



考研必备

2004 年版

# 英语

## 最后冲刺 预测试卷

主编 张锦芯  
策划 高 联

另配磁带



国家行政学院出版社

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## 前 言

随着硕士研究生入学考试人数的逐年增加,越来越多的考生为能跻身于研究生行列而投入大量的时间进行考前复习准备。为使考生能够高效地进行考前复习训练,做到少花时间,出好成绩,编者根据国家教育部颁布的《2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》(非英语专业)的规定,特精心编写了这本综合性强,反映新题型、新变化的模拟训练辅导资料。

### 本书特点:

**新** 根据 2004 年考试大纲的要求,在总结 2003 年考试的基础上,精编了 15 套与新大纲要求一致的模拟试题。在难度控制上,略高于 2003 年考题。在选材和题裁上,注重文章内容的深度和广度,力求覆盖的知识面更广。

**全** 本书试题完全是根据考试大纲的要求编写的,试题覆盖的知识面广,涵盖大纲要求的考点。

**真** 本书试题严格按照新大纲规定的“评价目标”命制而成,力求使每道试题的容量和难易程度与真题贴近。而且,材料大多选自最近英、美等国家出版的报刊文章和书籍,语言规范,表达生动准确;所选题裁新颖、现实性强。另外,本书在每套模拟题后均附有与正式考试完全一样的答题卡和答题纸,以期最大限度地接近真实考试。

**细** 本书对每道题进行了较详尽的解析,并给出了准确的答案,使考生对试题不仅知其然,而且知其所以然;不仅要学到知识,而且掌握分析问题、解决问题的方法。

**准** 本书的指导方向准。无论从选材、题型的编排,还是从问题的解答上看,本书都是以培养和提高考生的语言综合运用能力为出发点的。本书所命制的作文题大部分是 2003 年社会生活中所关注的重点、热点问题。

### 本书使用说明:

1. 在使用本书之前,考生应按大纲要求进行全面、系统地复习,然后再认真做本书的每一套题,以查漏补缺,检查前期复习之效果。

2. 考生在做每套题时,要严格控制答题时间(3 个小时),建议考生分别以不同顺

序(是先做英语知识运用题、阅读理解题、英译汉,后做写作,还是先做阅读理解题、英译汉、写作,最后完成英语知识运用题等)来完成这 15 套题,比较哪种顺序既省时,效果又好,以便寻求出最适合自己的答题顺序,以期在考试时能达到最优。

3. 本书每套题后均有较详细的解析,考生在做题时,千万不要边做边查答案。建议考生做完一套题后,再对答案,找出错因,并做好记录,以备冲刺阶段重点突破薄弱环节。这里要提醒考生的是,考生在做每道题时,一定要认真思考后再填写答案,切忌轻率地随随便便作答,这样就失去了本书精心策划和编写的目的。

4. 听力部分配有录音,在语音、语速、答题要求等方面完全按考纲要求录制。考虑到考生的经济负担问题,听力部分的录音相应缩短了间隔时间,A、B 两节也都录制一遍,考生可根据具体情况自己调整使用。

参加本书编写的有中国人民大学外国语学院张锦芯教授、田育英教授,白洁、郭庆民、赵艳萍、王红等副教授以及韩满玲、王燕飞、张浩、夏岚老师。张锦芯教授担任主编,负责全书统稿和审核,新华通讯社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作,在此表示感谢。

在本书出版过程中,国家行政学院出版社的李锦慧作为本书的责任编辑,作了认真细致的编辑和校对工作,在此一并致谢。

最后,我们谨在这里感谢国家行政学院出版社的大力支持,并衷心希望这本“最后冲刺预测试卷”对所有准备参加研究生考试的考生及其他英语学习者都能有所帮助,我们衷心期待广大读者和专家同行的批评指正。

祝大家考试顺利!

