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成芬 云庚 主编



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编者的话

国务院学位委员会办公室于2005年颁布了最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》，2006年，法律硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、公共卫生硕士、军事硕士、工商管理硕士、会计硕士、公共管理硕士英语考试科目，使用同一张试卷，按照统一的考试大纲，统一命题，统一考试，统一阅卷，择优录取。考试内容包括口语交际、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作。

为了更好地帮助考生复习，我们根据多年的教学实践经验，在认真分析了近年来在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后，倾情奉献了这套在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语辅导教程系列丛书。

本套丛书包括《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试综合辅导教程》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解、翻译与写作精讲精练》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解120篇精讲精练》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试历年试题精解》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇考点详注》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇、语法与完形填空精讲精练》、《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试标准模拟考场》共七本。

这套丛书的特色如下：

一、由长期从事命题研究与阅卷工作的一线专家亲自参与编写，把握命题脉搏

本丛书作者长期从事在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试命题、阅卷与辅导，对在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的考点非常熟悉。他们结合多年的授课经验，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙命题规律和出题的动态，从而使本丛书具有极高的权威性。本丛书的出版凝结着参与编写的专家学者多年教学、命题、评卷的经验。

二、鲜明的创新特色，编写体例非常符合考生的需要

本丛书全面吸收了同类图书的优点，结合作者丰富的辅导经验，博采众长，推陈出新，使丛书的结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。下面分别介绍：

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试综合辅导教程》：依据最新考试大纲，按照最新精神编写。在编写过程中，特别注意知识的系统性。在每章后都编写了足量的同步强化练习题，并都给出答案和解析。考生可通过做这些强化练习题，以便进行自测，巩固复习成果。本书力求把重点、难点与考点讲深、讲透。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试历年试题精解》：历史是一面镜子，了解过去可以预知未来！通过对历年试题的详细解析，考生可以了解命题原则与规律，掌握考试脉搏。研习有代表性的院校的真题是复习备考中必不可少的关键环节，也是考生掌握考试动态，赢得高分的最佳捷径。循着命题人的思路，我们就可以把握考试的脉搏，明确考试的重点和难点所在。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试标准模拟考场》：许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，本

书将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生快速、准确、灵活的解题能力。为考生全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过考试难关。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇考点详注》:本书最大的亮点就是将词汇复习与考试紧密结合,将试题按照词汇的分类进行了详细深入的分析,让考生能巩固对该词的掌握和运用情况,做到记单词与考试紧密结合,对考试内容融会贯通。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇、语法与完形填空精讲精练》:本书以重点、难点和疑点为依据,难易结合,试题与考试真题相当,系统、全面地对大纲规定的知识点从多方位、多角度进行考查。通过同步练习题的复习,考生可以牢固掌握词汇、语法与完形填空的相关内容,融会贯通,举一反三,为最后赢得高分打下坚实的基础。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解、翻译与写作精讲精练》:本书与上面的《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试词汇、语法与完形填空精讲精练》是姊妹篇,编写了符合考试深度的同步辅导与强化练习习题,让考生能见证考查的各种题型,达到熟能生巧的境地。

《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解 120 篇精讲精练》:阅读理解是英语考试中的“重中之重”。本书选材系统、全面,具体内容涉及科学技术、经济管理、教育文化、社会生活、环境生态、政治历史、医学保健、宗教信仰、新闻艺术等诸多方面,可以让考生系统见证在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解材料,强化英语背景知识,轻取阅读理解考试高分。

在本套丛书的编写过程中,得到了北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、中国科学院、中国科技大学、复旦大学、同济大学、南京大学、武汉大学、西安交通大学、厦门大学等高等院校给我们提供的大力支持,在此表示由衷的感谢。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处诚望广大读者批评指正。

前 言

国务院学位委员会办公室于2005年颁布了最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》，考试内容包括口语交际、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作。由于联考实行的时间比较短，虽然有统一的考试大纲，但是没有统一的考试教材，这样加大了考生的复习难度。考察最近的图书市场，有关硕士研究生英语考试的辅导资料很多，而直接针对在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的指导丛书几近空白。报考在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的考生对如何复习应考常常感到无所适从，他们迫切需要一本高质量的考前辅导资料，在考试中把握命题规律，获取理想的成绩。

