

考研冲刺

研究生入学考试

英语全真模拟试题精选

科学技术文献出版社

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# 英语全真模拟试题精选

夏培厚 主编 李安林 审订

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## 硕士研究生入学考试英语全真模拟试题精选

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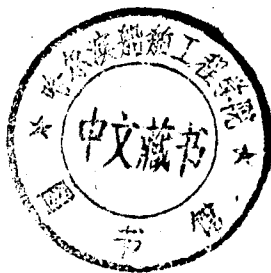
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## 前 言

近年来,报考研究生的人数与日俱增,这两年更出现了“研究生热”。英语是考研必考的一门课,而且是较难取得高分的一门课。本书就是为了帮助考生备考和提高英语水平而编著的。

要掌握和精通英语,具有较高的熟巧是十分重要的,而达到熟巧的关键则在于多作练习。进行大量的自我操练的目的是及时了解自己的实际水平以便有针对性地巩固和提高。

本书共收集了十八套全真模拟试题。全部试题均由重点高校中有丰富教学经验和备考强化培训经验的教师按照教委颁布的新考试大纲编写。试题的题型、题量、难易度力求与大纲一致,具有较高的效度和信度。

书中所选文章语言规范,结构严谨,内容丰富,体裁多样,且具趣味性。这不仅有助于读者的应试能力,同时还能促进英语水平的提高。

本书可供考生考试前强化学习和自测之用,也适合作为举办考前强化训练班的辅导教材。

由于时间仓促,限于水平,不当之处在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编 者

1996年5月

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# 攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试

## 英语模拟试题 (1)

### Part I Structure and Vocabulary

#### Section A

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

1. If you can begin your holiday on a day \_\_\_\_\_ Saturday, you will avoid all the queues and congestion.

[A] other than

[B] than

[C] more than

[D] rather than

2. The screen is small and the pictures are not sharply defined ; \_\_\_\_\_ we prefer the set to our neighbour's.

~~[A]~~ therefore

☒ [B] furthermore

[C] consequently

[D] nevertheless

3. He had hoped \_\_\_\_\_ to pay a reasonable amount for the damage that he had caused.

[A] to make

[B] to be made

[C] to be making

~~[D]~~ having made

4. City-dwellers are obliged by their environment \_\_\_\_\_ a wholly unnatural way of life.

[A] adopting

[B] to adopting

☒ [C] to adopt

[D] to be adopted

5. I am surprised that you \_\_\_\_\_ in such a small accident.

[A] wound

~~[B]~~ have got wounded

[C] be wounded

[D] should have been wounded

6. I wish Father \_\_\_\_\_ with us tomorrow.

[A] will come

☒ [B] would come

[C] came

[D] should come

7. The government said that about 16,000 people \_\_\_\_\_ homeless.

[A] left

☒ [B] were left

[C] had left

[D] had been leaving

8. I \_\_\_\_\_ so much as I did for that book; I saw the same one for \$25 yesterday.

[A] ought to have paid

☒ [B] should not pay

[C] needn't have paid

[D] need not pay

9. In 1947, \_\_\_\_\_ was two years before the founding of the new China , this great writer was born.

☒ [A] which                      [B] when                      [C] that                      [D] where

10. Now the country produce more coffee than \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

[A] any countries                      [B] any country  
☒ [C] any other country                      [D] any other countries

## Section B

Directions:

Each of the following sentences has four underlined parts marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Identify the part of the sentence that is incorrect and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (5 points)

11. The host suggested that, although it is getting late, everyone remain for another cup of coffee.  
[A]                      ☒ [B]                      [C]                      [D]

12. Three million fewer babies have been born in the past six years than had anticipated.  
[A]                      [B]                      [C]                      ☒ [D]

13. Matti feels James looks like a poorly-paid clerk or a workman, and he is difficult to make a living.  
[A]                      [B]                      ☒ [C]                      [D]

14. Feeling impatiently for someone to return and give him an answer, the student paced up and down the hall.  
☒ [A]                      [B]                      [C]                      [D]

15. Only in very few cases workers have the opportunity to make such long-term plans.  
[A]                      ☒ [B]                      [C]                      [D]

