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在职攻读硕士学位

全国联考英语考试辅导丛书

# 英语历年试题精解 及模拟试卷

组编 环球卓越在职英语考试研究组

主编 初萌 周颖

第4版

- ✓ 依据新大纲
- ✓ 涵盖新题型
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在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书

# 英语历年试题精解及模拟试卷

第 4 版

组 编 环球卓越在职英语考试研究组

主 编 初 萌 周 颖

参 编 徐国萍 颜 炜 董真明  
关 淼 苏 竞

机 械 工 业 出 版 社

本书是在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书之一。根据大纲变化及考生的需求,于2008年1月再次修订!

本书包括2002~2007年试题和8套仿真模拟试卷。每套模拟试卷严格按照最新考试大纲编写,题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致,同时对每套模拟试卷都给出了相应的参考答案和详细的解析,让考生知其然,也知其所以然。

本书既可满足考生定期检查、巩固复习成果的需要,又可使考生尽早熟悉考试氛围。

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# 丛 书 序

非常感谢广大在职考生的厚爱和支持——本套丛书于 2007 年荣登同类书籍销售榜榜首！2008 年 1 月，在各位编者的努力下，对本套丛书进行了精心修订，对部分内容进行了合理调整，使得本丛书更加具备应试性！

本套丛书根据国务院学位委员会办公室颁布的最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》的要求编写，适用于在职攻读 MBA、MPA、MPAcc、法律硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、公共卫生硕士、军事硕士和艺术硕士等的广大在职考生。在职攻硕英语统考考试的内容包括：口语交际、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和英语写作。

为了帮助广大考生在较短的时间内提高英语水平，系统备考，并顺利通过考试，本套丛书的编者特将连续多年的考前辅导经验和近几年的考试趋势有机结合，为广大社会在职人士量身定做了“在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书”。

本套丛书特色如下。

## 一、紧扣新大纲

丛书紧扣最新大纲，结合编者多年命题研究和辅导经验编写而成，内容权威。命题思路及考点选择与在职攻读硕士学位考试命题思路相近，针对性极强。

## 二、名师主笔

丛书的编写老师均为北京、上海、广州、郑州、沈阳、长春、石家庄、天津等地著名的在职联考考前辅导名师，他们熟悉专业学位考试大纲和考生的需求，深谙命题的原则、思路 and 最新考试动态。

## 三、体系完整，脉络清晰，为在职考生提供标准化备考解决方案

本套丛书共 6 本，从基础、提高到实战模拟，从专项训练到综合备考，充分考虑到每位在职人士的需求，为广大在职人士提供标准化的备考解决方案。

《英语词汇一本通》：根据最新大纲词条编写，记忆方法灵活实用，考点总结清晰，辨析明确，重点突出，便于考生短期内攻克词汇难关。

《英语备考指南》：从全面复习的角度，详尽阐述了各类题型的有效复习方法和解题技巧，并对考点进行全面归纳，同时各部分配有一定量的、有针对性的习题及解析。该书各部分内容以真题为导向，以有效的应试方法为依托，讲练结合，全面突击考试。

《英语历年试题精解及模拟试卷》：本书包含 8 套全真模拟试卷，难度和出题规律与真题相近，并全部给出了详细解析，是考生临考复习的最佳用书。同时，本书也对 2002～2007 年的试题进行了详细的解析，以利于考生分析考试特点和发现命题规律，更好地把握考试趋势。

《阅读理解专项应试高分突破》：针对考试中占举足轻重地位的阅读部分，给出了考前关键的 8 周内科学、合理的复习计划，并对各类考点进行深刻剖析，对各类考题的解题方法和技巧给予了详细讲解，同时也给出了经典的习题及解析。该书语言准确、选材精到、题材热

门、命题拟真性强、讲解透彻,适合短期内阅读训练,迅速提升阅读应试能力,突击考试。

《翻译与写作专项应试高分突破》:众所周知,如果学习方法得当,翻译和写作部分在短期内是最容易提高应试成绩的。编者同样给出了考前8周的复习计划,同时结合阅卷经验及评分标准,指出翻译和写作考试中常犯、易犯的错误,并针对各类题型进行了透彻的剖析,将考点分析得淋漓尽致,让读者有“柳暗花明”之感。本书是一本快速提高翻译和写作成绩的应试宝典。

