

asked about what was said. The conversation and question will be read **only once**. Listen carefully and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A) The woman is driving too fast.  
B) The woman is driving at a slow speed.  
C) The woman has broken a traffic rule.  
D) The woman has parked her car in a wrong place.
2. A) She has visited the TV tower twice.  
B) She will visit the TV tower in June.  
C) She has visited the TV tower once.  
D) She saw the big tower he visited on TV.
3. A) This apple pie tastes very good.  
B) His mother likes the pie very much.  
C) This pie can't match his mother's.  
D) His mother can't make apple pies.

#### Section B (4%)

**Directions:** Now you'll hear a conversation **once**. At the end of the conversation, you'll hear four questions. After you hear a question, choose the best answer from the four choices.

4. A) She impresses the man with her performance.  
B) She has no difficulty finishing the assignments.  
C) She often fails to turn in her homework on time.  
D) She comes late to class from time to time.
5. A) It improves her performance in other subjects.  
B) It enables her to help her father in business.  
C) It makes her lose interest in Spanish.  
D) It presents great difficulty for her.
6. A) He has a good personal relationship with the woman.  
B) He scolds the woman for challenging his authority.  
C) He thinks the woman has a gift for Spanish.  
D) He dislikes giving advice to his students.
7. A) Engage in creative activities.  
B) Try her best to please her father.  
C) Work harder in her Spanish class.  
D) Exercise to strengthen her muscles.

#### Section C (8%)

**Directions:** Now you'll hear a passage **once**. At the end of the passage, you'll hear some questions. After you hear a question, choose the best answer from the four choices.

8. A) She worked ahead of schedule and skipped a level.  
B) She enjoyed the traditional method of learning Spanish.  
C) She felt discouraged while studying in the top level class.  
D) She showed dissatisfaction with the slow pace of her class.
9. A) She had to learn the material that she already knew.  
B) She had to study sentence structures and grammar.



- C) She failed to pass the test in the top level class.
  - D) She had to learn with a teacher she didn't like.
10. A) It aroused in her a strong interest in Spanish culture.  
 B) It excluded the use of other languages in the classroom.  
 C) It proved to be an unbalanced way to learn the language.  
 D) It explored the cultural and language elements in great depth.
11. A) She worked as an interpreter in a company.  
 B) She volunteered to work in a Spanish church.  
 C) She acted as a tourist guide on a trip to Mexico.  
 D) She taught Spanish speakers how to speak English.

### Section D (10%)

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. Listen carefully during the first reading. When the passage is read for the second time, you should fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. When the passage is read for the third time, check your answers.

It's time to 12. \_\_\_\_\_ your kid. You gave them everything. Now you wish you hadn't? Well, it's not too late to teach them the 13. \_\_\_\_\_ of money. Fourteen-year-old Dalyn Fountain has all the trappings of today's teens: her own cell phone, an iPod, a new 14. \_\_\_\_\_, and cable television in her bedroom. But with the country in a recession, Dalyn's parent feel an 15. \_\_\_\_\_ to change Dalyn's spend thrift ways—and, 16. \_\_\_\_\_, their own as well. "It's hard," she says. "It's like we were shopping, shopping, shopping—then we just stopped."

In a recent money 17. \_\_\_\_\_, 54% of parents admitted that their kids have too much stuff. Similarly, more than half said that because of the 18. \_\_\_\_\_ crisis, they would spend less on their kids for years to come. "Parents are seeing the shortcomings of giving children everything they want," says Nathan Dungan, financial coach. Getting kids, especially teens, to accept a new—less indulgent—reality can be a challenge. The following strategies can help you face it.

It's easy to fall into bad 19. \_\_\_\_\_ with regard to how you spend money on your kids. The first step to correcting such behaviors is identifying them. Be honest with yourself about whether—and how—you've been spoiling your child: Do you frequently give into your kid's pleas for cash or stuff? Do you hand you're your credit card freely? Think, too, about why you've been spoiling your kid, and what the 20. \_\_\_\_\_ might be if you don't stop.

