**2006年12月23日四级考试真题（最新整理版）**

**Part Ⅰ Writing （30 minutes）**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled. The Importance of Reading classics. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.*

1、许多人喜欢在除夕夜观看春节晚会

2、但有些人提出取消春节晚会

3、我的看法

**Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)**

**Directions:** *In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer sheet1.*

*For questions 1-4, mark*

*Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;*

*N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;*

*NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.*

*For questions 5-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.*

# Six Secrets of High-Energy People

There’s an energy crisis in America, and it has nothing to do with fossil fuels. Millions of us get up each morning already weary over the day holds. “I just can’t get started.” People say. But it’s not physical energy that most of us lack. Sure, we could all use extra sleep and a better diet. But in truth, people are healthier today than at any time in history. I can almost guarantee that if you long for more energy, the problem is not with your body.

What you’re seeking is not physical energy. It’s emotional energy. Yet, sad to say life sometimes seems designed to exhaust our supply. We work too hard. We have family obligations. We encounter emergencies and personal crises. No wonder so many of us suffer from emotional fatigue, a kind of utter exhaustion of the spirit.

And yet we all know people who are filled with joy, despite the unpleasant circumstances of their lives. Even as a child I observed people who were poor or disabled or ill, but who nonetheless faced life with optimism and vigor. Consider Laura Hillenbrand, who despite an extremely weak body wrote the best-seller Seabiscuit. Hillenbrand barely had enough physical energy to drag herself out of be to write. But she was fueled by having a story she wanted to share. It was emotional energy that helped her succeed.

Unlike physical energy, which is finite and diminishes with age, emotional energy is unlimited and has nothing to do with genes or upbringing. So how do you get it? You can’t simply tell yourself to be positive. You must take action. Here are six practical strategies that work.

**1. Do something new.**

Very little that’s new occurs in our lives. The impact of this sameness on our emotional energy is gradual, but huge: It’s like a tire with a slow leak. You don’t it at first, but eventually you’ll get a flat. It’s up to you to plug the leak--even though there are always a dozen reasons to stay stuck in your dull routines of life. That’s where Maura, 36, a waitress, found herself a year ago.

Fortunately, Maura had a lifeline--a group of women friends who meet regularly to discuss their lives. Their lively discussions spurred Maura to make small but nevertheless life altering changes. She joined a gym in the next town. She changed her look with a short haircut and new black T-shirts. Eventually, Maura gathered the courage to quit her job and start her own business.

Here’s a challenge: If it’s something you wouldn’t ordinarily do, do it. Try a dish you’ve never eaten. Listen to music you’d ordinarily tune out. You’ll discover these small things add to your emotional energy.

**2. Reclaim life’s meaning.**

So many of my patients tell me that their lives used to have meaning, but that somewhere along the line things went state.

The first step in solving this meaning shortage is to figure out what you really care about, and then do something about it. A case in point is Ivy, 57, a pioneer in investment banking. "I mistakenly believed that all the money I made would mean something." she says. "But I feel lost, like a 22-year-old wondering what to do with her life." Ivy’s solution? She started a program that shows Wall Streeters how to donate time and money to poor children. In the process, Ivy filled her life with meaning.

**3. Put yourself in the fun zone.**

Most of us grown-ups are seriously fun-deprived. High-energy people have the same day-to-day work as the rest of us, but they manage to find something enjoyable in every situation. A real estate broker I know keeps herself amused on the job by mentally redecorating the houses she shows to clients. "I love imagining what even the most run-down house could look like withy a little tender loving care," she says. "It’s a challenge--and the least desirable properties are usually the most fun."

We all define fun differently, of course, but I can guarantee this: If you put just a bit of it into your day, you energy will increase quickly.

**4. Bid farewell to guilt and regret.**

Everyone’s past is filled with regrets that still cause pain. But from an emotional energy point of view, they are dead weights that keep us from us from moving forward. While they can’t merely be willed away, I do recommend you remind yourself that whatever happened is in the past, and nothing can change that. Holding on to the memory only allows the damage to continue into the present.

