**Self-Test**

**I. Language in Use**

**Choose the appropriate word or expression to fill in each blank.**

1. We should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ oil and gas by making full use of other energy sources.

A. reserve B. conserve C. maintain D. sustain

我们应该通过充分利用其他能源来\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_石油和天然气。  
A. 储备  
B. 节约  
C. 维持  
D. 支撑

2. Why does Japan invest, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, twice as much capital per worker per year than the United States?

A. on average B. as a whole C. to sum up D. in a word

为什么日本每年\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_每个工人的投资是美国的两倍？  
A. 平均  
B. 总体上  
C. 总之  
D. 简言之

3. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that both she and Ned had learned a lot from the experience.

A. regarded B. speculated C. doubted D. figured

她\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_她和内德都从这次经历中学到了很多。  
A. 认为  
B. 推测  
C. 怀疑  
D. 认为，觉得

4. Ecological groups say that nothing is being done to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the problem.

A. tackle B. cope C. deal D. resolve

环保组织表示，没有采取任何措施来\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_这个问题。  
A. 处理（问题）  
B. 应对（困难）  
C. 处理（事情）  
D. 解决（问题）

5. The power of the Green Movement in Germany has made that country a leader in the drive to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more waste materials.

A. reflect B. recycle C. refresh D. retreat

德国绿色运动的力量使该国成为推动\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_更多废弃物的领导者。  
A. 反射  
B. 回收利用  
C. 使恢复精力  
D. 撤退

6. The agreement will not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until both parties sign it.

A. carry out B. implement C. come into being D. come into effect

协议在双方签署之前不会\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_。  
A. 执行  
B. 实施  
C. 产生  
D. 生效

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has been linked with an increased risk of heart disease.

A. Obesity B. Tenacity C. Absorption D. Obsession

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_与心脏病风险增加有关。  
A. 肥胖  
B. 坚韧  
C. 吸收  
D. 痴迷

8. Make another \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and turn the ends together.

A. turn B. attempt C. fold D. try

再\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_一次，把两端合在一起。  
A. 转动  
B. 尝试  
C. 折叠  
D. 试图

9.

— Would you please give me some advice on my next week’s job interview?

— Well, I think \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ talk too much about yourself because the interviewer doesn’t want to know everything about you.

A. You may B. You ought to

C. It’s not a good idea to D. You should

— 你能给我一些关于下周工作面试的建议吗？  
— 嗯，我认为\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_过多谈论自己，因为面试官不想了解你的一切。  
A. 你可以  
B. 你应该  
C. 不是个好主意  
D. 你应该

10.

— You look like you are freezing to death. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ put this on?

—Thank you, it was so warm at noon. I didn't expect the weather to change so quickly.

A. How about B. Why don’t you

C. What about D. Should you—

你看起来冻得要死。\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_穿上这个？  
— 谢谢，中午还很暖和。我没想到天气变化这么快。  
A. …… 怎么样（用于提出建议，后接动词 -ing 形式）  
B. 你为什么不  
C. …… 怎么样（用于提出建议，后接动词 -ing 形式）  
D. 你应该

**II. Listening Comprehension**

**News Report**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear one news report. At the end of the news report, you will hear three questions. Both the news report 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).*

**Questions 1 to 3 are based on the news report you have just heard.**

1. A. It focused on careful use of water.  
   B. It focused on cutting on the employment of staffs.  
   C. It focused on careful use of electrical appliances.  
   D. It focused on using more public transportation.

**2.** A.Three.

B. Four.

C. Five.

D.Six

**3.** A. 20,100.  
B. 44,760.  
C.14,760.  
D. 21, 200.

**Script**

In late December 2010, the Galapagos National Park Service (GNPS) launched an energy conservation campaign within the institution. The campaign focused on educating employees about how to reduce consumption through more careful use of electrical appliances.  
During the diagnostic phase of the project, information was collected on the energy consumption habits of Park employees. In the second phase, staff received training on the financial and environmental importance of energy conservation and on simple lifestyle changes that can significantly reduce energy consumption. The final phase of the project, conducted a month after the training was completed, evaluated the campaign’s impact on energy consumption.  
During the diagnostic phase, it was discovered that 93% of staff surveyed left computers on even when unused for 30 minutes or longer. It was also learned that 36% of employees left air conditioners running throughout the day. During the training sessions, participants received educational materials and handheld fans to use at times when the use of air conditioners is restricted.  
 The results of the one-month campaign were significant. In January 2011, 21, 200 kilowatts were consumed, compared to 44,760 during the same month in 2010.

