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全国联考英语考试大纲编写

# SH 在职攻读硕士学位 全国联考 英语模拟试题

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北京航空航天大学出版社

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## 前 言

从2002年开始,在职攻读硕士学位(包括MBA、MPA、法律硕士、教育硕士、工程硕士、农业推广硕士、兽医硕士、“两课”教师在职攻读硕士学位、中等职业学校教师在职攻读硕士学位、公共卫生硕士、军事学硕士等)全国联考外语考试,不分学位种类,实行统一考试大纲、统一命题、统一考试。

像其他考试一样,在职攻读硕士学位考试除了对考生掌握的知识技能进行检验外,也直接促使考生通过复习和训练,系统地学习并更新自己的知识结构,丰富并提高自己的实际技能。

本书由经验丰富的辅导教师针对考生的需求和特点,紧扣不断发展、变化的考试大纲所编写的。它有以下几大特点:

1. **实战性强。**本书完全按照考试的要求、难度及形式编写,便于考生在规定的时间内测试自己的英语水平。

3. **解释详尽,便于自学。**每套模拟题后,不仅附有各题的答案及详解,而且阅读理解部分中每篇文章中出现的难词、或者词义发生变化的单词或短语都予以注解,对较复杂的句子进行了分析并翻译,给考生以启发,不仅适合考生自学,而且有利于考生提高自己的翻译能力。

3. **选材广泛,内容新颖。**大部分材料选、摘、编自近年来国内外的各种图书、报刊和考试题,并根据在职攻读硕士学位英语考试的要求进行了必要的修改和加工。选用的材料包括文化教育、社会生活、历史传记、风土人情、科普常识等。

本书由都宁同志编著而成,陈桂芝和王忠礼同志负责录入工作,秦忠益和魏丽教同志负责资料的收集、整理工作,并在编著过程中给予许多有价值的建议和意见,在此表示感谢。

编 者

2003.3

# 目 录

<b>Model Test 1</b> .....	1
答案 .....	11
解析 .....	13
听力原文 .....	21
<b>Model Test 2</b> .....	24
答案 .....	35
解析 .....	36
听力原文 .....	46
<b>Model Test 3</b> .....	48
答案 .....	58
解析 .....	59
听力原文 .....	68
<b>Model Test 4</b> .....	71
答案 .....	82
解析 .....	83
听力原文 .....	91
<b>Model Test 5</b> .....	94
答案 .....	104
解析 .....	106
听力原文 .....	116
<b>Model Test 6</b> .....	118
答案 .....	129
解析 .....	130
听力原文 .....	137
<b>Model Test 7</b> .....	140
答案 .....	151
解析 .....	152
听力原文 .....	161
<b>Model Test 8</b> .....	164
答案 .....	175
解析 .....	176
听力原文 .....	186

## Model Test 1

### Part I Listening Comprehension (30 minutes, 15 points)

#### Section A

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 9 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken twice. Choose the best answer from the four choices A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

1. A. His job is difficult.  
B. His job isn't interesting.  
C. He doesn't know how to do his job.  
D. He only sleeps for a few hours a night.
2. A. the injustice of the fine  
B. their wine grapes  
C. their whining son  
D. the fine spring weather
3. A. It's going to attract a lot of students.  
B. It's going to be a lot of fun.  
C. It's going to require a lot of reading.  
D. It's going to work out quite well.
4. A. To the beach.  
B. To a movie theatre.  
C. To a play.  
D. To a restaurant.
5. A. The train is crowded.  
B. The train is late.  
C. The train is on time.  
D. The train is out of order.
6. A. He had to work overtime.  
B. His car ran out of gas.  
C. He was held up in traffic.  
D. He had a traffic accident.
7. A. Clean up her room.  
B. Get her report back.  
C. Not wait for him past the noon.  
D. Not worry about her raincoat.

## Model Test 1

8. A. He won't give the woman a ride.  
B. He has to make an appointment.  
C. He is going downtown.  
D. He is going to take the woman along.
9. A. The woman's home is in the library.  
B. She likes to live in the library.  
C. She has moved to the library.  
D. She spends a lot time in the library.

