



10. Why did Dominic accept a film offer?

- A. He wanted a rest from writing.
- B. He was promised high earnings.
- C. He was too proud to reject it.

**Conversation Two**

11. Why did Jack get a role in the soap opera?

- A. He had a certificate in drama studies.
- B. One of his friends was a TV star.
- C. A TV star had just resigned.

12. Which part of Jack’s job is the most difficult?

- A. Remembering his lines.
- B. Pretending to be a bad person.
- C. Working with famous people.

13. How does Jack avoid the negative effects of fame?

- A. He reads about other actors’ experiences.
- B. He listens to his old friends.
- C. He follows his mother’s advice.

14. What is Jack’s reason for not going to the gym?

- A. He prefers team sports.
- B. He is too busy.
- C. He thinks it is unnecessary.

15. What’s Jack’s dream for the future?

- A. To win a TV prize.
- B. To become a cinema actor.
- C. To become world-famous.

**Section C (5 marks)**

*In this section, you will hear **five** short news items. After each item, which will be read only **once**, there will be a pause. During the pause, read the question and the **three** choices marked **A**, **B** and **C**, and decide which is the best answer.*

16. Which countries does the news concern in particular?

- A. Mexico and the USA.
- B. Mexico and Canada.
- C. Mexico and Russia.

17. How many statues are mentioned in the news?

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 4.

18. How many times did the chocolate company change its mind?

- A. Once.
- B. Twice.
- C. Three times.

19. Which company says that China is its 3rd most important market?

- A. Rolls Royce.
- B. Ferrari.
- C. Lamborghini.

20. What was Jon Scieszka’s previous job?

- A. Ambassador.
- B. Teacher.
- C. Author.

**Section D (10 marks)**

*In this section, you will hear a short passage. There are **10** missing words or phrases. Fill in the blanks with the exact words or phrases you hear.*

“Christmas is coming, and the goose is getting fat! ”

Christmas is the biggest festival in Britain and is celebrated on 25th December. The four weeks before Christmas are called Advent, and are traditionally celebrated in churches by lighting a candle each Sunday during this time. Nowadays, many people in Britain are not very (21) \_\_\_\_\_, but they still celebrate Christmas, and (22) \_\_\_\_\_ – the preparations begin long before Advent. In fact, as early as September or October, you start to see signs that Christmas is (23) \_\_\_\_\_.

The first places to tell us that we should be thinking about Christmas are the shops. People in Britain spend (24) \_\_\_\_\_ over £600 (around \$1,000) per person on Christmas every year, and the shops encourage people to spend more and more. Shops put up Christmas decorations, play cheesy Christmas songs or (25) \_\_\_\_\_, and some shop workers wear Christmas hats. Some big shops on Regent Street and Oxford Street in London create (26) \_\_\_\_\_ in their windows with moving characters, falling snow, colorful lights and music.

So what do people buy (27) \_\_\_\_\_ Christmas? Well, Christmas decorations, Christmas cards to send to friends and relatives, presents for loved ones and wrapping paper to wrap them up with. And of course food! (28) \_\_\_\_\_ the special Christmas dinner of roast turkey or goose, people buy lots of chocolates, nuts and snacks for everyone to enjoy.

Children are the people who get the most excited that Christmas is coming. They start making lists of presents they would like, and give them to their parents, or send them to (29) \_\_\_\_\_. In December, they can also open Advent calendars, which are a way of counting down to Christmas. These calendars have a window to open for every day from the 1st to the 24th of December (Christmas Eve).

A basic Advent calendar has a Christmassy picture behind each window, but most children's favorite calendars are chocolate Advent calendars, which show a chocolate for every day of the month. It's a great build-up to the (30) \_\_\_\_\_ that goes on at Christmas!

**Part II Vocabulary and Structure (15 marks)**

*There are 15 incomplete sentences in this section. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.*

31. As a developing country, we must keep \_\_\_\_\_ with the rapid development of the world economy.  
 A. move                      B. step                      C. speed                      D. pace
32. The scientists have absolute freedom as to what research they think it best to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. pursue                      B. devote                      C. adjust                      D. engage
33. Instead of being sent to prison, the shoplifter was \_\_\_\_\_ with a fine.  
 A. set out                      B. set back                      C. let off                      D. let alone
34. We should always bear in mind that \_\_\_\_\_ decisions often result in serious consequences.  
 A. urgent                      B. instant                      C. prompt                      D. hasty
35. If certain industries didn't receive a \_\_\_\_\_ from the state, they'd stand little chance of surviving.  
 A. donation                      B. subsidy                      C. mortgage                      D. credit
36. The three men tried many times to sneak across the border into the neighboring country, \_\_\_\_\_ by the police each time.  
 A. had been captured                      B. being always captured  
 C. only to be captured                      D. unfortunately captured
37. I decided to get an advanced degree with \_\_\_\_\_ applying for a better job.  
 A. the intention to                      B. the purpose to                      C. a view to                      D. an aim to
38. Much as \_\_\_\_\_, I couldn't lend him the money because I simply didn't have that much spare cash.  
 A. I would have liked to                      B. I would like to have  
 C. I should have to like                      D. I should have liked to
39. If you want to make a good impression, it's important to \_\_\_\_\_ your colleagues.  
 A. go in for                      B. look forward to                      C. keep in with                      D. come up with
40. He \_\_\_\_\_ unwisely, but he was at least trying to do something helpful.  
 A. may have acted                      B. must have acted                      C. should not act                      D. would not act