**5. Make up your mind.**

Say you’ve been thinking about cutting your hair short. Will it look stylish – or too extreme?

You endlessly think it over. Having the decision hanging over your head is a huge energy drain.

Every time you can’t decide, you burden yourself with alternatives. Quit thinking that you have to make the right decision; instead, make a choice and don’t look back.

**6. Give to get.**

Emotional energy has a kind of magical quality; the more you give, the more you get back.. This is the difference between emotional and physical energy. With the latter. You have to get it to be able to give it. With the former, however, you get it by giving it.

Start by asking everyone you meet, “How are you?” as if you really want to know, then listen to the reply. Be the one who hears. Most of us also need to smile more often. If you don’t smile at the person you love first thing in the morning, you’re sucking energy out of your relationship. Finally, help another person—and make the help real, concrete. Give a massage (按摩) to someone you love, or cook her dinner, Then, expand the circle to work. Try asking yourself what you’d do if your goal were to be helpful rather than efficient.

After all, if it’s true that what goes around comes around, why not make sure that what’s circulating around you is the good stuff?

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡1上作答。

1. The energy crisis in America discussed here mainly refers to a shortage of fossil fuels.

2. People these days tend to lack physical energy.

3. Laura Hillenbrand is an example cited to show how emotional energy can contribute to one’s success in life.

4. The author believes emotional energy is inherited and genetically determined.

5. Even small changes people make in their lives can help increase their emotional energy.

6. They filled her life with meaning by launching a program to help poor children.

7. The real-estate broker the author knows is talented in home redecoration.

8. People holding on to sad memories of the past will find it difficult to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

9. When it comes to decision-making. One should make a quick choice without\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Emotional energy is in a way different from physical energy in that the more you give, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Part Ⅲ Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)**

**Section A**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

11. A. Plan his budget carefully

B. Give her more information.

C. Ask someone else for advice.

D. Buy a gift for his girlfriend.

12. A. She’ll have some chocolate cake.

B. She’ll take a look at the menu.

C. She’ll go without dessert.

D. She’ll prepare the dinner.

13. A. The man can speak a foreign language.

B. The woman hopes to improve her English.

C. The woman knows many different languages.

D. The man wishes to visit many more countries.

14. A. Go to the library.

B. Meet the woman.

C. See Professor Smith.

D. Have a drink in the bar.

15. A. She isn’t sure when Professor Bloom will be back

B. The man shouldn’t be late for his class.

C. The man can come back sometime later.

D. She can pass on the message for the man.

16. A. He has a strange personality.

B. He’s got emotional problems.

C. His illness is beyond cure.

D. His behavior is hard to explain.

17. A. The tickets are more expensive than expected.

B. The tickets are sold in advance at half price.

C. It’s difficult to buy the tickets on the spot.

D. It’s better to the tickets beforehand.

18. A. He turned suddenly and ran into a tree.

B. He was hit by a fallen box from a truck.

C. He drove too fast and crashed into a truck.

D. He was trying to overtake the truck ahead of him.

**Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.**

19. What’s the woman’s main purpose of visiting Quebec?

A. To go boating on the St. Lawrence River

B. To go sightseeing in Quebec Province

C. To call on a friend in Quebec City

D. To attend a wedding in Montreal

20. What does the man advise the woman to do before the trip?

A. Study the map of Quebec Province

B. Find more about Quebec Province

C. Brush up on her French

D. Learn more about the local customs

21. What does the man say about the Quebec City?

A. It’s most beautiful in summer

B. It has many historical buildings.

C. It was greatly expanded in the 18th century.

D. It’s the only French-speaking city in Canada.

**Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just beared.**

22. What do we learn from the conversation about Miss Rowling’s first book?

　 A. It was about a little animal.

B. It took her six years to write.

C. It was adapted from a fairy tale.

D. It was about a little girl and her pet.

23. Why does Miss Rowling consider her so very lucky?

A. She knows how to write best-selling novels.

B. She can earn a lot of money by writing for adults.

C. She is able to win enough support from publishers.

D. She can make a living by doing what she likes.

24. What dictates Miss Rowling’s writing?

A. The characters.

B. Her ideas.

C. The readers.

D. Her life experiences.

25. According to Miss Rowling where did she get the ideas for the Harry Porter books?

A. She doesn’t really know where they originated

B. She mainly drew on stories of ancient saints.

C. They popped out of her childhood dreams.

D. They grew out of her long hours of thinking.

**Section B**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some 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). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

