

根据最新考试大纲编写

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试

历年真题精解 及专家预测

北京大学 李 雪
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- 由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，内容权威
- 严格按照最新考试大纲，系统讲解大纲规定考点
- 荟萃专家智慧，启迪考生备考，提高综合应试能力



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前言

本书根据国家教育部制订的最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》编写,基于多年参与阅卷和办辅导班的教学实践经验,以及分析了近几年考题中的考点、难点、重点及命题思路,编写了这套在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试辅导丛书。

本书的特色如下:

一、名师主笔,内容权威,信息最新最全

本书的主编都是在在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的首席主讲专家,他们常年工作在教学培训第一线,具有相当丰富的辅导和教学经验,深谙命题规律和出题动态,集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学等名校的权威讯息,浓缩成本书。

二、紧密联系最新考试动态,以真题为纽带

本书紧紧联系当前的考试动态以及最新形式与政策,注重实际操作演练,以真题为纽带,编写了足量的同步辅导与强化训练习题,贴近考试真题难度和深度。

三、技巧实用,注重提升考生的综合分析能力

本书以重点、难点和疑点为突破,系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行解析。通过对历年真题的复习,考生可以牢固掌握考点内容,融会贯通,举一反三,为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

本书除了习题本身贴近在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试真题以外,还详述应试技巧。考生只要认真阅读本书,深入理解并熟悉各种题型和熟练运用各种解题技巧,就一定能够在考试中取得理想的成绩。

本书严格按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求组织编写,覆盖全部考试大纲的要点和考试项目。遵循技巧讲解与训练相结合的原则,分析各种题型命题趋势和走向。本书为考生提供了在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试所必需的英语知识,以及如何提高英语应试能力、如何掌握和应用科学的解题思路、如何强化实践、如何提高成绩等方法,从而帮助考生增强应试信心,获取高分成绩。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者

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第一部分

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考 英语历年真题与解析



2009 年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语试题

Part I Dialogue Communication(15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. Woman: Concert or movie, what would you prefer?
Man: _____ I just want to get out of the house.
A. That's a good idea. B. That's OK with me.
C. I really don't care. D. There is no problem.
2. Speaker A: Could I speak to John, please?
Speaker B: John? There's no one by that name here. I'm afraid you've got the wrong number.
Speaker A: _____
A. OK, let me check again. B. Well, I'll try again.
C. All right, thank you. D. Oh, sorry to have bothered you.
3. Man: Have you seen my glasses anywhere?
Woman: No. _____
Man: Yes. And I can't see a thing without them.
A. Did you lose them? B. Can't you find them?
C. Anything wrong? D. Can I help you?
4. Speaker A: Hey, it's beautiful out today, isn't it?
Speaker B: _____
A. Tomorrow will be the same as today.
B. Yeah. I wish it would be like this every day.
C. Really? It's different from the weather forecast.
D. At least not as good as I expected.
5. Speaker A: I'm going home now. Do you need a ride?
Speaker B: _____ I'm not done yet.
A. It's impossible. B. Thank you.
C. I'm glad to. D. No, thanks.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by four choices marked A,



B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the four choices given and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

6. Woman: Are you going to Hawaii on your vacation?
Man: Not this year. I am broke.
Woman: Oh! Come on.
Question: How does the woman take the man's words?
A. She is surprised. B. She thinks he's not serious.
C. She feels sorry for the man. D. She is amused.
7. Woman: Do you like the course we're taking?
Man: It's beyond me.
Question: What does the man mean?
A. He feels comfortable with the course. B. He doesn't like the course.
C. He can't understand the course. D. He doesn't want to answer the question.
8. Man: Ben borrowed his father's car without permission, and then crashed it into the garage door.
Woman: No wonder his father went up the wall.
Question: What can we learn about Ben's father?
A. He was extremely angry. B. He wouldn't forgive Ben.
C. He was quite disappointed. D. He couldn't understand Ben.
9. Man: Are you finished with school already?
Woman: No. I have one more semester, but it would be great to have a job lined up.
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. She will line up to apply for a job.
B. She has already had a job offer.
C. She hopes to get a job offer before graduation.
D. She'll look for a job soon after graduation.
10. Man: Gosh! There seems to be no end to the work I have to do.
Woman: I'm glad I'm not in your shoes.
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. She is not as busy as the man. B. She is busier than the man.
C. She is lucky not to work with the man. D. She is unable to help the man.

Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 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.

11. Fighting corruption involves tackling those who offer _____ as well as those who take them.
A. bribes B. donations C. contributions D. bonuses
12. In a _____ of inspiration, I decided to paint the whole house white.



