

ENGLISH

2005 年

博士研究生入学考试 英语模拟试题集

王秀珍 黄雄 李应清 主编



全国优秀出版社
武汉大学出版社

ENGLISH

圖書在版編目(CIP)數據

2005年博士研究生入學考試英語模擬試題集

ISBN 7-307-04383-1

①王秀珍 ②余運華 ③李應清 ④何虹 ⑤高章泓 ⑥黃雄

2005年

博士研究生入學考試 英語模擬試題集

主 編 王秀珍 黃 雄 李應清
編 者 (按姓氏筆畫排序)
王秀珍 余運華 李應清
何 虹 高章泓 黃 雄

本書內容豐富，題型新穎，是廣大考生備考必備之良伴。



全國優秀出版社
武漢大學出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2005 年博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题集/王秀珍, 黄雄, 李应清主编. —武汉: 武汉大学出版社, 2004. 11

ISBN 7-307-04383-1

I. 2… I. ①王… ②黄… ③李… III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—习题 N. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 105082 号

责任编辑: 王阁春 刘业冰

责任校对: 程小宜

版式设计: 支 笛

出版发行: 武汉大学出版社 (430072 武昌 珞珈山)

(电子邮件: wdp4@whu.edu.cn 网址: www.wdp.whu.edu.cn)

印刷: 武汉武铁印刷厂

开本: 787×1092 1/16 印张: 14.25 字数: 338 千字

版次: 2004 年 11 月第 1 版 2004 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-307-04383-1/H·358 定价: 22.00 元

版权所有, 不得翻印; 凡购我社的图书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题, 请与当地图书销售部门联系调换。

前 言

《博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题集》是应广大报考湖北省高等学校博士研究生考生的要求而编写的,该书出版后深受读者的欢迎。但近年来有些高校已独立自行命题组织这类考试,考试题型略有改变,如武汉大学 2004 年博士研究生入学考试英语试题取消了词汇和完型填空部分,却加大了英译汉和汉译英的测试力度。为了能更好地适应市场需求,在武汉大学出版社的大力支持下,我们对《博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题集》作了全面修订,易名为《2005 年博士研究生入学考试英语模拟试题集》。

本书共编写了八套模拟试题及参考答案,另附 2002、2003、2004 年湖北省博士研究生英语联考试题和武汉大学博士研究生入学考试英语试题各三套,并都作了较详细的注解。希望通过了解全真试题、操练模拟试题,使各位考生做好业务和心理准备,充满信心地迎接和参加正式的考试。

在此特别值得一提的是,本书八套模拟试题中,前 5 套与湖北省联考的题型保持一致,后 3 套与 2004 年武汉大学博士研究生入学考试英语试题题型保持一致。武汉大学博士研究生入学考试英语试题题型的变化旨在考核学生在规定时间内较快、较准确地获取信息,以及运用英语的综合能力。为此,在保留阅读总量的基础上,我们在英译汉部分采用了一篇较长的文章,在五个长句底下画线,要求考生译成汉语,以检测考生对画线部分内容的理解是否准确。同时,我们还增加了汉译英的翻译量,即将 300 字左右的两篇短文译成英语。这项考试内容主要测试考生的英语综合能力。考生只有具备扎实的语言功底,丰富的词汇量才能较好地达到测试的目标。除题型有所变化外,每题的分值也有所调整。但四大部分的分值差别不太大,以防止考生厚此薄彼或猜题押题。此题型中客观题仅占 30 分,主观题占 70 分。

总而言之,此书修订后,内容更新、更具实用性。我们衷心希望广大读者能从中大获裨益,并热忱欢迎广大读者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。

编 者

2004 年 9 月

Model Test 1

Part I Reading Comprehension(30%)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. "Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?" Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. "You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?" At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul-searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$ 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company's rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice-T's violent rap song Cop Killer, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. "The test of any democratic society," he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, "lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won't retreat in the face of any threats."

Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting, Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap

to communicate with students. But he talked as well about the "balanced struggle" between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music.