**Passage One**

**Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

26. What were teachers told to do in the experiment?

A. Monitor students’ sleep patterns.

B. Help students concentrate in class.

C. Record students’ weekly performance.

D. Ask students to complete a sleep report.

27. According to the experiment, what problem can insufficient sleep cause in students?

A. Declining health.

B. Lack of attention.

C. Loss of motivation.

D. Improper behavior.

28. What message did the researcher intend to convey to parents?

A. They should make sure their children are always punctual for school.

B. They should ensure their children grow up in a healthy environment.

C. They should help their children accomplish high-quality work.

D. They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep.

**Passage Two**

**Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

29. What was the significant change in Patricia Pena’s life?

A. She stopped being a homemaker.

B. She became a famous educator.

C. She became a public figure.

D. She quit driving altogether.

30.What had led to Pena’s personal tragedy?

A. A motorist’s speeding.

B. Her running a stop sign.

C. Her lack of driving experience.

D. A motorist’s failure to concentrate.

31. How did Pena feel when she began her first speech?

A. Nervous and unsure of herself.

B. Calm and confident of herself.

C. Courageous and forceful.

D. Distracted and reluctant.

32. What could be expected as a result of Pena’s efforts?

A. More strict training of women drivers.

B. Restrictions on cell phone use while driving.

C. Improved traffic conditions in cities.

D. New regulations to ensure children’s safety.

**Passage Three**

**Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.**

33. According to the passage, why haven’t scientists found a cure for the common cold?

A. They haven’t devoted as much energy to medicine as to space travel.

B. Three are too many kinds of cold viruses for them to identify.

C. It is not economical to find a cure for each for each type of cold.

D. They believe people can recover without treatment.

34. What does the speaker say about the symptoms of the common cold?

A. They reveal the seriousness of the problem.

B. They indicate how fast the virus spreads.

C. They tell us what kind of medicine to take.

D. They show our body is fighting the virus.

35. What do some scientists say about taking medicines for the common cold, according to the passage?

A. It actually does more harm than good.

B. It causes damage to some organs of our body

C. It works better when combined with other remedies.

D. It helps us to recover much sooner.

## Section C

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.*

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2作答。

You probably have noticed that people express similar ideas in different ways depending on the situation they are in. This is very (36)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. All languages have two general levels of (37)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a formal level and an informal level. English is no (38)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The difference in these two levels is the situation in which you use a (39)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ level. Formal language is the kind of language you find in textbooks, (40)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ books and in business letters. You would also use formal English in compositions and (41)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that you write in school. Informal language is used in conversation with (42)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, family members and friends, and when we write (43)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ notes or letters to close friends. Formal language is different from informal language in several ways. First, formal language tends to be more polite. (44)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For example, I might say to a friend or a family member “Close the door, please”, (45)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Another difference between formal and informal language is some of the vocabulary. (46)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Let’s say that I really like soccer. If I am talking to my friend, I might say “I am just crazy about soccer”, but if I were talking to my boss, I would probably say “I really enjoy soccer”.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (reading in depth ) ( 25 minutes)**

**Section A**

**Direction:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the center. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.*

The flood of women into the job market boosted economic growth and changed U.S. society in many ways. Many in-home jobs that used to be done 47 by women----ranging from family shopping to preparing meals to doing 48 work——still need to be done by someone .Husbands and children now do some of these jobs, a 49 that has changed the target market for many products. Or a working woman may face a crushing “poverty of time “and look for help elsewhere, creating opportunities for producers of frozen meals, child care centers, dry cleaners, financial services, and the like.