Make sure you're on the same page with your spouse. After losing her job, Elona told her daughter, Brynna, now 17, that she could no longer use Mom's credit cards. So Brynna went to her step-father. "And she gets whatever she wants from him," says Elona. But if this continues, Brynna will never learn the consequences of not saving. Since you're changing the rules, it's critical to talk with your children about how life will be different going forward. Let them know that you want them to develop important money skills like 21. \_\_\_\_\_ and saving—which they won't learn if you continue with the status quo (现状).

### Part III Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (10%)

**Directions:** You are going to read a passage with 10 statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

### China Challenges Nvidia's Hold on Artificial Intelligence Chips



**A** In July, China's government issued a sweeping new strategy with a striking aim: draw level with the US in artificial intelligence technology within three years, and become the world leader by 2030. A call for research projects from China's Ministry of Science and Technology posted online last month fills in some details on the government's plans. And it puts Silicon Valley chipmaker Nvidia, the leading supplier of silicon for machine learning projects, in the cross hairs(瞄准线).

**B** The Ministry of Science and Technology document lays out 13 "transformative" technology projects where it wants to put government money in coming months, hoping for delivery by 2021. One is to invent new chips to run artificial neural networks, the form of software propelling(推进) the AI ambitions of Google and other tech companies.

**C** One criterion for the project refers specifically to Nvidia: the ministry says it wants a chip that delivers performance and energy efficiency 20 times better than that of Nvidia's M40 chip, branded as an "accelerator" for neural networks. Now two years old, the M40 is not Nvidia's latest and greatest chip, but is still used in AI projects.

**D** The Chinese government has targeted Nvidia before. An October call for research proposals from the National Development and Reform Commission included another request for high-powered AI chips. In August, an investment fund owned by China's State Development & Investment Corp. led a \$100 million funding round in Cambricon, a Beijing AI chip startup. Cambricon announced two server chips early this month that might substitute for Nvidia chips in some AI projects if they live up to their billing.

**E** Cambricon is part of a boom of Chinese companies and startups working on AI chips—mirroring one in the US that has seen startups and even Google to challenge Nvidia. In October, Beijing's Horizon Robotics, founded by veterans(前员工) of search company Baidu, raised \$100 million, and Deephi hauled in(吸收) \$40 million. Established gadget maker(设备制造商) Huawei is collaborating with Cambricon on AI chips for phones and other devices.

**F** Chinese officials and tech companies each have good reasons to target Nvidia, which has built a large, lucrative(获利的) market supplying hardware to AI projects. The company's stock-market value grew 10-fold in the past three years as more companies invested in AI. It has begun offering chips for robots, drones, autonomous vehicles, and signed up partners like Toyota and Volvo.

**G** On the government side, Chinese officials want a domestic supplier in part because of concerns about relying on foreign chips for military and other applications, says Elsa Kania, an adjunct(附属的) fellow at the think tank, the Center for a New American Security.

**H** The Chinese government faces many challenges in making its AI and hardware dreams come true. China produces more computer-science graduates and machine-learning research papers than the US. But the country still lags in the high-level expertise needed for advanced AI projects, says Kania.

**I** China has struggled for years to make its chip industry more competitive with those from the US, Korea, and Japan. Attempts to foster(培育) alternatives to Intel and other US processors helped birth chips used in some of the country's world-beating supercomputers, but not widely used alternatives for servers and PCs. Alibaba, China's biggest cloud provider relies on Intel and Nvidia chips, for example. "They may have aspirations, but when it comes to designing chips and building fabs(建造工厂) to make them at scale the Chinese are still multiple generations behind," says Paul Triolo, who tracks Chinese technology and related policy at Eurasia Group.

**J** China's chip initiatives have been hampered(阻止) by wary US officials scrutinizing(仔细察看) acquisitions of US semiconductor technology, who may soon turn warier. President Obama blocked a Chinese fund from acquiring a US chip firm in December 2016; President Trump quashed(撤销) a similar deal in



September. This month, a bipartisan(两党的) group of lawmakers introduced bills to sharpen the teeth of the committee that advised on those decisions, in part motivated by China's ambitions in chips and AI.

