

# 考研英语活页题集(一)

曹可仁 主编

新时代出版社

• 北京 •

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藏书章

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## 内 容 简 介

本书根据教育部硕士研究生英语入学考试(非英语专业)大纲,精心设计模拟试题 20 套,并提供相应的答案解析。内容包括英语知识运用(完形填空)、阅读理解(包括翻释)以及写作,选材以近年来教材、新闻报道为主,命题紧跟考研趋势,具有内容充实、实用性强、针对性强等特点。

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## 前 言

近年来,随着市场经济的发展和社会对学历要求的不断提高,以及大学扩招和就业压力的增大,考研热不断升温,集中体现在每年的考研人数骤增上。考研犹如人生中的一场战役,如何取得这场战役的胜利,英语至关重要。

本书根据教育部“全国硕士研究生入学英语考试大纲(非英语专业)编写而成,共设置模式试题 20 套,包括英语知识运用(完形填空)、阅读理解(包括翻译)以及写作,并提供了详尽的答案解析。在编写过程中,我们注意了以下几点:

1. 选材实用、适中。所有模拟试题中的材料都来自最近几年的报纸、杂志以及教材,严格按照大纲要求,与考试要求基本一致。

2. 答案解析讲解详细,针对试题的不同侧重点和特点进行分析和解题指导,便于考生全面透彻地理解每一道理。

3. 题型设置遵循了近年来考研英语试题的一般规律,难点、重点突出。在英语知识运用(完形填空)部分,融入了对语法知识的考察;在阅读理解部分,选材以时事报道、热点话题、高科技为主,题型以事实细节题和推理判断题为主;在写作部分,增加了图表作文的比重。

我们希望考生通过本书的练习,不但能巩固和加深英语语言知识,还能大大提高应试能力。

本书由曹可仁主编,井文光、桑军、陈绍芳、袁卫东、姚雅馨、王芳、朱圆圆、夏钢、王春印、周骋、张宇庆、王淑平、涂立奇、左建、陈震、唐淑媛、马哲、陈日升等人亦参加了本书的编写工作。由于时间紧促,书中必定存在一些不足之处,诚请读者指正。

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# 模拟试题

## Model Test 1

### Part I Cloze

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Anyone who has ever tried to give up smoking cigarettes knows the meaning of being hooked. Even those who 1 in quitting for the first time suffer the same 75% relapse rate as recovering alcoholics and heroin addicts. Last week the US Surgeon General made official 2 everyone has recognized for a long time, tobacco, like cocaine or heroin is 3. In a no-holds-barred 618-page report the forthright C. Everett Koo not only proclaimed that "cigarettes and other 4 of tobacco are addicting" but also urges that they 5 with the same caution as illegal street narcotics.

The panic of a heavy smoker bereft of cigarettes speaks alarmingly of a physiological force at 6 that is more powerful than mere desire. Not long after taking 7 the habit, smokers become tolerant of nicotine's effects, as with heroin and cocaine, 8 quickly follows. Tobacco only seems safer because it is no immediately 9. Nicotine is not likely, for example, to fatally overstimulate a healthy heart, cause disorienting hallucinations or pack anywhere 10 the same euphoric punch as many other drugs. "People die with crack immediately," explains Alexander Glassman, a psychopharmacologist at the New York State Psychiatric Institute in Manhattan. "11 cigarettes the problems occur 20 years down the line. 12 lights up their first cigarette and dies."

Like many 13 that affect the nervous system, nicotine at once stimulates and relaxes the body. Because it is inhaled it takes only seven 14 ten seconds to reach the brain—twice as fast as intravenous drugs and three times faster than alcohol. Once there, it mimics some of the actions of adrenaline, a hormone, and acetylcholine, a powerful neuro-transmitter that touches 15 the brain's alarm system, among other things. After a few puffs, the level of nicotine in the blood skyrockets, the heart beat faster and blood pressure 16. Result: smokers become more alert and may actually even think faster. 17, nicotine may produce a claming effect by triggering the release of natural opiates called beta-endorphins. Thus a smoker literally commands two states of mind—alertness and relaxation.