《语法与词汇、完形填空、口语交际专项应试高分突破》:语法与词汇、完形填空、口语交际3个部分的考点相对分散,需要总结的内容相当多。编者充分考虑到这一特点,详细规划了考前8周的复习计划,并对各类考点进行了全面的归纳总结,重点突出,可以有效地帮助考生省时省力高效复习,在纷繁丛杂中理清思路,把握主线,有的放矢。

#### 四、超值赠送

《英语词汇一本通》:赠送由环球卓越著名辅导专家主讲的价值280元的在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语辅导“高分制胜法宝——攻克核心词汇精讲课程”光盘一张,传授考生如何在短期内掌握核心词汇的记忆诀窍和考点所在。

《英语备考指南》:赠送由环球卓越著名辅导专家主讲的价值98元的在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语辅导“高分制胜法宝——复习全攻略精讲”课程,让考生掌握高效的复习方法,深入了解主要题型的解题思路,轻松应考。购书后凭本书封面刮刮卡账号密码登录环球卓越网站,即可免费学习。

《英语历年试题精解及模拟试卷》:赠送由北京权威命题研究专家提供的价值200元的在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语辅导“高分制胜法宝——权威模拟试卷”两套。2008年10月5日后,读者可致电环球卓越服务热线,并登录环球卓越网站,免费下载。

《阅读理解专项应试高分突破》:赠送由著名辅导专家初萌老师主讲的价值98元的在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语辅导“高分制胜法宝——阅读攻略精讲”课程,让考生深入了解阅读题型的解题思路和复习方法,合理规划,轻松应考。购书后凭本书封面刮刮卡账号密码登录环球卓越网站,即可免费学习。

《语法与词汇、完形填空、口语交际专项应试高分突破》:赠送由环球卓越著名辅导专家主讲的价值98元的在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语辅导“高分制胜法宝——语法攻略精讲”课程,帮助考生总结繁杂的语法、词汇、完形和口语交际的命题规律和应试技巧,合理规划,轻松应考。购书后凭本书封面刮刮卡账号密码登录环球卓越网站,即可免费学习。

《翻译与写作专项应试高分突破》:赠送由环球卓越著名辅导专家主讲的价值98元的在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语辅导“高分制胜法宝——写作攻略精讲”课程,让考生深入把握写作题型的解题思路和复习方法,合理规划,轻松应考。购书后凭本书封面刮刮卡账号密码登录环球卓越网站,即可免费学习。

#### 五、专业的技术支持和完善的售后服务

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由于编者水平有限，错误之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正！

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本丛书提供的专业服务和专业技术支持，愿他们精益求精，为广大社会在职人士提供更多、更好、更专业的服务！

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环球卓越在职考试命题研究组

2008年1月于人民大学

## 第 4 版前言

本书是在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书之一，包括 2002～2007 年试题和 8 套仿真模拟试卷及其相应的参考答案与解析。本书在编写上具备以下几个特点。

**1. 试题精解：**本书给出了 2002～2007 年试题，并给出了详细的解析，帮助考生了解各类题型的考试难度和考点分布情况，掌握各类题型的解题思路和解题技巧，同时帮助考生自我测试，准确定位，明确复习目标。

**2. 名师主笔：**本书作者团队是由一直工作在在职联考英语考试辅导第一线的名师组成。他们授课经验丰富，对考试研究透彻，对考点把握准确，熟悉考生状况，了解考生心理，因此，在编写过程中充分考虑了考生的需求。

**3. 内容权威：**本书严格按照最新版考试大纲修订，模拟试卷的题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致。

**4. 解析详细：**本书各套模拟试卷都给出了相应的参考答案和详细的解析，让考生在熟悉历年考题的基础上，进一步分析、掌握各类题型的解题思路和解题技巧，做到胸中有数。

本书一方面满足考生定期检查、巩固复习成果的需要，另一方面使考生尽早熟悉考试氛围。

由于编者水平有限，不妥之处在所难免，衷心希望广大读者批评指正！

编 者

2008 年 1 月于人民大学

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## 2002 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语试题

