**北京城市学院学位英语考试题库**

**2021级本科大学英语6卷**

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**Part I Listening Comprehension（共30分）**

**Section A: Short Conversations（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to hear ten short conversations. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken TWO times. After each conversation, a question will be asked about what you’ve heard. Choose the correct answers to the questions you hear. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. A. He is careless about his appearance. A. 他对自己的外貌不在意。

B. He is ashamed of his present condition.

C. He changes jobs frequently.

D. He shaves every other day.

2. A. He is irritated at having to wait for Jane.

B. Jane should have started a little earlier.

C. He knows what sort of person Jane is.

D. Jane may be caught in a traffic jam.D. 简可能被堵在交通堵塞中

3. A. Making preparations for a trans-Atlantic trip.

B. Collecting information about baseball games.

C. Training for the Mid-Atlantic Championships. C. 为中大西洋锦标赛进行训练。

D. Analyzing their rivals’ on-field performance.

4. A. He had a narrow escape in a car accident.

B. He is hospitalized for a serious injury.

C. He lost his mother two weeks ago.

D. He has been having a hard time. D. 他过得很艰难。

5. A. The woman has known the speaker for a long time.

B. The woman thinks highly of the speaker. B. 这名女士对演讲者评价很高。

C. The man is making a fuss about nothing.

D. The man had difficulty understanding the lecture.

6. A. He has difficulty in making sense of logic.

B. Statistics and logic are both challenging subjects.

C. The woman should seek help from the tutoring service.

C. 这位女士应该寻求教辅服务的帮助。

D. Tutoring services are very popular with students.

7. A. Her overcoat is as stylish as Jill’s.

B. Jill missed her class last week.

C. Jill wore the overcoat last week.

C. 吉尔上周穿了这件大衣。

D. She is in the same class as the man.

8. A. A computer game.

B. An imaginary situation.

B. 一个虚构的情境。

C. An exciting experience.

D. A vacation by the sea.

9. A. It might appeal more to viewers over 40. . 它可能更受40岁以上观众的喜爱。

B. It was mainly meant for cancer patients.

C. It could help people of all ages to avoid cancer.

D. It was frequently interrupted by commercials.

10. A. The man is fond of traveling.

B. The man admires the woman’s talent in writing.

B. 这个男人钦佩女士在写作方面的才华

C. The woman took a lot of pictures at the contest.

D. The woman is a photographer.

**Section B: Long Conversations（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this section* y*ou’ll hear two long 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 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Conversation 1**

***Questions 11 to 15 are based on the conversation you just heard.***

11. A. They are a government official and a city planner.

B. They are a program hostess and a pop star.

C. They are a program hostess and an expert. C. 他们是一个节目主持人和一位专家。

D. They are a reporter and a government official.

12. A. People are not satisfied with the environment, traffic and infrastructure in the cities they live. A. 人们对所居住的城市环境、交通和基础设施不满意。

B. People have a strong desire to improve the quality of their urban life.

C. People want the government to care more about the style of urban living.

D. People would like to have more chances to talk with city planners in person.

13. A. Caring for people who live in cities.

B. Leading a green life. B. 过上绿色生活。

C. Planting roof gardens.

D. Decorating cities with green plants.

14. A. It’s an effective way to let people take public transportation free of charge.

B. It’s doubtful that the government will make people pay for driving to downtown areas.

C. It’s unwise to allow people to drive during rush hours.

D. It’s a common way to encourage people to use buses, subways, and other means of public transportation.

D. 鼓励人们使用公交车、地铁和其他公共交通工具是一种常见的方式。

15. A. Hospitals and schools should be built with stairs instead of escalators.

B. Some cities have successfully built people-friendly infrastructure.

B. 一些城市已经成功地建设了人性化的基础设施。

C. People should walk and bicycle more when using urban infrastructure.

D. Parking lots shouldn’t be built too far away from apartment or office buildings.

**Conversation 2**

***Questions 16 to 20 are based on the conversation you just heard.***

16. A. Susan found her photos which were taken by the studio unsatisfactory.

B. Susan’s photo was put in the window of a studio that she had never been to.

C. The studio used one of her photos as an advertisement without Susan’s consent.

C. 照片馆未经苏珊同意将她的一张照片作为广告使用。

D. Susan was treated unfairly by the manager of the studio.

17. A. The studio has the right to use the photos and Susan has the copyright.

B. The studio owns the copyright of the photos and Susan has the rights to the use of her image. B. 照片馆拥有这些照片的版权，苏珊有使用她的形象的权利。