Nicotine operates on 18 parts of the body as well. By constricting blood vessels it casts a pallor over the face and diminishes circulation in the extremities, often causing chilliness in the arms and legs. It relaxes the muscles and suppresses the 19 for carbohydrates. Since nicotine cannot be 20 in the body, smokers maintain a relatively constant level in the blood by continuing to smoke.

- |                  |                 |                 |                      |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. A) succeed    | B) attain       | C) manage       | D) accomplish        |
| 2. A) which      | B) that         | C) what         | D) as                |
| 3. A) strong     | B) addictive    | C) attractive   | D) harmful           |
| 4. A) forms      | B) shapes       | C) patterns     | D) Models            |
| 5. A) is treated | B) were treated | C) should treat | D) should be treated |
| 6. A) work       | B) job          | C) function     | D) position          |
| 7. A) on         | B) up           | C) in           | D) at                |
| 8. A) tolerance  | B) sleep        | C) dependence   | D) addiction         |
| 9. A) risky      | B) dangerous    | C) venturous    | D) effective         |
| 10. A) near      | B) close        | C) next         | D) within            |

- |                    |              |             |              |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 11. A) in          | B) with      | C) through  | D) by        |
| 12. A) Anybody     | B) Everybody | C) Nobody   | D) Somebody  |
| 13. A) addiction   | B) drugs     | C) pills    | D) nicotine  |
| 14. A) to          | B) of        | C) by       | D) in        |
| 15. A) on          | B) off       | C) down     | D) up        |
| 16. A) raises      | B) decreases | C) enhance  | D) increases |
| 17. A) In addition | B) Because   | C) But      | D) Therefore |
| 18. A) any         | B) other     | C) another  | D) rest      |
| 19. A) appetite    | B) taste     | C) stomach  | D) smell     |
| 20. A) included    | B) stored    | C) remained | D) kept      |

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.

### Passage 1

An incident that happened to me a week before the crash of Pan Am Flight 103 sheds some light on the attitude of airlines toward passenger's safety in our age of terrorism.

On Dec. 15, 1988, I boarded Pan Am Flight 531, the 11:30 a.m. shuttle from Boston to New York. The aircraft began to taxi toward the runway, but then it stopped and was immediately surrounded by state troopers and police. Some of us on the plane asked what was going on, but the flight attendants would not say. I overheard one of them whisper to another, "he's in the cabin now", and I immediately assumed that she was talking about a hijacker.

Suddenly the back exit was opened and several armed police boarded the plane, walked quickly to the front and removed a middle-aged man. Again we asked what was going on. We were assured that everything was all right and that it was none of our concern. A flight attendant told us that we would be taking off shortly. Then a small group of people from the front were also removed. Again questions. Again no answers. Finally one of the flight attendants told me that the man who had been removed was a recently defeated Mexican presidential candidate. (His name, I later learned, was Cuauhtemoc Cardenas.) The people who followed him off the plane were his entourage. She said that the FBI had just received a death threat against him.

I immediately asked to get off the plane. My logic was that if there was a threat of sufficient seriousness to warrant the alleged target's removal, it was serious enough at least to give the passengers the option of taking a different flight. After all, if there was a real threat to Cardenas, that threat would probably have taken the form of a bomb on the plane. Removing the target did not eliminate the risk to the remaining passengers.

This logic utterly failed to persuade the Pan Am personnel, who continued to insist that I could not, under any circumstance, get off the plane. At this point I made a firm decision not to remain on Flight 531. If it was too risky for the Mexican candidate, it was too risky for this American citizen. I took out my cellular telephone and began to call the airport police. The attendant told me that I was not allowed to use such a phone on the airplane. I tried using the public "airfone" on the plane, but it did not work. I went to my cellular phone, this time more discreetly, and managed to reach the airport police. They listened to my story with somewhat greater understanding.