### Section B

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 2 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the question will be spoken twice. After you hear each question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices A, B, C and D by marking the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

10. A. Measuring Infant Intelligence and Brain Development  
B. Brain Maturation and Emotional Growth in Infant  
C. Stimulating the Development of Infant Emotions  
D. Positive and Negative Emotion in Infants
11. A. Disgust  
B. Interest  
C. Surprise  
D. Fear
12. A. ten-year-old  
B. five-month-old  
C. ten-month-old  
D. five-month-old
13. A. Jobs on Wall Street  
B. Types of graduate degrees  
C. Changes in enrollment for MBA schools  
D. How schools are changing to reflect the economy
14. A. Princeton  
B. Harvard  
C. Stanford  
D. Yale
15. A. A center for international affairs  
B. A major financial center  
C. A shopping district  
D. A neighborhood in New York

### Part II Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes, 10 points)

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

16. If you want to learn English, you must first find a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher.  
A. able  
B. capable  
C. competent  
D. skillful
17. The lost car of the Lees was found \_\_\_\_\_ in the woods off the highway.

- A. vanished  
C. scattered
- B. abandoned  
D. rejected
18. He has impressed his employers considerably and \_\_\_\_\_ he is soon to be promoted.  
A. eventually  
C. finally  
B. yet  
D. accordingly
19. The policeman stopped him when he was driving home and \_\_\_\_\_ him of speeding.  
A. charged  
C. blamed  
B. accused  
D. deprived
20. Mr. Smith gradually \_\_\_\_\_ a knowledge of the subject.  
A. inquired  
C. required  
B. achieved  
D. acquired
21. My camera can be \_\_\_\_\_ to take pictures in cloudy or sunny conditions.  
A. treated  
C. adjusted  
B. adopted  
D. remedied
22. The number of tickets \_\_\_\_\_ will be determined by the size of the stadium.  
A. adaptable  
C. advisable  
B. acceptable  
D. available
23. The managing director took the \_\_\_\_\_ for the accident, although it was not really his fault.  
A. guilt  
C. blame  
B. charge  
D. accusation
24. The workers agreed to \_\_\_\_\_ the strike if the company would satisfy their demands.  
A. call for  
C. call off  
B. call on  
D. call up
25. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. admitted  
C. absorbed  
B. acquired  
D. considered
26. Neither Russia nor the United States \_\_\_\_\_ able to discover a mutually satisfactory plan for gradual disarmament.  
A. have been  
C. has been  
B. are  
D. have
27. When he retires, Professor Jones \_\_\_\_\_ here for over thirty years, but his classes are never dull.  
A. will be teaching  
C. will teach  
B. will have taught  
D. has taught
28. It is (high) time that measures \_\_\_\_\_ taken to decrease the birth rate in this country.  
A. were  
C. should be  
B. was  
D. are



## Viodel Test 1

29. The Moon, the Sun, and the visible planets were considered by earliest observers \_\_\_\_\_ divine objects.
- A. being                                      B. having been  
C. to have been                          D. to be
30. After a long negotiation with their employers, the workers decided to call off their \_\_\_\_\_ strike.
- A. intending                                B. having intended  
C. intended                                 D. being intending
31. The teacher thought it essential that all the exercise books \_\_\_\_\_ no later than Friday morning.
- A. would be handed in                      B. be handed in  
C. could be handed in                      D. must be handed in
32. What had been left was a table in one corner of the living-room \_\_\_\_\_ two legs were broken.
- A. which                                      B. whose  
C. what                                        D. its
33. O'Hare Airport in Chicago handles more freight and mail than \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States.
- A. any another                                B. another  
C. any other                                 D. other
34. He \_\_\_\_\_ in a small workshop, but now he is the head of a big business company.
- A. used to working                          B. was used to work  
C. used to work                              D. was used to working
35. He returned a week later and found his house \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. had broken into                          B. was broken into  
C. to be broken into                         D. had been broken into

**Part III Reading Comprehension (55 minutes, 40 points)**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passages is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

### Passage One

A scientist who does research in economic psychology and who wants to predict the way in which consumers will spend their money must study consumer behavior. He must obtain data both on resources of consumers and on the motives that tend to encourage or discourage money spending.

