

2016

(Part I Vocabulary and Structure)

20

15

Part II Reading Comprehension

20

65

4

1500

1

2

A.

B.

C.

Part III Cloze

20

35

20

300

Part I Chinese-English Translation

5 30

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

(Part II English-Chinese Translation)

5 300 35

- 1.
- 2. ;
- 3.

2B

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2	1	0	3	1	8	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
[0]	[0]	10	[0]	[0]	[0]	10	10	10	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]	[0]
[1]	11	[1]	[1]	11	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
[3]	[3]	[3]	13	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]
[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]	[4]
[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]	[5]
[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]	[6]
[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]	[7]
[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	18	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]	[8]
[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]	[9]

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Paper One

Part I. Vocabulary and Structure (10 points, 15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Example:

I have been to the Great Wall three times _____ 1980.

[A] about

[B] during

[C] since

[D] for

1. _____ Eric started a job, he would not stop _____ it was finished.

[A] Once, till

[B] Each time, once

[C] Since, when

[D] The moment, as

2. The proposed law, while brilliantly _____, has been poorly devised to do the job at hand.

[A] confirmed

[B] promoted

[C] deceived

[D] conceived

Key: 1. A 2. D

Part II. Reading Comprehension (40 points, 65 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 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]. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

(1)

Julie Switzer is a little of both.

On July 4, the 61-year-old British homemaker will celebrate her 40th anniversary with her husband Mel, a cab driver whose snoring has been measured at 92.5 decibels louder than a police siren.

Until he found a treatment, flight attendants would ask him not to sleep on planes. Eight of his neighbors sold their homes in one 10-year period. Only his wife stood by his side.

But even with diminished hearing, she found it hard to sleep and though to get up).

After two decades of sleeplessness, Julie entered Mel in a local contest, sponsored by a British newspaper in 1984, to find the loudest snoring husband in the United Kingdom. Until then, Mel had not realized the scope of his snore.

The contest turned out to be the best thing she ever did. In one brave stroke, Julie turned her husband into an international celebrity of sorts. Suddenly, she and Mel were flying to Japan, so that doctors could measure his snoring on national TV.

The folks at Guinness were quick to certify him, and all the attention brought hundreds of would-be remedies including one that finally worked.

About four years ago, New York entrepreneur Robert Ross gave Mel a Chinese herbal concoction that he now markets throughout North America as Y-snore.

Y-
as a lamb. Finally, a peaceful night for his wife.

1. Julie Switzer is considered somewhat a saint because _____.

[A] she has been an excellent homemaker all the time

[B] she has been married to Mel for 40 years

[D] she tolerated the loudest snoring in the world for more than 40 years

ered him in a local
contest?

- [D] He feels proud of himself and his wife.
5. According to what is said in the passage, Y-snore is _____.
 [A] an interesting question Robert Ross asked Mel
 [B] a Japanese medical instrument that Mel bought in Japan
 [C] the name of a Chinese drug store that can be found in North America
 [D] a kind of medicine that stops snoring effectively

Key: 1. D 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. D

Part III. Cloze (20 points, 35 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a passage with 20 blanks. For each blank there are four choices of words (phrases) marked A), B), C), and D). You are asked to choose the ONE word (phrase) that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

At the moment some 170,000 young people throughout Britain are suffering what is potentially the most tense and anxious time of their lives. That is the ___1___ of students currently preparing to ___2___ their A-levels examinations which will decide ___3___ a student proceeds smoothly on to the next step of the academic ___4___ or whether six years of work at secondary school will be spent in the bitter ___6___ somewhere behind a death ___7___, a divorce or even the loss of a job; ___8___ the symptoms of anxiety are all the more weakening ___9___ they are before the event ___10___ after it, and may ___11___ themselves be enough to ___12___ the worst fears failing.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A) amount | B) number | C) account | D) members |
| 2. A) sit upon | B) sit down | C) sit for | D) sit over |
| 3. A) how | B) what | C) why | D) whether |
| 4. A) career | B) purpose | C) project | D) ladder |
| 5. A) At | B) Above | C) Within | D) In |
| 6. A) success | B) rank | C) line up | D) link |
| 7. A) in the house | B) at home | C) in the family | D) in homes |
| 8. A) therefore | B) thus | C) but | D) as a result |
| 9. A) so | B) because | C) when | D) if |
| 10. A) more than | B) even more | C) rather than | D) less than |
| 11. A) of | B) on | C) in | D) from |
| 12. A) bring back | B) bring about | C) bring along | D) bring through |

Key:

1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. D 6. B
 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. C 11. C 12. B

Paper Two

Part IV Chinese-English Translation (15 points, 30 minutes)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English and write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

- 1.
2. Jefferson
3. 5%

Key:

1. We should do more than talk to care for the old, and take actual measures to help them solve their difficulties.
- point.
3. With a standard bulb, only 5% of the electricity is converted to light the rest is wasted away as heat.

Part V English-Chinese Translation (15 points, 35 minutes)

Directions: There is one passage in this part. Read the passage and translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Write your translation on Answer Sheet 2.

Geniuses look at problems in many different ways. Genius often comes from finding a new perspective that no one else has taken. Leonardo Da Vinci believed that, to gain knowledge about the form of a problem, you begin by learning how to restructure it in many different ways. He felt that the first way he looked at a problem by looking at it from one perspective and move to another perspective and still another. (1) With each move, his understanding would deepen and he would begin to understand the essence of the problem.

Geniuses make novel combinations. Like the highly playful child with a bucket of building blocks, a genius is constantly combining and recombining ideas, images, and thoughts into different combinations in their conscious and subconscious minds.

². Einstein did not invent the concepts of energy, mass, or speed of light. (2) Rather, by combining these concepts in a novel way, he was able to look at the same world as everyone else and see something different.

Key

- 1.
- 2.