**K** For now, few of China's AI chip companies are directly attacking Nvidia's core market selling chips for servers. Startups Horizon Robotics and Deephi, and the much larger Huawei, are instead focused on chips to bring AI functions such as understanding video to devices such as cars and cameras.

**L** The healthy market for surveillance(监视) around the world is one driver of that trend, says Chris Rowen, an investor who previously led Silicon Valley chip-design companies. Putting AI chips into cameras can make them capable of automatically spotting people, objects, or actions. Google recently touted(吹嘘) the image-recognition ability of its Clips camera that boasts an AI chip, although it uses that capability to take candid(公开的) family snapshots, not for surveillance.

**M** Rowen says China's chip startups are also eyeing the vast market potential of putting AI functions into home appliances, car parts, and other Chinese-made gadgets. "The way to make this technology proliferate(广泛使用) is to knock down the costs," Rowen says.

**N** Despite the emerging trans-Pacific competition in AI, there are not clear battle lines between Chinese and American companies. State-backed Cambricon is licensing designs from Silicon Valley chip designer Arteris for the "backbone" of interconnects that move data around a chip, for example. Intel led the \$100 million funding round into Horizon Robotics, which is working on AI chips for autonomous vehicles, even though it has products of its own in that market. And in September, Nvidia CEO Jensen Huang announced new deals with Chinese Internet giants Alibaba, Baidu, and Tencent. "China's AI applications are going to be running on US hardware for a while, that's the reality at this point," says Triolo.

\_\_\_\_\_ 22. Nvidia has partnered with automotive manufacturers Toyota and Volvo.

\_\_\_\_\_ 23. Google's Clips camera is not used for surveillance.

\_\_\_\_\_ 24. China's government officials want a domestic supplier of AI chips partly because of concerns about relying on foreign chips for military use.

\_\_\_\_\_ 25. Huawei is collaborating with Cambricon to develop AI chips for phones and other devices.

\_\_\_\_\_ 26. China lags behind the US when it comes to expertise required for advanced AI projects.

\_\_\_\_\_ 27. Nvidia now offers AI chips for drones.

\_\_\_\_\_ 28. The surveillance market is one driver of the global demand for AI chips.

\_\_\_\_\_ 29. Alibaba is China's biggest cloud provider.

\_\_\_\_\_ 30. In 2016, US President Obama blocked a Chinese fund from acquiring a US chip firm.

\_\_\_\_\_ 31. China's Ministry of Science and Technology wants to put government money into creating a chip that delivers performance and energy efficiency 20 times better than that of Nvidia's M40 chip.

#### Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (20%)

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Mark the corresponding letter with a line through the center.

##### Passage One

Dear Sir,

I was surprised to read your recent editorial on the question of student's part-time jobs. You appear to be making a lot of generalizations on the basis of just one unfortunate incident (I assure you that not all young people who deliver newspapers are foolish and dishonest as the two youths mentioned in your article).



The first point I would like to make is that there are many jobs teenagers can do which give them useful experience of the working world. They are brought into contact with a variety of people, often older, and are given experience of expressing themselves clearly and coherently. I am thinking here of jobs such as travel guides and shop assistants.

Another argument for school children and college students having holiday or weekend jobs is that many parents need the financial assistance. If we take, for example, a family in which the father is unemployed or a single-parent family on a low income, it seems logical and fair that as son or daughter should try to bring money into the household.

One further thing I want to say is that a lot of jobs for the young can be fun for the people who do them and also useful to the community. Youngsters who help in schools, hospitals and with the elderly often derive a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction as well as contributing something valuable to local society.

In conclusion, I would add that when I was a girl, my teenage years were a time for books, hobbies and academic studies. Thinking back, I feel I would have learnt much more about myself, other people and life in general—if my father had allowed me to do a limited amount of real work. Certainly when she is old enough, I shall encourage my own daughter to do so, rather than waste her time with soap operas, computer games and discotheques(迪斯科舞厅), like so many people today.