Although there is still a big wage 50 between men and women, the income working women 51 gives them new independence and buying power. For example, women now 52 about half of all cars. Not long ago, many cars dealers 53 women shoppers by ignoring them or suggesting that they come back with their husbands. Now car companies have realized that women are 54 customers. It’s interesting that some leading Japanese car dealers were the first to 55 pay attention to women customers. In Japan, fewer women have jobs or buy cars — the Japanese society is still very much male—oriented. Perhaps it was the 56 contrast with Japanese society that prompted American firms to pay more attention to women buyers.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答

A）scale B）retailed C）generate D）extreme

E）technically F）affordable G）situation H）really

I）potential J）gap K）voluntary L）excessive

M）insulted N）purchase O）primarily

**Section B**

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them are four choices marked A), B), C) and D).You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.*

**Passage One**

**Question 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.**

Reading new peaks of popularity in North America is Iceberg Water which is harvested from icebergs off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

Arthur von Wiesenberger, who carries the title Water Master, is one of the few water critics in North America. As a boy, he spent time in the larger cities of Italy, France and Switzerland, Where bottled water is consumed daily. Even then, he kept a water journal, noting the brands he liked best. “My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water.” He says.

But is plain tap water all that bad? Not at all. In fact, New York’s municipal water for more than a century was called the champagne of tap water and until recently considered among the best in the world in terms of both taste and purity. Similarly, a magazine in England found that tap water from the Thames River tasted better than several leading brands of bottled water that were 400 times more expensive.

Nevertheless, soft-drink companies view bottled water as the next battle-ground for market share-this despite the fact that over 25 percent of bottled water comes from tap water: PepsiCo’s Aquafina and Coca-Cola’s Dasani are both purified tap water rather than spring water.

As diners thirst for leading brands, bottlers and restaurateurs salivate (垂涎) over the profits. A restaurant’s typical mark-up on wine is 100 to 150 percent, whereas on bottled water it’s often 300 to 500 percent. But since water is much cheaper than wine, and many of the fancier brands aren’t available in stores, most dines don’t notice or care.

As a result, some restaurants are turning up the pressure to sell bottled water. According to an article in The Street Journal, some of the more shameless tactics include placing attractive bottles on the table for a visual sell, listing brands on the menu without prices, and pouring bottled water without even asking the dinners if they want it.

Regardless of how it’s sold, the popularity of bottled water taps into our desire for better health, our wish to appear cultivated, and even a longing for lost purity.

注意：此部分试题请在答题卡2上作答。

57. What do we know about Iceberg Water from the passage?

A. It is a kind of iced water.

B. It is just plain tap water.

C. It is a kind of bottled water.

D. It is a kind of mineral water.

58. By saying “ My dog could tell the difference between bottled and tap water” (Line 4, Para 2), von Wiesenberg wants to convey the message that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. plain tap water is certainly unfit for drinking

B. bottled water is clearly superior to tap water

C. bottled water often appeals more to dogs taste

D. dogs can usually detect a fine difference in taste

59. The “fancier brands” (Line 3 Para 5) refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. tap water from the Thames River

B. famous wines not sold in ordinary stores

C. PepsiCo’s Aquafina and Coca-Cola’s Dasani

D. expensive bottled water with impressive names

60. Why are some restaurants turning up the pressure to sell bottled water?

A. Bottled water brings in huge profits.

B. Competition from the wine industry is intense.

C. Most diners find bottled water affordable.

D. Bottled water satisfied diners’ desire to fashionable.

61. According to passage, why is bottled water so popular?

A. It is much cheaper than wine.

B. It is considered healthier.

C. It appeals to more cultivated people.

D. It is more widely promoted in the market.

## Passage Two

As we have seen, the focus of medical care in our society has been shifting from curing disease to preventing disease – especially in terms of changing our many unhealthy behaviors, such as poor eating habits, smoking, and failure to exercise. The line of thought involved in this shift can be pursued further. Imagine a person who is about the right weight , but does not eat very nutritious (有营养的) foods, who feels OK but exercises only occasionally, who goes to work every day, but is not an outstanding worker, who drinks a few beers at home most nights but does not drive while drunk , and who has no chest pains or abnormal blood counts, but sleeps a lot and often feels tired. This person is not ill. He may not even be at risk for any particular disease. But we can imagine that this person could be a lot healthier.