听力原文

2010 年 12 月下旬，加拉帕戈斯国家公园管理局（GNPS）在机构内发起了一场节能运动。该运动侧重于教育员工如何通过更谨慎地使用电器来减少消耗。

在项目的诊断阶段，收集了公园员工能源消耗习惯的信息。在第二阶段，工作人员接受了关于节能的财务和环境重要性以及可以显著减少能源消耗的简单生活方式改变的培训。项目的最后阶段在培训完成一个月后进行，评估了该运动对能源消耗的影响。

在诊断阶段，发现 93% 的受访员工即使在电脑闲置 30 分钟或更长时间时也不关机。还了解到 36% 的员工让空调整天运行。在培训期间，参与者收到了教育材料和手持风扇，以便在限制使用空调时使用。

这场为期一个月的运动成果显著。2011 年 1 月消耗了 21,200 千瓦，而 2010 年同月消耗了 44,760 千瓦。

**Questions**

1. What did the energy conservation campaign focus on?

**2**. How many phases was the campaign divided into?

**3.** How manykilowatts of electricity were consumed in January, 2011?

Key: 1. C 2. A 3. D

**Long Conversation**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear one long conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will hear four questions. Both the 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).*

**Questions 4 to 7 are based on the long conversation you have just heard.**

4. A. She knew about it by reading a booklet.  
B. She knew about it by reading a student union introduction.

C. She knew about it by reading a newspaper.

D. She knew about it by reading a magazine.

5. A. Because they want to preserve the natural beauty of the campus.

B. Because they want to protect the students’ right for living space.

C. Because they want to conserve the place for future use.

D. Because they want to sell the place for a better price.

6. A. They will gather to discuss a proposal.

B. They will meet the administration.

C. They will organize an appeal-letter signing activity.

D. They will organize a march around the campus.

7. A. She will participate in the protest.

B. She will sign the appeal letter.

C. She will take part in a meeting of the Student Action Union.

D. She will attend her class as usual.

**Script**

W: Hmm, hi.

M: Hi, I’m going door to door tonight to tell people about the Student Action Union. Do you have a few minutes?

W: Sure. You know, I think I read something in the newspaper last week.

M: Yeah, there was an article about us since the last issue. See, we are trying to protect and preserve some of the open spaces on campus.

W: That’s right. You are the group that’s opposing the extension of the parking lot next to Darwin Hall, right?

M: That’s us. We just feel it is important to save some of the natural beauty of the campus. Some of those trees are hundreds of years old.

W: It’s a pretty spot. My friends and I had picnics over there by the stream.

M: Then you understand how we feel. On Thursday afternoon, we are going to meet the administration, and appeal to them to reconsider the parking lot plan.

W: Well, I have a class on Thursday afternoon.

M: But maybe you could sign this appeal letter. We are going to submit it to the administration to demonstrate how the students feel about this.

W: Sure, let me get a pen and I will sign it.

M: I have a pen right here. And let me leave you this booklet about the Student Action Union. Maybe you could come to some of our meetings. We get together once a month.

W: Yeah, I’d like to know more about your group. Let me know when the next meeting is and I will try to be there.