If an economist were asked which of three groups borrow most — people with rising incomes, stable incomes, or declining incomes — he would probably answer, those with

declining incomes. Actually, in the years 1947~1950, the answer was: people with rising incomes. People with declining incomes were next and people with stable incomes borrowed the least. This shows us that traditional assumptions about earning and spending are not always reliable. Another traditional assumption is that if people who have money expect prices to go up, they will hasten to buy. If they expect prices to go down, they will postpone buying. But research surveys have shown that this is not always true. The expectations of price increases may not stimulate buying. One typical attitude was expressed by the wife of a mechanic in an interview at a time of rising prices. "In a few months," she said, "we'll have to pay more for meat and milk; we'll have less to spend on other things." Her family had been planning to buy a new car but they postponed this purchase. Furthermore, the rise in prices that has already taken place may be resented (憎恨) and buyers' resistance may be evoked (激起, 唤起). This is shown by the following typical comment: "I just don't pay these prices; they are too high."

The investigation mentioned above was carried out in America. Investigations conducted at the same time in Great Britain, however, yielded results that were more in agreement with traditional assumptions about saving and spending patterns. The condition most conducive to (有助于) spending appears to be price stability. If prices have been stable and people consider that they are reasonable, they are likely to buy. Thus, it appears that the common business policy of maintaining stable prices is based on a correct understanding of consumer psychology.

36. According to paragraph 2, research surveys have proved that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. price increases always stimulate people to hasten to buy things
  - B. rising prices may make people put off their purchase of certain things
  - C. women are more sensitive to the rising in prices than men
  - D. the expectations of price increases often make buyers feel angry
37. The results of the investigations on consumer psychology carried out in America were \_\_\_\_\_ those of the investigations made at the same time in Great Britain.
  - A. somewhat different from
  - B. exactly the same as
  - C. much better than
  - D. not as good as
38. From the results of the surveys, the writer of this article \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. concludes that the saving and spending patterns in Great Britain are better than those in America
  - B. concludes that the consumers always expect prices to remain stable
  - C. concludes that maintaining stable prices is a correct business policy
  - D. does not draw any conclusion
39. Which of the following statements is always TRUE according to the surveys mentioned

in the passage?

- A. Consumers will put off buying things if they expect prices to decrease.
  - B. Consumers will spend their money quickly if they expect prices to increase.
  - C. The price condition has an influence on consumer behavior.
  - D. Traditional assumptions about earning and spending are reliable.
40. What does the comment "I just don't pay the prices; they are too high" show?
- When prices go up, people hasten to buy.
  - When prices go down, people postpone buying.
  - When prices go up, people postpone buying.
  - When prices go down, people hasten to buy.

### Passage Two

William Jefferson Clinton was born on August 19, 1946, in the mountain city of Hope, Arkansas. No wonder that later on Clinton's supporters often called him "the man from the city of hope".

The family circumstances of Clinton's childhood years were very unfortunate. Clinton's own father died in a traffic accident 3 months before Clinton was born. His stepfather, Roger Clinton, was a habitual drunkard, which caused discord (不和谐) in the family. Such an experience helped Clinton become a man who knew his own mind, had self-restraint and self-control, and was good at competition. Self-reliant, diligent and hard working, Clinton gained a good education. In the fall of 1964, he enrolled in Georgetown University in Washington D. C., and majored in international politics. After graduation, he won the famous Rhodes scholarship and pursued advanced studies for 2 years in England's Oxford University. In 1971 he entered Yale University's law college and obtained a doctorate in law two years later. During his university days, Clinton actively participated in the students' movement against the Vietnam War, avoided army enlistment (招募入伍), and took a trip to Moscow in 1970. These experiences helped him mature early, but left him vulnerable to (易于受...伤害) political controversies (争论, 争议) later, and branded him as a young liberal.