为了让考生能在考前进行实战模拟，我们精编了20套模拟试题，其特点可以归结为以下几条：

一、名师主笔，专家参与，内容权威

本书作者团队均为在职联考英语考试辅导第一线的名师，他们深谙考试的命题规律和出题动态，授课经验丰富，对考试的重点、疑点和难点把握精准，熟悉考生的差项和弱点，在编写过程中充分考虑了考生的需求。

二、全面紧扣在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试最新大纲，把握命题脉搏

在编写的过程中，编者严格按照考试大纲的规定和要求，认真分析了考试样题各部分的题型设计、命题原则、题型重点以及各部分基础知识的覆盖、篇章题材的覆盖和难易程度等方面的特点，20套模拟试题的题型和题量与实际考试试题一致。本系列模拟考场紧紧联系当前变化了的考试动态以及最新形式与政策，与最新形式与大纲完全一致。

三、启迪备考，极具操作性

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验，本套模拟考场系列将精辟阐明解题思路，全面展现题型变化，每道题都有详细的解析。模拟题不仅能对考生的英语理解能力和阅读能力进行测试，更能成为规范的语言信息的输入渠道，让考生接触到更多的语言、语境和语用信息，提高应考能力。

四、解题策略和技巧的覆盖，体现英语运用原则

实践证明，一本好的复习资料，能够帮助考生收到事半功倍的良好效果。本书强调命题策略和解题技巧之间的相关性，对重要的解题技巧进行详细的解析。让考生能在紧张的复习中进行高效补差，迅速提高考试能力。

由于时间仓促，不当和疏漏之处在所难免，还望广大考生、专家和同仁斧正。

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在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试 标准模拟考场一

Paper One

Part I Dialogue Communication (15 minutes, 15 points)

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: *In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

1. A: I'm dreadfully sorry, but I've burned a hole in the rug.
B: _____.
A. How did you burn it? With a cigarette end?
B. Ok, why weren't you more careful?
C. Oh, that's all right.
D. I'm sorry to hear that. Is the rug very expensive?
2. A: This pain in my head is terrible.
B: _____.
A. Let me have a look.
B. I seldom get a headache.
C. I'm sure you will feel better tomorrow.
D. Let me get you some aspirin.
3. A: How about the food I ordered? I've been waiting for 20 minutes already.
B: _____.
A. I'm very sorry, sir. I will be back with your order in a minute.
B. Ok. I will bring it to you in a moment.
C. Don't worry. It will be ready soon.
D. Sorry, but I think you should have ordered it earlier.
4. A: Your sister seems to be a bit under the weather.
B: _____.
A. She has a slight fever.
B. Yes, it's bad weather today.
C. No, she has a headache.
D. Thank you. She doesn't like the weather.
5. A: _____.
B: You'd better look before you leap.
A. I plan to quit the job and go abroad.

- B. I'm crazy about basketball.
- C. I looked for it everywhere but didn't find it.
- D. I love sports.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: *In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the four choices given and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a single line through the center.*

6. Man: I really enjoyed that TV special about spiders last night. Did you get home in time to see it?
Woman: Oh, yes. But I wish I could have stayed awake long enough to see the whole thing.
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. She missed the beginning of the program.
B. She wishes she had gone to sleep earlier.
C. She especially enjoyed the end of the program.
D. She fell asleep before the program ended.
7. Woman: Don't you think this candle light dinner is romantic?
Man: Sure, at least I don't have to look at the food.
Question: What does the man think of the food?
A. It's a pity he can't see what he is eating.
B. It is very romantic.
C. It doesn't look very delicious.
D. It is nice.
8. Man: Someone said that there was a really good documentary on television last night about killer whales. I wish I had seen it since that was what we were studying in my zoology class.
Woman: I'm sorry. If I had known you were interested in that sort of thing I would have told you when it was going to be on.
Question: What does the woman imply?
A. She didn't watch the program.
B. She is not usually interested in watching documentaries.
C. She doesn't have time to help the man with his project.
D. She knew that the program was being shown.
9. Man: I was expecting another hot, muggy day.
Woman: But the wind has cooled things off, hasn't it?
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. It's uncomfortable because of the wind.
B. It isn't as hot as the man thought.
C. The man expected it to be windy.
D. The wind hasn't made it any cooler.

