

前言

这本《考研英语冲刺强化浓缩 10 套题》是由北京各大名校的实力派考研名师执笔，是 HBS “十一五” 重点规划项目。本书是连续畅销两年的获奖图书，属于权威名家的最新力作。对于前两年该书在全国所受读者的欢迎和厚爱，我们深感欣慰，倍受鼓舞。

随着 7 月 14 日 2007 版《英语大纲》的发行，考研复习尤其是英语复习，应该进入到全面综合训练为主的阶段。因为训练才是提高考试成绩的第一要诀。这本《考研英语冲刺强化浓缩 10 套题》是我们投入最强的师资阵容和将近三个月的紧张精雕细琢与全面修订的最终成果。希望我们的加倍努力、兢兢业业、呕心沥血的工作能达到我们预期的意外效果和读者的高度满意。

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，编者严格遵循最新考纲精神，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。它汇集了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、教育部社政司、教育部考试中心、北京师范大学等部门八位专家多年的教学经验和研究成果。本书的 10 套试题是在反复研究历年英语真题，充分把握命题思路精髓的基础上编写而成的，其以较少的篇幅实现了对考研英语重要知识点的强化复习，增强了应试能力，同时也对考研英语考试命题重点作了大胆而准确的预测。全力突破这 10 套试题，有助于考生在短期内迅速掌握本次应试的核心要害，从而避免在非重点问题上浪费考生宝贵的时间。

本书特点如下：

新 本书在选材方面以社会生活热点问题为首选主题，反映命题最新动向，注重文章内容的深度和广度，知识面覆盖广而全；在答案解析方面以诠释解题技巧，输送解题思路为注重点，多角度分析问题，提高应试技巧。

精 本书对每道题都进行了较详尽的解析，并给出了准确的答案，解题时十分讲究技巧和速度、信度和效度。通过对这 10 套试题的精心解答，考生定能领会到其凸显出的独到的解题方法。

准 无论从题材的选择、题型的设置、问题的解答，还是从格式的编排上，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。所命制的作文题全部是今年社会关注的热点及焦点，属“炒”得最火热的话题。

真 在题型方面完全仿真，即与大纲样题完全保持一致，难度略高于历年考题，是目前市场上扣大纲最紧、题材最新、信息最精的试题之一。

最后，我们衷心希望考生能从本书中发现精髓，获取价值，从而踏上成功之路。感谢教育部考试中心有关专家的大力支持和帮助。我们的忠心希望是广大考生朋友认真使用，潜心研究，在当前激烈的考研竞争中脱颖而出，心想事成，马到成功！



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北京大学考研班英语冲刺强化浓缩 10 套题（一）

Section I 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)

推荐指数：★★★★

The announcement that England's mad cow disease was involved in 10 cases of a fatal human brain disorder has been met with understandable hysteria. The market for British beef 1, 100,000 farmers' jobs are 2 jeopardy, and the government is trying to 3 a crisis that could cause billions of dollars in losses.

But what is striking about the situation is how sharply the decisive public reaction to the crisis contrasts with the 4 language in the announcement. Scientists said consumption of contaminated beef was "the most likely 5" for 10 cases of a similar human illness called Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease—nothing more 6 than that.

The crisis is a telling example of a phenomenon occurring ever more 7: A complex scientific debate is suddenly thrust 8 an anxious public that is ill-equipped to understand it. Instant communications, combined with the greater willingness of government and industry leaders to go public with their scientific disputes, 9 concern. The core of real science gets 10 by a flurry of "junk science"—conflicting 11 by politicians, 12 press reports, legal depositions, even dueling ads.

The real problem is the nature of scientific inquiry, which 13 involves uncertainty. Researches cannot say conclusively whether mad cow disease 14 a risk to humans. They don't know the extent of the 15 or how it can be stopped. Indeed, they can't even agree on the cause. "This is tremendously difficult for the public to sort 16. If scientists are disagreeing, what's the citizen to 17?" asks Paul Slovic, an American psychologist at Decision Research in Eugene.