The 15-member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy. But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter. "Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited," says Luce. "I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this."

1. Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for _____.
 - A. its raising of the corporate stock price
 - B. its self-examination of soul
 - C. its neglect of social responsibility
 - D. its emphasis on creative freedom
2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
 - A. Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.
 - B. Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.
 - C. Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.
 - D. Steve Ross is no longer alive.
3. "The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him" probably means _____.
 - A. the chairman is annoyed at rap music
 - B. rap music makes the chairman blind
 - C. the chairman cannot live a comfortable life
 - D. the chairman fails to make his work successful as expected
4. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman _____.
 - A. stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression
 - B. softened his tone and adopted some new policy
 - C. changed his attitude and yielded to objection
 - D. received more support from the 15-member board
5. The best title for this passage could be _____.
 - A. A Company under Fire
 - B. A Debate on Moral Decline
 - C. A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture
 - D. A Form of Creative Freedom

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage:

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects — a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen — is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death."

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide."

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering," to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse". He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear... that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension".

6. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that _____.

A. doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain

- B. it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
 - C. the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
 - D. patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide
7. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- A. Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.
 - B. Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
 - C. The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.
 - D. A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.
8. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is _____.
A. prolonged medical procedures B. inadequate treatment of pain
C. systematic drug abuse D. insufficient hospital care
9. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (Line 4, Paragraph 7)?
A. Bold. B. Harmful. C. Careless. D. Desperate.
10. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they _____.
A. manage their patients incompetently
B. give patients more medicine than needed
C. reduce drug dosages for their patients
D. prolong the needless suffering of the patients

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage:

No one can be a great thinker who does not realize that as a thinker it is his first duty to follow his intellect to whatever conclusions it may lead.

There have been and may again be great individual thinkers in a general atmosphere of mental slavery. But there never has been, nor ever will be, in that atmosphere, an intellectually active people. Where there is a tacit convention that principles are not to be disputed; where the discussion of greatest questions which can occupy humanity is considered to be closed, we cannot hope to find that generally high scale of mental activity which has made some periods of history so remarkable. Never when controversy avoided the subjects which are large and important enough to kindle enthusiasm was the mind of a people stirred up from its foundations and the impulse given which raised even persons of the most ordinary intellect to something of the dignity of thinking beings.

She who knows only her own side of the case knows little of that. Her reasons may be good, and no one may have been able to refute them. But if she is equally unable to refute the reasons of the opposite side; if she does not so much as know what they are, she has no ground for preferring either opinion. The rational position for her would be suspension of judgment,

and unless she contents herself with that, she is either led by authority, or adopts, like the generality of the world, the side to which she feels the most inclination. Nor is it enough that she should hear the arguments of adversaries from her own teachers, presented as they state them, and accompanied by what they offer as refutations. That is not the way to do justice to the arguments, or bring them into real contact with her own mind. She must be able to hear them from persons who actually believe them; who defend them in earnest, and do their very utmost for them. She must know them in their most plausible and persuasive form: she must feel the whole force of the difficulty which the true view of the subject has to encounter and dispose of; else she will never really possess herself of the portion of truth which meets and removes that difficulty. Ninety-nine in a hundred of what are called educated persons are in this condition; even of those who can argue fluently for their opinions. Their conclusion may be true, but it might be false for anything they know: they have never thrown themselves into the mental position of those who think differently from them and considered what such persons may have to say; and consequently they do not, in any proper sense of the word, know the doctrines which they themselves profess.