10. Man: I don't know whether to ask Joe or Cora to draw the posters.
 Woman: What difference does it make? They are both excellent artists.
 Question: What does the woman imply about Joe and Cora?
- A. They are equally competent for the job.
 B. They both graduated from art schools.
 C. They majored in different areas of art.
 D. They are both willing to draw the posters.

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.

11. Sometimes children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.
 A. to separate B. separating C. for separating D. of separating
12. Although punctual himself, the professor was quite used _____ late for his lecture.
 A. to have students B. for students' being
 C. for students to be D. to students' being
13. It's no use _____ me not to worry.
 A. you tell B. your telling C. for you to have told D. having told
14. _____ all our kindness to help her, Sara refused to listen.
 A. At B. In C. For D. On
15. The children prefer camping in the mountains _____ an indoor activity.
 A. to B. than C. for D. with
16. _____ of the burden of ice, the balloon climbed up and drifted to the South.
 A. To be free B. To free C. Freeing D. Freed
17. _____ quite recently, most mothers in Britain did not take paid work outside the home.
 A. Until B. Before C. From D. Since
18. _____ enough time and money, the researchers would have been able to discover more in this field.
 A. Giving B. To give C. Given D. Being given
19. Not only _____ us light, but also it gives us heat.
 A. the sun gives B. the sun does give C. gives the sun D. does the sun give
20. _____ the claim about German economic might, it is somewhat surprising how relatively small the German economy actually is.
 A. To give B. Given C. Giving D. Having given
21. A knowledge of history _____ us to deal with the vast range of problems confronting the contemporary world.
 A. equips B. provides C. offers D. satisfies
22. In assessing the impact of the loss of a parent through death and divorce it was the distortion of

- family relationships not the _____ of the bond with the parent in divorce that was vital.
- A. disposition B. distinction C. distribution D. disruption
23. Finally, let's _____ a critical issue in any honest exploration of our attitudes towards old people, namely the value which our society ascribes to them.
- A. stick to B. turn to C. lead to D. take to
24. Smuggling is a _____ activity which might bring destruction to our economy; therefore, it must be banned.
- A. pertinent B. fruitful C. detrimental D. casual
25. The manufacturer was forced to return the money to the consumers under _____ of law.
- A. guideline B. definition C. constraint D. identity
26. The food was divided _____ according to the age and size of the child.
- A. equally B. individually C. sufficiently D. proportionally
27. Horseback riding _____ both the skill of handling a horse and the mastery of diverse riding styles.
- A. embraces B. encourages C. exaggerates D. elaborates
28. Plastic bags are useful for holding many kinds of food, _____ their cleanness, toughness, and low cost.
- A. by virtue of B. in addition to C. for the sake of D. as opposed to
29. He cannot _____ the fact that he was late again for the conference at the university yesterday.
- A. contribute to B. account for C. identify with D. leave out
30. Please do not be _____ by his bad manners since he is merely trying to attract attention.
- A. disgusted B. embarrassed C. irritated D. shocked

Part III Reading Comprehension (40 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

Brazil has become one of the developing world's great successes at reducing population growth — but more by accident than design. While countries such as India have made joint efforts to reduce birth rates, Brazil has had a better result without really trying, says George Martine at Harvard.

Brazil's population growth rate has dropped from 2.99% a year between 1951 and 1960 to 1.93% a year between 1981 and 1990, and Brazilian women now have only 2.7 children on average. Martine says this figure may have fallen still further since 1990, an achievement that makes it the envy of many other Third World countries.

Martine puts it down to, among other things, soap operas (通俗电视连续剧) and instalment (分期付款) plans introduced in the 1970's. Both played an important, although indirect, role in lowering the birth rate. Brazil is one of the world's biggest producers of soap operas. Globo, Brazil's

most popular television network, shows three hours of soaps six nights a week, while three others show at least one hour a night. Most soaps are based on wealthy characters living the high life in big cities.