One 18 to be drawn from the mad cow crisis is that governments shouldn't cut funding for basic research, which can help prevent tomorrow's crises. But the only real solution is for government and industry leaders to use scientific information responsibly. 19 scientific disputes have become a fact of modern life. Nothing else so clearly 20 science's limits.

(324 words)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. sank | B. collapsed | C. contracted | D. predicted |
| 2. A. at | B. in | C. about | D. by |
| 3. A. defuse | B. refuse | C. confuse | D. profuse |
| 4. A. continual | B. circular | C. cautious | D. peculiar |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 5. A. corruption | B. constitution | C. interpretation | D. explanation |
| 6. A. extensive | B. tentative | C. definite | D. specific |
| 7. A. frequently | B. strangely | C. thoroughly | D. completely |
| 8. A. out | B. on | C. over | D. off |
| 9. A. trigger | B. retrieve | C. claim | D. conceive |
| 10. A. intensified | B. labeled | C. speculated | D. overwhelmed |
| 11. A. sayings | B. statements | C. remarks | D. addresses |
| 12. A. confusing | B. promising | C. demanding | D. binding |
| 13. A. mostly | B. rarely | C. partially | D. inevitably |
| 14. A. grants | B. poses | C. delivers | D. distracts |
| 15. A. dimension | B. trend | C. epidemic | D. impact |
| 16. A. through | B. on | C. out | D. to |
| 17. A. assume | B. consume | C. presume | D. resume |
| 18. A. attention | B. moral | C. message | D. lesson |
| 19. A. Characterized | B. Unsolved | C. Stimulate | D. Unrivalled |
| 20. A. illustrates | B. impresses | C. manifests | D. exhibits |

Section II 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 ◆◆ 重点押题, 特别推荐 ◆◆

推荐指数: ★★★★★

Every autumn, when recruitment of new graduates and school dropouts begins, major cities in Japan are flooded with students hunting for a job. Wearing suits for the first time, they run from one interview to another. The season is crucial for many students, as their whole lives may be determined during this period.

In Japan, lifetime employment is commonly practiced by large companies. While people working in small companies and those working for subcontractors do not in general enjoy the advantages conferred by the large companies, there is a general expectation that employees will in fact remain more or less permanently in the same job.

Unlike in many Western countries where companies employ people whose skills can be effective immediately, Japanese companies select applicants with the potential to be trained to become suitable employees. For this reason, recruiting employees is an important exercise for companies, as they invest a lot of time and money in training new staff. This is basically true both for factory workers and for professionals. Professionals who have studied subjects which are of immediate use in the

workplace, such as industrial engineers, are very often placed in factories and transferred from one section to another. By gaining experience in several different areas and by working in close contact with manual laborers, the engineers are believed, in the long run, to become more effective members of the company. Workers, too, feel more involved by working with professionals and by being allowed to voice their opinions. Loyalty is believed to be cultivated in this type of egalitarian working environment.

Because of this system of training employees to be all rounders, mobility between companies is low. Wages are set according to educational background or initial field of employment, ordinary graduates being employed in administration, engineers in engineering and design departments and so on. Both promotions and wage increases tend to be tied to seniority, though some differences may arise later on as a result of ability and business performance. Wages are paid monthly, and the net sum, after the deduction of tax, is usually paid directly into a bank account. As well as salary, a bonus is usually paid twice a year. This is a custom that dates back to the time when employers gave special allowances so that employees could properly celebrate on, a Buddhist festival held in mid-July in Tokyo, but on other dates in other regions. The festival is held to appease the souls of ancestors. The second bonus is distributed at New Year. Recently, bonuses have also been offered as a way of allowing workers a share in the profits that their hard work has gained. Many female graduates complain that they are not given equal training and equal opportunity in comparison to male graduates. Japanese companies generally believe that female employees will eventually leave to get married and have children. It is also true that, in addition to the still-existing belief among women themselves that nothing should stand in the way of child-rearing, the extended hours of work often do not allow women to continue their careers after marriage.