I told them that I had an absolute to disembark from the still surrounded plane, that the airline had no right to take off with an involuntary passenger. After putting me one hold for a few seconds, the officer told me that the plane would be returned to the gate and that passengers would be given the option of getting off. I was gratified and awaited

the announcement from the pilot. Long minute passed and finally the pilot announced that passengers must immediately leave the aircraft through the rear emergency door and walk to the terminal. He told us that the plane would be taken to a remote part of the airplane and searched for explosives. Now they were taking the danger seriously, after endangering all our lives for more than half an hour.

We all left the plane and were relieved to learn that no explosives were found on board. But the fact is that Pan Am was prepared to make the decision for us that the threat had abated once the target had been removed. This led several of the passengers to grumble that the decision makers seemed to value the life of the candidate more than they valued ours.

I'm sure that these thoughts occurred again to every one of us who had been on Pan Am Flight 531 when we learned the tragic news a week later that Pan Am Flight 103 had crashed. We thought of the U.S. Embassy personnel who had been warned, some of whom had changed their travel plans, and of the dead passengers who had been denied the same information and option.

I know that I would change my travel plans at the slightest suggestion of increased risk. Flying is dangerous enough. Passengers should be entitled to reduce those risks by whatever degree they want to. If the information was specific enough to warn some Americans, it was specific enough to warn all Americans.

After we disembarked from Pan Am Flight 531, we were all advised to board the next flight. I decided not to. In an overabundance of caution, I figured that any alleged terrorist prepared to blow up the 11:30 a.m. shuttle might also be prepared to ensure that he got his man also downing the 12:30 shuttle. Silly? Probably. Did I feel like a fool when I learned that the plane arrived without incident? A little bit. Do I have the right to make unduly cautious decisions about my own life? Absolutely.

**Questions :**

21. The main idea of the editorial is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) terrorism is a major problem for airline carriers
  - B) airlines have no right to take off with involuntary passengers
  - C) airlines do not have any responsibility to warn passengers of potential risks
  - D) airlines have a responsibility to warn the public about any risk involved with flying
22. The writer asked to get off the plane, arguing logically that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) removing the target did not eliminate the risk to the remaining passengers
  - B) other terrorists could still be aboard the plane
  - C) people who were threaten to blow up airliners cannot be trusted
  - D) the airline should not give in to terrorist threats
23. The author's primary complaint of the incident was that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) airline officials treated ordinary passengers differently from the target
  - B) the airport police refused to cooperate with his request to disembark
  - C) airline officials appeared to be more concerned with maintaining their schedule than with the passengers' safety
  - D) airline officials were irresponsible
24. Apparently, the Pan Am Flight that crashed over Scotland was similar to the flight the author describes in one respect \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) both airliners had received specific bomb threats
  - B) some people had been warned of the threat, enabling them to change their plans
  - C) both airlines insisted that passengers could not leave the plane once it was ready for departure
  - D) the information contained in both threats was not specific enough to take seriously

**Passage 2**

Although noise, commonly defined as unwanted sound, is a widely recognized form of pollution, it is very diffi-

cult to measure because the discomfort experienced by different individuals is highly subjective and, therefore, variable. Exposure to lower levels of noise may be slightly irritating, whereas exposure to higher levels may actually cause hearing loss. Particularly in congested urban areas, the noise produced as a byproduct of our advancing technology causes physical and psychological harm, and detracts from the quality of life for those who are exposed to it.

Unlike the eyes, which can be covered by the eyelids against strong light, the ear has no lid, and is, therefore, always open and vulnerable; noise penetrates without protection.

Noise causes effects that the hearer cannot control and to which the body never becomes accustomed. Loud noises instinctively signal danger to any organism with a hearing mechanism, blood vessels constrict, the skin pales, and muscles tense. In fact, there is a general increase in functioning brought about by the flow of adrenaline released in response to fear, and some of these responses persist even longer than the noise, occasionally as long as thirty minutes after the sound has ceased.