After leaving Yale, Clinton returned to his hometown in Arkansas where he began his political career. In 1974, when he was not quite 28, he formally campaigned for congress. His vivid and dramatic first attempt greatly threatened his opponents. Though defeated in his campaign, his political talent received confirmation in news and political circles, winning him the title of "child prodigy (神童, 天才)". In 1976, Clinton won the post of State Attorney General. In 1978, he succeeded in his campaign for the Governorship and at 32 became the youngest governor in the history of the state of Arkansas. In 1980, he lost to the Republicans in his campaign for re-election but two years later he staged a comeback, which won him the nickname of "undefeated kid". He kept the Governorship right up until January 1993, when he officially became the master of the White House. His first term of office expired in 1997, but he defeated republican Dole and was re-elected, and served as President

up until 2000.

41. According to the passage, Bill Clinton \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. was born in a farmer's family
  - B. was his father's favorite
  - C. was an outstanding student in school
  - D. did poor in his studies but well in public relations
42. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. It can be inferred that Bill Clinton was a Democratic.
  - B. Bill Clinton had rich experiences compared with other young people at that time.
  - C. Though mature early, Bill Clinton was liable to be affected by different opinions on politics.
  - D. Working hard and being energetic, Bill Clinton never failed to realize his ambitions at the first attempt.
43. The word "expired" in the last sentence in the last paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. ended
  - B. started
  - C. died
  - D. renewed
44. Which of the following can be the best title for this passage?
- A. The Political Life of Bill Clinton.
  - B. The Life of Bill Clinton.
  - C. Bill Clinton and His Supporters.
  - D. The Achievements Made in Politics by Bill Clinton.
45. Where did he start his career as a politician?
- A. Arkansas
  - B. Washington D. C.
  - C. England
  - D. Vietnam

### Passage Three

At last it's time for the wedding. Although most weddings follow long-held traditions, there's still room for American individualism. For example, the usual place for a wedding is in a church. But some people get married outdoors in a scenic spot. A few even have the ceremony while sky-diving or riding on horseback! The couple may invite hundreds of people or just a few close friends. They choose their own style of colors, decorations and music during the ceremony. But some things rarely change. The bride usually wears a beautiful, long white wedding dress. She traditionally wears "something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue". The groom wears a formal suit or tuxedo (无尾晚礼服). Several close friends participate in the ceremony as attendants, including the best man and the maid of honor.

As the ceremony begins, the groom and his attendants stand with the minister, facing the audience. Music signals the entrance of the bride's attendants, followed by the beautiful

## Model Test 1

bride. Nervously, the young people repeat their vows. Traditionally, they promise to love each other "for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer. In sickness and in health". But sometimes the couple has composed their own vows (誓言). They give each other a gold ring to symbolize their marriage commitment. Finally the minister announces the big moment: "I now pronounce you man and wife. You may kiss your bride!"

At the wedding reception, the bride and groom greet their guests. Then they cut the wedding cake and feed each other a bite. Guests mingle while enjoying cake, punch and other treats. Later the bride throws her bouquet of flowers to a group of single girls. Tradition says that the one who catches the bouquet will be the next to marry. During the reception, playful friends "decorate" the couple's car with tissue paper, tin cans and a "Just Married" sign. When the reception is over, the newlyweds run to their "decorated" car and speed off. Many couples take a honeymoon, a one-to-two-week vacation trip, to celebrate their new marriage.

Almost every culture has rituals to signal a change in one's life. Marriage is one of the most basic life changes for people of all cultures. So it's no surprise to find many traditions about getting married ... even in America. Yet each couple follows the traditions in a way that is uniquely their own.