“Although they have never really tried to work in a message towards the problems of reproduction, they describe middle and upper class values not many children, different attitudes towards sex, women working,” says Martine. “They sent this image to all parts of Brazil and made people conscious of other patterns of behavior and other values, which were put into a very attractive package.”

Meanwhile, the instalment plans tried to encourage the poor to become consumers. “This led to an enormous change in consumption patterns and consumption was in compatible (不相容的) with unlimited reproduction.” says Martine.

31. According to the passage, Brazil has cut back its population growth _____.
- A. by educating its citizens
 - B. by careful family planning
 - C. by developing TV programmes
 - D. by chance
32. According to the passage, many Third World countries _____.
- A. haven't attached much importance to birth control
 - B. would soon join Brazil in controlling their birth rate
 - C. haven't yet found an effective measure to control their population
 - D. neglected the role of TV plays in family planning
33. The phrase “puts it down to” (Line 1, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to “_____”.
- A. attributes it to
 - B. sums it up as
 - C. finds it a reason for
 - D. compares it to
34. Soap operas have helped in lowering Brazil's birth rate because _____.
- A. they keep people sitting long hours watching TV
 - B. they have gradually changed people's way of life
 - C. people are drawn to their attractive package
 - D. they popularize birth control measures
35. What is Martine's conclusion about Brazil's population growth?
- A. The increase in birth rate will promote consumption.
 - B. The desire for consumption helps to reduce birth rate.
 - C. Consumption patterns and reproduction patterns are contradictory.
 - D. A country's production is limited by its population growth.

Passage Two

There seems never to have been a civilization without toys, but when and how they developed is unknown. They probably came about just to give children something to do.

In the ancient world, as is today, most boys played with some kinds of toys and most girls with

another. In societies where social roles are rigidly determined, boys pattern their play after the activities of their fathers and girls after the tasks of their mothers. This is true because boys and girls are being prepared, even in play, to step into the roles and responsibilities of the adult world.

What is remarkable about the history of toys is not so much how they changed over the centuries but how much they have remained the same. The changes have been mostly in terms of craftsmanship, mechanics, and technology. It is the universality of toys with regard to their development in all parts of the world and their persistence to the present that is amazing. In Egypt, America, China, Japan and among the Arctic (北极的) peoples, generally the same kinds of toys appeared. Variations depended on local customs and ways of life because toys imitate their surroundings. Nearly every civilization had dolls, little weapons, toy soldiers, tiny animals and vehicles.

Because toys can be generally regarded as a kind of art form, they have not been subject to technological leaps that characterize inventions for adult use. The progress from the wheel to the ox-cart to the automobile is a direct line of ascent (进步). The progress from a rattle (拨浪鼓) used by a baby in 3,000 BC to one used by an infant today, however, is not characterized by inventiveness. Each rattle is the product of the artistic tastes of the times and subject to the limitations of available materials.

36. The reason why the toys most boys play with are different from those that girls play with is that _____.
- A. their social roles are rigidly determined
 - B. most boys would like to follow their fathers' professions
 - C. boys like to play with their fathers while girls with their mothers
 - D. they like challenging activities
37. One aspect of "the universality of toys" lies in the fact that _____.
- A. technological advances have greatly improved the durability of toys
 - B. the improvement of craftsmanship in making toys depends on the efforts of universities
 - C. the exploration of the universe has led to the creation of new kinds of toys
 - D. the basic characteristics of toys are the same the world over
38. Which of the following is the author's view on the historical development of toys?
- A. The craftsmanship in toy-making has remained essentially unchanged.
 - B. Toys have remained basically the same all through the centuries.
 - C. The toy industry has witnessed great leaps in technology in recent years.
 - D. Toys are playing an increasingly important role in shaping a child's character.
39. Regarded as a kind of art form, toys _____.
- A. follow a direct line of ascent
 - B. also appeal greatly to adults
 - C. are not characterized by technological progress
 - D. reflect the pace of social progress
40. The author used the example of a rattle to show that _____.
- A. in toy-making there is a continuity in the use of materials
 - B. even the simplest toys can reflect the progress of technology

- C. it often takes a long time to introduce new technology into toy-making
- D. even a simple toy can mirror the artistic tastes of the time

Passage Three

The biggest safety threat facing airlines today may not be a terrorist with a gun, but the man with the portable computer in business class. In the last 15 years, pilots have reported well over 100 incidents that could have been caused by electromagnetic interference. The source of this interference remains unconfirmed, but increasingly, experts are pointing the blame at portable electronic devices such as portable computers, radio and cassette players and mobile telephones.