C. The studio has the right to use the photos for any purpose with Susan’s consent but Susan owns the copyright.

D. The studio and Susan share the copyright of the photos.

18. A. The copyright to her photos.

B. The right to use her image. B. 使用她的形象的权利。

C. The right to advertise.

D. The right to sue.

19. A. To talk to the manager of the studio.

B. To ask the studio for compensation.

C. To ask the studio to return all her photos.C. 要求照片馆归还所有照片。

D. To hire a lawyer to help her deal with the problem.

20. A. A person’s right to his/her image is infringed when his/her likeness is used for any commercial purpose without their consent.

A. 当一个人的形象在未经他们同意的情况下被用于任何商业目的时，其形象权就被侵犯了。

B. The studio owns the copyright of your photos and can use them for any purpose.

C. You should be careful when choosing a studio to have your photos taken.

D. Remember to ask the studio to submit all your photos after having the pictures taken.

**Section C: Passages（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this part, you’ll hear two 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

**Passage 1**

***Questions 21 to 25 are based on the passage you just heard.***

21. A. The Tang Dynasty.

B. The Song Dynasty.

C. The Qing Dynasty.

D. Not mentioned. D. 没有提及。

22. A. Chinese opera has been popular among ordinary people since the very beginning.

B. Chinese opera appeals to old Chinese folks a lot. B. 中国戏曲非常吸引老年人

C. Different styles of the facial make-up in the opera are thought to be interesting

by a small number of foreigners.

D. Chinese opera has developed into many different regional styles over the past thousands of years.

23. A. Players in Chinese opera need to practice ten years before they can spray fire or act as a dwarf.

B. Opera actors can only perform acrobatics one minute on stage with ten years’ practice.

C. Opera actors can’t play on stage without ten years’ practice.

D. It takes opera actors many years of hard practice before they can give wonderful performance on the stage. D. 戏曲演员需要经过多年的艰苦训练才能在舞台上给出精彩的表演。

24. A. There are more than 300 different regional opera styles in China.

B. Kun Opera is gentle and clear but Qinqiang is loud and wild.

C. Beijing Opera is the oldest form among all the regional styles. C. 京剧是所有地方戏曲风格中最古老的形式。

D. Regional operas have different schools and are enjoyed by local fans.

25. A. Traditional Chinese opera will flourish in the near future as it did in the past thousands of years.

B. Traditional Chinese opera is unique to Chinese culture and we should treasure and protect it. B. 传统中国戏曲是中国文化的独特之处，我们应该珍惜和保护它