# Paper One

**Part I Vocabulary and Structure (25 minutes, 10 points)**

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

- on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.
- Experiments in the photography of moving objects \_\_\_\_\_ in both the United States and Europe well before 1990.  
A. have been conducting  
B. were conducting  
C. had been conducted  
D. are conducted
  - After long negotiations, the firm \_\_\_\_\_ to build a double-purpose bridge across the river.  
A. contracted  
B. contacted  
C. consulted  
D. convinced
  - Diderot was also a philosophical materialist, \_\_\_\_\_ that thought developed from the movements and changes of matter.  
A. believing  
B. have been located  
C. believes  
D. be locating
  - We felt \_\_\_\_\_ to death because we could make nothing of the lecturer's speech.  
A. exposed  
B. tired  
C. exhausted  
D. bored
  - The population of many Alaskan cities has \_\_\_\_\_ doubled in the past three years.  
A. larger than  
B. more than  
C. as great as  
D. as many as
  - It was very difficult to build a power station in the deep valley, but it \_\_\_\_\_ as we had hoped.  
A. came off  
B. went off  
C. brought out  
D. made out
  - A baby might show fear of an unfamiliar adult, \_\_\_\_\_ he is likely to smile and reach out to another infant.  
A. if  
B. whenever  
C. so that  
D. whereas
  - Christmas is a holiday usually celebrated on December 25th \_\_\_\_\_ the birth of Jesus Christ.  
A. in accordance with  
B. in terms of  
C. in favor of  
D. in honor of
  - Weather \_\_\_\_\_, there will be an open air party with live music here this weekend.  
A. permits  
B. should permit  
C. will permit  
D. permitting
  - When workers are organized in trade unions, employers find it hard to lay them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. off  
B. down  
C. out  
D. up

- A. off                      B. aside                      C. out                      D. down
11. The symbols of mathematics \_\_\_\_\_ we are most familiar are the signs of addition, subtraction, multiplication, division and equality.  
A. to which                      B. which                      C. with which                      D. in which
12. The machines in this workshop are not regulated \_\_\_\_\_ but are jointly controlled by a central computer system.  
A. inevitably                      B. individually                      C. irrespectively                      D. irregularly
13. We are sure that \_\_\_\_\_ to do this face to face, he would find it difficult to express himself without losing his temper.  
A. were he to try                      B. would he try  
C. was he trying                      D. if he tries
14. The local people were joyfully surprised to find the prices of vegetables no longer \_\_\_\_\_ according to the weather.  
A. evaluated                      B. converted                      C. fluctuated                      D. modified
15. \_\_\_\_\_ he realized it was already too late for us to return home.  
A. No sooner it grew dark when                      B. Hardly it grew dark than  
C. It was not until dark that                      D. Scarcely it grew dark than
16. Without computer network, it would be impossible to carry on \_\_\_\_\_ any business operation in the advanced countries.  
A. practically                      B. preferably                      C. precisely                      D. possibly
17. \_\_\_\_\_ will Mr. Forbes be able to regain control of the company.  
A. With hard work                      B. As regards his hard work  
C. Only if he works hard                      D. Despite his hard work
18. From the incident they have learned a lesson: \_\_\_\_\_ decisions often lead to bitter regrets.  
A. urgent                      B. hasty                      C. instant                      D. prompt
19. What the teacher of the science class does and says \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to the students at college.  
A. was                      B. are                      C. is                      D. were
20. The Chinese community there, consisting of 67,000 \_\_\_\_\_, is the largest concentration of Chinese outside Asia.  
A. visitors                      B. workers                      C. adults                      D. inhabitants

## Part II Reading Comprehension (70 minutes, 40 points)

**Directions:** There are 5 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 4 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

In the United States the way people spend their leisure time is an important part of their

identity. Perhaps everybody does nearly the same thing all day in the office or the factory, but leisure time is what makes people distinct and reveals who they are. Some people like rock music, for example, and others may like jazz or classical music. Some people are runners or swimmers, and others are “couch (睡椅) potatoes” who “surf” the television channels with a remote control. Some go to museums while others spend long hours at a shopping centre. These kinds of choices are ways that people define themselves.

It hasn't always been this way. “Leisure time” was almost unknown in the United States in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. When most people worked on farms, the workday was from sunrise to sunset every day except Sunday, which was devoted to church. Later, with the rise of factories and city populations, people worked equally long hours and had only Sunday for rest. Some people did more of the things than that they do now—attend concerts, have parties, go to restaurants, read novels, or play sports—but to a much lesser extent.

Slowly, throughout the twentieth century, leisure time grew. Technology made farm work less burdensome, and changes in laws shortened the factory work day and week. New inventions such as the phonograph (留声机) and the radio gave people access to music and mass entertainment on a scale unknown before. People gradually became consumers of entertainment, and businesses competed fiercely for their dollars.

