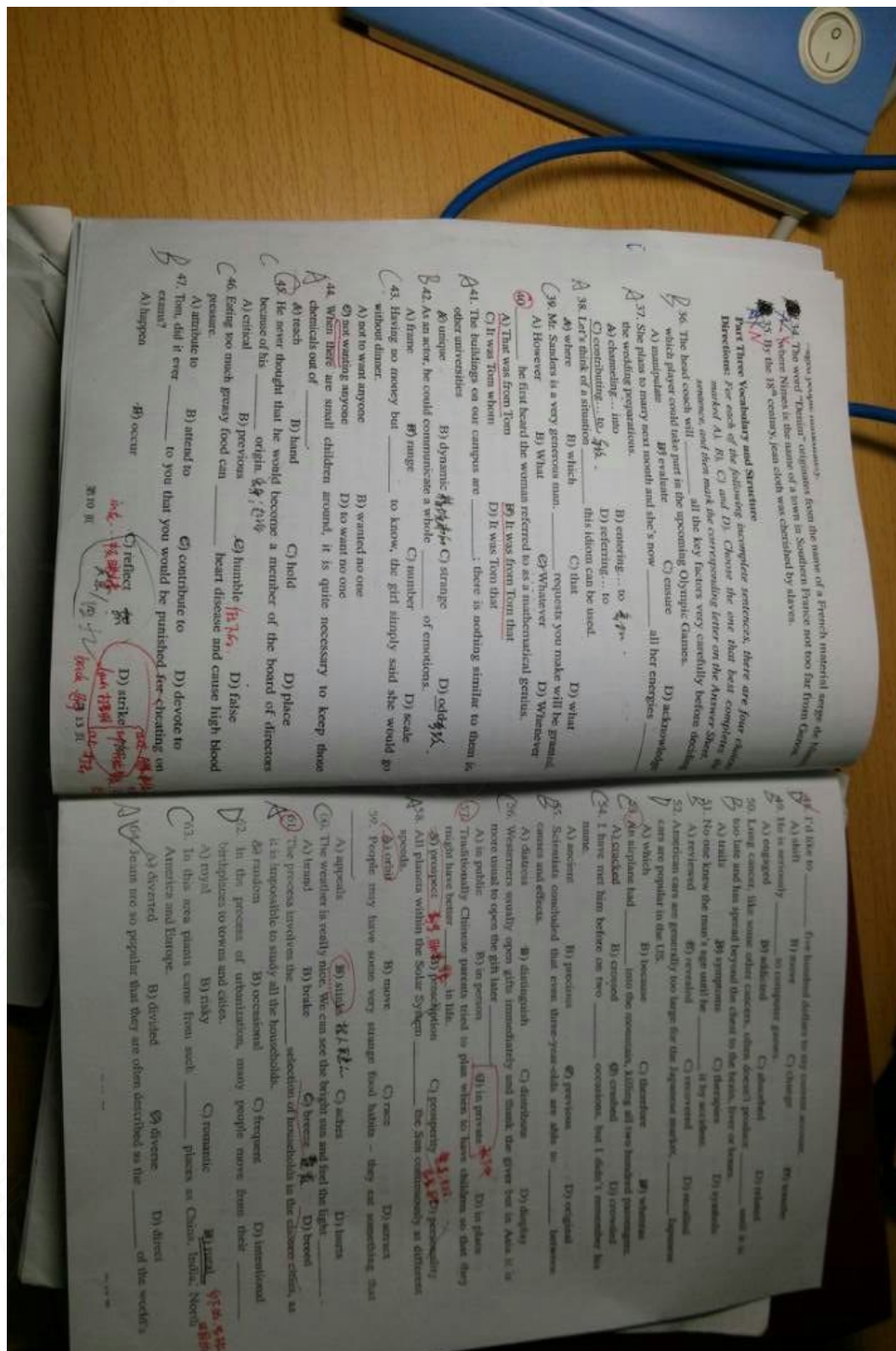
But in the 1990's a reaction set in against this trend and young people rejected the idea of wearing expensive jeans that their own parents were wearing. Jeans were supposed to be for young people to rebel in, not middle-aged people to feel comfortable in. Sales of jeans started to decline.

By the early 21st century jeans have become almost ubiquitous. They are worn by young and old, men and women, in the city and in the countryside, by the rich and the poor. The clothes that once dressed the American dream have now conquered the world.

Opponents such as Wrangler and Lee commence to compete with Levi for a share of the new market for jeans in leisure wear after World War II.

23. In the 1950's jeans became the symbol of teenage rebellion over the world.  
 24. Designer jeans began to appear in the 1980's and were rejected by the middle class.





- even.  
A) uniform B) recipe C) symbol D) sign
65. The film has to be \_\_\_\_\_ in a shop before you can get pictures.  
A) processed B) dismissed C) developed D) provided
66. I thought this computer two weeks ago, but it cannot \_\_\_\_\_ properly now and then.  
A) adjust B) coordinate C) function D) regain
67. The poor girl was \_\_\_\_\_ of her roommates because she could not afford beautiful dresses.  
A) generous B) envious C) content D) frustrated
68. He is quite inconsiderate, for very seldom can he \_\_\_\_\_ other people's troubles.  
A) agree with B) interfere with C) identify with D) rest with
69. \_\_\_\_\_ his mistakes and weaknesses, the boy did a great deal inside the Student Union.  
A) No matter what B) Although C) In spite D) Despite
70. \_\_\_\_\_ I had calmed down, my brain was also beginning to work much better.  
A) Though B) Now that C) Because D) For
71. We can't \_\_\_\_\_ the suspects to be guilty simply because they've decided to remain silent.  
A) assume B) blame C) misunderstand D) criticize
72. The husband deliberately \_\_\_\_\_ his wife's complaints and changed the subject.  
A) encountered B) argued C) ignored D) responded
73. Dr. Li wen \_\_\_\_\_ by his patients only through extraordinary skill and sincerity.  
A) emphasis B) acceptance C) reaction D) communication
74. The driver immediately \_\_\_\_\_ to the side of the highway and called the police.  
A) pulled over B) pulled out C) pulled in D) pulled down
75. The computer company developed this new product which had a large \_\_\_\_\_ market.  
A) mature B) worthy C) flexible D) potential

#### Part Four Translation

Directions: Translate the Chinese given in the brackets into English. Please use words and expressions learned in the text.

76. He Sees it that (确信) the same mistake would not be repeated.
77. At that time, I found myself (发现自己) surrounded by a few boys.
78. I understand (理解) give this book to you, but I forgot to bring it with me.
79. Divorce is not a matter we can take lightly (等闲视之).
80. It will be rather difficult to live up to (符合) the standards set by the captain.
81. We have come to a conclusion (得出结论) that he has told the truth.
82. I felt angry at the way he spoke to me (这样待我).
83. She stared at me as if I were a stranger (好像不认识我的).
84. His appearance changed so much that you could not recognize him (你可能认不出他).
85. This castle dates back to the 14<sup>th</sup> century. (可追溯到)

#### Part Five Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled

"The Importance of College Students' Mental Health". You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 大学生的身心健康问题往往被忽视
2. 大学生心理健康的重要性表现在.....
3. 如何维护大学生心理健康