The field of medicine has not traditionally distinguished between someone who is merely “ not ill” and someone who is in excellent health and pays attention to the body’s special needs. Both types have simply been called “well”. In recent years, however, some health specialists have begun to apply the terms “well” and “wellness” only to those who are actively striving to maintain and improve their health. People who are well are concerned with nutrition and exercise and they make a point of monitoring their body’s condition. Most important, perhaps, people who are well take active responsibility for all matters related to their health. Even people who have a physical disease or handicap (缺陷) may be "well," in this new sense, if they make an effort to maintain the best possible health they can in the face of their physical limitations. "Wellness" may perhaps best be viewed not as a state that people can achieve, but as an ideal that people can strive for. People who are well are likely to be better able to resist disease and to fight disease when it strikes. And by focusing attention on healthy ways of living, the concept of wellness can have a beneficial impact on the ways in which people face the challenges of daily life.

62.Today medical care is placing more stress on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. keeping people in a healthy physical condition

B. monitoring patients’ body functions

C. removing people’s bad living habits

D. ensuring people’s psychological well-being

63. In the first paragraph, people are reminded that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. good health is more than not being ill

B. drinking, even if not to excess, could be harmful

C. regular health checks are essential to keeping fit

D. prevention is more difficult than cure

64.Traditionally, a person is considered "well" if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. does not have any unhealthy living habits

B. does not have any physical handicaps

C. is able to handle his daily routines

D. is free from any kind of disease

65. According to the author, the true meaning of "wellness" is for people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to best satisfy their body’s special needs

B. to strive to maintain the best possible health

C. to meet the strictest standards of bodily health

D. to keep a proper balance between work and leisure

66. According to what the author advocates, which of the following groups of people would be considered healthy?

A. People who have strong muscles as well as slim figures.

B. People who are not presently experiencing any symptoms of disease.

C. People who try to be as possible, regardless of their limitations.

D. People who can recover from illness even without seeking medical care.

完形填空

Language is the most astonishing behavior in the animal kingdom. It is the species-typical behavior that sets humans completely 67 from all other animals. Language is a means of communication, 68 it is much more than that. Many animals can 69 . The dance of the honeybee communicates the location of flowers 70 other members of the hive(蜂群). But human language permits communication about anything. 71 things like *unicorns*(独角兽)that have never existed. The key 72 in the fact that the units of meaning, words, can be 73 together in different ways, according to 74 , to communicate different meanings.

Language is the most important learning we do. Nothing 75 humans so much as our ability to communicate abstract thoughts, 76 about the university the mind, love, dreams, or ordering a drink, It is an immensely complex 77 that we take for granted. Indeed, we are not aware of most 78 of our speech and understanding. Consider what happens when one person is speaking to 79 . The Speaker has to translate thoughts into 80 language. Brain imaging studies suggest that the time from thoughts to the 81 of speech is extremely fast. Only 0.04 seconds! The listener must hear the sounds to 82 out what the speaker means. He must use the sounds of speech to 83 the words spoken, understand the pattern of 84 of the words (sentences), and finally 85 the meaning. This takes somewhat longer, a minimum of about 0.5 seconds. But 86 started, it is of course a continuous process.

67. A. apart B. off C. up D. down

68. A. so B. but C. or D. for

69. A. transfer B. transmit C. convey D. communicate

70. A. to B. from C. over D. on

71. A. only B. almost C. even D. just

72. A. stays B. situates C. hides D. lies

73. A. stuck B. strung C. rung D. consisted

74. A. rules B. scales C. laws D. standards

75. A. combines B. contains C. defines D. declares

76. A. what B. whether C. while D. if

77. A. prospect B. progress C. process D. produce

78. A. aspects B. abstracts C. angles D. assumptions

79. A. anybody B. another C. other D. everybody

80. A. body B. gesture C. written D. spoken

81. A. growing B. fixing C. beginning D. building

82. A. put B. take C. draw D. figure

83. A. identify B. locate C. reveal D. discover

84. A. performance B. organization C. design D. layout

85. A. prescribe B. justify C. utter D. interpret

86. A. since B. after C. once D. until

**Part VI Translation (5 minutes)**

**Directions:** *Complete the sentences on Answer Sheet 2 by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.*

87. Specialists in intercultural studies says that it is not easy to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(适应不同文化中的生活)