C. Many young Chinese people prefer traditional Chinese opera to modern performance art.

D. Every Chinese should learn Chinese opera.

**Passage 2**

***Questions 26 to 30 are based on the passage you just heard.***

26. A. MOOCs may help teachers get rid of bad dreams.

B. MOOCs might be an effective way to help teach large classes.

B. MOOCs可能是帮助教授大班课的有效方式。

C. MOOCs may be the only form of higher education in the future.

D. MOOCs may be provided to small classes of ten students.

27. A. MOOCs offered by any university are available to anyone free of charge.

B. MOOCs offered by any university are not free and provide credits.

C. MOOCs offered by universities are mostly free and non-credit.

D. MOOCs offered by universities may be free or not free, with credits or without.

D. 大学提供的MOOC可能免费也可能收费，并且可能有学分或无学分。

28. A. MIT provides MOOCs in computer science, mechanics and botany.

B. Most MOOCs at MIT are liberal arts courses.

C. MIT MOOCs are in computer science, technology and engineering and so on.

C. MIT的MOOC涵盖计算机科学、技术、工程等领域。

D. MIT MOOCs are provided only in the field of computer science.

29. A. At MIT, MOOCs do not have any education requirements for the students.

B. At MIT, MOOC students decide how and when to use the learning materials provided.

C. At MIT, quizzes offered by MOOCs enable the students to check how well they learn.

D. At MIT, MOOC teachers and students often meet at the teachers’ office several hours a day. D. 在MIT，MOOC的教师和学生通常每天在办公室见面几个小时。

30. A. Experts believe MOOCs have made high-quality education free to anybody at anytime. A. 专家认为MOOC使高质量教育免费向任何人提供，随时随地。

B. Experts believe MOOCs have made high profits at a much lower cost.

C. Experts think of MOOCs as an effective way of providing education for students in far-away places.

D. Experts think of MOOCs as a solution to the ever enlarging classes of students.

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**Part II Vocabulary（每小题1分，共15分）**

**Directions:** *Each of the following sentences is incomplete and followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on the Answer Sheet.*

31. With her \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to her career, she has made some achievements in her early years.

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| A. resemblance | B. dedication | C. occasion | D. donation |

32. When autumn approaches, the scenery in the forests is beautiful beyond\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. passion | B. tension | C. expression | D. division |

33. We will bring our troops home, but we will bring them home in honor and victory, we won’t bring them home \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. in line | B. show up | C. to life | D. in defeat |

34. The composer spent half a year completing his work and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it *Savage Love*.

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| A. entitled | B. attained | C. abandoned | D. consented |

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the resources is one way to make sure we have enough energy in the future.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. Devotion | B. Possession | C. Adventure | D. Conservation |

36. He predicted correctly that there was going to be a stock market \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. signature | B. crash | C. phase | D. church |

37. They were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to discover that their grandmother had been a professional dancer.

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| A. amazed | B. ambitious | C. steady | D. thrill |

38. People concentrate in cities not only to get jobs but to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cultural facilities.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. make peace with | B. set about | C. take advantage of | D. get close to |

39. The opening \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a character walking across a desert in the movie leaves a deep impression on the audience.

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| A. shoot | B. shot | C. generate | D. justice |

40. The engineer made his fortune by selling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ software development tools to a large company.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. a suite of | B. in practice | C. a lack of | D. out of place |

41. The film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the literary masterpiece *War and Peace* is due for release this summer.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. creature | B. intent | C. version | D. prestige |

42. He died on June 19th from kidney failure and a rare and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ skin disorder.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. alien | B. peaceful | C. painful | D. deep |

43. The jury determined that the airline was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in training and supervising the crew.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. negligent | B. gross | C. imaginary | D. urgent |

44. I’d like to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ some of terms and conditions of the contract and have it ready to be signed tomorrow morning.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. envision | B. channel | C. acquire | D. revise |

45. These strikers threatened to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the factory if their demands were not met.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| A. fill out | B. blow up | C. brush aside | D. push back |

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**Part III Cloze（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the box. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please choose the best answer and mark the corresponding letter for each item on the Answer Sheet.* ***Note that each word should be used only once.***

46-50 ACFBH 51-55 GEDIJ

Lisa Torti and Alexandra Van Horn became close pals while working at a cosmetics 46 in Los Angeles and planned to celebrate Halloween, 2003, together. That night around 10 p.m., a group of friends including Torti and Van Horn headed to a 47 club to dance and drink beer. They all left the club at 1:30 a.m., several of them piling into an Infiniti, with Van Horn taking the front-passenger seat. Another friend drove Torti in a second car, 48 the Infiniti. As the lead car wound around a curve, its driver lost 49 , and the vehicle plowed into a light pole at 45 mph, knocking it over. The driver was able to get out of the car

50 enough, but Van Horn, then 23, couldn’t open her door after the air bag inflated.