16. Before one starts on a long car journey you should check the oil level and tyre pressures.  
[A]                      [B]                      ☒ [C]                      [D]

17. In the awarding of the college scholarship, the official gave it to the wrong person.  
☒ [A]                      [B]                      [C]                      [D]

18. The early peoples cooked their food by placing them on a flat stone in the hot sun.  
☒ [A]                      [B]                      [C]                      [D]

19. In a corporation whose stock is private owned, the board of directors is elected by the stockholders.  
 [A] [B] ~~[C]~~ [D]
20. According to newspaper advertisements, there appears to be a great need today for economic and science teachers.  
 [A] [B] [C] ~~[D]~~

## Section C

Directions:

Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

21. People differ greatly in their claims \_\_\_\_\_ dreaming.  
~~[A]~~ to [B] for [C] about [D] on
- D 22. Psychologists have succeeded in undermining parents' confidence \_\_\_\_\_ their own authority.  
 [A] to [B] at ~~[C]~~ with [D] in
23. He \_\_\_\_\_ the old woman of her money by making her sign a paper she didn't understand.  
 [A] tricked ~~[B]~~ cheated [C] took in [D] deceived
- D 24. The city began spilling over and pushing out in the nineteenth century after the railway had ruined the look of the people \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] some how [B] anyway ~~[C]~~ somewhat [D] somewhere
- A 25. The poor girl was very ill and \_\_\_\_\_ everything she ate or drank.  
 [A] threw up [B] threw out 扔出  
 [C] threw off [D] threw back
26. You're very late, now we'll have to work hard to \_\_\_\_\_ lost time.  
 [A] make up ~~[B]~~ make up for  
 [C] make for [D] make out
27. The patient was making good progress but suffered a set \_\_\_\_\_ when he caught a cold.  
 [A] in [B] to ~~[C]~~ back [D] off
- D 28. His \_\_\_\_\_ of the basic structures is good but his vocabulary is limited.  
 [A] hold ~~[B]~~ master ~~[C]~~ grip [D] grasp
29. More important, all members agreed, was the need for each hotel's \_\_\_\_\_ staff to be trained to be observant.  
~~[A]~~ overall [B] total [C] entire [D] thorough
30. He sent her a dozen red roses with long \_\_\_\_\_.



[A] branches      [B] sticks      [C] ☒ stems      [D] root

31. You can only \_\_\_\_\_ this postal order at the post office.

[A] ☒ exchange      [B] pay      [C] alter      [D] cash

32. Their eyes and ears \_\_\_\_\_ all sights and sounds hazily, without concentration and with little appreciation.

[A] take in      [B] take up      [C] absorb      [D] soak up

33. Our company had entered into \_\_\_\_\_ with an American company.

[A] a company      [B] a junction      [C] an alliance      [D] ☒ a combination

34. The new bread knife is much more \_\_\_\_\_ than the old one.

[A] efficient      [B] fierce      [C] ☒ sharp      [D] effective

35. The little Tom is in \_\_\_\_\_ because he behaved badly at dinner.

[A] ☒ disgrace      [B] distress      [C] despair      [D] disgust

36. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Workers' Club in the city changes nightly.

[A] relaxation      [B] amusement      [C] ☒ entertainment      [D] recreation

37. The management is not \_\_\_\_\_ loss or damage to customers' property.

[A] in charge of      ~~[B] responsible to~~  
[C] liable      ~~[D] liable for~~

38. I liked the cost but was rather \_\_\_\_\_ off by the price.

[A] set      [B] shaken      [C] ☒ put      [D] held

39. Thank you for your letter dated 7 June inquiring about an order which you placed \_\_\_\_\_ us three weeks ago.

[A] on      [B] ☒ with      [C] to      [D] upon

40. A citizen in a democracy can \_\_\_\_\_ the law if he or she wants to correct an injustice.

[A] turn up      [B] bring out      [C] ☒ turn to      [D] bring up

## Part II Cloze Test

### Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

How you stop is up to the individual. There are several plans (41). Some smokers prefer to give up (42). Others tell their friends about it and (43) to some extent on them for help. Naturally the plan is only a help, it won't take the place of will-power. The first plan is to decide a few weeks in advance that you're going to (44). Then cut down slowly in the weeks ahead. And then give it up (45). The

second plan works better when you're on holiday. The change in your (46) habits helps you to give it up. And if you're not holidaying (47), try walking to work for a change. Also (48) an interest in a different newspaper, (49) listen to programmes on the radio instead of always watching TV. The third plan is to change your eating (50). Eating often seems to create desire for a cigarette, and people tend to have one after their coffee, or a drink.