- A. flame B. flash C. flavor D. flight
13. Unlike other leaders who put all blames on others, he took responsibility and resigned _____.
- A. reluctantly B. faithfully C. mysteriously D. gracefully
14. This report is _____ with an article written by the same author.
- A. identical B. same C. similar D. alike
15. Traditional publishing will be _____ dramatically in the next 5 to 10 years.
- A. cut away B. cut back C. cut down D. cut off
16. Sunny Monday skies will _____ a shield of clouds by sunset.
- A. give path to B. give place to C. give space to D. give way to
17. Eating regular meals is _____ important for health.
- A. vividly B. vitally C. visibly D. visually
18. A new electronic announcement system has been introduced in the taxis to _____ passengers not to forget their luggage.
- A. alert B. warn C. inform D. remind
19. Consumer _____ in food products has been shaken by several recent scandals.
- A. confidence B. trust C. belief D. assurance
20. Such a proposal must have been put forward by people with limited _____.
- A. outlook B. overlook C. outline D. overview
21. Many dreams _____ seem impossible, then improbable, and eventually inevitable.
- A. first B. at first C. firstly D. first of all
22. If you are going to interview someone you _____ know something about them.
- A. had rather B. would rather C. should as well D. might as well
23. Joe _____ away for the last two days but he is due back tomorrow.
- A. is B. went C. has been D. has gone
24. _____ 40 years ago, the book continues to be marketed, mass-produced, and challenged.
- A. Being written B. As written C. Though written D. It was written
25. Born Sept. 11, 1907, in Boston, Alice Lillian Ellis was _____ of nine children.
- A. the oldest third B. the third old C. the third older D. the third oldest
26. I'll contact my office in London straight away and _____ to you.
- A. have the contract faxed B. have the contract fax
C. have faxed the contract D. have been faxing the contract
27. Caroline has never ever broken her promise, _____.
- A. neither had I B. nor have I C. not would I D. never will I
28. Weather _____, we'll go for a walk in the woods tomorrow.
- A. to permit B. permitted C. permits D. permitting
29. If she _____ here next week, we would know her decision.
- A. were to be B. will be C. would have been D. is to be



30. The problem is that they are unable to communicate effectively in the language _____ public services are offered.

- A. by which B. for which C. in which D. of which

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 minutes, 40 points)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 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

Jack's friend Tony had recently gotten a tattoo(纹身), and Jack was so impressed by Tony's bravery and his tattoo that he decided to get one too. Why do a lot of young people in North America get tattoos today? Peer pressure, media influence, and personal expression are some of the common reasons.

The desire to be part of a group, to be accepted by one's friends or peers, can have a great influence on what a person does. Sometimes, wearing a tattoo can be a sign that you belong to a certain group. Gangs often use special clothes and tattoos to identify their particular group. For example, in one gang all the members may wear green army jackets and have large "Xs" tattooed on their arms. It is not only gangs that have this type of special "uniform". Young people often belong to a certain group of friends. Some of these groups wear only brand-name clothes. Others wear tattoos. When a person's friends are all doing something, such as getting a tattoo, that person is more likely to do the same thing, and get a tattoo too.

The media is another big influence behind the popularity of tattoos in North America. A wide variety of media images show tattoos. Tattoos can be seen on people appearing in commercials selling expensive cars. Famous sports heroes with tattoos are shown in magazines. Fashion models are often seen in magazines and on TV wearing designer clothes that show their bodies tattooed with detailed and colorful patterns. These media images link tattoos to ideas of wealth, success, and status. As a result, many people decide to get a tattoo for its fashion and status value.

It is not always the influence of other people or the media that results in a person getting a tattoo. Many people decide to wear tattoos in order to express their artistic nature, their beliefs, or their feelings—in other words, to show their individuality. A musician in a rock band may get a tattoo of a guitar on the arm. Some environmentalists may tattoo pictures of endangered animals on their shoulders. Lovers may tattoo each others' names over their arms. A tattoo can be a public sign to show what is important in a person's life.

31. Jack got a tattoo because of _____.

- A. the influence of friends B. the influence of the media
C. a desire to express himself D. a desire to be fashionable

32. Gang members wear the tattoo of "Xs" to show their _____.



- A. individuality
C. sense of honor
- B. power
D. sense of belonging
33. Which of the following groups of people are seen wearing tattoos in the media?
A. Car sellers.
C. Fashion designers.
- B. Sports stars.
D. Movie stars.
34. Which of the following tattoos shows one's belief?
A. A musical instruments.
C. A picture of endangered species.
- B. A lover's name.
D. A brand name.
35. The best title for this passage is _____.
A. Why People Get Tattoos
C. The Popularity of Tattoos
- B. Tattoos' New Trend
D. Tattoos Tell Who You Are

Passage Two

Is the customer always right? The answer, it seems, depends on which country you are in. Shopping is very much a part of a country's culture, and attitudes to shopping and consumers vary from country to country just as much as climate or taste in food. From the air-conditioned American shopping centers to the street market of African towns, the way we shop shows the way we see ourselves and our relationships with other people.