11. According to the author, it is always advisable to _____.
 - A. have opinions which cannot be refuted
 - B. adopt the point of view to which one feels the most inclination
 - C. be acquainted with the arguments favoring the point of view with which one disagrees
 - D. suspend heterodox speculation in favor of doctrinaire approaches
12. In a great period such as the Renaissance, we may expect to find _____.
 - A. controversy over principles
 - B. acceptance of truth
 - C. inordinate enthusiasm
 - D. a dread of heterodox speculation
13. Which of the following statements is true according to the author?
 - A. Most educated people study both sides of a question.
 - B. Heterodox speculation will lead to many unnecessary errors of thinking.
 - C. In debatable issues, we should rely on the opinions of the experts for guidance.
 - D. The majority of those who argue eloquently truly know only one side of an issue.
14. It can be inferred from the passage that a person who knows only her own side of an issue is regarded by the author as _____.
 - A. timorous
 - B. opinionated
 - C. heterodox
 - D. educated
15. Which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree with?
 - A. A truly great thinker makes no mistakes.
 - B. Periods of intellectual achievement are periods of unorthodox reflection.

- C. The refutation of accepted ideas can best be provided.
- D. Excessive controversy prevents clear thinking.

Questions 16 to 20 are based on the following passage:

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on the earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environments tolerable and some ultraviolet rays penetrate the atmosphere. Cosmic rays of various kinds come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere they are exposed to this radiation but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

Radiation is the greatest known danger to explorers in space. Doses of radiation are measured in units called "rems". We all receive radiation here on the Earth from the sun, from cosmic rays and from radioactive minerals. The "normal" dose of radiation that we receive each year is about 100 millirems (0.1 rem); it varies according to where you live, and this is a very rough estimate. Scientists have reason to think that a man can put up with far more radiation than this without being damaged; the figure of 60 rems has been agreed. The trouble is that it is extremely difficult to be sure about radiation damage — a person may feel perfectly well, but the cells of his or her sex organs may be damaged, and this will not be discovered until the birth of (deformed) children or even grandchildren.

Early space probes showed that radiation varies in different parts of space around the Earth. It also varies in time because, when great spurts of gas shoot out of the sun (solar flares), they are accompanied by a lot of extra radiation. Some estimates of the amount of radiation in space, based on various measurements and calculations, are as low as 10 rems per year, others are as high as 5 rems per hour! Missions to the moon (the Apollo flights) have had to cross the Van Allen belts of high radiation and, during the outward and return journeys, the Apollo 8 crew accumulated a total dose of about 200 millirems per man. It was hoped that there would not be any large solar flares during the times of the Apollo moon walks because the walls of the LEMs (lunar excursion modules) were not thick enough to protect the men inside, though the command modules did give reasonable protection. So far, no dangerous doses of radiation have been reported, but the Gemini orbits and the Apollo missions have been quite short. We simply do not know yet how men are going to get on when they spend weeks and months outside the protection of the atmosphere, working in a space laboratory or in a base on the moon. Drugs might help to decrease the damage done by radiation, but no really effective ones have been found so far. At present, radiation seems to be the greatest physical hazard to space travellers, but it is impossible to say just how serious the hazard will turn out to be in the future.

16. Scientists have fixed a safety level of _____.

- A. 10 rems per year B. 60 rems per year
C. 100 millirems per year D. 5 rems per hour
17. The spacemen were worried about solar flares when they were _____.
A. crossing the Van Allen belts B. setting up a moon base
C. exploring the surface of the moon D. waiting in the command module
18. How will men protect themselves when they spend long periods in space?
A. By taking special drugs. B. By wearing special suits.
C. By using a protective blanket. D. No solution has been found yet.
19. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A. The grandchildren of astronauts are deformed.
B. The children of astronauts have damaged sex organs.
C. Radiation damage may show only in later generations.
D. Radiation does not seem to be very harmful.
20. The best title for this passage could be _____.
A. Journey in the Space B. Gas, Rays, and Meteors
C. Hazards and Protection D. Radiation as It Is

Part II Vocabulary (15%)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part, for each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets.

21. When she spoke, her voice had taken on the _____ tone she used in addressing her own teenagers.
A. powerful B. dominant
C. authoritative D. commanding
22. The Japanese have retained much of their cultural _____ and lead the world in scientific and technical achievements.
A. wealth B. assets C. custom D. heritage
23. All the information we have collected in relation to that case _____ very little.
A. makes up for B. adds up to

C. comes up with

D. puts up with

24. The central bank governors have been granted _____ over interest rates but only five-year contracts, with their jobs on the line if they do not meet government policy targets.