41. [A] out of action ☒ [B] of action [C] into action ☒ [D] in action
- A 42. [A] without a fuss ☒ [B] with a fuss [C] within a fuss ☒ [D] in a fuss
43. [A] reliable ☒ [B] rely [C] trust [D] dependent
- C 44. [A] cut it off [B] cut it up [C] cut it out ☒ [D] cut it down
- B 45. [A] to the good [B] for good ☒ [C] for ever [D] for time being
- B 46. [A] day by day [B] day to day ☒ [C] day and night [D] day after day
- A 47. [A] for some time ☒ [B] in time [C] all the time [D] at times
48. [A] grow [B] acquire ☒ [C] develop [D] elaborate
- A 49. [A] or even ☒ [B] even so [C] even if [D] only if
50. ☒ [A] pattern [B] form [C] method [D] way

### Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (40 points)

#### Passage 1

Drunken driving—sometimes called America's socially accepted form of murder—has become popular in the country. Every hour of every day about three Americans on average are killed by drunken drivers, adding up to an incredible 250,000 over the past decade.

A drunken driver is usually defined as one with a 0.10 blood alcohol content or roughly three beers, glasses of wine or shots of whisky drunk within two hours. Heavy drinking used to be an acceptable part of the American macho image and judges were merciful in most courts, but the drunken killing has recently caused so many well-publicised tragedies, especially involving young children, that public opinion is no longer so tolerant.

Twenty states have raised the legal drinking age to 21, reversing a trend in the 1960s to reduce it to 18. After New Jersey lowered it to 18, the number of people killed by 18-20-year-old drivers more than doubled, so that state recently upped it back to 21.

Reformers, however, fear raising the drinking age will have little effect unless accompanied by educational programmes to help young people to develop "responsible attitudes" about drinking and teach them to resist pressure to drink.

Tough new laws led to increased arrests and tests and, in many areas already, to a marked decline in fatalities. Some states are also punishing bars for serving customers too many drinks. An inn in Massachusetts was fined for serving six or more double brandies to customer who was "obviously drunken" and later drove off the road, killing a nine-year-old boy.

As the fatalities continue to occur daily in every state, some American are even beginning to speak well of the 13 years of national prohibition of alcohol that began in 1919, what President Hoover called the "noble experiment". They forget that legal prohibition didn't stop drinking, but encouraged political corruption and organised crime. As with the booming drug trade generally, there is no easy solution.

51. Drunken driving has become a major problem in America because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] most Americans are heavy drinkers
- [B] Americans are now less shocked by road accidents
- [C] accidents attract so much publicity
- ☒ [D] drinking is a socially accepted habit in America

B 52. Why has public opinion regarding drunken driving changed?

- ☒ [A] Detailed statistics are now available
- [B] The news media have highlighted the problem.
- [C] Judges are giving more severe sentences.
- [D] Drivers are more conscious of their image.

B 53. Laws recently introduced in some states have \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] reduced the number of convictions
- [B] resulted in fewer serious accidents
- ☒ [C] prevented bars from serving drunken customers
- [D] specified the amount drivers can drink

54. Why is the problem of drinking and driving difficult to solve?

- [A] Alcohol is easily obtained.
- [B] Drinking is linked to organised crime.
- [C] Legal production has already failed.
- ☒ [D] Legislation alone is not sufficient.

#### Passage 2

When we think of creative people the names that probably spring to mind are those of men such as Leonardo da Vinci, Albert Einstein, and Pablo Picasso, i. e. , great artists, inventors and scientists—a select and exceptionally gifted body of men with rare talent and genius. The tendency to regard creativity and imaginative thinking as the exclusive province of a lucky few disregards the creative and imaginative aspects inherent in the solution of many of the tasks we regularly have to face—the discovery and devel-

opment of new methods and techniques, the improvement of old methods, existing inventions and products.

