**北京城市学院学位英语考试题库**

**2021级本科大学英语3卷**

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**Part I Listening Comprehension（共35分）**

**Section A: Short Conversations（每小题1分，共5分）**

**Directions:** *In this section, you are going to hear five short conversations. Both the conversations and the questions will be spoken TWICE. 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. She is suffering a pain in her neck.

B. She is likely to replace Miss Smith.

C. She has to do extra work for a few days.

D. She is quite sick of working overtime.

2. A. He forgot where he had left the package.

B. He slipped on his way to the post office.

C. He wanted to deliver the package himself.

D. He failed to do what he promised to do.

3. A. The woman is just as unlucky as the man.

B. The woman is more sensitive than the man.

C. The speakers share a common view on love.

D. The speakers are unhappy with their marriage.

4. A. Preparations for a forum.

B. Preparations for an interview.

C. Preparations for a banquet.

D. Preparations for making chairs.

5. A. He will give the woman some tips on the game.

B. The woman has good reason to quit the game.

C. He is willing to play chess with the woman.

D. The woman should go on playing chess.

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

**Conversation 1**

**Directions:** *In this section* y*ou’ll hear a long conversation. At the end of the 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.*

***Questions 6 to 10 are based on the conversation you just heard.***

6. A. The Internet could be very confusing.

B. Many people reported their QQ IDs were stolen.

C. A computer with a firewall was safe.

D. Many people reported they could not log on to their QQ.

7. A. Trojan Horse can steal password information.

B. Viruses can download a user’s personal information.

C. Viruses link everyone together.

D. Viruses are unavoidable.

8. A. The Internet makes his life more convenient.

B. The Internet is safe all the time.

C. The Internet links everyone together.

D. The Internet itself can give out personal information.

9. A. Turn to the law for help.

B. There is nothing he could do.

C. Try to find out who did it.

D. Buy a new computer and get a new QQ ID.

10. A. Do not reveal personal information on the Internet at will.

B. Use a secure password.

C. Do not access any fishing sites.

D. All of above.

**Conversation 2**

**Directions:** *In this section* y*ou’ll hear a long conversation, which will be spoken only ONCE. Listen to the conversation and decide whether each of the following statements is true or false. Put “T” for “True” and “F” for “False”.*

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

11. Li Ling is a volunteer working for the 26th Summer University Olympics. ( )

12. Li Ling talked to three foreigners with different problems. ( )

13. Mr. Stevens could speak both English and French very well. ( )

14. Li Ling helped the second foreigner enter the stadium without a security check. ( )

15. Li Ling gave the third foreigner first aid and tried to comfort him. ( )

**Section C: Passages（每小题1分，共10分）**

**This section consists of two parts.**

**Part 1**

**Directions:** *In this part, you will hear a passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear five 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.*

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

16. A. In May and July, respectively.

B. In June and May, respectively.

C. In July and September, respectively.

D. In May and June, respectively.

17. A. Ann Jarvis and Virginia.

B. Ann Jarvis and Mrs. Dodd.

C. William Smart and Mrs. Dodd.

D. Todd and William.

18. A. She died on the second Sunday in May, 1905.

B. She died on the third Sunday in May, 1909.

C. She died on the second Sunday in May, 1910.

D. She died on the third Sunday in May, 1905.

19. A. Her father died early.

B. Her father was greater than her mother.

C. Her father should be honored because he raised the family.

D. Her father loved her the most.

20. A. The two Days are celebrated in various ways.

B. Many people go to churches or other religious events.

C. Families gather together to celebrate the two Days.

D. People buy their parents valuable gifts.

**Part 2**

**Directions:** *In this part, you will hear a passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear five questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken TWICE. 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.*

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

21. A. People use words and phrases to communicate.

B. The meanings of some words and phrases may be different in different cultures.

C. Not knowing such difference may lead to misunderstandings.

D. The meaning of a word or phrase has nothing to do with culture.

22. A. The mistake the speaker’s English friends made in Holland.

B. The mistake the speaker’s Spanish friends made in England.

C. The mistake the speaker’s English friends made in France.

D. The mistake the speaker’s Spanish friends made in Holland.

23. A. It means “fun”.

B. It means that the driver should take another way to avoid the construction.

C. It means “a hole”.

D. It means “danger”.

24. A. They ended in a large hole.

B. One of them dropped their new Gucci watch while pushing the car free.

C. It took them hours to search the hole before they finally found the watch.

D. All the above.

25. A. In French, “Thank you” can be used to reject an offer of food or drink.

B. In French, “Thank you” can be used to accept an offer of food or drink.

C. In French, “Thank you” is different from “no, thank you” in English.

D. In French, “Thank you” can be used when one wants another cup of coffee.

**Section D: Spot Dictation（每空1分，共10分）**

**Directions:** *In this section, you will hear a passage THREE times. While listening, supply each blank with the word you hear. Now the passage begins.*

Hua Tuo was a famous Chinese 26 scientist in the Han Dynasty. He recommended the use of exercise to 27 illness.