编 者

2003 年 10 月

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# 第一部分 2004 年考研英语最后冲刺预测试卷

## 最后冲刺预测试卷(一)

### Section I Listening Comprehension

#### Directions:

*This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.*

*Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.*

*Now look at Part A in your test booklet.*

#### Part A

#### Directions:

*For Questions 1—5, you will hear a conversation which takes place at the booking office. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear each recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)*

At the Booking Office		
The woman's identity		1
Day of flight from Shanghai to the US		2
Departure time from Shanghai for Tokyo	a. m.	3
Time for Flight NW12 from Tokyo to Detroit	16:00	
Time to wait at Tokyo airport (hours)		4
Time difference between Tokyo and Detroit (hours)	12	
Luggage allowed	64 kg	
Ticket price (RMB)		5

Part B

Directions :

For Questions 6—10, you will hear a news summary. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear each recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

A coach carrying 45 passengers collide with	6
What did the talks between the Prime Minister and Trade Union leaders center around?	7
What was the cause of the national bus drivers' strike?	8
What happened in southern France?	9
Where was the old woman found beaten to death?	10

Part C

Directions :

You will hear three pieces of recorded materials. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)

Questions 11—13 are based on the following talk about happiness research findings. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11—13.

11. According to Carson's research, when do men feel as happy as women?
- [A] When they are back at home. [B] When they go home.
- [C] When they are at work. [D] When they go to work.
12. In Carson's opinion, going to work
- [A] means a lot of duties for women.
- [B] is great fun for men.
- [C] means freedom from the boring housework for women.
- [D] brings satisfaction to men.
13. According to the talk, free time won't make you happy if
- [A] you are in bad health. [B] you have too much of it.
- [C] you don't do anything with it. [D] you don't have that feeling.

Questions 14—16 are based on a report about investing. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions



14—16.

14. What is the first guideline to investing?

- [ A ] Develop a savings plan.
- [ B ] Set up a bank account.
- [ C ] Have a wide selection of investments.
- [ D ] Set clear investing goals.

15. Which of the following did Mr. Boros say about investing?

- [ A ] The investments with high risks will bring high rewards.
- [ B ] People will get big surprises if they invest correctly.
- [ C ] People should study the different investments before buying them.
- [ D ] Some investments will kill the people who want to be rich.

16. People should invest long term because

- [ A ] you can earn bigger guaranteed returns.
- [ B ] the market has both up and down years.
- [ C ] 30% returns can be achieved with the right stocks.
- [ D ] an average of 11% annual return can be achieved.

*Questions 17—20 are based on a conversation about mobility and friendship. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17—20.*

17. To Americans, a tennis partner can become a best friend only if

- [ A ] he has played tennis with you for a long time.
- [ B ] you know him well by playing tennis with him.
- [ C ] you are of the same sex and know each other well.
- [ D ] you involve him in your activity.

18. People move from one place to another because they want to

- [ A ] have a new life.
- [ B ] find a cheaper place to live.
- [ C ] find a new job.
- [ D ] have a better education.

19. In terms of friendship, what is typical of Americans?

- [ A ] Distance does not affect friendship.
- [ B ] New employment may result in loss of friends.
- [ C ] Relocation may help to promote friendship.
- [ D ] University students are no longer friends after graduation.

20. What is enduring friendship based on?

- [ A ] Shared daily experience.
- [ B ] Common activities.
- [ C ] Mutual understanding.
- [ D ] Similarity in interest and outlook.

*You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to **ANSWER SHEET 1**.*

## Section II Use of English

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Many people fail to remember old acquaintances at one time or another. Their names might be on the tip of one's 21, only to re-emerge, 22, in the middle of the night. Memory is as central to life as it is puzzling to our 23. Augustine famously wondered 24 it was that we could remember the concept of forgetfulness.

We tend to 25 memory as a tool, 26 to our conscious selves. We 27 it with software, say, or a storage system, partly because machines, visible and 28 by humans, are easier to understand than ourselves. The mind is not and, some claim, could never be 29 to itself.