Torti, then 26, ran to the Infiniti and said later that she saw smoke rising from the top of the 51 . “The car is going to blow up!” she 52 . “We have to get you out!”

Torti was 53 not to touch Van Horn, but Torti yanked open the Infiniti’s door anyway and pulled Van Horn out. Minutes later, EMTs arrived. Van Horn had a lacerated liver and a fractured vertebra. She says that before Torti pulled her out, she could feel her legs. Afterward, they were 54 . Van Horn is now 55

below the middle of her chest.

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| A. counter | B. control | C. local | D. warned | E. yelled |
| F. trailing | G. vehicle | H. easily | I. numb | J. paralyzed |

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**Part IV Reading Comprehension（共25分）**

**Section A: Timed Reading（每小题1分，共10分）**

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

***Questions 56 to 65 are based on the following passage.***

A lot of Western parents wonder how Chinese parents raise such stereotypically successful kids. They wonder what these parents do to produce so many math brains and musical talents. Well, I can tell them, because I’ve done it. Here are some things my daughters were never allowed to do:

• have a playdate

• watch TV or play computer games

• choose their own extracurricular activities

• get any grade less than an A

• not be the No. 1 student in every subject except gym and drama

• play any instrument other than the piano or violin

• not play the piano or violin.

I’m using the terms “Chinese mother” and “Western parents” loosely, because I know some Korean, Indian, and Irish parents who qualify too, and Western parents come in all varieties.

There are studies showing marked differences between Chinese and Westerners when it comes to parenting. In one study of 50 Western American mothers and 48 Chinese immigrant mothers, almost 70% of the Western mothers said that “stressing academic success is not good for children”. By contrast, the vast majority of the Chinese mothers believe that their children can be “the best” and that “academic achievement reflects successful parenting”.

What Chinese parents understand is that nothing is fun until you’re good at it. To get good at anything you have to work, and children on their own never want to work; therefore, it is crucial to override their preferences. Things are always the hardest at the beginning, which is where Western parents tend to give up. But if done properly, the Chinese strategy of determined practice is crucial for excellence. Once a child starts to excel at something, they get praise, admiration and satisfaction. This builds confidence, and makes the once not-fun activity fun.

I’ve thought long and hard about this and I think there are three big differences between the Chinese and Western parental mind-sets.

First, Western parents are extremely anxious about their children’s self-esteem. They worry about how their children will feel if they fail. Chinese parents don’t feel the same way. They assume strength, not fragility, and as a result they behave very differently.

For example, if a child comes home with an A minus on a test, a Western parent will most likely praise the child. The Chinese mother will ask what went wrong. If the child comes home with a B on the test, some Western parents may worry that their child does not have aptitude in the subject or that there is something wrong with the curriculum. If a Chinese child gets a B, the Chinese mother would then get dozens, maybe hundreds of practice tests and work through them with her child for as long as it takes to get the grade up to an A.

Second, Chinese parents believe that their kids owe them everything. The reason for this is unclear, but it’s probably a combination of Confucian beliefs and the fact that the parents have sacrificed so much for their children. The understanding is that Chinese children must spend their lives repaying their parents by obeying them and making them proud.

Most Westerners don’t have the same view. My husband, Jed, actually has the opposite view. “Children don’t choose their parents,” he once said to me. “It’s parents who give life to their kids, so it’s the parents’ responsibility to provide for them. Kids don’t owe their parents anything.”

Third, Chinese parents believe that they know what is best for their children and therefore override all of their children’s own desires and preferences. It’s not that Chinese parents don’t care about their children. Just the opposite. They would give up anything for them. It’s just an entirely different parenting model.

My seven-years-old daughter Lulu was playing piano, and working on a piece called “The Little White Donkey”. The piece is difficult for young players because the two hands have to keep wildly different rhythms. Lulu couldn’t do it.

“Get back to the piano now,” I ordered.

“You can’t make me.”