RTCA, an organization which advises the aviation (航空) industry, has recommended that all airlines ban (禁止) such devices from being used during "critical" stages of flight, particularly take-off and landing. Some experts have gone further, calling for a total ban during all flights. Currently, rules on using these devices are left up to individual airlines. And although some airlines prohibit passengers from using such equipment during take-off and landing, most are reluctant to enforce a total ban, given that many passengers want to work during flights.

The difficulty is predicting how electromagnetic fields might affect an aircraft's computers. Experts know that portable devices emit radiation which affects those wavelengths which aircraft use for navigation and communication. But, because they have not been able to reproduce these effects in a laboratory, they have no way of knowing whether the interference might be dangerous or not.

The fact that aircraft may be vulnerable (易受损的) to interference raises the risk that terrorists may use radio system in order to damage navigation equipment. As worrying, though, is the passenger who can't hear the instructions to turn off his radio because the music's too loud.

41. The passage is mainly about _____.
- A. a new regulation for all airlines
 - B. the defects of electronic devices
 - C. a possible cause of aircraft crashes
 - D. effective safety measures for air flight
42. What is said about the over 100 aircraft incidents in the past 15 years?
- A. They may have been caused by the damage to the radio systems.
 - B. They may have taken place during take-off and landing.
 - C. They were proved to have been caused by the passengers' portable computers.
 - D. They were suspected to have resulted from electromagnetic interference.
43. Few airlines want to impose a total ban on their passengers using electronic devices because _____.
- A. they don't believe there is such a danger as radio interference
 - B. the harmful effect of electromagnetic interference is yet to be proved
 - C. most passengers refuse to take a plane which bans the use of radio and cassette players
 - D. they have other effective safety measures to fall back on
44. Why is it difficult to predict the possible effects of electromagnetic fields on an airplane's computers?

- A. Because it is extremely dangerous to conduct such research on an airplane.
 - B. Because it remains a mystery what wavelengths are liable to be interfered with.
 - C. Because research scientists have not been to produce the same effects in labs.
 - D. Because experts lack adequate equipment to do such research.
45. It can be inferred from the passage that the author _____.
- A. is in favor of prohibiting passengers' use of electronic devices completely
 - B. has overestimated the danger of electromagnetic interference
 - C. hasn't formed his own opinion on this problem
 - D. regards it as unreasonable to exercise a total ban during flight

Passage Four

The rise of multinational corporations (跨国公司), global marketing, new communications, technologies and shrinking cultural differences have led to an unparalleled increase in global public relations or PR.

Surprisingly, since modern PR was largely an American invention, the U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened by PR efforts in other countries. Ten years ago, for example, the world's top five public relation agencies were American-owned. In 1991, only one was. The British in particular are becoming more sophisticated and creative. A recent survey found that more than half of all British companies include PR as part of their corporate (公司的) planning activities, compared to about one-third of U. S. companies, It may not be long before London replaces New York as the capital of PR.

Why is America lagging behind in the global PR race? First, Americans as a whole tend to be fairly provincial and take more of an interest in local affairs. Knowledge of world geography, for example, has never been strong in this country. Secondly, Americans lag behind their European and Asian counterparts (相对应的人) in knowing a second language. Less than 5 percent of Burson-Marshall's U. S. employees know two languages. Ogilvy and Mather has about the same percentage. Conversely, some European firms have half or more of their employees fluent in a second language. Finally, people involved in PR abroad tend to keep a closer eye on international affairs. In the financial PR area, for instance, most Americans read the *Wall Street Journal*. Overseas, their counterparts read the *Journal* as well as the *Financial Times* of London and *The Economist*, publications not often read in this country.