In "Metaphors of Memory", a Dutch historian of psychology, Douwe Draaisma, tells the story of 30 of memory in different ages 31 metaphors 32 up by the technology of the time.

There has always been a(n) 33, Mr Draaisma observes, "between human memory and the means invented to record knowledge independently 34 that memory"—from Plato, who compared it to a wax tablet, to Freud, who 35 it to a "mystic writing pad". To remember could be 36 to minting a coin (Hugo of St Victor) or entering a storage space (Augustine). Once Alan Turing spoke of a computer's memory, it became possible to 37 computer terms to human memory.

Though too wide in 38 for specialist use, this is an intellectually sophisticated book, rich in insight and detail. Mr Draaisma offers no theory of memory of his own, but his message is 39. It is 40 when thinking about memory, we must realize that the material tools we use to help us remember also become the metaphors we create with our very own minds.

- |                       |                    |                     |                   |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 21. [A] tongue        | [B] mouth          | [C] lip             | [D] mind          |
| 22. [A] fruitlessly   | [B] necessarily    | [C] deliberately    | [D] uselessly     |
| 23. [A] consciousness | [B] reason         | [C] conscience      | [D] justification |
| 24. [A] why           | [B] what           | [C] how             | [D] however       |
| 25. [A] conceive      | [B] establish      | [C] perceive        | [D] label         |
| 26. [A] external      | [B] inferior       | [C] prior           | [D] subsequent    |
| 27. [A] incorporate   | [B] integrate      | [C] unite           | [D] associate     |
| 28. [A] fabricated    | [B] coined         | [C] erected         | [D] constructed   |
| 29. [A] vague         | [B] transparent    | [C] rational        | [D] explicit      |
| 30. [A] imaginations  | [B] institutions   | [C] conceptions     | [D] inspirations  |
| 31. [A] in terms of   | [B] with regard to | [C] in the light of | [D] by way of     |
| 32. [A] worked        | [B] thrown         | [C] brought         | [D] stirred       |
| 33. [A] bond          | [B] interaction    | [C] joint           | [D] link          |
| 34. [A] of            | [B] from           | [C] on              | [D] with          |

- |                    |                  |                |               |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 35. [A] resembled  | [B] paralleled   | [C] ✓referred  | [D] likened   |
| 36. [A] alien      | [B] ✓similar     | [C] identical  | [D] equal     |
| 37. [A] testify    | [B] ✓address     | [C] apply      | [D] simulate  |
| 38. [A] range      | [B] ✓perspective | [C] domain     | [D] scope     |
| 39. [A] convincing | [B] implausible  | [C] irrelevant | [D] illogical |
| 40. [A] that       | [B] what         | [C] ✓why       | [D] how       |

### Section III Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

##### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

The issue of online privacy in the Internet age found new urgency following the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks, sparking debate over striking the correct balance between protecting civil liberties and attempting to prevent another tragic terrorist act. While preventing terrorism certainly is of paramount importance, privacy rights should not be deemed irrelevant.

In response to the attacks, Congress quickly passed legislation that included provisions expanding rights of investigators to intercept wire, oral and electronic communications of alleged hackers and terrorists. Civil liberties groups expressed concern over the provisions and urged caution in ensuring that efforts to protect our nation do not result in broad government authority to erode privacy rights of U. S. citizens. Nevertheless, causing further concern to civil liberties groups, the Department of Justice proposed exceptions to the attorney-client privilege. On Oct. 30, Attorney General John Ashcroft approved an interim agency rule that would permit federal prison authorities to monitor wire and electronic communications between lawyers and their clients in federal custody, including those who have been detained but not charged with any crime, whenever surveillance is deemed necessary to prevent violence or terrorism.