from Apple earlier this week. I find it (50) sur\_\_\_\_\_ pleasing when one of my iPhone apps requests an update, too. Every day I await, with anticipation, a long list of e-mail messages that could arrive at any second, and there are several people I'm really eager to get a text (51) \_\_\_\_\_. Those, too, could come at any time. Soon – even now – I could find my feed-list in Google Reader delightfully stuffed with newness. I am not a Twitterer, but I know the dismay the Twitter world must have felt during its service (52) \_\_\_\_\_ (disrupt) last week.

When I think back 25 years, there just wasn't that much to be waiting (53) \_\_\_\_\_. The phone might ring – and if you left home, you had to leave without it. The mail would come, and so might UPS or Federal Express. Someone might stop by on the spur of the moment. A fax perhaps? And that was about it.

I've always looked (54) for\_\_\_\_\_ to the mail coming. I don't know why. And now I live in a world where the mail comes constantly, (55) cease\_\_\_\_\_, a world where I find myself dismayed by the slowdown in blog feeds over the weekend. I consider (56) \_\_\_\_\_ a moderate user of personal electronics. I almost never wear ear buds. And yet this constant foretaste of the future, this hunger for the next electronic blip, feels to me like a full-blown (57) \_\_\_\_\_ (addict).

Which is (58) \_\_\_\_\_ I'd like a clearer picture of my old self. Was I a (59) \_\_\_\_\_ more serene 25 years ago? Was there a little more silence inside my head? A little less (60) expect\_\_\_\_\_? Or was I leaning headlong into the future even then?

**Part IV Reading Comprehension** (40 marks)

*Read the following passages. Each passage is followed by several questions. Respond to the questions according to the passage.*

**Section A** (10 marks)

*Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.*

The city of London is gearing up for a series of events to celebrate the Chinese New Year, and if last year's celebrations are anything to go by it should be quite a party.

The main hub for the festivities will be Trafalgar Square in the very centre of London.

According to the promoters of the party, the square will be transformed with a diverse selection of live performances including a traditional Chinese dragon and lion dance.

The fun will spread to other neighboring areas like London's Chinatown and Leicester Square where authentic Chinese cuisine will be offered to revelers and a fireworks display will round off the proceedings.

The celebrations are organized by the Mayor of London's Office in conjunction with the London Chinatown Chinese Association.

Mr. Leslie Ng, President of the London Chinatown Chinese Association, said, "Hundreds of thousands of people enjoy London's Chinese New Year celebrations, which have become a real highlight in the capital's calendar of events."

"It's an opportunity to celebrate and experience Chinese culture, and to see what Chinatown offers – not just during Chinese New Year, but all year round," he added.

People in the UK sometimes do not know that in the Chinese zodiac if you are born in a particular year you will have certain characteristics.

So what are the traits of people born in the Year of the Tiger?

Most people agree that tiger people are courageous but can also be quick-tempered.

They may also be very egocentric and unpredictable.

Are you a tiger person? Do you agree with this description of your personality? Why not email us and let us know your thoughts?

**Questions 61 to 65:** *Decide whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.*

- 61. Last year’s Chinese New Year party was small and boring.
- 62. Trafalgar Square is in the heart of London.
- 63. Chinese food will be available to party-goers.
- 64. There will be a tiger dance to celebrate the New Year.
- 65. Tiger people are said to be cowardly and shy.

**Section B** (10 marks)

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

Scientists have cured color blindness in monkeys using gene therapy.

As well as allowing color-blind humans to tell red from green, the innovative technique could restore sight to the blind.

Sufferers of age-related macular degeneration – the most common cause of blindness in the elderly – are among the millions who could eventually benefit.

Researcher Jay Neitz said, “If we could find a way to do this with complete safety in human eyes, as we did with monkeys, there would be a lot of people who would want it.”

“We hope the technology will be useful in correcting a lot of different vision disorders.”

Professor Neitz used gene therapy – injections of genes – to allow two male squirrel monkeys called Sam and Dalton to see in full colour for the first time.