Everyone has creative ability to some extent. Creative thinking involves posing one-self a problem and then originating or inventing a solution along new and unconventional lines. It involves drawing new analogies, discovering new combinations, and /or new applications of things that are already known. It follows, then , that a creative person will exhibit great intellectual curiosity and imagination. He will be alert and observant with a great store of information which he will be able to sort out and combine, in the solution of problems. He will be emotionally receptive to new and unconventional ideas and will be less interested in facts than in their implications . Most important of all he will be able to communicate uninhibitedly and will not too concerned about other people's reaction to his apparently "crazy" notion. People called the Wright brothers mad but it did not stop them from becoming the first men to construct and fly a heavier-than-air craft.

55. The author believes that creative thinking \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] is only possessed by great artists  
[B] requires rare talent and genius  
[C] is needed in the solution of many problems  
[D] belongs to a lucky few
56. In order to solve scientific problems, people \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] should not be afraid of what others think  
[B] should be mad  
[C] must possess crazy notions  
[D] should have inhibitions
57. Creative thinking involves \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] drawing new pictures of old things  
[B] observing the actions of great people  
[C] finding the problem and originating a solution  
[D] discovering new emotions.
58. A creative person must look at facts \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] for their face-value  
[B] for what they imply  
[C] and remember them  
[D] which are less interesting

### Passage 3

What we see when we photograph the Sun is a huge glowing ball of gas. Underneath this hot and extremely bright photographers lies other gas while, in the central parts of the Sun, atoms are continually being broken down and built up. In the center of the Sun it is just as if hundreds of thousands of hydrogen bombs were continually exploding, and the results of this reach the photosphere. This is why the photosphere shines so brightly and sends out x-rays and ultra-violet light. Yet sometimes dark spots appear on the photosphere and these "sunspots" are evidence of greatly increased activity below. When

sunspots appear, great bursts of the longer radio waves are often received. These are a thousand times more intense than those which radio-astronomers normally receive and which come from what is called the "quiet" Sun, being radiated by the corona and the "chromosphere", that layer of not very bright gas which lies just above the photosphere. These immense bursts of radio waves are usually accompanied by an intensely bright area of "flare" near a sunspot, and it is clear that they are caused by a sudden burst of thermal radiation from below the photosphere. The visible flare and the burst of radio waves are also accompanied by a burst of x-rays, ultra-violet rays, and atomic particles.

When there are sunspots but no flares accompanying them, the radio waves emitted by the "quiet" Sun do not remain constant but begin to fluctuate, and the radio signals gradually become stronger. These changes do not correlate with changes in the number of sunspots, although it has been found that the radio waves to be generated in the Sun's atmosphere above the sunspots and not in the sunspots themselves. The changes in radio signals do, however, correlate with the calcium areas of the Sun's spectrum.

Radio astronomy has helped considerably to increase our knowledge of the corona. Being visually very dim, the corona is hard to observe by optical means, even during total eclipses. During some eclipses it has been traced quite a long way from the Sun but was believed to extend no more than about two million miles at the most above the photosphere. Direct radiation of radio waves from the corona have been received during daylight up to about 1.5 million miles. However, by examining a distant radio source as the Sun passes in front of it, it is possible to discover how far the corona extends by observing how the radio waves from the distant source are affected. It was in this way that Professors M. Ryle and A. Hewish at Cambridge University, England, found that the corona could be traced out to more than 6 million miles, and in the line of the Sun's equator to 12 million miles or more. It has even been suggested that the corona extends as far as the Earth itself.