Disappointed career-minded female graduates often opt to work for foreign firms. Since most male graduates prefer to join Japanese firms with their guaranteed security, foreign firms are often keen to employ female graduates as their potential tends to be greater than that of male applicants.

Some men, however, do leave their companies in spite of future prospects, one reason being to take over the family business. The eldest sons in families that own family companies or businesses such as stores are normally expected to take over the business when their parents retire. It is therefore quite common to see a businessman, upon succeeding his parents in taking over their business, completely change his professional direction by becoming, for example, a shopkeeper.

On the job, working relationships tend to be very close because of the long hours of work and years of service in common. Social life in fact is frequently based on the workplace. Restaurants and *nomi-ya*, “pubs”, are always crowded at night with people enjoying an evening out with their colleagues. Many companies organize trips and sports days for their employees. Senior staff often play the role of mentor. This may mean becoming involved in the lives of junior staff in such things as marriage and children’s education.

The average age of retirement is between 55 and 60. For most Westerners, retirement may be an eagerly awaited time to undertake such things as travel and hobbies. Many Japanese, however, simply cannot get used to the freedom of retirement and they look for ways of constructively using their time.

Many look for new jobs, feeling that if they do not work they will be abandoned by society. This has recently led to the development in some municipalities of municipal job centers which advertise casual work such as cleaning and lawn mowing. Given that Japan is facing the problem of an increasingly aging society, such activities may be vital in the future.

(837 words)

21. Company training in Japan is _____.
A. for professionals only B. not important C. for all staff D. for factory workers only
22. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
A. How new employees are placed and used within a Japanese company.
B. The difference between Japanese companies and those in Western countries.
C. Different types of employees in Japanese companies.
D. Loyalty of the workers in a Japanese company.
23. Japanese workers often form close personal relationships and older staff may even become to junior staff.
A. senior officials B. mentors C. friends D. assistants
24. Why are foreign firms keen to employ Japanese women?
A. Because they will be only short-term employees.
B. Because they prefer guaranteed security.
C. Because they are more intelligent than men.
D. Because they have more potential than men.
25. Japanese people continue to work after retirement because _____.
A. they want to assist in the family business
B. they want to feel they are still useful
C. they have no status outside employment
D. they need more money to support themselves

Text 2

推荐指数: ★★★☆

Europe is desperate to succeed in business. Two years ago, the European Union's Lisbon summit set a goal of becoming the world's leading economy by 2010. But success, as any new-age executive coach might tell you, requires confronting the fear of failure. That is why Europe's approach to bankruptcy urgently needs reform.

In Europe, as in the United States, many heavily indebted companies are shutting up shop just as the economy begins to recover. The cull will be worst in telecom and technology but is also sweeping through other industries. Ironically, the upturn is often the moment when weak firms finally fail. But America's failures have a big advantage over Europe's weaklings: their country's more relaxed approach to bankruptcy.

In the United States the Chapter 11 law makes going bust an orderly and even routine process. In Europe, by contrast, failed firms face bigger obstacles. First, in the continent that created the

debtor's prison, insolvency is still tainted with moral failure, In some countries, company directors are personally liable for bankruptcy. That steeply raises the penalties for failure—and so discourages entrepreneurs from taking risks.

But shutting a bust European company is harder in two other ways. First, with no equivalent of Chapter 11, bankruptcy forces companies to stop trading abruptly. That damages the value of the creditors' potential assets, and may also cause widespread damage for customers. When Swissair ran out of money last year, it had immediately to stop flying. Second, a company that trades across the European Union will find that it has to abide by different bankruptcy laws in the 15 member states, whose courts and administrators may make conflicting and sometimes incompatible stipulations.

The absence of provision for negotiations between companies and creditors increases the temptation for government to step in. When governments do not come to the rescue, the lack of clear rules can lead to chaos, Kirch, a big German media group, is mired in a swamp of creditor negotiations. As a result of all this, Europe's troubled firms miss the chance to become more competitive by selling assets to others who might manage them more efficiently, Their sickly American rivals survive, transformed to sweep the field.