Because noise is unavoidable in a complex, industrial society, we are constantly responding in the same ways that we would respond to danger. Recently, researchers have concluded that noise and our response may be much more than an annoyance. It may be a serious threat to physical and psychological health and well-being, causing damage not only to the ear and brain but also to the heart and stomach. We have long known that hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem, but now we are learning that some of us with heart disease and ulcers may be victims of noise as well. Fetuses exposed to noise tend to be overactive, they cry easily, and they are more sensitive to gastrointestinal problems after birth. In addition, the psychic effect of noise is very important. Nervousness, irritability, tension, and anxiety increase, affecting the quality of rest during sleep, and the efficiency of activities during waking hours, as well as the way that we interact with each other.

#### Questions :

25. Which of the following is the author's main point?
- A) Noise may pose a serious threat to our physical and psychological health.
  - B) Loud noises signal danger.
  - C) Hearing loss is America's number one nonfatal health problem.
  - D) The ear is not like the eye.
26. According to the passage, what is noise?
- A) Unwanted sound.
  - B) A byproduct of technology.
  - C) Physical and psychological harm.
  - D) Congestion.
27. Why is noise difficult to measure?
- A) It causes hearing loss.
  - B) All people do not respond to it in the same way.
  - C) It is unwanted.
  - D) People become accustomed to it.
28. It can be inferred from the passage that the eye \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) responds to fear
  - B) enjoys greater protection than the ear
  - C) increases functions
  - D) is damaged by noise

### Passage 3

As I watch my contemporaries go into supposed retirement, am I the only one who gets fed up with hearing them say, "Never been busier in my life"? What happened to that idyll of mellow old people enjoying their leisure, at least reading the books and following the hobbies they've longed to pursue, traveling without haste to distant places, occasionally giving the young their friends wisdom and advice? Eminent speakers do their best to encourage the oldies. The Third Age, they maintain, offers an interesting opportunity: the postscript to the long letter of life; it is, or could be, the final glorious paragraph. But many people on the brink of retirement seem to regard it as more like a hectic footnote to fill up any space at the bottom of the page. And as for choosing what to do with their time, they seem terrified of it.

It is the supposedly successful people who are the most worried; and they see the ultimate success as not needing to retire at all. They became still more obsessed with the old game of filling up their diaries ("I might be able to squeeze you in September"); and they prefer to measure their time in minutes rather than days.

It is not the actual busyness that bothers me. Everyone, of course, is entitled to be as busy as he likes in his own way. No, it is the insistence on being important in the conventional ways—sitting on company boards, collecting committees, having power-lunches of influential dinners. They must hang on, at all costs. If the demand doesn't really exist, they seem determined to create it, and fix the system to provide their own after-care service. Is there a new conference center, an international institute, another advisory body to save the world? What's more natural than to lobby for old Sir Whatshisname to run it—even if he does muddle up Bangkok with Bangalore, and repeat his jokes five minutes later?

The real power barons, who chair boards or finance the institute, often prefer to have old men around them. It is not necessary because they bring wisdom and independent minds. It is sometimes—it must be said—for the opposite reason: because they are more anxious than anyone to hang on to their jobs. So the young have to give way to an older man.

Of course, they will say to me, it's all right for you writer fellows who can go on quietly boring your readers for years. You were never very responsibly employed in the first place, so you will hardly notice the difference. In government or business circles, they tell you, responsibility is much more serious and retirement is something much more horrible. One day we are feared and flattered, and everyone laughs at our jokes, the next day people don't even recognize us when we walk down the street without a car. So of course we must be found another job as soon as possible. The dread of retirement seems more serious as the top end of the market than at the bottom; and money seems to make it still worse. In fact I am now told that the people we should most sympathize with are the poor new rich, who have retired early with a golden handshake. "It's terrible to watch," I was told by a stockholder. "Many of my clients were made redundant at 50, with a million or two. They looked forward to their life in their dream house in the country. And then their friends go back to work and they've suddenly got nothing whatever to do. If they weren't rich, they'd have to get some job, but they have got enough money to be able to bore themselves into the grave. And they may have another 30 years to go."