88. Since my childhood I have fond that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(没有什么比读书对我更有吸引力)

89. The victim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(本来会有机会活下来)if he had been taken to hospital in time

90. Some psychologists claim that people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(出门在外时可能会感到孤独)

91. The nation’s population continues to rise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(以每年1200万人的速度)

**参考答案A 卷 ：（官方答案将会在成绩公布后发表）**

Part I Writing (15%)

参考范文：

The approach of the Chinese Lunar New Year poses a national issue concerning the necessity of holding the CCTV Spring Festival Gala. Its established status is being challenged by a growing number of people, especially by younger generations. It is increasingly difficult to cater for all tastes.

Some individuals deem that it should be canceled or replaced by other programs. These young people focus their attention on other forms of celebration instead of immersing themselves in TV. Despite that, the majority of mid-aged people and senior citizens uphold the importance of the traditional performance. The most striking feature of this gala is its traditionally close link with ordinary people’s lives. Most of people view this gala as an annual staple on the traditional Chinese Spring Festival Eve. They all have a restless night and glue their eyes on the television.

I am not supportive of the view that the grand gala should be abandoned. Undoubtedly, it plays a vital role in the celebration of Chinese New Year. To increase its appeal and meet young adults’ need, the upcoming performance should invite some big names including super stars from Hong Kong and Taiwan. We are all eagerly anticipating this unforgettable evening show.

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning ) (10%)

1. N

2. N

3. Y

4. N

5. Y

6. Y

7. NG

8. move forward

9. looking back

10. the more you get back

Part III Listening Comprehension (35%)

**Section A**

11. B Give her more information

12. C She’ll go without dessert

13. A The man can speak a foreign language

14. C See Prof. Smith

15. D She can pass on the message for the man

16. B He’s got emotional problems

17. D It’s better to buy the tickets beforehand

18. A He turned suddenly and ran into a tree

19. D to attend a wedding in Montreal

20. C Brush up on her French

21. B It has many historical buildings

22. A It was about a little animal

23. D She can make a living by doing what she likes

24. B Her ideas

25. A She doesn’t really know where they originated

**Section B**

26. C Record students’ weekly performance

27. B Lack of attention

28. D They should see to it that their children have adequate sleep

29. C She became a public figure

30. D A motorist’s failure to concentrate

31. A Nervous and unsure of herself

32. B Restrictions on cell phone use while driving

33. B There are too many kinds of cold viruses for them to identify

34. D They show our body is fighting the virus

35. A It actually does more harm than good

**Section C**

36. natural

37. usage

38. exception

39. particular

40. reference

41. essays

42. colleagues

43. personal

44. What we may find interesting is that it usually takes more words to be polite

45. but to a stranger, I probably would say "would you mind closing the door?"

46. There are bound to be some words and phrases that belong in formal language and others that are informal.

**Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth ) (25%)**

Section A

47. O) primarily

48. K) voluntary

49. G) situation

50. J) gap

51. C) generate

52. N) purchase

53. M) insulted

54. I) potential

55. H) really

56. D) extreme

**Section B**

57. C) It is a kind of bottled water

58. B) bottled water is clearly superior to tap water

59. D) expensive bottled water with impressive names

60. A) Bottled water brings in huge profits

61. B) It is considered healthier

62. C) removing people’s bad living habits

63. A) good health is more than not being ill

64. D) is free from any kind of disease

65. B) to strive to maintain the best possible health

66. C) People who try to be as healthy as possible , regardless of their limitations

**听力原文：**

Section A: Conversations

Short Conversations短对话

11. M: Christmas is around the corner. And I’m looking for a gift for my girlfriend. Any suggestions?

W: Well you have to tell me something about your girlfriend first. Also, what’s your budget?