59. A good title for this selection would be :

- ☒ [A] What Radio Astronomy Tells Us About the Sun
- [B] Radio Astronomy
- [C] Facts About the Sun's Corona
- [D] The Nature of the Sun

60. From the center out, the correct order of the sun's layers is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] photosphere, corona, chromosphere
- [B] spectrum, chromosphere, photosphere, corona
- [B] corona, photosphere, chromosphere
- ☒ [D] photosphere, chromosphere, corona

61. One bit of knowledge gained from radio astronomy which the passage does not mention is information dealing with the \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ [A] nuclear activity in the center of the sun
- [B] intensity of ultra-violet rays in the earth's atmosphere
- [C] activity of chromosphere

[D] extent of the corona

62. Professors M. Ryle and A. Hewish have found that the sun's coronab \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] extends as far as the earth itself

[B] can be measured by noting its effect on radio waves passing through it

[C] extends not more than two million miles above the photosphere

[D] is easily observed by astronomers

#### Passage 4

Painting your house is like adding something to a huge communal picture in which the rest of the painting is done either by nature or by other people. The picture is not static; it changes as we move about, with the time of day, with the seasons, with new planting, new buildings and with alternations to old ones. Any individual house is just a fragment of this picture, nevertheless it has the power to make or damage the overall scene. In the past people used their creative talents in painting their homes, with great imagination and in varied but always subtly blending colors. The last vestiges of this great tradition can still be seen in the towns of the extreme west of Ireland. It has never been recognised as an art form, partly because of the physical difficulty of hanging a street in a gallery and partly because it is always changing, as paint fades and is renewed. Also it is a communal art which cannot be identified with any one person, except in those many cases where great artists of the past found inspiration in ordinary street scenes and recorded them in paint.

Following the principles of decoration that were so successful in the past, you should first take a long look at the house and its surroundings and consider possible limitations. The first concerns the amount of color and intensity in the daylight in Britain. Colors that look perfectly in keeping with the sunny, clear skies of the Mediterranean would look too harsh, in the greyer light of the north. Since bright light is uncomfortable for the eyes, colors must be strong in order to be seen clearly. Viewed in dimmer light they appear too bright. It is easy to see this if you look at a brick house while the sun is alternately shining and then going behind a cloud. The brickwork colors look much more intense when the sun is hidden.

The second limitation is the colors of the surroundings: the colors which go best with Cotswold stone and a rolling green countryside will be different from those that look best by the sea or in a red-brick/blue-state industrial town. In every area there are always colors that at once look in keeping.

In many areas there are distinctive traditions in the use of color that may be a useful guide. The eastern counties of England and Scotland, particularly those with a local tradition of rendering or plastering, use colors applied solidly over the wall. Usually only the window-frames and doors are picked out in another color, often white or pale grey. Typical wall colors are the pink associated with Suffolk and pale buffs and yellows of Fife. Much stronger colors such as deep earth red, orange, blue and green are also common. In the coastal villages of Essex, as well as inland in Hertfordshire, the house-fronts of overlapping boards are traditionally painted black—originally tarred like

ships—with windows and doors outlined in white. In Kent these weatherboarded houses are usually white. In stone areas of Yorkshire and farther north, color is rarer: the houses are usually left in their natural color, though many are painted white as they probably all were once.

In the western counties of England, Wales and Scotland, the strongest traditions are black-and-white, especially in the upland areas. In central Wales, Cumbria, and on the west of Scotland there are many cottages and farms painted white with the corner-stones, windows and doors painted black. They look very effective against a mountainous landscape. In Cheshire there is a more recent tradition of back-and-white half-timbered houses that has spread throughout the country. In lowland areas, the use of color is much more adventurous, nowhere more so than in the far west of Ireland.

63. The author suggests that when putting paint on the outside of your house, you should be careful \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] not to let other people interfere
  - [B] to use paint that will withstand both winter and summer conditions
  - [C] to allow for slight fading of the colors
  - [D] to take into account the general appearance of the area
64. The reason the painting of houses has not been looked on as an art-form seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the public's inability to appreciate the range of colors involved
  - [B] the failure of art galleries to convince the critics
  - [C] the impossibility of displaying it to the gallery-going public
  - [D] a tendency to put communal art in a less serious category
65. What is claimed may be observed when looking at the brickwork of a house ?
- [A] Sunshine causes its color to seem soothing.
  - [B] The natural color is emphasised when the sun goes in
  - [C] The bricks appear to be brighter in color in sunlight.
  - [D] Painted bricks are very intense in colouring.
66. The passage suggests that weatherboarded houses are painted white \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] to contrast with the coloured window-frames and doors
  - [B] where this is the tradition
  - [C] as a break with the traditional colouring
  - [D] to cover the original tarred surface

#### Passage 5

Demands for stronger protection for wildlife in Britain sometimes hide the fact that similar needs are felt in the rest of Europe. Studies by the Council of Europe, of which 21 countries are members, have shown that 45 per cent of reptile species and 24 per cent of butterflies are in danger of dying out.