For many people leisure time means going somewhere—to a museum, to a concert, to a restaurant, or to a baseball game, for example. Or it means doing something such as playing volleyball, backpacking, swimming, biking, or playing in a park with their children. For other people free time means staying home with wonderful sources of entertainment, such as a VCR, stereo (立体声系统), or cable TV with dozens of channels. Others pursue creative activities such as cooking, gardening, and home improvement. The latest stay-at-home activity is “surfing the net”—that is looking for information and entertainment on the Internet.

People in the United States are basically not much different from others in what they do in their leisure time. The real difference may lie in the energy, time, money, and sheer enthusiasm that they devote to it.

21. “Couch potatoes” in Paragraph 1 refers to those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. control their viewing of TV programs      B. are happy watching situation comedies  
C. watch TV while eating potato chips      D. are crazy about watching TV programs
22. According to the passage, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, some Americans \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. worked from sunrise to sunset seven days a week  
B. preferred working in factories to working on farms  
C. had many of the leisure time activities that people now have  
D. fought for shorter working hours and more leisure time
23. Apart from technology, the growing leisure time throughout the twentieth century is also due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. changes in laws      B. mass entertainment

C. new types of consumption

D. competitive businesses

24. In terms of leisure time activities, people in the United States \_\_\_\_\_.

A. enjoy a larger variety than people in other countries

B. are not much different from people in other countries

C. enjoy more stay-at-home activities such as “surfing the net”

D. are less energetic and enthusiastic than others

### Passage Two

Whether you are logging on to your personal computer, using a credit card, or disarming a door security system, passwords or PINs (personal identification numbers) jealously guard access to numerous regular operations. It is estimated that within ten years, consumers could be faced with handling more than 100 passwords! Given the popularity of passwords, how can you choose ones that are sufficiently complicated to be secure yet are simple enough to remember?

There are basic guidelines to bear in mind. First, don't use as a password your name or that of a member of your family, even in modified form. Also avoid use of your telephone number, your Social Security number, or your address. Such information can easily be obtained by a determined hacker (黑客).

In addition, if possible, don't use passwords made up entirely of letters or digits. A relatively simple computer program can crack such a code quickly. Finally, do not use a word that can be found in any dictionary, even a foreign-language one. Huge lists are available that contain words, place names, and proper names from all languages. Programs can test for variations of these words, such as if they are spelled backward, capitalized, or combined.

So, what kinds of passwords should be used? Usually ones that have a minimum of six to eight characters and that have a mixture of upper- and lower-case letters, digits, and punctuation (标点) symbols. How difficult is it to crack such a combination of characters? One source says that “a machine that could try one million passwords per second would require, on the average, over one hundred years.”

How can you choose a combination that is easy to remember? Some suggest that you take the title of a favorite book or film or a line from a song or poem and use the first letter from each word as your password, adding capital letters, punctuation, or other characters. For example, “to be or not to be” could become “2B/not2B”.

Other suggestions include taking two short words and link them with a punctuation character, such as “High?Bug” or “Song; Tree”.

Taking into account the suggestions outlined above can help you to protect important information from unwanted hackers. Remember, too, the importance of changing your passwords regularly. Just a final comment: Whatever passwords you decide to use, don't pick any of the examples given above.

25. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. How to strengthen security through a password.
  - B. How to choose a password that is easy to remember.
  - C. How to prevent your password from being cracked.
  - D. How to choose a safe and convenient password.
26. Why shouldn't we use a word that can be found in any dictionary as a password?
- A. Because it can be easily remembered by a computer hacker.
  - B. Because computer programs can crack it.
  - C. Because computer hackers are determined to crack it.
  - D. Because the lists are so huge that the words are not easy to remember.
27. If you are choosing a password for your computer, which of the following is the best choice?
- A. iaHgnahs                      B. I 9730508                      C. 2B/not2B                      D. Re-B,p12
28. How can you choose a password that is both secure and simple to remember?
- A. Taking the title of your favorite book or film.
  - B. Taking a line from a song or poem you like best.
  - C. Making up a nonsensical word which cannot be found in any dictionary.
  - D. Using two short words linked with a punctuation character.

### Passage Three

According to a concerned 1997 article in the Boston Globe, the United States spent less than one percent of its transportation budget on facilities for pedestrians (行人). Actually, I'm surprised it was that much. Go to almost any suburb developed in the last 30 years, and you will not find a sidewalk anywhere. Often you won't find a single pedestrian crossing.