**HOW MONKEYS GOT BRIGHTER SIGHT**

**BEFORE**

In severe cases of colour blindness, the cones - the colour detector cells at the back of the eye - make red and green appear as grey, while other colours are washed-out. Yellows and oranges can still be seen in a weaker form

**1** Genes were injected into cones to enable them to see red and green

Light into eye  
Retina  
Optic nerve takes information to brain

**AFTER**

**2** After four months, monkeys were able to see and touch red dots on the screen (left) for a reward

Squirrel monkeys underwent computerized tests for human color blindness, in which colored numbers or symbols are hidden in a pattern of dot.

Like some humans with red-green color blindness, the monkeys lacked a pigment that the cones – the colour-detector cells at the back of the eye – need to see red and green. As a result, they saw both red and green as shades of grey. Other colours, such as orange, blue and brown appeared washed-out.



To fix their vision, the US scientists injected their eyes with millions of copies of a gene needed to make the missing pigment, the journal *Nature* reports.

Importantly, the monkeys were injected with a human gene, suggesting the same technique would work on people. Four months later, their vision suddenly improved.

Professor Neitz, of the University of Washington in Seattle, said, “It was as if they woke up and saw these new colours. They unquestionably responded to colours that had been invisible to them.”

A version of the color blindness test that is used in schools around the world showed just how much their vision has improved.

Dr Katherine Mancuso, the study’s lead author, said, “Their performance on red and green was similar, but not quite as good, as a female monkey who had normal color vision since birth.”

But the need to prove that adding genes to the body does not cause harmful side-effects means it will be some time before the method is routinely used to correct color blindness.

Despite this, the researchers are optimistic and point out that gene therapy is already being tested on Britons and Americans with a rare, hereditary form of blindness called Leber’s congenital amaurosis.

The technique could also be adapted to treat other conditions that involve problems with genes in the colour and detail-detecting cone cells at the back of the eye.

These include age-related macular degeneration, in which deterioration of central vision makes it increasingly difficult to carry out everyday tasks such as reading and driving. Blindness linked to diabetes might also be treated.

Cathy Yelf, of the Macular Disease Society, said the research was “very interesting” but cautioned, “A practical gene therapy for macular degeneration is still some way off.”

**Questions 66 to 70:** Answer the following questions with the information given in the passage in a maximum of 10 words for each question.

66. What is the most common cause of blindness in the elderly?
67. What is the technique used to cure color blindness in monkeys?
68. What does “cones” refer to in this report?
69. Why do scientists believe the technique work on people?
70. What does Cathy Yelf say about the technique’s practical application?

**Section C** (10 marks)

Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.

Rifts were already opening up in the G20 as China hit out at Britain and the US for demanding that it boost its imports of foreign goods.

A senior official from the People’s Republic said it was not appropriate in a “market economy” for a minister to call for a foreign nation to buy more of its products.

Speaking at a briefing to reporters, Yu Jianhua of the Ministry of Commerce also described his country as “the biggest victim of protectionism” by other countries.

“China has all along been making tremendous efforts to maintain a basic balance between exports and imports,” he said.

His words ahead of yesterday’s summit meeting underlined the yawning divisions that remain between world leaders despite pledges of a “global compact” in Pittsburgh.

Western powers like the UK and the US want China to bolster its domestic demand and increase imports as

part of a “rebalancing” of the world economy.

They warn American consumers can no longer remain the primary engines of global demand as they bolster savings and repay debt.

Leaders have agreed to boost the status of the G20 and increase International Monetary Fund representation of China, India and other developing countries as part of the shift to more sustainable patterns of global growth.

But achieving consensus on the way forward will be extremely difficult – not least because global bodies will still have no ability to dictate economic policy to members.

Chancellor Alistair Darling said yesterday, “This does not mean we are in a new world order where we have a G20 that tells everyone what to do. It is up to each country to decide what is best for them.”

On financial reform, yesterday’s G20 deal will see restrictions on bonus payments and requirements forcing banks to hold more capital.

Watchdogs will be able to limit payouts to a maximum share of a bank’s revenue if it is necessary to strengthen the firm’s finances.

But this stops far short of what French president Nicolas Sarkozy and other European leaders were seeking – a set monetary limit.

Speaking during Saturday’s meetings, Mr Brown said, “The whole world community across the board is united in wanting to bring the rules and standards which will stamp out the bad practices of the past.”

**Questions 71 to 75:** Complete the following sentences with the information given in the passage in a maximum of 10 words for each blank.

- 71. At a briefing to reporters, Yu Jianhua said that China suffered most from \_\_\_\_\_.
- 72. Britain and the USA want China to help the world economy by \_\_\_\_\_.
- 73. According to this report, what Americans are concerned about now is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 74. It is extremely difficult for G20 to achieve consensus because global bodies have no ability to \_\_\_\_\_.
- 75. What French president Nicolas Sarkozy and other European leaders were seeking was a set monetary limit to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Section D** (10 marks)

Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.