Perhaps the PR industry might take a lesson from Ted Turner of CNN (Cable News Network). Turner recently announced that the word "foreign" would no longer be used on CNN news broadcasts. According to Turner, global communications have made the nations of the world so interdependent that there is no longer any such thing as foreign.

46. According to the passage, U. S. leadership in public relations is being threatened because _____.
- A. an unparalleled increase in the number of public relations companies
 - B. shrinking cultural differences and new communications technologies
 - C. the decreasing number of multinational corporations in the U. S.

- D. increased efforts of other countries in public relations
47. London could soon replace New York as the center of PR because _____.
- A. British companies are more ambitious than U. S. companies
B. British companies place more importance on PR than U. S. companies
C. British companies are heavily involved in planning activities
D. four of the world's top public relations agencies are British-owned
48. The word "provincial" (Line 2, Para. 3) most probably means "_____".
- A. limited in outlook
B. like people from the provinces
C. rigid in thinking
D. interested in world financial affairs
49. We learn from the third paragraph that employees in the American PR industry _____.
- A. speak at least one foreign language fluently
B. are ignorant about world geography
C. are not as sophisticated as their European counterparts
D. enjoy reading a great variety of English business publications
50. What lesson might the PR industry take from Ted Turner of CNN?
- A. American PR companies should be more internationally-minded.
B. The American PR industry should develop global communications technologies.
C. People working in PR should be more fluent in foreign languages.
D. People involved in PR should avoid using the word "foreign".

Part IV Cloze Test (15 minutes, 10 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.

For most kinds of activities, a large group of people can accomplish more and have more fun than one person alone. For example, politicians, businessmen, workers, and 51 criminals know that they must join organizations in order to be 52. Since there is usually strength in numbers, labor unions have a more 53 influence on wages and company policy than individual workers 54. A person may also belong to social clubs and athletic teams 55 he or she can meet other people who are interested in the same activities. 56 you have a hobby, such as playing chess, collecting coins or stamps, or playing a musical instrument, you should join a club which has 57 meetings to talk about your activity; the other 58 will help you learn more about it. Of course, a group must be well 59, or it might be a failure. All the members should work together on projects and choose good leaders to 60 their activities. In this way, the organization will benefit everyone in it.

51. A. still B. even C. somehow D. however
52. A. sociable B. interested C. successful D. extrovert
53. A. powerful B. strong C. great D. forcing

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 54. A. can | B. think | C. do | D. gain |
| 55. A. what | B. at which | C. where | D. in which |
| 56. A. Whether | B. When | C. If | D. Although |
| 57. A. regular | B. often | C. usual | D. incidental |
| 58. A. clubs | B. people | C. members | D. societies |
| 59. A. organized | B. set | C. arranged | D. gathered |
| 60. A. introduce | B. show | C. direct | D. explain |

Paper Two

Part V Translation (30 minutes, 10 points)

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

The stability of the U. S. banking system is maintained by means of supervision and regulation, inspections, deposit insurance, and loans to troubled banks. For over 50 years, these precautions have prevented banking panics. However, there have been some close calls. The collapse of Continental Illinois Bank & Trusted Company of Chicago in 1984 did not bring down the banking system, but it certainly rattled some windows.

In the late 1970's, Continental soared to a leadership position among Midwestern banks. Parts of its growth strategy were risky, however. It made many loans in the energy field, including \$1 billion that it took over from Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City. To obtain the funds it needed to make these loans, Continental relied heavily on short term borrowing from other banks and large 30-day certificates of deposit — "hot money", in banking jargon. At least one Continental officer saw danger signs and wrote a warning memo to her superiors, but the memo went unheeded. Although the Comptroller of the Currency inspected Continental on a regular basis, it failed to see how serious its problems were going to be.

Part VI Writing (30 minutes, 15 points)

Directions: *In this part, you are expected to write a composition entitled "Looking Forward to the New Reform of College English in China" in no less than 120 words. Your composition should be based on the following outlines. Use the proper space on your ANSWER SHEET.*

1. 有些人认为随着各种高水平电子课件的制作与引进,大学生基本上可以自学英语了。
2. 有些人认为大学英语老师虽面临挑战,但不可或缺。
3. 我对中国大学英语教学改革的想法与建议。