In light of this broadening effort to reach into communications that were previously believed to be "off-limits," the issue of online privacy is now an even more pressing concern. Congress has taken some legislative steps toward ensuring online privacy, including the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act, and provided privacy protections for certain sectors through legislation such as the Financial Services Modernization Act. The legislation passed to date does not, however, provide a statutory scheme for protecting general online consumer privacy. Lacking definitive federal law, some states passed their own measures. But much of this legislation is incomplete or not enforced. Moreover, it becomes unworkable when states create different privacy standards; the Internet does not know geographic boundaries, and companies and individuals cannot be expected to comply with differing, and at times conflicting, privacy rules.

An analysis earlier this year of 751 U. S. and international Web sites conducted by Consumers Inter-

national found that most sites collect personal information but fail to tell consumers how that data will be used, how security is maintained and what rights consumers have over their own information.

At a minimum, Congress should pass legislation requiring Web sites to display privacy policies prominently, inform consumers of the methods employed to collect client data, allow customers to opt out of such data collection, and provide customer access to their own data that has already been collected. Although various Internet privacy bills were introduced in the 107th Congress, the focus shifted to expanding government surveillance in the wake of the terrorist attacks. Plainly, government efforts to prevent terrorism are appropriate. Exactly how these exigent circumstances change the nature of the online privacy debate is still to be seen.

41. Concerning the protection of privacy and increased surveillance of communication, the author seems to insist on
- [A] the priority of the former action.
  - [B] the execution of the latter at the expense of the former.
  - [C] tightening both policies at the same time.
  - [D] a balance between the two actions.
42. The author implies in the second paragraph that
- [A] the proposal of the Department of Justice is unjustified.
  - [B] surveillance of any suspect communication is necessary.
  - [C] civil liberties groups should not have shown such great concern.
  - [D] exceptions should be made in intercepting communications.
43. In the eyes of the author, the Financial Service Modernization Act
- [A] serves no more than as a new patch on an old robe.
  - [B] indicates the Congress' admirable move to protecting privacy.
  - [C] invades online consumer privacy rather than protect it.
  - [D] is deficient in that it leaves many sectors unshielded.
44. Privacy standards made by individual states are ineffective because
- [A] the standards of different states contradict each other.
  - [B] online communication is not restricted to any state.
  - [C] these standards ignore the federal law on the matter.
  - [D] these standards are only applicable to regional web sites.
45. The expression "opt out of such data collection" (in the last paragraph) probably means
- [A] pick out from such data the information one needs.
  - [B] sift through such data to collect one's own information.
  - [C] evaluate the purpose for such data collection.
  - [D] choose not to be involved in such data collection. ✕

## Text 2

Social psychologists conducted an experiment in which they gave elevator riders at Ohio State University an opportunity to help themselves to a coupon good for a complementary Quarter Pounder with

cheese. After entering the elevator, riders saw a poster reading “Free McDonald’s Burger” and a pocket underneath it in which coupons for one Quarter Pounder were located. All they had to do was take one.

Fifty-six people entered the elevator alone. Of this number, 26 were randomly permitted to ride without other passengers, while 16 rode with one other passenger and 14 rode with two other passengers (all of the “other passengers” were really confederates of the experimenters who decided on a random basis whether subjects rode with 2, 1, or no other riders).

Results obtained in this experiment showed that individuals riding alone were much more likely to help themselves to a coupon for a cheeseburger than were riders in the presence of other passengers. In fact, of those individuals riding by themselves, 81% took a free coupon. With one other passenger present, however, only 38% took a coupon; and with two other passengers present, only 14% helped themselves to a coupon.