He once told his students that moving 28 could harm the human body. When a person moves around his blood will run more 29 and no illness will appear. It’s just like the phrase “a well-oiled engine lasts 30 .”

Therefore, Hua Tuo 31 the play of five animals: the tiger, the deer, the

32 , the monkey, and the bird. He believed that these five plays could 33 as a means to get rid of disease and improve health. He said, “When you feel ill, start doing the plays of the animal; your 34 will come out and you will feel light and easy and have an 35 for food.”

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**Part II Vocabulary（共15分）**

**Section A: Multiple Choice（每小题0.5分，共10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.*

36. I can’t buy them an expensive wedding present, because it is not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for me to do so.

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| A. inherent | B. perfect | C. affordable | D. sensitive |

1. My roommate has many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ habits, but I have to live with it.

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| A. irritating | B. faint | C. dramatic | D. amazing |

38. It is natural that he should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ such a beautiful girl.

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| A. drop off | B. depend upon | C. run away from | D. fall in love with |

39. We know we are in control of our own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and we should be masters of it.

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| A. poverty | B. genius | C. objective | D. destiny |

40. His strange conduct aroused the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the police.

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| A. suspicion | B. convenience | C. object | D. anxiety |

41. This drug should only be taken under the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a doctor.

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| A. supervision | B. issue | C. feature | D. technology |

42. You will need \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, understanding and sympathy if you are going to work as a nurse.

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| A. memory | B. achievement | C. behavior | D. patience |

43. To purchase a house, you will need a copy of the front and back of your permanent \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ card.

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| A. instinct | B. advance | C. charity | D. resident |

44. The law was passed in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to social pressure.

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| A. response | B. preserve | C. intensity | D. option |

45. The year before last, the company sold twice as many computers as their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| A. relation | B. competitors | C. competition | D. surroundings |

46. English, Chinese, and French are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and used in every corner of the world.

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| A. widespread | B. innocent | C. fundamental | D. relevant |

47. Nothing can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me from realizing my dream.

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| 1. dismiss | B. arise | C. hinder | D. raise |

48. Good quality requires a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of detailed planning and expert workmanship.

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| A. definition | B. handful | C. collection | D. combination |

49. There was no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the building had been used as a hospital.

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| A. assignment | B. burden | C. length | D. evidence |

50. There are always people who would help other people even at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of their own lives.

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| A. risk | B. reaction | C. safety | D. well-being |

1. He said he will make an apology to each colleague on the phone or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

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| A. in action | B. in astonishment | C. in court | D. in person |

52. There are also people who come to take such courses as Chinese \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ medicine, painting, calligraphy, and photography.

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| A. legendary | B. automatic | C. traditional | D. terminal |

53. Roy asked the captain whether he had the necessary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to join the police force.

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| A. qualification | B. figure | C. relevance | D. gap |

54. You can’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the government for the rise in prices.

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| A. remind | B. claim | C. blame | D. create |

55. I don’t know how they managed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ four children — they’re as poor as church mice.

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| A. get along with | B. bring up | C. confront to | D. keep up |

**Section B: Banked Cloze（每小题0.5分，共5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.* ***You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.***

With half of all marriages in the United States ending up in 56 , countless children are left with only one parent to look after them. Although one parent can never fully take the place of two, there are certain advantages to single-parenting that are often 57 . Children often feel they are to blame especially after a lengthy or difficult divorce. Those feelings of 58 can often lead to misunderstandings amongst family members. The children are in need of extra attention, 59 , and love. A single-parent tends to focus on being the best parent he or she can be. The parent is forced to take on new 60 that once could have been 61 by the other parent. For example, a father may learn to become more sensitive when dealing with his teenaged daughter’s 62 .

But the parent is not the only person in the family who may 63 from single-parenting. Children of single parents are often more involved in decision-making within the household because the single parent will 64 more heavily on them to carry out daily 65 . This gives the children a sense of responsibility and importance within the family.