#### Questions:

29. The author is annoyed by retired contemporaries who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) only pretend to have stopped working  
B) insist on working after retirement age  
C) confine themselves to selfish pleasures  
D) are disenchanted by increased leisure opportunities
30. In the author's opinion, what seems to worry people as they reach retirement?  
A) How to spend their time.  
B) Losing their financial security.  
C) Not having enough time to fulfill their plan.  
D) The fact that their life is drawing to a close.
31. What do some old people try to create a demand for?  
A) More conferences on issues concerning the elderly.  
B) New international charity organizations.  
C) The particular skills that they possess.  
D) Their wide knowledge of current affairs.
32. The author of the passage earns his living as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a politician  
B) a diploma  
C) a businessman  
D) an author

### Passage 4

Talk to your radio, check e-mail, and entertain the kids in the back seat with a car PC.

Who says you can't take it with you? A Sunday drive now includes Web surfing, the latest from MP3.com, and Yahoo on your dashboard. Through advances in onboard computing, your PC can crash anywhere (But let's hope not). Expected on the market this summer are computer-equipped cars that support wireless communication, navigation, and general information. You'll be able to check e-mail, find a phone number, switch radio stations, or get

road condition reports without taking your eyes off the road. The options are factory-installed or available as add-ons. In the back seat is a mobile living room, including DVD movies, console games, and Web-browsing for passengers. A few were previewed at the recent Consumer Electronics Show.

Visleon's ICES onboard PC' surfs the Net with voice commands, and "reads" back to you finance, weather, and sports news. Also, a unit from Delphi Delco Automotive Systems monitors an auto's whereabouts, with global positioning satellite technology in the event of an emergency. And Clarion's 320DV onboard computer can tell you whether Junior was burning rubber when he borrowed the family station wagon. Some early auto PCs are based on a revved-up version of Microsoft Windows CE called Auto PC 2.0 Intel is providing the horsepower in many systems that are rugged enough to operate in extreme temperatures and can absorb thousands of miles of potholes. Systems start at \$1,200; one high-end exception is the \$6,000 Q-PC from Applied Data Trends. The system is a fully functioning Windows 98 PC that sits in your trunk, with its LCD display on your center console. The unit has a wireless keyboard. And you thought mobile phones caused trouble.

Clarion's dashboard system bundles a suite navigation, communication, and entertainment applications. The onboard PC understands more than 200 voice commands, so you can make hands-free phone calls, get directions, and tell your car stereo to tune in your favorite jazz station. To help you avoid accidents. Clarion and other car PC's rely on text-to-speech software to "read" e-mail and online news culled by a wireless Web clipping service. However, you must find your own local wireless Internet and providers. Leaving you to fend for your own ISP and wireless support is a shared practice among car PC' makers. Despite growing numbers of partnerships between car manufacturers and wireless providers, the industry still lacks an efficient way to blast data wirelessly to and from a car. Even where wireless Net access is available, speeds today hardly make onboard Web surfing worthwhile.

An Intel Pentium 166MHz processor supplies the brains for Clarion's system. The computer comes with an eight-color dash-mounted display, 32MB of memory, a DVD-ROM player, AM/FM radio, and MP3 playback software. The basic unit costs \$1,299, but plan to cough up more for extras like panel displays can also be retrofitted in the backs of headrests for backseat movie-watching or games.