An opportunity now exists to think again about Europe's approach to bankruptcy. The European Union is expected to issue a new directive on the subject in May. Germany has begun to update its insolvency law. And last year Britain produced a white paper saying that a rigid approach to bankruptcy could stifle the growth needed to meet Lisbon's goals.

(432 words)

26. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- A. Reasons for Reforms on Insolvency Laws in Europe.
- B. A Sharp Contrast of Legal Stipulations Concerning Bankruptcy.
- C. Goals Set at an European Union's Lisbon Summit.
- D. Sustainable Development for Bust European Companies.

27. Failed firms in the U. S. are more likely to survive economic crisis mainly because of ____.

- A. its flexible approaches to bankruptcy
- B. its sound and efficient judicial systems
- C. tolerant attitude of their creditors
- D. their unparalleled economies of scale

28. European entrepreneurs are reluctant to run risks in their endeavors because ____.

- A. they have trouble negotiating with their debtors
- B. they are not entitled to selling assets to others
- C. they have no access to the internet
- D. they are afraid of being held liable for bankruptcy

29. Paragraphs 4 and 5 are written to ____.

- A. elaborate the chaotic situation of European economy
- B. interpret the uneasy relationship between negotiators
- C. complain of the unproductive summit held in Lisbon

D. exemplify the barriers in store for European bust firms

30. It seems that the author _____.

- A. advocates assistance in European corporate weaklings
- B. is very enthusiastic about the updating of insolvency laws
- C. suggests that businesses combine and become larger
- D. is very jealous of the US in terms of its legal progress

Text 3 ◆◆ 重点押题，特别推荐 ◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★

As our lives unfold, we all come upon people or things that we need to exclude from our lives. It may be a spouse or a friend; it may be alcohol, drugs, gambling, or some other vice; it may be a particular place or job. Eventually we all come upon activities or relationships that we would very much like to be able to pursue, that may even seem indispensable for our happiness, but which are destructive for us.

These are critically important junctures in our lives. The decision we make, and how soon we make it, will have tremendous impact upon ourselves and those we love, and upon our capacity to create a fruitful and genuinely happy life. We ask God to enlighten us as to the path we should take. We ask for the courage and strength to walk it.

When faced with such a choice, it is helpful to realize that, as much as we might like to be able to keep this person or thing in our lives, we can live happily without them. With the help of God's grace, we do not need them to live, or even to be happy. We can choose to let go of them and move on with our lives.

But we cannot be continually saying "No... No... No" to our destructive desires, unless we are also saying, "Yes... Yes... Yes..." to other, more wholesome, interests. At the same time as we are struggling to let go of what is harmful to us, we need to fill up our lives with new, or renewed, friendships and activities. At first, these alternative involvements will not feel nearly as satisfying as the ones we are leaving behind. But they will be life enhancing, and, as time passes and our hearts heal, they will come to satisfy our emotional needs. They may even lead us to greater happiness than we've ever experienced before.

Adam and Eve were given all the pleasures of Eden to enjoy. There was only one forbidden fruit. But, instead of being content with all the wonders of life that God had set before them, they insisted on indulging in that one forbidden fruit. The results were disastrous.

(367 words)

31. According to the author, the unpleasant people or things we meet in our lives _____.

- A. may be left out without doing us any harm
- B. are essential to our future
- C. are necessary for us to achieve a fruitful life
- D. are so attractive that we would like very much to pursue

32. In our lives, some destructive activities or relationships may seem pleasing and indispensable for

- our happiness, so the best solution is _____.
A. to avoid them
B. to fill our lives with wholesome activities and interests
C. to try them first and then find a better way out
D. to endure and suffer
33. When we have to make such painful choices in our lives, we ought to bear in mind that _____.
A. we do not need these people or things to live
B. it is not easy to fill our lives with new friendships and activities
C. alternative involvements are not necessarily life-enhancing
D. life is cruel
34. This passage is _____.
A. quite convincing
B. hard to understand
C. very obscure
D. not persuasive at all
35. Adam and Eve tried to take the only one forbidden fruit other than all the pleasures of Eden they were given by God, because _____.
A. they didn't like all these pleasures of Eden
B. they were content with all these pleasures of Eden
C. they thought they would be much happier if they took the forbidden fruit
D. they didn't think it all right for God to provide them such an attractive fruit

Text 4 ◆◆ 重点押题，特别推荐 ◆◆

推荐指数：★★★★

People are no longer so naive as to believe whatever vested interests say. It is only necessary to look at smoking to learn much about the current campaign of disinformation when it comes to fossil fuels and greenhouse gases. The opposition will then occupy the same place in public perception as that reserved for the early anti-smoking lobbies.