“Oh yes, I can.”

Back at the piano, Lulu resisted. Then I threatened her with no dinner, no Christmas presents, and no birthday parties for years. When she still kept playing it wrong, I told her to stop being lazy. We worked right through dinner, and I wouldn’t let Lulu get up. Still there seemed to be only negative progress, I began to have doubts.

Then, **out of the blue**, Lulu did it.

Lulu realized it the same time I did. She tried it again, hesitating. Then she played it more confidently and faster. A moment later, she was beaming.

“Mommy, look — it’s easy!” After that, she wanted to play the piece over and over.

Western parents worry a lot about their children’s self-esteem. But as a parent, one of the worst things you can do for your child’s self-esteem is to let them give up. On the flip side, there’s nothing better for building confidence than learning you can do something you thought you couldn’t.

There are all these books portraying Asian mothers as overdriven people indifferent to their kids’ true interests. But it’s a misunderstanding. The Chinese just have a totally different idea of how to do that. They believe that the best way to protect their children is by preparing them for the future, letting them see what they’re capable of, and arming them with skills, work habits and inner confidence that no one can take away.

56. Which is NOT one of the things that the author’s daughters were never allowed to do?

A. Choose their own extracurricular activities.

B. Play computer games.

C. Play any instrument other than the piano or violin.

D. Be the No. 1 student in every subject except gym and drama.

D. 在除体育和戏剧外的每个科目中都成为第一名学生。

57. Which is true about parenting mentioned in Paragraph 3?

A. Marked differences existed between Chinese and Westerners.

A. 中西方存在明显的差异。

B. All of the Western mothers said that “stressing academic success is not good for children”.

C. The minority of the Chinese mothers believe that their children can be “the best”.

D. All of the Chinese mothers believe that “academic achievement reflects successful parenting”.

58. Which is NOT true about Chinese parents’ understanding?

A. To get good at anything you have to work.

B. Things are always the hardest at the end, which is where Western parents tend to give up. B. 任何事情最后都是最难的，而这也是西方父母容易放弃的地方。

C. Children on their own never want to work.

D. Once a child starts to excel at something, they get praise, admiration and satisfaction.

59. How many big differences are there between the Chinese and Western parental mind-sets according to the author?

A. Five.

B. Four.

C. Three. C. 三个。

D. Two.

60. According to Paragraph 6, what are Western parents anxious about?

A. Their children’s self-esteem. A. 孩子的自尊心。

B. Their children’s strength.

C. Their children’s grades.

D. Their children’s interests.

61. Why do Chinese parents believe that their kids owe them everything?

A. Because Chinese children must repay their parents.

B. Definitely because the parents have sacrificed so much for their children.

C. The reason for this is not mentioned.

D. The reason for this is unclear. D. 原因不明确。

62. Which of the following is most Westerners’ view?

A. The parents can choose their children.

B. Children can achieve academic success through determined practice.

C. Kids don’t owe their parents anything. C. 孩子对父母没有任何欠债。

D. They know what is best for their children.

63. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

A. Lulu couldn’t play well because the piece was new to her.

B. Lulu was threatened by her mother. B. Lulu受到了母亲的威胁。

C. Lulu made only negative progress at the end.

D. Lulu is very diligent according to the author.

64. What does “out of blue” in Paragraph 16 mean?

A. Sadly.

B. Fortunately.

C. In a way that was not expected. C. 意想不到地。

D. In a way that was expected.

65. What is the worst thing that the parents can do for their children’s self-esteem?

A. To let them quit. A. 让他们放弃。

B. To let them give in.

C. To let them feel disappointed.

D. To let them learn they cannot do difficult things.

**Section B: Reading in Depth（第66-70题，每小题1分；第71-75题，每小题2分；共15分）**

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. In 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.*

**Passage 1**

***Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.***

**1. Establishment of Business Relations**

Hope to Establish Business Relations Wednesday, March 6, 2013 10:05AM

From: chenbin@shct.com.cn

To: [purchasingdept@nymc.com](mailto:purchasingdept@nymc.com)

Dear Sirs:

Through the courtesy of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, we were provided with your name and address. We were also informed that you are a prospective buyer of Chinese cotton blankets and bed spreads.