Q: What does the woman want the man to do?

12. M: What would you like for dessert? I think I’ll have apple pie and ice cream.

W: The chocolate cake looks great, but I have to watch my weight. You go ahead and get yours.

Q: What would the woman most probably do?

13. W: Having visited so many countries, you must be able to speak several different languages.

M: I wish I could. But Japanese and of course English are the only languages I can speak.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

14. M: Professor Smith asked me to go to his office after class. So it’s impossible for me to make it to the bar at ten.

W: Then it seems that we’ll have to meet an hour later at the library.

Q: What will the man do first after class?

15. M: It’s already 11 now. Do you mean I ought to wait until Mr. Bloom comes back from the class?

W: Not really. You can just leave a note. I’ll give it to her later.

Q: What does the woman mean?

16. M: How is John now? Is he feeling any better?

W: Not yet. It still seems impossible to make him smile. Talking to him is really difficult and he gets upset easily over little things.

Q: What do we learn about John from the conversation?

17. M: Do we have to get the opera tickets in advance?

W: Certainly. Tickets at the door are usually sold at a higher price.

Q: What does the woman imply?

18. M: The taxi driver must have been speeding.

W: Well, not really. He crashed into the tree because he was trying not to hit a box that had fallen off the truck ahead of him.

Q: What do we learn about the taxi driver?

Long Conversations: 长对话

Conversation 1

　　W: Hey, Bob, guess what? I’m going to visit Quebec next summer. I’m invited to go to a friend’s wedding.

　　But while I’m there I’d also like to do some sightseeing.

　　M: That’s nice, Shelly. But do you mean the province of Quebec, or Quebec City?

　　W: I mean the province. My friend’s wedding is in Montreal. I’m going there first. I’ll stay for five days. Is Montreal the capital city of the province?

　　M: Well, Many people think so because it’s the biggest city. But it’s not the capital. Quebec City is. But Montreal is great. The Saint Royal River runs right through the middle of the city. It’s beautiful in summer.

　　W: Wow, and do you think I can get by in English? My French is OK, but not that good. I know most people there speak French, but can I also use English?

　　M: Well, People speak both French and English there. But you’ll hear French most of the time. And all the street signs are in French. In fact, Montreal is the third largest French speaking city in the world. So you’d better practice your French before you go.

　　W: Good advice. What about Quebec City? I’ll visit a friend from college who lives there now. What’s it like?

　　M: It’s a beautiful city, very old. Many old buildings have been nicely restored. Some of them were built in the 17th or 18th centuries. You’ll love there.

　　W: Fantastic. I can’t wait to go.

　　Questions:

　　19. What’s the woman’s main purpose of visiting Quebec?

　　20. What does the man advise the woman to do before the trip?

　　21. What does the man say about the Quebec City?

Conversation 2

　　M: Hi, Miss Rowling, how old were you when you started to write? And what was your first book?

　　W: I wrote my first Finnish (finished) story when I was about six. It was about a small animal, a rabbit, I mean. And I’ve been writing ever since?

　　M: Why did you choose to be an author?

　　W: If someone asked me how to achieve happiness. Step One would be finding out what you love doing most. Step two would be finding someone to pay you to do this. I consider myself very lucky indeed to be able to support myself by writing

　　M: Do you have any plans to write books for adults?

　　W: My first two novels were for adults. I suppose I might write another one. But I never really imagine a target audience when I’m writing. The ideas come first. So it really depends on the ideas that grasp me next.

　　M: where did the ideas for the “Harry Potter” books come from?

　　I’ve no ideas where the ideas came from. And I hope I’ll never find out. It would spoil my excitement if it turned out I just have a funny wrinkle on the surface of my brain, which makes me think about the invisible train platform.

　　M: How did you come up with the names of your characters?

　　I invented some of them. But I also collected strange names. I’ve got one from ancient saints, maps, dictionaries, plants, war memoirs and people I met.

　　M: Oh, you are really resourceful.