Why would elevator passengers avoid doing something to their advantage — taking a coupon for a free cheeseburger — just because other riders were present? The answer seems to involve the influence of elevator culture — a set of unspoken, unwritten rules of behavior that are widely shared and generally observed by people in elevators who ride with other passengers. The riders in this experiment were eager to avoid doing something that might call attention to themselves in the public setting of the elevator, even if it meant sacrificing a free fast-food lunch. They didn’t want to be deviant; they desired to avoid being embarrassed; they didn’t want to look different. Actually, there isn’t very much you can do that is right in an elevator, especially if you are among strangers. Almost all of the rules of elevator riding seem to be proscriptive — things you are definitely not supposed to do. The only prescriptive — positive — rule involves standing quietly while facing the elevator door, and that is precisely what most passengers will do. Unless they want to be regarded as weirdoes, most riders avoid talking to anyone they don’t know, staring at anyone, touching anyone, even breathing on anyone (they wouldn’t want to violate the personal space of other riders, even in a crowded elevator).

One interesting thing about elevator culture is that it extends far beyond the elevator walls. Actually, almost any public setting — whether walking on the streets of a city, eating in a restaurant, or sitting in the park — carries a set of rules that severely limit the quality and quantity of social interaction; In all of these places, there is little, if any, talking to, touching, or even looking at strangers. As a result, strangers in a big city who are physically close might as well be miles apart, as far as interaction is concerned.

46. It is implied in the passage that the purpose of the experiment was to find out
- [A] what people usually do inside an elevator.
  - [B] when people become greedy and selfish.
  - [C] how the environment affect social interaction.
  - [D] why people become less restrained when alone.
47. Which of the following is true about the experiment according to the passage?
- [A] The subjects had no idea they were subjected to an experiment.
  - [B] 100 subjects actually took part in the experiment.
  - [C] 59 subjects were randomly permitted to ride in the elevators in the experiment.
  - [D] Less than 56 coupons were placed in the pocket inside the elevator.

48. It was found out that what really prevent the elevator riders from picking up a coupon was
- [ A ] the number of fellow passengers.
  - [ B ] the desire to avoid being singled out as different.
  - [ C ] the desire to keep a set of respectable social behavior rules.
  - [ D ] the unattractiveness of the coupons themselves.
49. Most passengers prefer to keep quiet inside an elevator because
- [ A ] they are usually surrounded by strangers there.
  - [ B ] they want to show respect for fellow passengers.
  - [ C ] they don't want to look strange or eccentric.
  - [ D ] there is hardly enough space there for any kind of interaction.
50. One logical conclusion from the experiment might be that
- [ A ] city dwellers are kept quite apart by some undesirable social rules.
  - [ B ] elevators should be made with transparent rather than solid walls.
  - [ C ] close physical distance does not necessarily mean close social distance.
  - [ D ] rules should be improved to facilitate social interaction in public places.

### Text 3

Four months can be lifetime in politics. Just ask Al Gore. Last fall, the Vice-President was facing both a cash crunch and a vigorous primary challenge from insurgent Bill Bradley. And he lagged far behind Republican front-runner George W. Bush. But as the winter chill prepares to give way to spring, Gore seems to have experienced a rapid political rebirth that few pundits thought possible.

Having beaten Bradley in Iowa and New Hampshire, Gore is poised to defeat his rival in the 15-state showdown on Mar. 7. And instead of being broke and politically wounded, Gore is stronger than ever. For the first time in Campaign 2000, a national survey shows him moving ahead of Bush. In a Zogby America poll conducted on Feb. 4-6, the Vice-President edges out George W. by 45% to 43%, after trailing(落后) by 22 percentage points as recently as mid-December.

What changed? Long derided as robotic and cautious, he is now more relaxed and spontaneous in town-hall meetings with undecided voters. And after struggling to declare a compelling campaign theme (remember "pragmatic idealism"?), Gore seems to have hit on one that resonates. He's running as a scrappy fighter for working families who's also the safest bet to maintain the nation's record-shattering prosperity.

