

2005全国硕士研究生入学考试用书

根据教育部最新考试大纲调整范围编写

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# 考研英语 正卷

主编/夏荷荣

主审 全国大学外语教学指导委员会 委员 张勇先  
中国人民大学外国语学院英语系 主任

一书在手尽在其中，大纲词汇变化与新题型强化练习  
高信效度八套考卷，取材于国外权威书籍报刊和杂志  
荟萃篇章常考话题，提供学习者从备战到攻战的阶梯  
把握命题形式方向，体现大纲改革后考试要求与精神

新华出版社

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主编: 夏荷荣

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# 前 言

本书根据《全国硕士研究生英语入学考试大纲》的要求,精心编著而成。目的是帮助使用者通过大量的试题实践操作,以达到语言分析的能力,把握考试命题形式和命题方向,实现从理论到实践的飞跃。顺利通过全国硕士研究生英语入学考试。

本书由四个部分组成。独立的测试套题共 8 套,构成第一部分。第二部分为“答案注释”,第三部分为阅读理解的“语段填空题”的 8 篇训练文章。第四部分为新大纲的词汇变化表。

本书文章、段落全部选自近年来国外出版的书籍、报刊及杂志,编者对各位作者的辛勤劳动表示衷心的感谢。本书内容丰富,题材多样,语言规范,实为英语学习者的好帮手。

本书中的 8 套模拟测试题是编者根据《考试大纲》和新题型的要求,并完全按照标准化样题的模式潜心编制而成,具有较强的适用性与针对性,而且最大限度地覆盖了《考试大纲》规定的内容。本书编者对这些模拟题进行了详尽的注释。本书的英文部分由英籍专家 Michael Hughes 先生审阅。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,疏漏与不足之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2004 年 10 月

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# 第一部分 模拟套题

## 第一套

### 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)

The president appeals to labor and management to hold down wages and prices, but says not a word about any controls to be imposed by the Government.

The business and financial community has been given (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that interest rates will soon be lowered, and that this particularly will (2) \_\_\_\_\_ money available for more activity in new housing. Nobody in the Administration, however, is (3) \_\_\_\_\_ specifically just when the high interest rates will (4) \_\_\_\_\_ down.

Paul W. McCracken, Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, in a press conference on March 17, said that he does not (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the country is running into a (6) \_\_\_\_\_.

Arthur Burns, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, has been (7) \_\_\_\_\_ that the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ money policy will have to be relaxed in order to prepare the (9) \_\_\_\_\_ for a decline in interest rates.

It is apparent, (10) \_\_\_\_\_, that uncertainty (11) \_\_\_\_\_ even in Government circles, and that experimentalism (12) \_\_\_\_\_ a reliance on past experience in (13) \_\_\_\_\_ with wages and prices has been reason why the nation has been drifting into a depression.

Evidently there will be no effort to impose wage and price controls (14) \_\_\_\_\_ the political consequences are feared. So the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ are that the Administration will try a new (16) \_\_\_\_\_ to manage what it considers a slowdown by (17) \_\_\_\_\_ just a little more inflation. This is a risky way to handle an economy which has a (18) \_\_\_\_\_ national product of more than \$950 billion.

Anyway, officials hope that their corrective measures will stop the slowdown in busi-



ness and that the economy will soon (19) \_\_\_\_\_ itself. So, in effect, the soft-spoken (20) \_\_\_\_\_ of Government today is: "Recession, please go away!"

- |                     |                |                  |                   |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] shock        | [B] hope       | [C] consent      | [D] esteem        |
| 2. [A] change       | [B] set        | [C] turn         | [D] make          |
| 3. [A] justifying   | [B] gesturing  | [C] predicting   | [D] estimating    |
| 4. [A] break        | [B] come       | [C] take         | [D] pull          |
| 5. [A] believe      | [B] approve    | [C] confide      | [D] assure        |
| 6. [A] provision    | [B] recession  | [C] constitution | [D] demonstration |
| 7. [A] claiming     | [B] hinting    | [C] cautioning   | [D] observing     |
| 8. [A] binding      | [B] valid      | [C] intense      | [D] tight         |
| 9. [A] route        | [B] way        | [C] span         | [D] quest         |
| 10. [A] moreover    | [B] then       | [C] however      | [D] therefore     |
| 11. [A] prevails    | [B] scrambles  | [C] foster       | [D] intrudes      |
| 12. [A] better than | [B] other than | [C] sooner than  | [D] rather than   |
| 13. [A] dealing     | [B] parting    | [C] siding       | [D] agreeing      |
| 14. [A] even if     | [B] because    | [C] in case      | [D] although      |
| 15. [A] crises      | [B] reasons    | [C] anxieties    | [D] prospects     |
| 16. [A] method      | [B] medium     | [C] mercy        | [D] merit         |
| 17. [A] curbing     | [B] preventing | [C] allowing     | [D] sustaining    |
| 18. [A] rough       | [B] crude      | [C] raw          | [D] gross         |
| 19. [A] adopt       | [B] adjust     | [C] adapt        | [D] adore         |
| 20. [A] plea        | [B] rage       | [C] fury         | [D] surge         |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:** Reading 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