46. According to paragraph 1, it is true that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. most people strictly follow the traditions when holding their wedding ceremonies  
B. many people have individual wedding ceremonies while following the traditions  
C. only famous people don't need to follow traditions when getting married  
D. only conservative people follow the traditions when getting married
47. At the wedding ceremony, which of the following things can the bride and the groom do?  
A. They may not say the long-held traditional vows.  
B. They may not give each other a ring.  
C. The bride should throw her bouquet of flowers to a group of married women.  
D. The groom and his attendants should enter with the bride and her attendants at the same time.
48. It is implied in the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. marriage is a small common thing to most people  
B. it is surprising that America has so many traditions about getting married  
C. the traditions about getting married may vary from culture to culture  
D. the traditions about getting married cannot vary from person to person
49. Which of the following titles best summarizes the main idea of the passage?  
A. The American Way of Marriage  
B. Different Ways of Marriage  
C. Dos and Don'ts at the Wedding Ceremony  
D. Comparison of Different Ways of Marriage

50. The word "ritual" in the first sentence of the last paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. people  
 B. ceremony  
 C. couple  
 D. occasion

#### Passage Four

People do not analyze every problem they meet. Sometimes they try to remember a solution from the last time they had a similar problem. They often accept the opinions or ideas of other people. Other times they begin to act without thinking; they try to find a solution by trial and error. However, when all these methods fail, the person with a problem has to start analyzing. There are six stages in analyzing a problem.

First the person must recognize that there is a problem. For example, Sam's bicycle is broken, and he cannot ride it to class as he usually does. Sam must see that there is a problem with his bicycle.

Next the thinker must define the problem. Before Sam can repair his bicycle, he must find the reason why it does not work. For instance, he must determine if the problem is with the gears, the brakes, or the frame. He must make his problem more specific.

Now the person must look for information that will make the problem clearer and lead to possible solutions. For instance, suppose Sam decided that his bike does not work because there is something wrong with the gear wheels. At this time, he can look in his bicycle repair book and read about gears. He can talk to his friends at the bike shop. He can look at his gears carefully.

After studying the problem, the person should have several suggestions for a possible solution. Take Sam as an illustration. His suggestions might be: put oil on the gear wheels; buy new gear wheels and replace the old ones; tighten or loosen the gear wheels.

Eventually one suggestion seems to be the solution to the problem. Sometimes the final idea comes very suddenly because the thinker suddenly sees something new or sees something in a new way. Sam, for example, suddenly sees that there is a piece of chewing gum (口香糖) between the gear wheels. He immediately realizes the solution to his problem; he must clean the gear wheels.

Finally the solution is tested. Sam cleans the gear wheels and finds that afterwards his bicycle works perfectly. In short, he has solved the problem.

51. What is the best title for this passage?  
 A. Six Stages for Repairing Sam's Bicycle  
 B. Possible Ways to Problem-solving  
 C. Necessities of Problem Analysis  
 D. Five methods of Problem-solving
52. In analyzing a problem we should do all the following Except \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. recognize and define the problem

## Model Test I

- B. look for information to make the problem clearer
  - C. have suggestions for a possible solution
  - D. find a solution by trial or mistake
53. By referring to Sam's broken bicycle, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. illustrate the ways to repair his bicycle  
B. discuss the problems of his bicycle  
C. tell us how to solve a problem  
D. show us how to analyse a problem
54. Which of the following is NOT true?  
A. People do not analyze the problem they meet.  
B. People often accept the opinions or ideas of other people.  
C. People may learn from their past experience  
D. People can not solve some problems they meet.
55. What does the expression "trial and error" in the first paragraph mean?  
A. an act of suing  
B. a method of experiment  
C. supposition  
D. inference

### Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 5 points)

**Directions:** There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.

Modern society cannot do well without the contribution of women in their professions and other kinds of work. There is serious 56 of nurses and teachers, two of the 57 followed mainly by women. It is a 58 to give years of training only to have the qualified teacher or nurse marry after a year or two and be lost to her profession. The training will certainly help her duties as a mother, but if she 59 to work, her service would be more widely useful. Many factories and shops are largely staffed by women, many of them married. If married women did not work, industry and trade would be seriously 60 staff.

We can see then that there are good reasons for married women to have some occupation outside the home. However, there are serious 61. Schools do not keep children occupied the whole day and school holidays are long. The mother's working day will almost certainly end well after the school day and her holiday will not begin 62 her children's. There will be therefore a period when children are not taken care of unless a substitute for the mother is 63, or unless women can work part time. There seems to be some reasons for believing that there is more bad behavior among the children of working mothers than among those of mothers who stay at home, but more 64 is required before we can be certain of this. What we can be certain of, however, is that many women do successfully 65 a career with running a home, and that many more will continue to do so.