As we are one of the largest Chinese cotton bedding manufacturers and have handled various kinds of these products for more than 20 years, we are approaching you in the hope of establishing a business relationship with you and expect, by our joint efforts, to enlarge our business activities in the United States.

We are enclosing a brochure and a pricelist to acquaint you with our products which are now available for export. Quotations and samples will be sent to you upon receipt of your specific inquiry.

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Chen Bin

Sales Manager

Shanghai Cotton Textiles

**2. A General Inquiry**

Inquiry Friday, March 8, 2013 9:33AM

From: johnsmith@nymc.com

To: chenbin@shct.com.cn

Dear Mr. Chen:

We were very happy to receive your E-mail of March 6, 2013 regarding the export of Chinese cotton bedding and are very interested in receiving samples and a quote in hopes of developing a profitable business arrangement.

At present, we are interested in blankets and bed spreads and would be pleased if you would send us the samples as well as all the necessary information on those two items so we can acquaint with the material and workmanship of your products. Meanwhile, please provide a quote based upon increments of 250 units each up to 1,000, lowest price FOB New York, inclusive of our 5% commission. Could you also provide a shipping schedule including lead times?

If the products meet our specifications and the pricing is competitive we would be very interested in placing a substantial order with your firm.

Sincerely,

John Smith

Purchasing Manager

New York Modern Cotton

**3. Offer**

Offer for Pure Cotton Quilt Monday, March 11, 2013 10:36 AM

From: chenbin@shct.com.cn

To: johnsmith@nymc.com

Dear Mr. Smith:

Thank you very much for your E-mail of March 8, 2013, we have sent the samples you requested as well as the price breakdown.

In addition, we are pleased to offer you the following quilt at a substantial discount subject to your confirmation: We have included a sample of this product in the above referenced shipment.

Commodity: “Golden Turtle” Brand Pure Cotton Quilt No. 14

Size: 160cm×220cm

Color: Various Colors Available

Quantity: 3,600 Pieces

Price: US$19.99 each FOB New York inclusive of 5% commission

Shipment: June/July

Payment: By 100% confirmed, irrevocable L/C in our favor payable by draft at sight to reach the sellers one month before shipment, and remain valid for negotiation in China till the 15th day after shipment.

As you will realize from the catalogue and samples we sent you, our bedding products are the perfect combination of warmth, softness and easy care. We are confident that your customers will feel the same.

We look forward to your prompt reply.

Sincerely,

Chen Bin

Sales Manager

Shanghai Cotton Textiles

66. Who wrote the first letter in the hope of establishing a business relationship?

A. New York Modern Cotton.

B. Shanghai Cotton Textiles. B. 上海棉纺织品公司。

C. The American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai.

D. The American Chamber of Commerce in New York.

67. What are enclosed in the first letter?

A. Quotations.

B. A brochure and a pricelist. B. 宣传册和价格表。

C. Samples.

D. Shipping schedules.

68. Which of the following is NOT true about New York Modern Cotton’s inquiry?

A. They will surely place a substantial order if the price is the lowest.

A. 如果价格最低，他们一定会下大订单。

B. They are interested in blankets and bed spreads.

C. They hope to get acquainted with the material and workmanship of the products.

D. They hope to be provided with a shipping schedule including lead times.

69. Which of the following is NOT the feature of the bedding products?

A. Inexpensive. A. 廉价。

B. Warm.

C. Soft.

D. Easy to care for.

70. What is most likely to be in the letter following the third one?

A. Order for pure cotton quilt. A. 纯棉被子的订单

B. Signing of contract.

C. Payment.

D. None of the above.

**Passage 2**

***Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.***

The phrase almost completes itself: midlife crisis. It’s the stage in the middle of the journey when people feel youth vanishing, their prospects narrowing and death approaching.