*America*  
AMERICA'S central bank sent a clear message this week. For the second consecutive meeting, the Federal Open Market Committee, the central bank's policy-making committee, left short-term interest rates unchanged at 1.75%. But it said that the risks facing the economy had shifted from economic weakness to a balance between weakness and excessive growth. This shift surprised no one. But it has convinced many people that interest rates are set to rise again — and soon.

Judging by prices in future's markets, investors are betting that short-term interest rates could start rising as early as May, and will be 1.25 percentage points higher by the

end of the year. That may be excessive. Economists at Goldman Sachs, who long argued that the central bank would do nothing this year, now expect short-term rates to go up only 0.75% this year, starting in June. But virtually everyone reckons some Fed tightening is in the future.

The reason? After an unprecedented 11 rate-cuts in 2001, short-term interest rates are abnormally low. As the signs of robust recovery multiply, analysts expect the Fed to take back some of the rate-cuts it used as an “insurance policy” after the September 11th terrorist attack. But higher rates could still be further off, particularly if the recovery proves less robust than many hope. The manufacturing sector is growing after 18 months of decline. The most optimistic Wall Streeters now expect GDP to have expanded by between 5% and 6% on an annual basis in the first quarter.

But one strong quarter does not imply a sustainable recovery. In the short term, the bounce-back is being driven by a dramatic restocking of inventories. But it can be sustained only if corporate investment recovers and consumer spending stays buoyant. And since consumer spending held up so well during the “recession” it is unlikely to jump now.

These uncertainties alone suggest the central bank will be cautious about raising interest rates. That caution is all the more necessary given the lack of inflationary pressure. Although America’s consumer prices have stopped falling on a monthly basis, the latest figures show few signs of nascent price pressure. Indeed, given the huge pressure on corporate profits, the Federal Reserve might be happy to see consumer prices rise slightly. In short, while Wall Street frets about when and how much interest rates will go up. The answer may well be not soon and not much.

21. Some people expected short-term interest rates to jump soon because they

- [A] strongly believed in economic recovery.
- [B] took for granted economic expansion.
- [C] were cautious in their excessive investment.
- [D] had doubts about the effects of price pressure.

22. The author’s attitude toward Goldman Sachs opinion is one of

- [A] reserved consent.
- [B] strong disapproval.
- [C] enthusiastic support.
- [D] slight contempt.

23. The American central bank was reluctant to raise interest rates because

- [A] everybody saw consumer prices rise again.
- [B] signs of robust economic recovery multiplied.
- [C] investors reaped rewards in futures markets.
- [D] it wanted to stay away from risks involved.

24. We can learn from the text that the America’s central bank

- [A] took advantage of rate-cuts policy as an insurance policy.
- [B] is fairly conservative in raising short-term interest rates.

[C] tried to stop consumer prices from free falling but in vain.

[D] place monetary policy-making in the hands of Wall Streeters.

25. The purpose of the author in writing the text is to

[A] refute the notion that short-term rates will go up dramatically.

[B] justify the optimism of Wall Streeters towards economic recoveries.

[C] elaborate on the uncertainties of Fed's policy-making strategies.

[D] illustrate the balance between weakness and excessive growth.

## Text 2

"Worse than useless," fumed Darrell Issa, a Republican congressman from California, on March 19, when the House Judiciary Committee held a hearing on the Immigration and Naturalization Service. "Terrible, and getting worse," added Zoe Lofgren, a Democratic colleague who has kept a watchful eye on the INS for ten years.

Committee members lined up to take swings at James Ziglar, the head of the INS. He explained, somewhat pathetically, that "outdated procedures" had kept the visa-processing wheels grinding slowly through a backlog of applications. He also had some new rules in mind to tighten up visas. Speeding up the paperwork — and getting more of it on to computers — is vital, but the September attacks have exposed the tension between the agency's two jobs; on the one hand enforcing the security of America's borders, and on the other granting privileges such as work permits to foreigners.