Yours faithfully,

Margaret Willia

32. What does the editorial say about student's part-time jobs, according to this letter?

- A) It's a waste of time for students to take part-time jobs.
- B) Most young people who deliver newspapers are foolish and dishonest.
- C) The unfortunate incident assures people of the necessity of part-time jobs.
- D) Generalizations should be made as to whether part-time jobs are dangerous.

33. According to the letter, students will gain useful experience of the real world by working as a(n)\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) editor
- B) teacher
- C) nurse
- D) tour guide

34. Which of the following is one of the reasons why youngsters choose to have part time jobs?

- A) They take the jobs to help support the family.
- B) They have no other ways to kill their free time.
- C) They want to prove themselves to be a useful generation.
- D) They get some experience so as to be admitted by colleges.

35. Part-time jobs can bring students a sense of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) justice
- B) timing
- C) accomplishment
- D) relief

36. What is Margaret's attitude toward students' having holiday or weekend jobs?

- A) Objective.
- B) Approving.
- C) Critical.
- D) Neutral.

## Passage Two

### Respect of the Elderly in the West: Then and Now

Western cultural historians studying the social conditions of the elderly change have noted a radical change in that condition emerging over recent centuries. As one such historian has noted "improved medical and economic conditions for elder people have been accompanied by cultural disenfranchisement—a loss of meaning and vital social roles."

In the past, Christianity saw old age as an integral part of a spiritual journey which gave meaning to the whole of one's life. The goal of this journey was known to be union with God in the beatific vision. The characteristic condition of old age, with its frailties and dependency, could be an occasion for spiritual



transformation and transcendence—for acknowledging the fundamental truth of the human condition, our dependence on God and on his love and mercy. The frailty and dependency of old age were understood both as belonging to the given order of life—as inescapable in character—and as having a positive role in disposing us to the fulfillment for which we were made by deepening our awareness of our dependence on God. In other words, Westerners in the past believed that old age, precisely in its unavoidable frailties and dependency, could be understood to have a positive significance.

Knowing how the Western views of old age was, we may see what changes these ideas experienced. Western philosophy began to change in the nineteenth century. Exactly it was divided into two views of ageing, in which a “good old age”, free of disease and frailty, was seen as the reward of healthy living, and a “bad old age” was seen as the consequence of ignoring the requirements of healthy living. On this view old age ceases to be a challenge to raising yourself above physical life and becomes a “problem” to be solved by will-power aided by medical science and technology. Precisely in so far as this project fails—as it must fail, since physical decline and frailty are unavoidable—then the failures, on this view of old age, must seem to lack positive meaning.

This is the pathetic of the situation of the elderly in Western, urbanized countries today. Medical science has helped to save them from premature death from acute disease and has given them longer healthy lives than their ancestors, but has left them to be overtaken by death from chronic disease; and our culture offers no sense of what might change this fate.

This pervasively negative sense of the frailty and dependence which overtake the elderly is the broader cultural context for a radical tendency in contemporary philosophy which would deny value to the lives of those elderly who have lost control of their lives in the sense of having lost the capacity for self-determination. This denial of value is equal to a denial of dignity. For to possess human dignity is to possess a value which commands respect in the sense of commanding acknowledgement of the human rights which belong to a person.

Since the value of an elderly person declines, it is natural for the increase in the powerful movement of advocacy of voluntary euthanasia in Western societies. Reflection on the reasons for voluntary euthanasia ought to make it clear that what claims to justify a doctor killing a patient is not the mere requires to be killed but the judgment that the life of the patient is no longer worthwhile. To believe that there is continuing worth in the life of a patient is to have a conclusive reason not to kill that patient.

This analysis of the fundamental reasoning for voluntary euthanasia makes clear that its legal support must usher in the legal support of non-voluntary euthanasia. If there is a case for saying one benefits human beings by putting an end to lives they themselves think no longer worthwhile, there is an equally good case for saying one benefits, or at least does no harm to, those one kills who are deemed no longer to have worthwhile lives because they are incapable of attaching value to their lives.

For three reasons there is a need to accept these aged human beings in love. The first is their need to be accepted. If the dominant voice of your culture says that your condition of weakness and dependency is without meaning and value you need to find some human beings who through their evident love affirm your meaning and value. It is only through being so affirmed that those who have been falsely taught by the “world” about the meaning of their condition can discover the voice of the Gospel.