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| A. overlooked | B. reassurance | C. responsibilities | D. rely | E. benefit | |
| F. divorce | G. guilt | H. adolescence | I. chores | | J. handled |

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**Part III Reading Comprehension（共30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 66 to 75 are based on the following passage.***

**Can Animals Tell Right from Wrong**

Until recently, humans were thought to be the only species to experience complex emotions and have a sense of morality.

But Prof. Marc Bekoff, from the University of Colorado, believes that morals are “hard-wired” into the brains of all **mammals**. He said, “the belief that humans have morality and animals don’t is a long-standing assumption, but there is a growing amount of evidence that is showing us that this simply cannot be the case.”

He has collected evidence from around the world that shows how different species of animals appear to have a sense of fairness from birth and that they display empathy and help each other.

**ELEPHANTS**

Elephants are very sociable animals. Research by Iain Douglas Hamilton, from Oxford University, suggests that elephants experience emotional bonding and points to evidence of elephants helping the weaker members of the herd.

In one case, a lead female known as Eleanor fell ill and another female gently tried to help her to stand and stayed with her until she died.

In 2003, a herd of 11 elephants helped an antelope that was being held inside a cage in KwaZula-Natal, South Africa. The lead elephant destroyed the metal gate and allowed the antelope to escape. This is thought to be a rare example of animals showing empathy for members of another species.

**CHIMPANZEES**

Known to be among the most mentally advanced of the great apes and our closest cousin, it is perhaps not surprising that scientists should suggest they live by moral codes.

A chimpanzee known as Knuckles — from the Centre for Great Apes in Florida — is the only known chimpanzee to suffer from a specific disease that leaves him physically and mentally challenged.

Scientists have found that other chimpanzees in his group treat him differently, and he is rarely punished by the older males.

Chimpanzees also demonstrate a sense of justice and those who do not follow the group’s code of conduct are disciplined by other members.

**RODENTS**

In lab tests, rats were given food which then caused a second group of rats to receive an electric shock.

The rats with the food chose to stop eating rather than to continue and see other rats in pain.

Recent research from Switzerland also showed that rats will help another rat find food, even if they are strangers, when the first rat has benefited from the charity of others.

**BATS**

Certain bats need to drink blood every night, but it is common for some not to find any. Those who are successful in their hunt for blood will share their meal with bats that are not successful, especially with bats that had previously shared with them. Prof. Bekoff believes this is a result of a sense of belonging that binds groups of animals together.

Biologists have also observed a female fruit-eating bat in Florida, helping another female to give birth by showing the pregnant female the correct birthing position.

**WHALES**

Whales have been found to have large specialized cells in their brains. These were thought to be restricted to humans and other great apes and appear to play a role in empathy.

Many different whales have been found to have these specialized cells in the same areas of their brains.

Their specialized cells are believed to be even more advanced than those of humans, and they have three times as many.

This finding has suggested that complex emotional judgments could be widespread in the animal kingdom.

**However, Prof. Bekoff’s ideas have met with some controversy**. Professor Frans de Waal, a professor at Emory University, said, “I don’t believe animals are moral in the sense we humans are. All animals, including humans, are born with a sense of morality, but we have developed a deeper understanding that animals cannot match.”

1. What’s the main idea of the passage?
2. Human are the only species to experience complex emotions and have a sense of morality.
3. Different species of animals appear to have a sense of fairness from birth and they display empathy and help each other.
4. The belief that humans have morality and animals don’t is a long-standing assumption.
5. Morals are “hard-wired” into the brains of all mammals.

1. What’s the meaning of the underlined word in the following sentence: “But Prof. Marc Bekoff, from the University of Colorado, believes that morals are ‘hard-wired’ into the brains of all mammals” (Para. 2)?
2. A kind of animals that give birth to live offspring and feed their young on milk from the breast.
3. A kind of cold-blooded, egg-laying animals.
4. A kind of animals that have a soft body, no backbone and a hard shell.
5. A kind of animals that have six legs, no backbone and a body divided into three parts.

1. What does the evidence of elephants helping the weaker members of the herd show to us?
2. Elephants know how to strengthen their herd.
3. Elephants are very close to human beings.
4. Elephants have a strong sense of doing good.
5. Elephants are bonded emotionally.

1. According to scientists, what does the example of Knuckles show about chimpanzees?
2. Chimpanzees are a rare example of animals showing empathy for others species.
3. Chimpanzees have their own moral codes.
4. Chimpanzees are afraid of diseases.
5. Chimpanzees have a strong sense of belonging.