Business competition in Europe has given consumers increased power. This has meant falling prices, plenty of special offers and a re-examination of what customer service really means. People often point to America as an example of excellent customer service. In restaurants in the south of the USA, for example, waiters compliment you on your clothes, ask about your day, compliment you on the wisdom of your order and then return every ten minutes to refill your glass and make sure that everything is to your satisfaction.

Anyone who has waited 30 minutes to be served in a restaurant might well dream of such attention, but do Europeans really want US style service? As a friend of mine once told me, "By the end of the evening I had spent as much time talking to the waiter as to my wife." It is a question of expectation. Different nationalities expect different types of service.

A Chinese-American friend loves telling people about how her Chinese mother shops for clothes: "First of all she waits until they are on sale, then she bargains until she gets an even better price and then she finds some small fault with the product and demands a further reduction. She never buys anything at the regular price." Could you imagine trying such tricks in a department store in your country?

Attitudes to service are, of course, affected by employers' attitudes to their workers. As American sales and service personnel are heavily reliant on commission and tips, they have more motives to provide more service. But is this fair? Do we think it is fair to ask shop assistants to work late evenings, Sundays and 12 hour shifts? It might not be a case of "Is the customer always right?" but a case of "How much service is it fair to expect?"

36. The way people shop _____.
A. carries social and cultural values



- B. reflects the developmental stage of a country
C. determines the way they socialize
D. reveals their social status
37. The word “compliment” in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. evaluate B. criticize C. laugh at D. praise
38. The remarks of the author’s friend in Paragraph 3 indicate that Europeans _____.
- A. think highly of the American service
B. find it impossible to accept the American service
C. do not appreciate the American service
D. will gradually accept the American service
39. Why does the author use the Chinese mother’s shopping experience as an example?
- A. To warn shop assistants of tough customers.
B. To teach people how to get better service as customers.
C. To criticize some improper shopping behavior.
D. To show how different people’s expectations of service are.
40. According to the last paragraph, the service quality of American service personnel may depend on _____.
- A. the customers’ attitude towards them B. the amount of commission and tips
C. the length of their working hours D. their working experience

Passage Three

Job sharing refers to the situation in which two people divide the responsibility of one full-time job. The two people willingly act as part-time workers, enough hours between them to fulfill the duties of a full-time worker. If they each work half the job, for example, they each receive 50 per cent of the job’s wages, its holidays and its other benefits. Of course, some job sharers take a smaller or larger share of the responsibilities of the position, receiving a lesser or greater share of the benefits.

Job sharing differs from conventional part-time work in that it occurs mainly in the more highly skilled and professional areas, which require higher levels of responsibility and employee commitment.

Job sharing should not be confused with the term work sharing, which refers to increasing the number of jobs by reducing the number of hours of each existing job, thus offering more positions to the growing number of unemployed people. Job sharing, by contrast, is not designed to address unemployment problems; its focus, rather, is to provide well-paid work for skilled workers and professionals who want more free time for other activities.

As would be expected, women constitute the bulk of job sharers. A survey carried out in 1988 by Britain’s Equal Opportunities Commission revealed that 78 per cent of sharers were female, the majority of whom were between 20 and 40 years of age. Subsequent studies have come up with similar results. Many of these women were re-entering the job market after having had children, but they chose not to seek part-time work because it would have



meant lower status. Job sharing also offered an acceptable shift back into full-time work after a long absence.

The necessity of close cooperation when sharing a job with another person makes the actual work quite different from conventional one-position jobs. However, to ensure a greater chance that the partnership will succeed, each person needs to know the strengths, weaknesses and preferences of his or her partner before applying for a position. Moreover, there must be a fair division of both routine tasks and interesting ones. In sum, for a position to be job-shared well, the two individuals must be well matched and must treat each other as equals.

41. "Employee commitment" in Paragraph 2 refers to the employee's _____.
A. qualification B. loyalty C. experience D. achievement
42. Work sharing is different from job sharing in that _____.
A. it requires more working hours B. it provides more work positions
C. it depends on the employer's decision D. it offers a more satisfactory salary
43. Job sharing is popular with young mothers mainly because _____.
A. they can take care of both work and family
B. they are over ideal working ages
C. they seek equal opportunities with men
D. they have difficulty finding full-time jobs
44. In job sharing the partners should _____.
A. be social equals B. be intimate friends
C. know each other very well D. have similar working experience
45. The main purpose of the passage is to _____.
A. recommend job sharing to women B. discuss a way to tackle unemployment
C. criticize job sharing as inefficient D. describe job sharing in general

Passage Four

Americans have a great love for informality and nowhere is this better expressed than in their love for nicknames(昵称、绰号). Upon greeting strangers for the first time they will quickly introduce themselves by their nickname. These are shortened forms of their given name at birth and reflect the casual relationships which exist among friends and coworkers. Family names are hardly ever used in daily situations and the use of one's father's last name is saved only for rare and formal occasions.