But other people want more radical changes. James Sensenbrenner, a Republican congressman from Wisconsin, wants to split the INS into two separate bodies, one dealing with border security and the other with handling benefits to immigrants. The other approach, favored in the White House, is to treat the two functions as complementary, and to give the INS even more responsibility for security. Under that plan, the INS would merge with the Customs Service, which monitors the 20m shipments of goods brought into America every year, as well as the bags carried in by some 500m visitors. The two agencies would form one large body within the Department of Justice, the current home of the INS. This would cut out some of the duplicated effort at borders, where customs officers and agents from the INS's Border Patrol often rub shoulders but do not work together.

Mr Bush — who has said that the news of the visa approvals left him "plenty hot" — was expected to give his approval. The senate, however, may not be quite so keen. The Justice Department could have trouble handling such a merger, let alone taking on the considerable economic responsibilities of the Customs Service, which is currently part of the Treasury.

The senate prefers yet another set of security recommendations, including links between the databases of different agencies that hold security and immigration information, and scanners at ports of entry to check biometric data recorded on immigration documents.

These ideas are embodied in a bill sponsored by members of both parties, but are currently held up by Robert Byrd, the chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, who worries that there has not been enough debate on the subject. Mr Ziglar, poor chap, may feel there has been more than enough.

26. We can learn from the first paragraph that INS
- [A] will be subjected to strong criticisms.
  - [B] has become the public laughing stock.
  - [C] will take up economic responsibilities.
  - [D] has won the support from Mr Bush.
27. Besides dealing with border security, INS also
- [A] keeps a watchful eye on itself.
  - [B] grants privileges to immigrants.
  - [C] monitors shipments of goods.
  - [D] takes advantage of computers.
28. The chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee will leave the issue of INS unsettled because
- [A] the exclusive responsibility of INS is for border security.
  - [B] he figured out some new rules in mind to tight up visas.
  - [C] sufficient debate is anxiously required for a final solution.
  - [D] most congressmen hold unfavorable opinions on INS.
29. Suggestions have been raised on the issue of INS except
- [A] charges launched against its head.
  - [B] its merging with the Customs Service.
  - [C] other security recommendations.
  - [D] its separation into two bodies.
30. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
- [A] "A Redundant Agency to be Split. "
  - [B] "Upset with the INS? — No. "
  - [C] "Merging INS with Customs?"
  - [D] "Inept INS — under Fire. "

### Text 3

In a science-fiction movie called "Species", a mysterious signal from outer space turns out to describe the genome of an unknown organism. When the inevitable mad scientist synthesizes the DNA described by the instructions, the creature he breeds from it turns out to resemble Natasha Henstridge, an athletic actress. Unfortunately, the alien harbors within her delicate form the destructive powers of a Panzer division, and it all ends badly for the rash geneticist and his laboratory.

Glen Evans, chief executive of Egea Biosciences in San Diego, California, acknowledges regretfully that despite seeking his expert opinion — in return for which he was presented with the poster of the striking Mr Henstridge that hangs on his office wall — the producers of “Species” did not hew very closely to his suggestions about the feasibility of their script ideas. Still, they had come to the right man. Dr Evans believes that his firm will soon be able to create, if not an alien succubus, at least a tiny biological machine made of artificial proteins that could mimic the behavior of a living cell.

Making such proteins will require the ability to synthesize long stretches of DNA. Existing technology for synthesizing DNA can manage to make genes that encode a few dozen amino acids, but this is too short to produce any interesting proteins. Egea's technology, by contrast, would allow biologists to manufacture genes wholesale. The firm's scientists can make genes long enough to encode 6,000 amino acids. They aim to synthesize a gene for 30,000 amino acids within two years.

Using a library of the roughly 1,500 possible “motifs” or folds that a protein can adopt, Egea’s scientists employ computers to design new proteins that are likely to have desirable shapes and properties. To synthesize the DNA that encodes these proteins, Egea uses a machine it has dubbed the “genewriter”. Dr Evans likens this device to a word-processor for DNA, on which you can type in the sequence of letters defining a piece of DNA and get that molecule out.

As Egea extends the length of DNA it can synthesize, Dr Evans envisages encoding not just proteins, but entire biochemical pathways, which are teams of proteins that conduct metabolic processes. A collection of such molecules could conceivably function as a miniature machine that would operate in the body and attack disease, just as the body's own defensive cells do. Perhaps Dr Evans and his colleagues ought to get in touch with their friends in Hollywood.