I was made fully aware of this one summer when we were driving across Maine and stopped for coffee in one of those endless zones of shopping malls (购物中心), motels, gas stations and fast-food places. I noticed there was a bookstore across the street, so I decided to forget coffee and go there to have a look.

Although the bookshop was no more than 70 or 80 feet away, I discovered that there was no way to cross over six lanes of swiftly moving traffic on foot without putting myself in danger. In the end, I had to get in our car and drive across.

At the time, it seemed ridiculous and annoying, but afterward I realized that I was possibly the only person ever to have thought of crossing the street on foot.

The fact is, we not only don't walk anywhere anymore in this country, we won't walk anywhere, and dislike anyone who tries to make US, as the city of Laconia, N.H. discovered. In the early 1970s, Laconia spent millions on a comprehensive urban renewal project, which included building a pedestrian mall to make shopping more pleasant. Esthetically (美学上) it was a triumph—urban planners came from all over to praise and take photos—but commercially it was a disaster. Forced to walk one whole block from a parking garage, shoppers abandoned

downtown Laconia for suburban malls.

In 1994 Laconia dug up its pretty paving blocks, took away the flowers and decorative trees, and brought back the cars. Now people can park right in front of the stores again, and downtown Laconia thrives again.

And if that isn't sad, I don't know what is.

29. In Paragraph 1, "I'm surprised it was that much" means the author thinks \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the government spends too much on facilities for pedestrians  
B. the government spends just enough on facilities for pedestrians  
C. the amount is more than he has expected  
D. the amount is less than he has expected
30. In Maine the author had to drive to a bookstore 70 or 80 feet away because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. it was practically impossible for him to cross the street on foot  
B. the street was actually too broad to cross on foot  
C. it was against the traffic regulations to cross the street on foot  
D. no one has ever walked across such a crowded street
31. According to the author, most Americans \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. don't care much about the lack of facilities for pedestrians  
B. think it ridiculous and annoying to have no crossing for pedestrians  
C. are interested in building the facilities for pedestrians  
D. have realized the importance of the facilities for pedestrians
32. What is sad according to the author?  
A. The Laconia urban renewal project was poorly supported.  
B. Laconia has become a busy shopping center again.  
C. People park their cars right in front of the stores.  
D. Most Americans are reluctant to walk even a single block.

### Passage Four

Dear Sirs,

Your shipment of twelve thousand "Smart" watches was received by our company this morning. However, we wish to make a number of complaints concerning the serious delay in delivery and your failure to carry out our specific instructions with regard to this order.

It was stressed from the beginning that the delivery date had to be less than six weeks from the initial order in order to meet our own customers' requirements. While we understand that delays in production are occasionally inevitable, we must point out that the major reason why the order was placed with your company was because we were assured by you of its speed of delivery, and that your existing stocks were sufficiently high to ensure immediate shipment. Late delivery of the goods has caused US to disappoint several of our most valued customers, and is bound to have a negative effect on potential future orders.

The second complaint concerns the difference in color between the watches we ordered and those delivered. It was stated clearly in the original order that watches in combinations of green/purple and orange/purple only were required. However, only half the watches in the delivery received are of the colors specified. Our Hong Kong agent assures US that she stressed to you the importance of following our instructions precisely, since we consider there to be only a limited market in this country for watches of other colors at the present time. Any watches that are not of the specified colors will, of course, be returned to you.

We are also somewhat concerned about the rather poor quality of the goods received, since it is apparent that the watches that finally arrived have been produced from inferior materials and have been manufactured to a lower standard than those in the sample. We have also found that a number of the watches do not appear to be functioning. Whether the latter problem is due to poor manufacture, damage during transportation or bad batteries is not yet clear, but we should like to point out that we feel this matter to be entirely your responsibility.

As a result of the above problems, therefore, we feel that the most suitable course of action is to return to you unpaid any of the goods considered unsatisfactory, and to subtract any resultant costs from our final settlement. We shall also, of course, be forced to reconsider whether any further orders should be placed with your company.

We look forward to your prompt reply.