Remember that those who warned of the health dangers of smoking have been proven prescient. Not everyone who smokes gets lung cancer or emphysema; not every exposure to second-hand smoke proves lethal. But the early warnings have been proven correct enough that smart people no longer smoke and smoking in public now has all the social acceptability of swearing in church.

My point is simple. The analogy between the early warnings of the dangers of smoking and the early warning of the danger of global warming is apt. Both are following the same path of anger and denial from the people who benefit from lax regulations and co-operative governments.

No, I don't believe everyone has to bike to work, or turn down the thermostat to 15. But I do believe it would be sheer stupidity to ignore the warnings of global warming and the dangers inherent in using fossil fuel just because a coalition of automakers and vested interests characterize worries as needless and pathetic. It only makes sense to encourage the development of fuel-efficient transportation and alternative fuels to oil and gas. We can move ourselves in the direction of survival, instead of acting like the dinosaurs.

Consider a few generations ago, the suggestion that the use of coal was polluting the air and presenting a health danger was greeted with hoots of derision from the coal companies, somewhat like the sounds coming out of governments dependent on oil and gas revenues and royalties. Rather than work toward replacement fuels, the coalmines and miners were just left to wither away and die. Government has a choice: be part of the problem, or part of the solution. In the end, only those who are part of the solution will survive, as the coalminers discovered.

(352 words)

36. The author believes that those warning about the dangers of global warming_____.
 A. are over-hyping the situation
 B. should be heeded
 C. are the same people who warned about the dangers of smoking
 D. shouldn't cooperate with the government
37. The word "prescient" (Line 1, Para. 2) most probably means "_____".
 A. prophetic B. relevant C. antiquated D. conscious
38. According to the text, the early warnings about smoking and the early warnings about global warming were similar because_____.
 A. both were dismissed at first by those with vested interests
 B. both ignored the underlying problem
 C. both failed to receive public support
 D. both were successful in the end
39. The author implies that the government should_____.
 A. be a part of the problem
 B. encourage the development of alternative fuels
 C. learn a lesson from the coal miners and react with derision
 D. investigate the existence of dinosaur fossils
40. Which of the following titles is most appropriate to the text?
 A. Remembering Lessons Learned. B. How to Save Energy.
 C. In Search of Alternative Fuels. D. A Discussion of Global Warming.

Part B ◆◆ 重点押题, 特别推荐 ◆◆

Directions: The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41–45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A–G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

推荐指数: ★★★★★

- [A] When British and American troops moved into Jordan and Lebanon in the summer of 1958, Khrushchev fired off a series of threatening notes to Western capitals warning that this action had

pushed the world to the brink of war. That the British and U. S. governments remained unperturbed was due in great part to a unique service provided by the British Broadcasting Corporation: their methodical eavesdropping on broadcasts behind the Iron Curtain intended only for local consumption.