Secondly, the elderly are our ancestors, most of them being parents of one or more who follow them. Children should honor their parents. Many are no longer doing so. Our generation is in danger of planning or acting together by indifference, in the criminal neglect of many of the elderly. We need to do more than name this conspiracy for what it is. We need to change our times. In this sense we are the ones who need to love our elders.



Thirdly, we need to love the weak elderly because we need to relearn the conditions of accepting weakness and dependence as ways to spiritual transformation. We need to discover what an oppressive false idea about independence is by helping to liberate others from it. For to do so is the surest way of liberating ourselves.

37. According to the passage, the denial to age is essentially a kind of denial to the aged people's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) dignity and value B) status and fame  
 C) capability and contribution D) trend and living style
38. Voluntary euthanasia in Western societies may be attributed to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the judgment that the life of the patient is no longer worthwhile  
 B) the negative sense of the frailty and dependence of the elderly  
 C) the prior duty to do justice to the elderly  
 D) the conditions of accepting debility and dependence
39. The writer gives us the following reasons for the need to love the elderly except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) the aged people's need is to be accepted  
 B) children should honor their parents  
 C) we should learn to accept debility and dependence as ways to spiritual transformation  
 D) we will get old one day ourselves
40. We can infer from the passage the writer supports the idea of \_\_\_\_\_ about the respect for the elderly.  
 A) the nineteenth century B) the Christian past  
 C) the ancient Chinese D) the modern westerners
41. Based on the passage, we may infer that the writer would disapprove all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A) voluntary euthanasia B) the criminal neglect of the elderly  
 C) the denial of aged people's value D) the love of the frail elderly

#### Part V Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

Directions: There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

42. The United States \_\_\_\_\_ itself to be a middle-class nation.  
 A) receives B) deceives C) perceives D) conceives
43. He appealed to all parents to \_\_\_\_\_ from violence)  
 A) prevent B) refrain C) resist D) restrain
44. In times of economic \_\_\_\_\_, people have to tighten their belt and live a thrifty life.  
 A) threat B) crisis C) risk D) hazard
45. Our soldiers force the enemy to \_\_\_\_\_ with superior firepower.  
 A) retrieve B) reflect C) retreat D) retrospect
46. It's rude to \_\_\_\_\_ at a foreign student's mistakes in English.  
 A) humiliate B) tease C) mock D) provoke
47. I am not \_\_\_\_\_ to having my word questioned.  
 A) ready B) used C) accustomed D) expect
48. The polluted water can be \_\_\_\_\_ if swallowed. Police are investigating what caused the pollution.  
 A) fatal B) severe C) devastating D) serious
49. I don't want to get involved in this argument) I'd rather stand on a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ ground.

- A) indifferent      B) neutral      C) objective      D) rational

50. It is most unlikely that you will find the information you need about the person who \_\_\_\_\_ on me to my mother about my playing computer games.

- A) speaks      B) tattles      C) argues      D) agree

51. It is acceptable she always says a lot in meetings, but she doesn't \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) say      B) dominate      C) accustom      D) mess

#### Part VI Translation (20%)

##### Section A (10%)

**Directions:** Translate the following short paragraph into Chinese.

52. To reinforce this essential message, success moving through the odyssey years will come to those who don't expect to achieve their goals right away but know that they must have the strength, capacity and confidence to endure over the long term. If you're a little late with your goals, don't feel like a failure! Stay strong, be positive, and keep focused! Someday you will look back and wonder at the vast changes as you passed through the odyssey years.

##### Section B (10%)

**Directions:** Translate the following sentences into English.

53. 我可以粗略估计一下你所需的木材量。(estimate)  
54. 人们往往会怀疑自称专家的人。(be suspicious of)  
55. 新的系统将与此有的设备相互兼容。(be compatible with)  
56. 这一发现被视为一项至关重要的突破。(crucial, perceive)  
57. 在公共汽车上, 米歇尔被两个胖子挤在中间, 苦恼极了。(nasty, sandwich between)