31. This passage is mainly
- [A] about a new application of computers.
- [B] a review of a science-fiction movie.
- [C] about the synthesizing interesting DNA.
- [D] a survey of scientific breakthroughs.
32. The expression “hew very closely to” can be best replaced by
- [A] “shed light on”. [B] “adhere strictly to”.
- [C] “stay away from”. [D] “give play to”.
33. The DNA designed by Evan’s technology differs strikingly from that synthesized by existing technology in that the former is characterized by its
- [A] desirable shape and length. [B] imitation of a living cell.
- [C] delicate but destructive power. [D] resistance to epidemics.
34. It can be inferred from the text that the synthesizing DNA technology should be used

[A]extravagantly and freely.

[B]flexibly and excessively.

[C]reasonably and cautiously.

[D]openly and vigorously.

35. Elen Evans technology of new protein design may prove useful

[A]in athletic training programs.

[B]in film making spectacles.

[C]in software programming.

[D]in medical treatments.

#### Text 4

President Bush takes to the bully pulpit to deliver a stern lecture to America's business elite. The Justice Dept. stuns the accounting profession by filing a criminal indictment of Arthur Andersen LLP for destroying documents related to its audits of Enron Corp. On Capitol Hill, some congressional panels push on with biased hearings on Enron's collapse and, now, another busted New Economy star, telecom's Global Crossing. Lawmakers sign on to new bills aimed at tightening oversight of everything from pensions and accounting to executive pay.

To any spectators, it would be easy to conclude that the winds of change are sweeping Corporate America, led by George W. Bush, who ran as "a reformer with result." But far from deconstructing the corporate world brick by brick into something cleaner, sparer, and stronger, Bush aides and many legislators are preparing modest legislative and administrative reforms. Instead of an overhaul, Bush's team is counting on its enforcers, Justice and a newly empowered Securities & Exchange Commission, to make examples of the most egregious offenders. The idea is that business will quickly get the message and clean up its own act.

Why won't the (outraged rhetoric) result in more changes? For starters, the Bush Administration warns that any rush to legislate corporate behavior could produce a raft of flawed bills that raise costs without halting abuses. Business has striven to drive the point home with an intense lobbying blitz that has convinced many lawmakers that over-regulation could startle the stock market and perhaps endanger the nascent economic recovery.

All this sets the stage for Washington to get busy with predictably modest results. A surge of caution is sweeping would-be reformers on the Hill. "They know they don't want to make a big mistake," says Jerry J. Jasinowski, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. That go-slow approach suits the White House. Aides say the President, while personally disgusted by Enron's sellout of its pensioners, is reluctant to embrace new sanctions that frustrate even law-abiding corporations and create a litigation bonanza for trial lawyers. Instead, the White House will push for narrowly targeted action, most of it carried out by the SEC, the Treasury Dept., and the Labor Dept. The right outcome, Treasury Secretary Paul H. O'Neill said on Mar. 15, "depends on the Congress not legislating things that are over the top."

To O'Neill and Bush, that means enforcing current laws before passing too many new

ones. Nowhere is that stance clearer than in the Andersen indictment. So the Bush Administration left the decision to Justice Dept. prosecutors rather than White House political operatives or their reformist fellows at the SEC.

36. We can learn from the first paragraph that

- [A] the Justice Department seized on the plight of Enron's workers.
- [B] the White House recognized that stricter control is a political must.
- [C] The President was determined to turn a reformed Andersen into a model.
- [D] the White House responded strongly to the Andersen's scandal.

37. By "outraged rhetoric" (Paragraph 3), the author is talking about

- [A] an intense lobby blitz shown in corporate behavior.
- [B] the indignation displayed by some congressmen.
- [C] a decision left up to Justice Dept. prosecutors.
- [D] the message embodied in the President's actions.

38. It seems that the President, in face of the present situation,

- [A] must embrace new sanctions.
- [B] should avoid law enforcement.
- [C] may be caught in a dilemma.
- [D] can stop delivering lectures.

39. The conclusion can be drawn from the text that in the wake of Andersen's scandal, the government

- [A] may make only modest change.
- [B] will take drastic countermeasures.
- [C] will adopt corporate restructuring.
- [D] will investigate Enron's collapse.

40. What the author wants to suggest may be best interpreted as

- [A] "Crime doesn't pay."
- [B] "Haste makes waste."
- [C] "Look before you leap."
- [D] "Like father, like son."

## Part B

Directions: In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

After those of the U. S. and Russia, the UK's aerospace industry is the next largest, capable of producing the full range of aerospace products from civil and military aircraft (including helicopters) to missiles, satellites, and jet engines. It produces 2% of UK national output, accounting for 8% of manufactured export goods.

41. \_\_\_\_\_. International air races provided an incentive for technological development, and a British plane, the Supermarine S6B, powered by a Rolls Royce engine, broke many speed records.