Recent polls reflect the fact that Gore has been forced to confront his shortcomings and hone his message. Gore, once rejected by moderates and independents, has surged ahead of Bush in both categories, according to the Zogby survey, though he still lags behind Arizona Senator John McCain among these groups. The Vice-President also has made progress with the union members, who were slow to embrace his candidacy. Labor activists visited some 5000 union households in New Hampshire and distributed leaflets at worksites for eight weeks. The result? Labor families provided Gore's narrow margin of victory. Union voters now favor him by a double-digit margin nationwide.

While the Gore campaign still faces cash-flow problems, because of profligate spending in 1999, there's room for a trace of optimism now. "We're a poor campaign with a rich message," says campaign



manager Donna Brazile. On the Republican side, Bush has been unexpectedly forced to spend more than two-thirds of his \$ 70 million war chest in the face of surprisingly strong challenge from McCain. And Gore can gradually cut down his spending if the Bradley threat diminishes further

51. What is this passage mainly about?
- [ A ] Gore meets unexpected difficulty in the 2000 presidential campaign.
  - [ B ] Al Gore stands more chance than George W. Bush of winning the presidential campaign.
  - [ C ] Al Gore has regained leading position in the presidential campaign although he still faces some problems.
  - [ D ] Al Gore is in urgent need of money for the presidential campaign.
52. For what was Al Gore long laughed at, according to the passage?
- [ A ] He seemed broke and politically wounded.
  - [ B ] He acted like a robot and was very careful.
  - [ C ] He was relaxed and spontaneous in meetings.
  - [ D ] He was facing a money problem.
53. Gore's rise to a competitive advantage was chiefly due to
- [ A ] a vigorous challenge he put to his rivals.
  - [ B ] his eloquence and sincerity.
  - [ C ] a change in his campaign theme.
  - [ D ] the rebirth of his confidence.
54. Which of the following is NOT true?
- [ A ] Al Gore has gained more supporters among moderates and independents than Bush has.
  - [ B ] Al Gore has not gained support from labor families because they don't welcome his candidacy.
  - [ C ] Al Gore has proposed a campaign theme that achieved some good effects.
  - [ D ] Al Gore's financial problems were mainly caused by waste in the previous year.
55. "We're a poor campaign with a rich message." (Line 2, Last paragraph) What does this sentence mean?
- [ A ] Al Gore's campaign is lack of money but has a very good political theme.
  - [ B ] Al Gore's campaign is managed very poorly although he has a good political theme.
  - [ C ] Al Gore is poor now because of profligate spending, so he stands little chance of winning the campaign.
  - [ D ] Al Gore can solve his cash-flow problems with a rich message.

#### Text 4

The major development in the world economy during 1998 was the deepening and spreading of the international recession. The economic problems had begun in 1997. Following the stopping of growth in that year, real output from industry dropped by 2 per cent during 1998. At the same time, unemployment rose to the highest levels in recent decades. The resulting fall in demand had a serious effect on international trade, leading to a reduction in its volume for the first time in many years. However, the worst of the recession was felt toward the middle of 1998. Economic growth began again in the second half of the year. In these uncertain world conditions, it is essential to be able to measure the economic health of na-

tions. One major measurement of economic health is the balance of payments.

In general, the balance of payments is a statement which shows the total of the economic transactions between one country and all other countries over a period of one year. It may include exports and imports, investments and investment income, loans, and payments for travel, transport, and other services. Transactions which lead to the home country having a financial claim on a foreign nation are called credits, and those which have the opposite effect are known as debits. In the total system of payments, every credit has an equal debit. Therefore, the overall balance of payments always balances.

The balance of payments may be divided into several different balances which are based on different types of transactions. One of the most important is the current account balance, which consists principally of transactions in goods and services. Each transaction is listed only once in the current account. Services which were provided to a foreign country, for instance, would appear as a credit, while imports from a foreign country would constitute a debit. Hence, there is no reason for the current account to balance. A country with more credits than debits will have a surplus on its current account, and a country with greater debits will show a deficit.