There’s only one problem with the cliche（套话）. It isn’t true.

“In fact, there is almost no hard evidence for midlife crisis other than a few small pilot studies conducted decades ago,” Barbara Hagerty writes in her new book, *Life Reimagined*. The bulk of the research shows that there may be a pause, or a shifting of gears in the 40s or 50s, but this shift “can be exciting, rather than terrifying”.

Barbara Hagerty looks at some of the features of people who turn midlife into a rebirth. They break routines, because “autopilot is death.” They choose purpose over happiness — having a clear sense of purpose even reduces the risk of Alzheimer’s disease. They give priority to relationships, as careers often recede（逐渐淡化）.

*Life Reimagined* paints a picture of middle age that is far from gloomy. Midlife seems like the second big phase of decision-making. Your identity has been formed; you’ve built up your resources; and now you have the chance to take the big risks precisely because your foundation is already secure.

Karl Barth described midlife precisely this way. At middle age, he wrote, “the sowing is behind; now is the time to reap. The run has been taken; now is the time to leap. Preparation has been made; now is the time for the venture of the work itself.”

The middle-aged person, Barth continued, can see death in the distance, but moves with a “measured haste” to get big new things done while there is still time.

What Barth wrote decades ago is even truer today. People are healthy and energetic longer. We have presidential candidates running for their first term in office at age 68, 69 and 74. A longer lifespan is changing the narrative structure of life itself. What could have been considered the beginning of a descent is now a potential turning point — the turning point you are most equipped to take full advantage of.

71. What does the author think of the phrase “midlife crisis”?

A. It has led to a lot of debate.

B. It is widely acknowledged.

C. It is no longer fashionable.

D. It misrepresents real life. D. 它曲解了真实的生活。

72. How does Barbara Hagerty view midlife?

A. It may be the beginning of a crisis.

B. It can be a new phase of one’s life. B. 它可以是人生的新阶段。

C. It can be terrifying for the unprepared.

D. It may see old-age diseases approaching.

73. How is midlife pictured in the book *Life Reimagined*?

A. It can be quite rosy.

B. It can be burdensome.

C. It undergoes radical transformation. C. 它经历了根本性的转变

D. It makes for the best part of one’s life.

74. According to Karl Barth, midlife is the time \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to relax

B. to mature

C. to harvestC. 收获的时候。

D. to reflect

75. What does the author say about midlife today?

A. It is more meaningful than other stages of life.

B. It is likely to change the narrative of one’s life.

C. It is more important to those with a longer lifespan.

D. It is likely to be a critical turning point in one’s life.

D. 它可能是人生的一个重要转折点。

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**Part V Translation（每小题1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *Translate the Chinese in the brackets into English to complete the following sentences*.

76. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（这个十七岁的孩子从颈部以下全身瘫痪）in a college shooting incident.

77. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（他虽然有微弱心跳）, he was, for all intents and purposes, physically dead.

78. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（她如此骄傲，以至于）she doesn’t see many of her own shortcomings.

79. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（我所追求的） is not a line on the resume, but to have a purpose in life.

80. Cameron started to shoot the film *Avatar* ten years ago, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（来自各行各业的专家）forming his team.

81. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （他已经开始创业了）when he was still a college student.

82. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（要不是经济危机） that hit the whole world, the project could have been completed on schedule.

83. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（无论你有什么样的人生目标）, you must always be prepared for failures and defeat.

84. I couldn’t help thinking there’s something slightly strange about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（昨晚发生的事）.

85. Soon, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（海伦就醒悟过来）. She realized that she shouldn’t have teased her boyfriend about going Hollywood.

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**Part VI Writing（共10分）**

**Directions*:*** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic:* ***Low Carbon Life****. You should write at least 150 words according to the outline given below.*

Outline:

1、越来越多的人提倡低碳生活方式。

2、低碳生活的重要性。

3、作为一名大学生，应该如何创造低碳生活?