- [B] Britain is well placed to keep its ear to all the keyholes of Europe and of Soviet Russia in particular. And there is very little the BBC does not hear. Its monitoring service, operating from an old mansion at Caversham Park near London, provides global coverage every hour of everyday, and is the only Western listening post covering every broadcast made behind the Iron Curtain.
- [C] At the height of the crisis the BBC monitoring service reported that Khrushchev had gone on a speech-making tour of central Russia. His subject: "How to Grow More Corn, Wheat and Potatoes." On domestic Russian stations events in the Middle East were dismissed briefly. Since no attempt was being made to prepare the Russian people psychologically for a possible major test of strength in that area, it seemed obvious that Khrushchev was using one of his favorite weapons: bluff.
- [D] The world's biggest ear consists of more than 300 translators, news evaluators and radio technicians, a forest of aerials, 26 miles of cables, scores of receiving sets and recorders, and numerous teleprinters and radio teletype machines. Each day, it listens to, and records, between three and four million words in 30 languages from 40 countries.
- [E] Caversham instantly registers anything unusual or unexpected, even an unfamiliar inflection in an announcer's voice. In October 1956, Marie, a Hungarian-speaking monitor, noted the suppressed excitement in a broadcaster's voice during a program from Budapest describing a youth demonstration in the streets. She sensed that the voice was trying too hard not to give itself away.
- [F] For 48 hours Caversham remained the only source of news of the Hungarian uprising. Hungarian authorities had cut off all communication with the outside world. But every appeal they made on the radio, every instruction they issued, every station that went over to the rebels was noted by the monitors.
- [G] The next news bulletin, shorter than usual, made no mention of the demonstration. Later that evening scheduled programs were announced one by one without explanation, until finally Radio Budapest broadcast nothing but recorded music. The same aria from Madame Butterfly was played five times in a row. At 3:30 a.m. came the dramatic announcement Marie's sixth sense had told her to expect: "Fighting has broken out in Budapest. Order has not been restored."

(462 words)

Order:

A → 41. → 42. → 43. → 44. → 45. → F

Part C ◆◆ 重点押题, 特别推荐 ◆◆

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

推荐指数: ★★☆☆

There's a lot of information technology packed between the leather cheeks of your wallet cheque cards, credit cards, travel cards and phone cards. 46) The world of finance in particular has come up with numerous devices that have made their way into our back pocket—to make it easier to spend, but, just as important, to keep track. The number of financial transactions in the UK has risen enormously in recent years. Excluding small daily cash deals, there are now more than 1, 000 transactions per person annually. 47) And for every one a record must be made of the sum, the parties involved and the purpose.

48) Plastic money is big business: there are more than 420 million Visa cards alone on the planet, worth something in the region of £ 700 billion, and the total of plastic transactions is expected to reach £ 4.8 billion in Britain by the end of the century. Common to all cards is that they are made of PVC (plastic) and have few magnetic strip on the back—the same stuff as video tape. On most strips, information (such as the current account number) is encoded by laser on two or three tracks. 49) What is never recorded on the strip is the PIN (personal identification number), the holder's secret password for withdrawing money.

50) When a card is placed in an ATM, a motorized reader scans the magnetic strip, requests the user's PIN, checks the balance and, all being well, dispenses the cash. If the user enters three wrong PINs, the card is retained and recorded stolen.

As today's technology goes, the magnetic strip that allows all this to happen is pretty primitive: OK for travel cards and season tickets, but not a reliable anti—security measure. It can be read by simple scanning machines that can be bought over the counter at electronic stores. With the introduction of smart cards and electronic money, security will cease to be a problem—at least for a while—and all other cards will be irrelevant. The wallet of the future may be slimmer, but data in it will be denser than ever.

(358 words)

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

推荐指数: ★★☆☆

You are a sincere reader of 21st Century and have been told that the newspaper agency is going to hold a speech contest. Please write to the editor according to the following information:

- 1) show your desire to attend the contest
- 2) suggest the better ways to register for the contest.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead. You do not need to write the address.