1. Which of the following is NOT true about the rats in the lab tests?
2. The rats wouldn’t help other rats find food, if it has not benefited from the charity of others.
3. The rats were given food, which then caused a second group of rats to receive an electric shock.
4. The rats with the food chose to stop eating rather than to continue and see other rats in pain.
5. The rats would help another rat find food, even if they are strangers.

1. Which of the following is TRUE about the bats according to the passage?
2. All bats need to drink blood every night, and it’s really rare for some not to find any.
3. A sense of fairness is observed through a female fruit-eating bat helping another female to give birth.
4. Certain bats will share their meal with those who are not successful in their hunt for blood.
5. Such behavior is a result of a sense of justice that binds groups of animals together.

1. Which of the following evidence can NOT show that whales have the sense of empathy?
2. Whales have been found to have large specialized cells in their brains, which appear to play a role in empathy.
3. Many different whales have been found to have these specialized cells in the same areas of their brains.
4. These specialized cells are believed to be even more advanced than those of humans, and they have three times as many.
5. These specialized cells are thought to be restricted to humans and other great apes.

1. According to the passage, which kind of animals has a sense of justice?
2. Elephants.
3. Chimpanzees.
4. Bats.
5. Whales.

1. What does the author imply by saying: “However, Prof. Bekoff’s ideas have met with some controversy” (Para. 20)?
2. As to Prof. Bekoff’s ideas, some others have different opinions.
3. Some other scientists want to talk with Prof. Bekoff about his ideas.
4. Prof. Bekoff’s ideas are not accepted by the public.
5. Prof. Bekoff’s ideas are supported by other scientists.

1. What can we learn from the passage?
2. Prof. Bekoff’s ideas are too advanced for other scientists to understand.
3. Prof. Bekoff’s ideas have met with total agreement from other scientists.
4. Some scientists insist that only humans are born with a sense of morality.
5. Some scientists hold that only we humans have developed a deeper understanding of morality that animals cannot match.

**Section B: Reading in Depth（每小题2分，共20分）**

**Directions:** *There are 2 passages in this section. 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.*

**Passage One**

***Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.***

Confucius (551-479 B.C.), or Kong Zi, was a thinker, political figure, educator, and founder of the Ru School of Chinese thought. His teachings include the well-known phrase, “he who learns but does not think is lost; he who thinks but does not learn is in great danger”. They are recorded in *Analects (Lun Yu)* and form the foundation of traditional Chinese education.

According to the well-known *Records of the Grand Historian* *(Shi Ji)* by Sima Qian, Confucius’ father died when he was just three years old and he was raised by his mother in poverty. He had to undertake such petty jobs as accounting and caring for farm animals. Poor as he was, Confucius kept watching people, studying behavior, and writing down his beliefs. By the time he was middle-aged, Confucius had about three thousand followers.

At the age of fifty, Confucius’ talents were recognized by Lu’s administration. He was appointed Minister of Public Works and then Minister of Crime. But Confucius apparently offended members of the Lu’s nobility and was later forced to leave office and go into exile.

Confucius left Lu with his many followers, looking for a ruler who might employ him but meeting instead with indifference, severe hardship, and danger.

Confucius returned to Lu in 484 B.C. and spent the rest of his life teaching. Confucius was willing to teach anyone, whatever their social standing, as long as they were eager and tireless. Confucius’ teaching methods were striking. He never delivered a speech at length on a subject. Instead, he posed questions, cited passages from classics, or told stories about people with similar problems and waited for his students to arrive at the right answer.

Confucius’ goal was to create gentlemen who carried themselves with grace, spoke correctly, and demonstrated integrity in all things.

Just as Confucius did in ancient times, China is trying to do the same thing today.

In 2004, China began its exploration by establishing the non-profit Confucius Institute to promote Chinese language and culture in foreign countries.

In recent years, the Confucius Institute has grown quickly, providing opportunities to people all over the world to learn more about China. In addition, it has become a platform for cultural exchanges as well as a bridge reinforcing friendship and cooperation between China and the rest of the world. The institute has been welcomed across the globe.

By the end of August, 2011, the Confucius Institute had established 353 centers and 473 classrooms in 104 countries and regions around the world. In addition, university presidents from over 50 countries have required the establishment of either a Confucius Institute Center or a Confucius Institute Classroom within a few years; amongst them some of the world’s top universities.

76. Which of the following is NOT an achievement of Confucius?

1. He founded the Ru School of Chinese thought.
2. His words and thoughts were recorded in *Analects*.
3. He laid the foundation of traditional Chinese education.
4. He wrote the well-known *Records of the Grand Historians*.