　　Questions:

　　22. What do we learn from the conversation about Miss Rowling’s first book?

　　23. Why does Miss Rowling consider her so very lucky?

　　24. What dictates Miss Rowling’s writing?

　　25. According to Miss Rowling where did she get the ideas for the Harry Porter books?

Section B: Passages

Passage 1

　　Reducing the amount of sleep students get at night has a direct impact on their performance at school during the day. According to classroom teachers, elementary and middle school students who stay up late exhibit more learning and attention problems. This has been shown by Brown Medical School and Bradley Hospital research. In the study, teachers were not told the amount of sleep students received when completing weekly performance reports, yet they rated the students who had received eight hours or less as having the most trouble recalling all the material，learning new lessons and completing high-quality work. Teachers also reported that these students had more difficulty paying attention. The experiment is the first to ask teachers to report on the effects of sleep deficiency in children. Just staying up late can cause increased academic difficulty and attention problems for otherwise healthy, well-functioning kids, said Garharn Forlone, the study’s lead author. So the results provide professionals and parents with a clear message: when a child is having learning and attention problems, the issue of sleep has to be taken into consideration. “If we don’t ask about sleep, and try to improve sleep patterns in kids’ struggling academically, then we aren’t doing our job”, Forlone said. For parents, he said, the message is simple, “getting kids to bed on time is as important as getting them to school on time”.

　　Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

　　Question 26: What were teachers told to do in the experiment?

　　Question 27: According to the experiment, what problem can insufficient sleep cause in students?

　　Question 28: What message did the researcher intend to convey to parents?

Passage 2

　　Patricia Pena never wanted to be a public figure. All she wanted to be was a mother and home-maker. But her life was turned upside down when a motorist, distracted by his cell phone, ran a stop sign and crashed into the side of her car. The impact killed her 2-year-old daughter. Four months later, Pena reluctantly but courageously decided to try to educate the public and to fight for laws to ban drivers from using cell phones while a car is moving. She wanted to save other children from what happened to her daughter. In her first speech, Pena got off to a shaky start. She was visibly trembling and her voice was soft and uncertain. But as she got into her speech, a dramatic transformation took place. She stopped shaking and spoke with a strong voice. For the rest of her talk, she was a forceful and compelling speaker. She wanted everyone in the audience to know what she knew without having to learn it from a personal tragedy. Many in the audience were moved to tears and to action. In subsequent presentations, Pena gained reputation as a highly effective speaker. Her appearance on a talk show was broadcast three times, transmitting her message to over 40 million people. Her campaign increased public awareness of the problem, and prompted over 300 cities and several states to consider restrictions on cell phone use.

　　Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

　　Question 29: What was the significant change in Patricia Pena’s life?

　　Question 30: What had led to Pena’s personal tragedy?

　　Question 31: How did Pena feel when she began her first speech?

　　Question 32: What could be expected as a result of Pena’s efforts?

Passage 3

　　Many people catch a cold in the spring time or fall. It makes us wonder if scientists can send a man to the moon, why can’t they find a cure for the common cold. The answer is easy. There’re actually hundreds of kinds of cold viruses out there. You never know which one you will get, so there isn’t a cure for each one. When a virus attacks your body, your body works hard to get rid of it. Blood rushes to your nose and causes a blockade in it. You feel terrible because you can’t breathe well, but your body is actually eating the virus. Your temperature rises and you get a fever, but the heat of your body is killing the virus. You also have a running nose to stop the virus from getting into your cells. You may feel miserable, but actually your wonderful body is doing everything it can to kill the cold. Different people have different remedies for colds. In the United States and some other countries, for example, people might eat chicken soup to feel better. Some people take hot bath and drink warm liquids. Other people take medicines to relieve various symptoms of colds. There was one interesting thing to note. Some scientists say taking medicines when you have a cold is actually bad for you. The virus stays in you longer, because your body doesn’t develop a way to fight it and kill it.

　　Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

　　Question 33: According to the passage, why haven’t scientists found a cure for the common cold?

　　Question 34: What does the speaker say about the symptoms of the common cold?

Question 35: What do some scientists say about taking medicines for the common cold, according to the passage?