In 1939 war came again to provide another spurt of technological change, with many successful British aircraft designs in action, such as the Spitfire fighter and Lancaster bomber, and culminating in the jet-powered Meteor.

42. \_\_\_\_\_.

43. \_\_\_\_\_. The British industry merged into two main aircraft groups: the British Aircraft Corporation, and Hawker-Siddeley Aviation, with Rolls-Royce as the main engine builder, and Westland in helicopters. Nevertheless British civil airliners of the 1960s such as the Trident and the VC10 sold much less well than their American equivalents. Nor did British military aircraft sell very well overseas, with the exception of the unique Vertical Take-off and Landing Harrier, bought by the U. S. Marines amongst others.

44. \_\_\_\_\_.

45. \_\_\_\_\_. Rolls-Royce, in attempting to build a revolutionary new engine for the American company, Lockheed, went bankrupt, and had to be rescued by the government in 1971. BAC and Hawker Siddeley were also nationalized — as one company, British Aerospace, in 1977 by the Labour government. But both Rolls-Royce and British Aerospace were privatised in the 1980s by the Conservatives and have since been very successful both in individual projects and in international joint-ventures.

The Aerospace industry is now profitable, with over 300 companies employing 170,000 people. Its overseas sales accounted for around 12% of total world aerospace exports. It has been through difficult times, particularly in the 1970s, moving in and out of public ownership. But it has found success in links with Europe — a pattern it shares with the rest of the UK economy.

[A] Rolls Royce became the most successful aero-engine manufacturer at this time. The aircraft-building industry was reduced to a few major companies by a series of mergers.

[B] After the First World War the new aircraft types provided the base for the development of the civil aviation industry. A converted war bomber crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1919, and a civil airline, Imperial Airways, was started in 1924.

[C] The answer to the problem lay in collaborative projects with other European aircraft manufacturers which faced the same problems. Many collaboration programmes between Britain and other European countries developed, including the Tornado combat aircraft — a project between Britain, Germany, and Italy. The current European Fighter Aircraft is another such venture. Westland have developed their latest helicopter in association with an Italian company.

[D] The Rolls Royce Merlin engine became the best-selling aero-engine of all time with 166,000 produced. The wartime government, seeing the importance that the aircraft industry had gained (it employed 1.8 million workers by the end of the war), planned a range of civil aviation types to take over from wartime production. These included the world's first jet-powered civil airliner: The Comet.

[E] The industry has been through some major changes of ownership in the last twenty-five years.



[F] The third main arm of the current industry is GEC Avionics, producing a wide range of electronic systems including the technologically advanced cockpit of the latest Boeing 777 airliner. Smaller companies produce a wide range of equipment from ejection seats to landing gears.

[G] However, the years following the Second World War were problematic for the UK industry. It continued to produce the full-range of products, even selling some of its aircraft to the United States. But in most markets British companies were in head on competition with American companies such as Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas, which were larger, having the advantage of being preferential customers for the enormous U. S. market, both civil and military.

### Part C

**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)

In the two decades between 1929 and 1949, sculpture in the United States sustained what was probably the greatest expansion in sheer technique to occur in many centuries. (46) There was, first of all, the incorporation of welding into sculptural practice, with the result that it was possible to form a new kind of metal object. For sculptors working with metal, earlier restricted to the dense solidity of the bronze cast, it was possible to add a type of work assembled from paper — thin metal sheets or sinuously curved rods. Sculpture could take the form of a linear, two-dimensional frame and still remain physically self-supporting. Along with the innovation of welding came a correlative departure: freestanding sculpture that was shockingly flat.

Yet another technical expansion of the options for sculpture appeared in the guise of motion. (47) The individual parts of a sculpture were no longer understood as necessarily fixed in relation to one another, but could be made to change position within a work constructed as a moving object. Motorizing the sculpture was only one of many possibilities taken up in the 1930's. (48) Other strategies for getting the work to move involved structuring it in such a way that external forces, like air movements or the touch of a viewer, could initiate motion. Movement brought with it a new attitude toward the issue of sculptural unity; a work might be made of widely diverse and even discordant elements; their formal unity would be achieved through the arc of a particular motion completing itself through time.

(49) Like the use of welding and movement, the third of these major technical expansions to develop in the 1930's and 1940's addressed the issues of sculptural materials and sculptural unity. But its medium for doing so was the found object, an item not intended for use in a piece of artwork such as a newspaper or metal pipe. To create a sculpture by assembling parts that had been fabricated originally for a quite different context did not necessarily involve a new technology. (50) But it did mean a change in sculptural practice,