- |                    |                   |                  |                        |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 56. A. demand      | B. shortage       | C. requirement   | D. profession          |
| 57. A. convictions | B. qualifications | C. obligations   | D. occupations         |
| 58. A. waste       | B. benefit        | C. good practice | D. responsibility      |
| 59. A. quits       | B. attempts       | C. continues     | D. determines          |
| 60. A. lack of     | B. short of       | C. conscious of  | D. abundant of         |
| 61. A. objections  | B. expectations   | C. sequences     | D. succession          |
| 62. A. as to       | B. as far as      | C. the same as   | D. at the same time as |
| 63. A. adequate    | B. crucial        | C. available     | D. substantial         |
| 64. A. examples    | B. evidence       | C. fraction      | D. contribution        |
| 65. A. combine     | B. compete        | C. associate     | D. challenge           |

### Part V Translation (30 minutes, 15 points)

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

Risks exist everywhere. When one goes to the market, for example, he will have to take care whether the food is fresh or not. Here exists a risk. Risks are an unavoidable part of life. They stem from rare events such as earthquakes and fires or from slowly accumulating effects of exposure to hazardous conditions and probably cause loss of property, even loss of life. Facing risks, human beings are not at a loss what to do. Many ways have been found out to reduce risk to a tolerable level. In the past, people suffered a lot from sudden attacks of typhoon. Now a modern warning system has been established to warn people before a typhoon comes.

### Part VI Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

**Directions:** You are to write in no less than 120 words about the title "Man and Environment." You should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- (1) 人类破坏了环境。
- (2) 人类采取了一些措施来保护环境。
- (3) 环境问题还比较严重。

## 答 案

### Part I Listening Comprehension

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A  | 2. B  | 3. C  | 4. D  | 5. B  |
| 6. C  | 7. D  | 8. A  | 9. D  | 10. B |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. C | 14. B | 15. B |



**Part II Vocabulary and Structure**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 16. C | 17. B | 18. D | 19. B | 20. D |
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. C | 24. C | 25. D |
| 26. C | 27. B | 28. A | 29. D | 30. C |
| 31. B | 32. B | 33. C | 34. C | 35. D |

**Part III Reading Comprehension**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 36. B | 37. A | 38. B | 39. C | 40. C |
| 41. C | 42. D | 43. A | 44. B | 45. A |
| 46. B | 47. A | 48. C | 49. A | 50. B |
| 51. B | 52. D | 53. C | 54. A | 55. B |

**Part IV Cloze Test**

- |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 56. B | 57. D | 58. A | 59. C | 60. B |
| 61. A | 62. D | 63. C | 64. B | 65. A |

**Part V Translation****参考译文**

风险无处不在。比如当一个人去市场买东西时,他必须注意所买的食物是否新鲜,这里就存在着风险。风险是生活中不可避免的一部分。风险来自于较少发生的事件,如地震、火灾等,或者来自于置身在有害环境中受到缓慢的、日积月累的侵蚀,它们很可能造成财产的损失,甚至丧失生命。面对风险,人类并不是不知所措。他们找到了许多方法将风险降到可忍受的限度。过去,人类因遭受台风的突然袭击吃了不少苦头。如今,已经建立了现代化的警报系统,在台风到来之前,向人们发出警告。

**Part VI Writing****参考作文****Man and Environment**

The earth has become unsuitable for man to live on due to the damage of natural environment. The air, the land and water have been polluted to different degrees by all kinds of wastes such as waste water and waste gases produced by factories and vehicles every day. Deforestation and the developing of wild land without a definite plan have led to disastrous consequences such as drought, flood and insect pest. Many species have been killed off and some are facing the danger of extinction. Man has already upset the balance of natural ecology. Man has now adopted many measures to protect our environment. For example, man has planted many trees to keep desert from creeping further. Peasants are now utilizing modern biological techniques instead of chemical fertilizer to grow crops. And many counties have passed new laws to reduce environmental pollution and protect our living surroundings.