Yours sincerely,  
John Smith

33. The manufacturers of "Smart" watches were given the order because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they produced the best watches of its kind in the world  
B. the watches would be easy to make and the designs were already prepared  
C. they promised they could produce enough stocks quite quickly  
D. they claimed the order would be easy since the watches were already in stock
34. Receiving watches in the wrong colors is a problem because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the Hong Kong agent stressed the need to fulfill the order exactly  
B. these watches will be difficult to sell  
C. these watches will not be able to get into the limited market  
D. people will not buy the watches as presents
35. "The latter problem" in Paragraph 4 refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the poor quality of the goods  
B. the use of inferior materials  
C. the IOW standard of manufacture  
D. some of the watches not working
36. The last sentence of Paragraph 5 "We shall also, of course, be forced to...with your company" suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the company may stop trading with the watch manufacturers  
B. the company will probably reduce the number of watches to be ordered in the future  
C. the writer is afraid their company might go out of business soon  
D. the company is probably willing to give the manufacturers another chance

## Passage Five

In London, two weeks ago a class of students made legal history by winning a lawsuit against their college for poor teaching.

In this landmark case the group all passed their course in historic vehicle restoration, but sued (起诉) the Oxfordshire college they had attended, claiming their qualifications were worthless because none had gained jobs in the field. The fact that the course was substantially different from that promised meant they won their case.

James Groves, general secretary of the National Postgraduate Committee in UK reports that students are getting better at complaining. "They are starting to see themselves as consumers of a product, and are reacting accordingly when things don't go right. Most importantly, they usually are paying their own fees and expect to get what they have paid for."

Groves says most complaints to his organization are about facilities and the quality of supervision. He says that more students seem to make complaints might be due simply to the fact that universities are getting better at dealing with them. "In the past there was a tendency for colleges to brush these things aside. Today, most universities observe a code of practice and complaints are taken more seriously."

He adds that students with complaints should first talk informally with the person concerned, taking a "friendly but firm attitude".

Jaswinder Gill, who represented the students in the Oxfordshire case, is co-author of a recently published book: *Universities and Students*. He says the Oxfordshire case is interesting because the majority of students finished the course and were awarded qualifications. "Previously, students have sued when they failed to gain qualifications. But it is not now good enough for universities and colleges to say to grieving students: 'You've got your qualification, so what's the problem?' It's about the quality of that qualification."

The students argued that promises made in the college introduction, in course material and by course representatives during interviews were not met. Promised job opportunities in the industry failed to materialize, as did the promised 50 percent of practical and vocational work, and basic tools had not been available. Gill suggests that in such cases it is easy to prove the college at fault.

37. What made the students of Oxfordshire win their case?

- A. None of them gained jobs a few years after graduation.
- B. The students failed to get their qualifications.
- C. They didn't get what they had been promised.
- D. They were over charged by the college they attended.

38. According to James Groves, \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. more students make complaints because universities take their criticism more seriously
- B. through handling more complaints from the students, universities have learnt how to



deal with them

C. college students tend to make complaints about the facilities of their schools

D. most university authorities tend to brush student complaints aside

39. According to the passage, the students are complaining about their education, because

A. more courses provided by universities fail to meet the promised quality

B. students want to pay for a consumption worth their own money

C. when things don't go right students have the right to react accordingly

D. students require universities to provide the best facilities and quality supervision

40. In the Oxfordshire case, what did the college promise?

A. 50% of the students could get their qualifications through the course.

B. 50% of the students would receive quality education.

C. 50% of the students could find a job in the field.

D. 50% of the time would be spent practicing in the field.

### Part III Cloze Test (20 minutes, 5 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

How does water scarcity affect people? First of all, it 41 their health. It is not that they will die of thirst; rather, the poor quality of the water 42 for cooking and drinking may make them ill.

43 our bodies require water to treat waste products, plentiful water is required for proper sanitation(卫生)—water that for much of mankind is simply not available. 44 people without adequate sanitation rose from 2.6 billion in 1990 to 2.9 billion in 1999. And sanitation is literally a matter of life and death. In a 45 statement, United Nations officials warned: "When children lack water that is fit for drinking and sanitation, virtually every aspect of their health and development is 46."

Food production is dependent on water. Many crops, of course, are watered by rain, but in recent times irrigation has become the key 47 the world's booming population. Today 36 percent of the world's harvest depends on irrigation.

If plentiful water flows out of every tap in our home and if we have a clean toilet (抽水马桶) that conveniently washes out waste, it may be 48 to believe that the world is running out of an adequate supply of water. We should remember, however, that only 20 percent of mankind enjoy such 49. In Africa many women spend as much as six hours a day 50 water.

41. A. hurts B. harms C. injures D. destroys

42. A. valuable B. desirable C. capable D. available

43. A. As for B. As well as C. Just as D. Such as

44. A. The number of B. A number of C. Numbers of D. Numerous