(79) There is no doubt that adults, and even highly educated adults, vary greatly in the speed and efficiency of their reading. Some proceed very slowly throughout; others dash along too quickly and then have to regress.

Poor readers in particular may lack the ability to vary their manner of reading according to the type of reading matter and to their intentions in reading it. A good reader can move at great speed through the text of a novel or similar light reading matter. He may be able to skim a page, picking up a word or two here and there, and gain a general idea of what the text is about without really reading it. In reading more difficult material, with the intention of taking in the whole of it, he will proceed more slowly, but even then he will vary his pace, concentrating on the key words and passages, perhaps re-reading them several times, and pass more quickly over the remainder. A less efficient reader tends to maintain the same speed whatever material he reads. Consequently, even light reading matter gives him little pleasure because he reads so slowly. But this pace may be too fast for really difficult material which requires special concentration at difficult points.

(80) A type of reading which necessitates careful attention to detail is proofreading, in which the reader, in order to detect misprints in a sample print, has to notice not so much the meaning of what he reads as the exact shape and order of letters and words in the text. This is extremely difficult for most people since they are accustomed to overlooking such details. In fact, considerable practice is required to practice this task efficiently and it



can be done only by reading very slowly, and by paying comparatively little attention to the general meaning of the text.

**Questions 76 to 78:** Choose the best answer according to the passage.

76. The author claims that there is a difference in reading speed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. among all readers  
B. among different highly educated only  
C. among different poorly educated adults only  
D. between the poorly educated and the highly educated
77. A good reader is a reader who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. always reads slowly but carefully  
B. concentrates on the key words only  
C. changes his speed according to the kind of text  
D. changes his speed according to his liking for the book
78. The last two sentences of the second paragraph mean that a reading speed \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. too slow for a difficult book is just right for a non-serious one  
B. too slow for a non-serious book may be too fast for a difficult one  
C. too slow for a non-serious book is also too slow for a difficult one  
D. too fast for difficult material is just right for a non-serious book

**Questions 79 to 80:** Translate the underlined sentences in the passage into Chinese.

79. There is no doubt that adults, and even highly educated adults, vary greatly in the speed and efficiency of their reading.
80. A type of reading which necessitates careful attention to detail is proofreading, in which the reader, in order to detect misprints in a sample print, has to notice not so much the meaning of what he reads as the exact shape and order of letters and words in the text.

**Part V Translation** (10 marks)

Translate the following sentences into English, using the words given in the brackets.

81. 这种特殊玻璃摔在地上时,会像金属一样弯曲,而不是破碎。(instead of)
82. 正是经过彻底检查后,他们才发现故障所在。(It was ... that)
83. 没有目标,就不会有重大成就。(where)
84. 人们担心在目前动荡的局面下号召全民团结会无人理会。(it, 形式主语)
85. 那儿的人现在吃一顿饭得比过去多花三、四倍的钱。(as much as)

**Part VI IQ Test** (10 marks)

There are **five** IQ Test questions in this part.

86. Here is a puzzle.
- My first is in LAMP but not in LIGHT.  
My second is in MAY but not in MIGHT.  
My third is in DART and also in BOARD.  
My fourth is in STRING but not in CORD.  
My last is in SEE but not in GLANCE.  
I am a city renowned for romance.  
Where am I?
87. Rearrange the letters given and make three words that use all of the letters.

**A E E N R S T**

88. What is the value of  $x$ , if  $x$  is a whole number, in the sum below?

$$x^3 + (2x)^2 = 8 \times 3$$

89. In a day at the library, 64 people borrowed books. Twice as many people borrowed a thriller only as borrowed a science fiction only. Three people borrowed a biography only and 11 people borrowed both science fiction and a thriller but not a biography. The same number borrowed a biography and a thriller but no science fiction as borrowed one of each of the three types. Twenty-one people did not borrow a thriller. One more person borrowed a science fiction book and a biography book than borrowed a biography only.

How many people borrowed a thriller only?

90. Which number should replace the question mark?

9	8	7	2
11	5	9	4
8	5	7	3
12	4	4	?

**Part VII Writing** (30 marks)

**Task I** (10 marks)

*Write a letter to a company declining a job offer. In the letter, you:*

- Express your gratitude to the company for the job offer
- Explain the reason why you decline the offer
- Apologize for it and extend your good wishes to the company

*Write a letter of about 100 words in an appropriate style. Do not write any postal addresses.*

**Task II** (20 marks)

*Some people argue that college graduates should earn higher salary than people with lower education. What is your opinion?*

*Write your article in about 140 words in an appropriate style.*

(注:光盘录音中不包含本章录音材料)