**听力原文**

**女：嗯，你好。**

**男：你好，我今晚挨家挨户来给人们介绍学生行动联盟。你有几分钟时间吗？**

**女：当然。你知道，我想我上周在报纸上读到过一些关于你们的东西。**

**男：是的，上一期有一篇关于我们的文章。看，我们正在努力保护和保留校园里的一些空地。**

**女：没错。你们就是那个反对在达尔文大厅旁边扩建停车场的组织，对吧？**

**男：就是我们。我们只是觉得保护校园的一些自然美景很重要。那些树有些已经有几百年的历史了。**

**女：那是个很漂亮的地方。我和我的朋友们在溪边野餐过。**

**男：那你就理解我们的感受了。周四下午，我们要去见管理部门，呼吁他们重新考虑停车场计划。**

**女：嗯，周四下午我有课。**

**男：但也许你可以签署这份请愿书。我们要把它提交给管理部门，以表明学生们对此事的看法。**

**女：当然，让我拿支笔，我来签。**

**男：我这里有一支笔。让我给你留下这本关于学生行动联盟的小册子。也许你可以来参加我们的一些会议。我们每月聚会一次。**

**女：好的，我想更多地了解你们的组织。告诉我下次会议是什么时候，我会尽量参加。**

**Questions:**

4. How did the woman know about the Student Action Union?

5. Why is the Student Action Union opposing the parking lot plan?

6. What is the Student Action Union going to do on Thursday?

7. What will the woman probably do on Thursday afternoon?

Key: 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. D

**Passage**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear one passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear three questions. Both the passage 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).*

**Questions 8 to 10 are based on the long conversation you have just heard.**

8. A. Different kinds of crimes.  
　B. Increasingly high crime rate in the U.S.   
　C. Seasonal changes in the natural environment.   
　D. The relations between changes in the season and crime patterns.

9. A. Between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m on a Saturday night in Janurary.

B. Between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m on a Saturday night in July.

C. Between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. on a Saturday night in January.

D. Between 6 p.m. and 2 a.m. on a Saturday night in July.

10. A. Few people get married in June.   
　 B. Most people read serious books in summer.   
　 C. More people have mental problems in June than in other months.   
　 D. One is most likely to make the best performance on examinations in summer.

**Script**

Crime has its own cycles, a magazine reported some years ago. Police records that were studied for five years from over 2,400 cities and towns show a surprising link between changes in the season and crime patterns in UK.

The pattern of crime has varied very little over a long period of years. Murder reaches its high during July and August, as do rape and other violent attacks. Murder, moreover, is more than seasonal: it is a weekend crime. It is also a nighttime crime: 62 percent of murders are committed between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Unlike the summer high in crimes of bodily harm, burglary has a different cycle. You are most likely to be robbed between 6 p. m. and 2 a. m. on a Saturday night in December, January or February. The most uncriminal month of all is May; however, more dog bites are reported in this month than in any other month of the year.

On the other hand, our intellectual seasonal cycles are completely different from our criminal tendencies. Professor Huntington, of the Foundation for the Study of Cycles, made extensive studies to discover the seasons when people read serious books, attend scientific meetings, make the highest scores on examinations. In all instances, he found a spring peak and an autumn peak separated by a summer low. On the other hand, Professor Huntington’s studies indicated that June is the peak month for suicides and admissions to mental hospitals. June is also a peak month for marriages!

**听力原文**

**几年前一本杂志报道称，犯罪有其自身的周期。对来自 2400 多个城镇的警方记录进行了为期五年的研究，结果显示英国的季节变化与犯罪模式之间存在惊人的联系。**

**多年来，犯罪模式变化很小。谋杀在 7 月和 8 月达到高峰，强奸和其他暴力袭击也是如此。而且，谋杀不仅仅是季节性的：它还是一种周末犯罪。它也是一种夜间犯罪：62% 的谋杀发生在下午 6 点到次日 6 点之间。**

**与夏季人身伤害犯罪高发不同，入室盗窃有不同的周期。在 12 月、1 月或 2 月的一个周六晚上 6 点到次日 2 点之间，你最有可能被抢劫。最不犯罪的月份是 5 月；然而，这个月报告的狗咬人事件比一年中任何其他月份都多。**

**另一方面，我们的智力季节性周期与我们的犯罪倾向完全不同。周期研究基金会的亨廷顿教授进行了广泛的研究，以发现人们读严肃书籍、参加科学会议、在考试中取得最高分的季节。在所有情况下，他都发现了一个春季高峰和一个秋季高峰，中间隔着一个夏季低谷。另一方面，亨廷顿教授的研究表明，6 月是自杀和入住精神病院的高峰月份。6 月也是结婚的高峰月份！**

**Questions:**

8. What is the passage mainly about?  
9. When is one most likely to be robbed?

10. What did Professor Huntington’s research show?

**Key:** 8. D 9. C 10. C