#### **Questions :**

33. What is the main topic of the passage?
- A) Talk to your radio, check e-mail, and entertain the kids in the backseat with a car PC.
  - B) Computer-equipped cars that support wireless communication, navigation. And general information is expected to launch this summer.
  - C) You'll be able to check e-mail, find a phone number, switch radio stations or get road condition reports in your PC-equipped car soon.
  - D) At the recent consumer Electronics show there are a few PC cars.
34. Which of the following statement is NOT true about the passage?
- A) A unite from Delphi Delco Automotive Systems can tell where an auto is with its global positioning satellite technology in the event of an emergency.
  - B) Clarion's 320DV onboard computers can tell you whether Junior was burning rubber when he borrowed the family station wagon.
  - C) Some early auto PCs are based on a revved-up version of Microsoft Windows CE called Auto PC 2.0.
  - D) However, in bad weather PC-equipped cars can not operate functionally.
35. From the passage we know that Clarion's onboard computer \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) understands more than 200 voice commands
  - B) supports hands-free phone calls
  - C) can get directions and tell your car stereo to tune in your favorite jazz station
  - D) all of the above
36. How can you avoid traffic accident if you use car PC on the road?
- A) Clarion and other car PCs have installed a text-to-speech software to "read" e-mail and online news culled by

a wireless Web clipping service.

- B) But you must find your own local wireless Internet and phone providers.
- C) Leaving you to fend your own ISP and wireless support is a shared practice among car PC makers.
- D) Both A) and B).

### Passage 5

It's wonderful how everyone agrees (or fears to disagree) that genetic discrimination is a bad thing. Your genes are beyond your control. Why should you be punished for them? Unfortunately, genetic discrimination is universal, inevitable and, in some ways, essential. Leaving aside the hot issue of intelligence, consider clearly genetic traits such as musical or athletic talent. Practice, practice will get you to Carnegie Hall, but only if you're born on the right bus. The notion of not discriminating on the basis of inborn talent is not even an abstract ideal. The world would be a poorer place if it did not distinguish between me and Yo-Yo Ma in doling out opportunities to be a concert cellist.

As we learn more about the human genome, we'll learn that more and more of the traits we reward have a genetic component. Martin Luther King Jr. said we should all be judged on "the content of our character". But if a disposition to hard work or courage or creative imagination turns out to have a large genetic component, should we still judge people based on these qualities? Then, too, the world discriminates on the basis of clearly genetic traits, such as physical beauty, that are irrelevant in most circumstances. Occasionally, some zealot proposes to ban this kind of discrimination, too. But it will never happen.

So what is the limiting principle on banning genetic discrimination? Where do we stop? Right now, the universal consensus makes a distinction between the results of genetic tests and genetic traits that reveal themselves in some other way. It seems unfair and arbitrary that your fate in life should be determined in any important way by what a drop of your blood reveals under a microscope. But logically, there is no difference between this and letting your fate be determined by how tall or musically gifted you are. A Juilliard tryout is, in part, a genetic test. If there were a blood test for musical talent, as there may be some day, it would do the same thing more efficiently. A blood test might even be fairer than the crude substitutes we use instead to judge and choose among people: it would zero in on the trait we really need to discriminate about and reduce discrimination on the basis of traits that are irrelevant.

Some people say the danger is that genetic testing will encourage irrelevant discrimination. Employers will overreact and refuse to hire you even though your actual likelihood of getting Alzheimer's before your retirement is minuscule. But discrimination by mistake will often bring its own punishment, like any business misjudgment. The real problem is discrimination that makes perfect sense. A health insurer is not crazy or stupid to want to keep people out of its insurance pool if they're more likely to get sick. Nor is the company evil to do this if the law allows it. The idea of insurance is to protect against unpredictable costs. Ignoring predictable costs, when your competitors aren't required to do the same, is a recipe for bankruptcy.

#### Questions:

37. What does the author mean by "you're born on the right bus" (paragraph 1)?
- A) You are born into a well-to-do family.
  - B) You are properly brought up.
  - C) You have the proper genes.
  - D) You are free from genetic discrimination.
38. According to the author, which of the following is a least genetically determined trait?
- A) Musical talent.
  - B) Athletic talent.
  - C) A disposition to hard work.
  - D) Physical beauty.
39. Which of the following best expresses the general public's attitude toward genetic tests?
- A) One's fate in life should not be determined through genetic tests.
  - B) Not all traits can be determined by genetic tests.