77. What do you learn from the passage about Confucius’ childhood?

1. He lost his father at a very young age but still led an abundant life.
2. He had to take boring jobs like counting and taking care of animals.
3. He persisted in studying the world around him and gradually formed his own beliefs.
4. He had thousands of friends and followers.

78. What did Confucius experience in his fifties?

1. He took positions in the government after his talents were recognized.
2. He made some high-class officials angry and was sent to prison.
3. He worked for many other states after leaving Lu.
4. He got a position as the ruler’s teacher after returning to Lu in 484 B.C.

79. Why was Confucius’ teaching methods striking?

1. He was generous in teaching anyone.
2. He often gave long and interesting speeches.
3. He encouraged his students to reach answers to questions by themselves.
4. He taught students from his own experiences and stories.

80. Which of the following is True about the Confucius Institute?

1. It was firstly established in 2004 and rebuilt in 2011.
2. Its goal is not to earn money but to promote the cultural exchange between China and the world.
3. It’s one of the largest cultural exchange platforms in the world.
4. It’s recognized and welcomed in only a few countries and regions.

**Passage Two**

***Questions 81 to 85 are based on the following passage.***

Attitudes toward new technologies often fall along generational lines. That is, generally, younger people tend to outnumber older people on the front end of a technological shift.

It is not always the case, though. When you look at attitudes toward driverless cars, there doesn’t seem to be a clear generational divide. The public overall is split on whether they’d like to use a driverless car. In a study last year, of all people surveyed, 48 percent said they wanted to ride in one, while 50 percent did not.

The fact that attitudes toward self-driving cars appear to be so steady across generations suggests how transformative the shift to driverless cars could be. Not everyone wants a driverless car now — and no one can get one yet — but among those who are open to them, every age group is similarly engaged.

Actually, this isn’t surprising. Whereas older generations are sometimes reluctant to adopt new technologies, driverless cars promise real value to these age groups in particular. Older adults, especially those with limited mobility or difficulty driving on their own, are one of the classic use-cases for driverless cars.

This is especially interesting when you consider that younger people are generally more interested in travel-related technologies than older ones.

When it comes to driverless cars, differences in attitude are more pronounced based on factors not related to age. College graduates, for example, are particularly interested in driverless cars compared with those who have less education: 59 percent of college graduates said they would like to use a driverless car compared with 38 percent of those with a high-school diploma or less.

Where a person lives matters, too. More people who lived in cities and suburbs said they wanted to try driverless cars than those who lived in rural areas.

While there’s reason to believe that interest in self-driving cars is going up across the board, a person’s age will have little to do with how self-driving cars can become mainstream. Once driverless cars are actually available for sale, the early adopters will be the people who can afford to buy them.

81. What happens when a new technology emerges?

A. It farther widens the gap between the old and the young.

B. It often leads to innovations in other related fields.

C. It contributes greatly to the advance of society as a whole.

D. It usually draws different reactions from different age groups.

82. What does the author say about the driverless car?

A. It does not seem to create a generational divide.

B. It will not necessarily reduce road accidents.

C. It may start a revolution in the car industry.

D. It has given rise to unrealistic expectations.

83. Why does the driverless car appeal to some old people?

A. It saves their energy.

B. It helps with their mobility.

C. It adds to the safety of their travel.

D. It stirs up their interest in life.

84. What is likely to affect one’s attitude toward the driverless car?

A. The location of their residence.

B. The field of their special interest.

C. The amount of training they received.

D. The length of their driving experience.

85. Who are likely to be the first to buy the driverless car?

A. The seniors.

B. The educated.

C. The wealthy.

D. The tech fans.

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**Part IV Translation（每小题2分，共10分）**

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

86. But you know fully well that our product is of superior quality. Other products \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（无法与之相比）.

87. I came out for the fine weather and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（还有部分原因是我想散散步）.

88. Beyond work experience, the head of the department also required his secretary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（受过尽可能好的教育）.

89. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（如果我们要按时到达小镇）, we would have to drive the whole night.

90. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（最近的一项调查发现）that 72.4% of non-smokers were exposed to secondhand smoke.

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**Part V Writing（10分）**

**Directions*:*** *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic:* ***My Views on Shopping Online*** *The following structure is for your reference. You should write at least* ***120*** *words.*

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| *Topic* | My Views on Shopping Online |
| *Paragraph 1* | More and more people, especially young people shop online nowadays. |
| *Paragraph 2* | Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of shopping online. |
| *Paragraph 3* | Your views on it. |