A. authority

B. freedom

C. control

D. autonomy

25. Without telephone it would be impossible to carry on the functions of _____ every business operation in the whole country.

A. practically

B. preferably

C. precisely

D. presumably

26. Defense lawyers, the police and a judge were blamed by the Court of Appeal yesterday for failing to _____ the wrongful conviction of a schoolboy accused of assault.

A. prelude

B. avoid

C. escape

D. avert

27. The land is all but _____, with a few small olive trees and bush scratched from the rock, and the local wild animals include wolves and snakes, and a wide range of unpleasant insects.

A. bare

B. barren

C. bleak

D. bald

28. The optimism expressed by both chairman and manager on that May Day certainly had a great _____ on the triumphs and celebrations to come.

A. conduct

B. behavior

C. position

D. bearing

29. When people have dared to _____ on her private life, they have frequently received an elegant but firm cuff round the ear.

A. reckon

B. ponder

C. speculate

D. dwell

30. Language, culture, and personality may be considered _____ of each other in thought, but they are inseparable in fact.

A. indistinctly

B. separately

C. irrelevantly

D. independently

31. While many people have succeeded in reducing their credit card debt in recent months, others who cannot afford to take out additional loans have become trapped in an increasing

- _____ of debt.
- A. seam
B. spiral
C. sponge
D. slot
32. The restraint of always having to do what was expected of her did not fit easily into her _____ character.
- A. simultaneous
B. spontaneous
C. sensational
D. straightforward
33. It is well-known that the retired workers in our country are _____ free medical care.
- A. entitled to
B. involved in
C. associated with
D. assigned to
34. Most people don't get the opportunity to _____ their anger or express their fears to the people who have the power to introduce change.
- A. hint
B. vent
C. exhibit
D. unfold
35. Boys were forced to separate emotionally from their mothers at an early age in order to identify with the strong cultural _____ of maleness.
- A. appearance
B. image
C. stereotype
D. similarity
36. It was official policy that we should stop smoking, cut down on fatty foods, _____ catching Aids and (if elderly) try to get through the winter without dying of hypothermia.
- A. constrain from
B. restrain from
C. avert from
D. refrain from
37. Your advice would be _____ valuable to him, who is at present at his wit's end.
- A. exceedingly
B. excessively
C. extensively
D. exclusively
38. All our garments are packed and posted in strong, _____ boxes and wrapped in tissue paper to ensure they arrive at your door in perfect condition.
- A. opaque
B. sturdy
C. rigid
D. intact
39. These principles, according to the rights view to which I _____, must begin with the recognition of the inherent value of the individual.

A. subscribe
C. uphold

B. tumble
D. stick

40. Several companies, including Volvo, participated in the industrial _____, during which plans and sketches of the experimental construction were presented.

A. seminar
C. symposium

B. conference
D. exposition

41. A strong sense of optimism, belief and willpower helps you on your way, though you may find _____ that this month has not progressed as rapidly as you had hoped.

A. in essence
C. in vain

B. in transit
D. in retrospect

42. Similarly, if the contract is not fulfilled, perhaps because the supplier has gone out of business, you may still be able to _____ us for damages.

A. charge
C. sue

B. accuse
D. convict

43. Apparently we have a low _____ for hearing our own name and a tendency to misinterpret ambiguous sounds as someone calling us.

A. threshold
C. sensitivity

B. capability
D. specialty

44. Until very recently there was only a faint and largely suppressed hope that eventually political changes would make it possible to _____ the division.

A. traverse
C. transplant

B. transcend
D. transfer

45. Every major newspaper used to keep detailed files of cuttings and photographs of all the events, major and _____ alike, which it and its rivals reported.