European concern for wildlife was outlined by Dr. Peter Baum, an expert in the environment and nature resources division of the council, when he spoke at a conference

arranged by the administrators of a British national park. The park is one of the few areas in Europe to hold the council's diploma for nature reserves of the higher quality, and Dr. Baum had come to present it to the park once again. He was afraid that public opinion was turning against national parks, and that those set up in the 1960s and 1970s could not be set up today. But Dr. Baum clearly remained a strong supporter of the view that natural environments needed to be allowed to survive in peace in their own right.

No area could be expected to survive both as a true nature reserve and as a tourist attraction, he went on. The short view that reserves had to serve immediate human demands for outdoor recreation should be replaced by full acceptance of their importance as places to preserve nature for the future.

"We forget that they are the guarantee of life systems, on which any built-up area ultimately depends," Dr. Baum went on. "We could manage without most industrial products, but we could not manage without nature. However, our natural environment areas, which are the original parts of our countryside, have shrunk to become mere islands in a spoiled and highly polluted land mass."

67. Recent studies by Council of Europe show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] it is only in Britain that wildlife needs more protection  
[B] all species of wildlife in Europe are in danger of dying out  
[C] there are fewer species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe than elsewhere  
[D] certain species of reptiles and butterflies in Europe need protecting
68. Although it is difficult nowadays to convince the public of the importance of nature reserves, Dr. Baum felt that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] people would support moves to create more environment areas  
[B] people would carry on supporting those national parks in existence  
[C] existing national parks would need to be more independent to survive  
[D] certain areas of countryside should be left undisturbed by man
69. In Dr. Baum's opinion, a true nature reserve \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] could never survive in a modern age  
[B] should provide buildings for human activities  
[C] should be regarded as a place where nature is protected  
[D] could provide special areas for tourists to enjoy
70. Although we all depend on the resources of nature for our survival \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] industrial products are replacing all our natural resources  
[B] it is only on islands that nature survives  
[C] we have forgotten what our original countryside looked like  
[D] we have allowed areas of countryside to be spoilt by industrial development

## Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences in-



to Chinese. (15 points)

71) Because communication is so fundamental we tend to take it for granted and not to reflect overmuch on the various forms it takes. But a closer analysis of communication patterns—and particularly the various technological channels through which communication can flow—reveals that it has far greater influence over our social and economic life.

72) As discussed below, some social scientists and others go so far as to suggest that the differing technologies of communication are in fact the crucial factors in the development of differing types of society and underlie, even determine our modern form of life and likely future development—and all this without most of us even being aware of the influence of these powerful forces on our actions. The main body of this text will be devoted to explaining and illustrating how the differing media of communication can be viewed as constituting the fundamental factor in our human and social development. Communication, it seems, is a sphere where the technology involved can have an immense significance for the society in which it occurs. (73) The medium used for communication may radically affect the concurrent forms of social and economic organization.

(74) Writing, printing or electronic media all have, arguably, differing implications for the society in which they occur; so too has the absence of such media, when the sole reliance is on face to face verbal communication without writing. Indeed some go so far as to argue that the whole process of industrialization, the present state of industrial society and its future development would have been impossible without certain technological developments in the form of communication, and that the technology of communication must therefore be seen as an essential condition for modern industrial society. (75) This may sound like a far-fetched claim; but there is in fact much evidence to support it, drawn from scholars in many disciplines.

## Part V Writing (15 points)

76. Directions:

- A. Title: "The City Reform"
- B. Time limit: 40 minutes
- C. Word limit: 120—150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
- D. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: "Some old cities of our country pull down the classical houses and widen the traditional streets to build a modernized city. But..."
- E. Your composition must be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

OUTLINE:

- 1. Present state of city reform in some of the cities of our country
- 2. What is the standards of city reform
- 3. Your opinion about city reform