When examining patterns of surplus and deficit, however, we must remember an important point. A current account surplus is not always a good thing, and a current account deficit is not necessarily bad. Suppose a current account deficit is caused by the import of machinery for an export industry. In the long run, this machinery should increase the export potential of the country. Thus, a current account deficit cannot be considered economically bad if it is compensated by the arrival of long-term capital such as machinery. On the other hand, a large and continuing deficit can present a serious problem, especially if it is not balanced by a long-term movement of capital.

56. The 1998 economic problems

- [A] called for a new economic measure to tackle it.
- [B] resulted in the shrinkage of demand.
- [C] were caused by a reduction in real industrial output.
- [D] led to shrinkage of international trade.

57. It is obvious from the passage that the balance of payments is an important means for

- [A] measuring how international trade goes.
- [B] fighting economic recession and unemployment.
- [C] ensuring the smooth flow of foreign trade.
- [D] increasing exports and reducing imports.

58. If a country has a debit, it

- [A] has to pay the credit country in the form of goods or services.
- [B] has a financial claim on a foreign country.
- [C] has a financial claim on a host nation.
- [D] has a deficit on its current account.

59. A current account deficit is not always a bad thing

- [A] because it serves as an alarm to a country's serious economic state.
- [B] if it urges a country to take measures to bring its economy back to balance.

- [C] as long as it is brought on by the purchases of potentially productive resources.  
[N] since it can always be compensated by exports in other time periods.

60. The purpose of this passage is to

- [A] describe the 1998 economic problems and measures for tackling them.  
[B] explain how the balance of payments works to serve the economy.  
[C] presents the measures for economic compensation.  
[D] arguing for the adoption of a new economy-reforming measure.

## Part B

### Directions:

*Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

Whatever air travel brings in the next 20 years, fitness centers and piano bars are probably not part of the plan. (61) Although super-jumbos, double-decker aircraft capable of carrying up to 850 passengers, are being discussed by aviation executives with vast enthusiasm, anyone who flies a lot knows that airlines wring every dollar they can out of their available inches.

(62) The Airbus Industries A3XX, with a double-decker fuselage which can carry up to 656 people in three classes, is the plane that has sparked the dreams of airborne cruise ships. Its main deck will accommodate economy passengers in the same 3-4-3 configuration as the Boeing 747, but with an extra 26 cm of width. Airbus is betting \$12 billion that airlines will want to fly more passengers on a larger plane. The firm hopes to start making deals with airlines next year to deliver the A3XX in 2004. (63) The aircraft will cost around \$200 million, \$3 million more than a Boeing 747-400, but Airbus claims its plane will be at least 15% more efficient in terms of flight cost per seat.

(64) US manufacturer Boeing, maker of the 747-400, doesn't plan to build a super-jumbo, claiming that the market for bigger planes isn't big enough to bother. Instead, it is offering a stretch version of the 747 that will seat 500. The company is also focusing on medium-size, long-range aircraft such as the 301-seat 777-200X that will be able to fly from Hong Kong to New York nonstop. Boeing foresees the industry's current "hub-and-spoke" system giving way to more point-to-point connections, which many flyers prefer.

Airbus executives agree that more varied, long-range routes will develop, and they're planning aircraft to serve them. But the European firm figures that major population centers will still dominate traffic. Passenger capacity in Asia is expected to triple in the next two decades, from the current 442,000 seats a year to 1.2 million. Airbus predicts that by 2018 there will be 660 super-jumbos in the skies over Asia.

Critics say that this will mean longer boarding and disembarking times plus longer waits at immigration, baggage claim and customs. (65) Airbus argues that an additional exit door will let passengers get off the A3XX as quickly as they would the 747-400. And having larger jets may mean having fewer planes. Fewer planes taking off and landing will equal less waiting on the tarmac. Larger aircraft may mean more amenities for passengers in first and business class and may give rise to a fourth class, something between economy and business. Regardless of the future of commercial aviation, you probably won't