A. trivial
C. minor

B. striking
D. subordinate

46. He failed to carry out some of the provisions of the contract, and now he has to _____ the consequences.

A. answer for
C. abide by

B. run into
D. step into

47. In fact, no matter what lengths others go to in their attempts to destroy your arguments or

_____ your confidence, you are certain to remain unmoved and unimpressed.

- A. erode
- B. undermine
- C. deprive
- D. underestimate

48. The breakthrough came when President Bush gave way on one of his key demands — a reduction in capital gains tax, which was also a campaign _____.

- A. commitment
- B. prescription
- C. motivation
- D. pledge

49. The overall research profile of the school can clearly be seen to _____ the truly interdisciplinary nature of modern mathematical science.

- A. illustrate
- B. demonstrate
- C. format
- D. exemplify

50. For the new country to survive, _____ for its people to enjoy prosperity, new economic policies will be required.

- A. to name a few
- B. let alone
- C. not to speak
- D. let's say

Part III Cloze (10%)

Directions: For each numbered bracket in the following passage, fill in a suitable word in the blank on the ANSWER SHEET.

Most worthwhile careers require some kind of specialized training. Ideally, therefore, the choice of an 51 should be made even before the choice of a 52 in high school. Actually, 53, most people make several job choices during their working lives, 54, because of economic and industrial changes and partly to improve 55 positions. The "one perfect job" does not exist. Young people should therefore enter into a broad 56 training program that will 57 them for a field of work rather than for a single job.

Unfortunately many young people have to make career plans 58 benefit of help from a competent vocational counsel or psychologist. Knowing 59 about the occupational world, or themselves for that matter, they choose their lifework on a hit-or-miss 60. Some drift from job to job. Others 61 to work in which they are unhappy and for which they are not fitted.

One common 62 is choosing an occupation for its real or imagined prestige. Too many high-school students — or their parents for them — choose the professional field, 63 both the relatively small proportion of workers in the professions and the extremely high educational and personal 64. The imagined or real prestige of a profession or a "white-collar" job is 65 good reason for choosing it as a life's work. 66, these occupations are not always well paid. Since

a large proportion of jobs are in mechanical and manual work, the 67 of young people should give serious 68 to these fields.

Before making an occupational choice, a person should have a general idea of what he wants out of life and how hard he is willing to work to get it. Some people desire social prestige, others intellectual 69. Some want security, others are willing to take 70 for financial gain. Each occupational choice has its demands as well as its rewards.

Part IV English-Chinese Translation(15%)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese on the ANSWER SHEET.

71. While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past. In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered; it is also frequently partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.

72. Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world. During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession.

73. There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method", frequently fall victim to the "technicist fallacy". Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation. It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

Part V Chinese-English Translation(15%)

Directions: Translate the following short paragraph into English and write your translation on

the ANSWER SHEET.

让我们假设你处在家长的地位。你会允许你的孩子们随便读他们想读的书而不首先了解一下内容吗？你会随便带你的孩子去看电影而不首先审查一下这部片子对他们是否合适吗？假如你对这些问题的回答是“是”的话，那你简直就是不负责任。如果你回答“否”，那你就是在运用你的家长监护权来保护你的孩子，使他们免受你认为不良的影响。换句话说，作为检查者你承认进行审查是很有必要的。

当然，你会说审查对儿童而言是一回事，但对成人却是另一回事。儿童需要保护，提供这种保护是父母的责任。但是成年人又如何呢？难道他们还不够成熟以判断哪些东西对他们有益吗？回答是，成年人是能做到的。不过千万别误认为所有的成年人都像你一样。审查是为了整个社会的利益。它像法律一样维护公众的利益。

有些人认为审查员干涉文艺作品是不光彩的事。可是我们要牢牢记住送到审查员面前的大量书刊、戏剧和电影远非“杰作”。

Part VI Writing (15%)

Directions: In this part, you are required to write a composition entitled **The Increase of Chinese Surfing the Web** in no less than 200 words. Study the following chart carefully and construct your composition on the information given in the chart.

Outlines:

- 1) State the changes in the number of Chinese surfing the web in the past four years;
- 2) Give possible reasons for the changes (计算机的功能、用途、价格或社会发展等方面).