- C) Genetic tests are technically impossible.  
D) Genetic tests are more reliable in determining a person's fate in life than any other means.
40. The main idea of the passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) genetic discrimination is bad thing  
B) genetic tests are now technically impossible  
C) one's traits can be genetically determined.  
D) Genetic tests, though reliable in determining personal traits, are expensive to administer.

### Part III English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET.

Large, multinational corporations may be the companies whose ups and downs seize headlines. 41) But to a far greater extent than most Americans realize, the economy's vitality depends on the fortunes of tiny shops and restaurants, neighborhood services and factories. Small businesses, defined as those with fewer than 100 workers, now employ nearly 60 percent of the work force and are expected to generate half of all new jobs between now and the year 2000. Some 1.2 million small firms have opened their doors over the past six years of economic growth, and 1989 will see an additional 200,000 entrepreneurs striking off on their own.

Too many of these pioneers, however, will blaze ahead unprepared. Idealists will overestimate the clamor for their products or fail to factor in the competition. Nearly everyone will underestimate, often fatally, the capital that success requires. 42) Midcareer executives, forced by a takeover or a restructuring to quit the corporation and find another way to support themselves, may savor the idea of being their own boss but may forget that entrepreneurs must also, at least for a while, be bookkeeper and receptionist, too. According to Small Business Administration data, 24 of every 100 businesses starting out today are likely to have disappeared in two years, and 27 more will have shut their doors four years from now. By 1995, more than 60 of those 100 star-ups will have folded. 43) A new study of 3,000 small businesses, sponsored by American Express and the National Federation of Independent Business, suggests slightly better odds: Three years after start-up, 77 percent of the companies surveyed were still alive. Most credited their success in large part to having picked a business they already were comfortable in. Eighty percent had worked with the same product or service in their last jobs.

Thinking through an enterprise before the launch is obviously critical. 44) But many entrepreneurs forget that all form's health in its infancy may be little indication of how well age. You must tenderly monitor its pulse. In their zeal to expand, small business owners often ignore early warning signs of a stagnant market or of decaying profitability. 45) They hopefully pour more and more money into the enterprise, preferring not to acknowledge eroding profit margins that mean the market for their ingenious service or product has evaporated, or that they must cut the payroll or vacate their lavish offices. Only when the financial well runs dry do they see the seriousness of the illness, and by then the patient is usually too far gone to save.

Frequent checks of your firm's vital signs will also guide you to a sensible rate of growth. To snatch opportunity, you must spot the signals that it is time to conquer new markets, add products or perhaps franchise your hot idea.

### Part IV Writing

**Directions:**

Title: On Mood

Word limit: about 200 words

Your composition should be based on the outline below.

**Outline:**

1. 心情伴随我们一生；
2. 好心情使人愉快；
3. 我们往往处在复杂的心情之中。

## Model Test 2

### Part I Cloze

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

During recent years we have heard much about "race": how this race does certain things and that race believes certain things and so on. Yet the 1 phenomenon of race consists of a few surface indications.

We judge race usually 2 the coloring of the skin: a white race, a brown race, a yellow race, and a black race. But 3 you were to remove the skin you could not 4 anything about the race to which the individual belonged. There is 5 in physical structure, the brain or the internal organs to 6 a difference.

There are four types of blood. 7 types are found in every race and no type is distinct to any race. Human brains are the 8. No scientists could examine a brain and tell you the race to which the individual belonged. Brains will 9 in size, but this occurs within every race. 10 does size have anything to do with intelligence. The largest brain 11 examined belonged to a person of weak 12. On the other hand, some of our most distinguished people have had 13 brains.