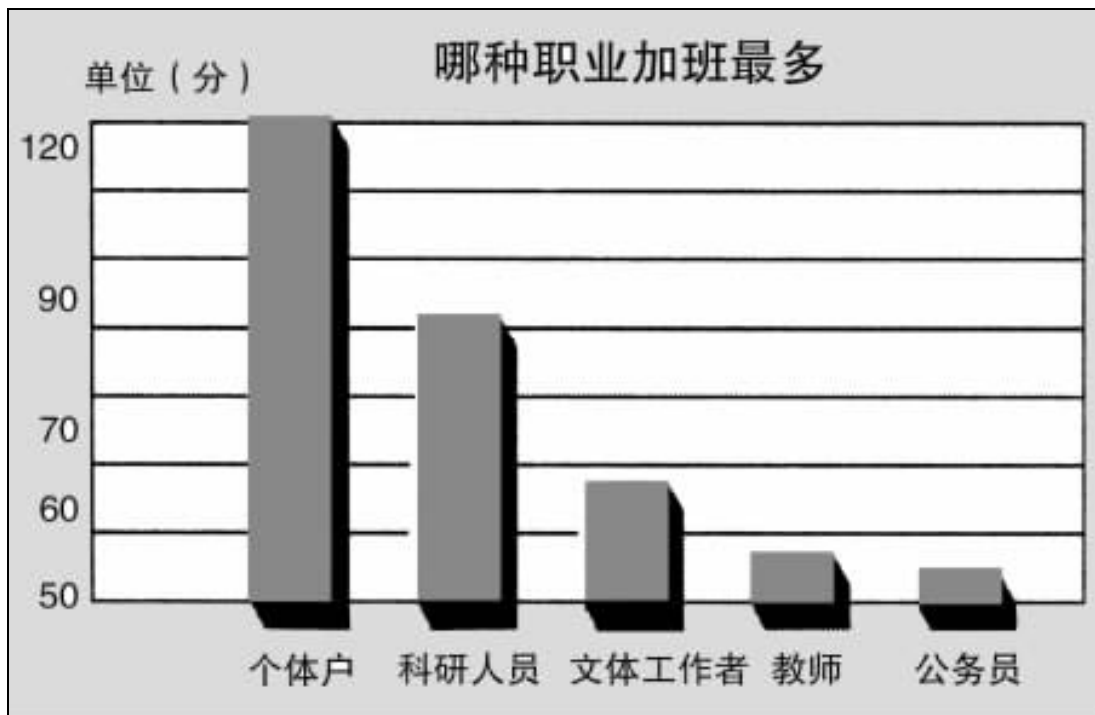
Part B

52. Directions:

推荐指数：★★★★

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following bar chart. In your essay, you should first describe the bar chart, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



清华大学考研班英语冲刺强化浓缩 10 套题 (二)

Section I 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)

推荐指数: ★★★★★

Standard English is the variety of English which is usually used in print and which is normally taught in schools and to non-native speakers learning the language. It is also the variety which is normally 1 by educated people and used in news broadcasts and other 2 situations. The difference between standard and nonstandard, it should be noted, has 3 in principle to do with differences between formal and colloquial 4; standard English has colloquial as well as formal variants.

5, the standard variety of English is based on the London 6 of English that developed after the Norman Conquest resulted in the removal of the Court from Winchester to London. This dialect became the one 7 by the educated, and it was developed and promoted 8 a model, or norm, for wider and wider segments of society. It was also the 9 that was carried overseas, but not one unaffected by such export. Today, 10 English is arranged to the extent that the grammar and vocabulary of English are 11 the same everywhere in the world where English is used; 12 among local standards is really quite minor, 13 the Singapore, South Africa, and Irish varieties are really very 14 different from one another so far as grammar and vocabulary are 15. Indeed, Standard English is so powerful that it exerts a tremendous 16 on all local varieties, to the extent that many of long-established dialects of England have 17 much of their vigor and there is considerable pressure on them to be 18. This latter situation is not unique 19 English: it is also true in other countries where processes of standardization are 20. But it sometimes creates problems for speakers who try to strike some kind of compromise between local norms and national, even supranational ones.

(311 words)

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. said | B. told | C. talked | D. spoken |
| 2. A. same | B. similar | C. equal | D. identical |
| 3. A. anything | B. something | C. nothing | D. everything |
| 4. A. language | B. vocabulary | C. idioms | D. words |
| 5. A. Surprisingly | B. Historically | C. Interestingly | D. Generally |
| 6. A. accent | B. pronunciation | C. spelling | D. dialect |
| 7. A. preferred | B. learned | C. praised | D. created |
| 8. A. to | B. in | C. as | D. for |
| 9. A. basis | B. norm | C. rule | D. variety |