In many traditional cultures the use of the family name is seen as a sign of respect. For Americans, however, it's the nickname which creates an immediate intimacy between two people upon which to build a relationship. By speaking to another on a first name basis and using his nickname, walls are immediately torn down and equality between two people is established.

At work bosses will refer to their employees by their nicknames. Should an employer use a worker's family name, you can be sure that some kind of correction or serious business will follow.



This love for nicknames can create a sense of closeness between people who are otherwise not related. Even the presidents of the United States have borne nicknames. Abraham Lincoln was known as Honest Abe. John F. Kennedy was known as Jack or JFK and William Clinton has no reservations in letting people know he prefers to be called Bill. But those who look upon him with disfavor may call him Slick Willy.

Not only people but cities often carry their own nicknames. Chicago is called the “Windy City” because of the strong winds which come down from Canada throughout the year. New York City is considered the “Big Apple” for reasons which are still obscure to most people including many New Yorkers.

Not every nickname, however, is positive and some can be rather rude and insulting. If someone should demonstrate a certain negative characteristic, a label will soon be attached to describe that person in an unpleasant way.

Likewise a person’s physical traits which are very dominant may lead to nicknames but not necessarily to one’s liking or choice. A nickname, therefore, is a way of identifying or describing someone or something for better or worse.

46. Why do Americans prefer to use nicknames when addressing one another?

- A. Nicknames are easy to remember.
- B. Americans are a friendly people.
- C. Nicknames are convenient to use in daily life.
- D. Nicknames help build a closer relationship.

47. Americans tend to use others’ family names _____.

- A. in the work place
- B. when writing letters
- C. on formal occasions
- D. when making phone calls

48. Many traditional societies see the use of one’s family name as a sign of _____.

- A. distance
- B. respect
- C. importance
- D. gratitude

49. An American employer is likely to use a worker’s family name when _____.

- A. the worker is to get a promotion
- B. he speaks to the worker at a gathering
- C. the worker has done something wrong
- D. he is being friendly with the worker

50. In Paragraph 5, the word “obscure” is closest in meaning to “_____”.

- A. unclear
- B. sound
- C. funny
- D. popular

Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 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.

For years we have believed we were either healthy or sick. 51, during the mid-1990s, scientists developed a new concept called “sub-health”, a status 52 health and illness. The concept of sub-health has become 53 because it has helped to explain many health problems. 54 one study, only 5.6% of people in the overall population are actually sick, 55 the sub-healthy group consists of about 60%, and the 56 popula-



tion is considered healthy. 57 of one's sub-health will help one to be alert to the underlying disease and remain healthy. Sub-health is a state in which the body is 58 turning from health to illness or from illness to health. Our bodies are actively 59 the conditions of health, sub-health and disease. Factors 60 aging, internal or external toxicity (毒性), and body or mind exhaustion may cause sub-health, but taking good care of the body can change a sub-healthy status to a healthy one.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 51. A. Besides | B. However | C. Meantime | D. Therefore |
| 52. A. between | B. within | C. beyond | D. toward |
| 53. A. global | B. controversial | C. common | D. popular |
| 54. A. Due to | B. Thanks to | C. Prior to | D. According to |
| 55. A. though | B. since | C. whereas | D. for |
| 56. A. retaining | B. remaining | C. reserving | D. relating |
| 57. A. Awareness | B. Causes | C. Treatment | D. Doubts |
| 58. A. still | B. already | C. either | D. neither |
| 59. A. comparing | B. choosing | C. balancing | D. improving |
| 60. A. as | B. like | C. up to | D. along with |

Part V Translation (30 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese and put your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

The office desk, as we know it, may have had its day. A large study on the future of work in the UK predicts the rise of the "mobile worker" moving with notebook computer and mobile phone between office, home, hotel, airport or highway service station as the needs of a job demand. Today, more than five million people already spend some time working at home or on the move, according to a recent report. That number will rise dramatically over the coming decades, with mobile work becoming one of the fastest-growing types of employment.

According to the study "Working in the Twenty-First Century", individuals will not necessarily see themselves as working from home. They could equally be working from the office, but they will be on the move from place to place, working at various times of the day, for much of the week. For a large proportion of workers, work in twenty years' time will be more about movement than staying in one place.

Part VI Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: You are to write in no less than 120 words on the topic of "A Threat (Threats) to Endangered Animals". You may base your composition on the clues given below:

Many animals are now in danger of becoming extinct...

Among the threats to endangered animals is (are)...

The way to cope with the threat (threats)...

Conclusion.

(Note: endangered—濒危)