Mental tests which are reasonably 14 show no differences in intelligence between races. High and low test results both can be recorded by different members of and race. 15 equal educational advantages, there will be no difference in average standings, either on account of race or geographical location.

Individuals of every race 16 civilization to go backward or forward. Training and education can change the response of a group of people, 17 enable them to behave in a 18 way.

The behavior and ideals of people change according to circumstances, but they can always go back or go on to something new 19 is better and higher than anything 20 the past.

- |                 |               |                |              |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A) complete  | B) full       | C) total       | D) whole     |
| 2. A) in        | B) from       | C) at          | D) on        |
| 3. A) since     | B) if         | C) as          | D) while     |
| 4. A) speak     | B) talk       | C) tell        | D) mention   |
| 5. A) something | B) everything | C) nothing     | D) anything  |
| 6. A) display   | B) indicate   | C) demonstrate | D) appear    |
| 7. A) All       | B) Most       | C) No          | D) Some      |
| 8. A) same      | B) identical  | C) similar     | D) alike     |
| 9. A) remain    | B) increase   | D) decrease    | D) vary      |
| 10. A) Only     | B) Or         | C) Nor         | D) So        |
| 11. A) ever     | B) then       | C) never       | D) once      |
| 12. A) health   | B) body       | C) mind        | D) thought   |
| 13. A) big      | B) small      | C) minor       | D) Major     |
| 14. A) true     | B) exact      | C) certain     | D) accurate  |
| 15. A) Provided | B) Concerning | C) Given       | D) Following |
| 16. A) make     | B) cause      | C) move        | D) turn      |
| 17. A) and      | B) but        | C) though      | D) so        |
| 18. A) ordinary | B) peculiar   | C) usual       | D) common    |
| 19. A) that     | B) what       | C) whichever   | D) whatever  |
| 20. A) for      | B) to         | C) within      | D) in        |

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:** *Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A), B), C) and D). Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.*

### Passage 1

According to Wilson, the term sociobiology was used by John Paul Scott in 1946. In 1950 Scott suggested sociobiology as a term for the "interdisciplinary science which lies between the fields of biology (particularly ecology and physiology) and psychology and sociology". Between 1950 and 1970 the term sociobiology appeared in a number of journal articles, but the terms biosociology and animal sociology were also used. In 1971 Wilson titled the last chapter in *The Insect Societies* "The Prospect for a United Sociobiology".

The study of social behavior has long dominated by those who consider the explanations of that behavior to lie in individual experience and particular environmental conditions. If you look at textbooks in sociology and social psychology, you will find few discussions of possible biological and hereditary factors related to social behaviors. In most mentions of possible hereditary factors, the comments range from slighting to outright derision. It might also be noted that most social psychologists, sociologists, and cultural anthropologists have an extremely limited knowledge of non-human social behavior. We hope that this situation is being changed, at least in some programs. Although it is not the whole story, part of the negative attitude of social psychologists and sociologists toward biological and hereditary factors in behavior stems from a long-standing suspicion or fear of a hereditary elite.

Most proponents of sociobiology come from a tradition different from that of the sociologists, social psychologists, and cultural anthropologists. Sociobiologists' backgrounds are generally in the study of non-human behavior. Thus they may feel free to concentrate on the behaviors as they exist, without any external criteria for what behaviors may be desirable from some philosophical position.

To get an idea of how some sociobiologists might approach a problem, let's consider the relationship of human adults to infants. Emphasis might be placed on those aspects of adult responses to infants that are common to human groups. One such common element is that infants are attractive to adults of both sexes. This characteristic is shared by most other highly developed primates. There are some local and situational variations in expressions of this human attraction (as there are in monkey troops of the same species); nevertheless, the basic relationship remains. Here, then, is a critical element in many types of social organization. If this element is considered solely from the standpoint of the environment and culture, you may get one sort of answer. If, as the sociobiologists suggest, you view both hereditary factors and culture and environment, you may get a modified or even different answer to the basis of similarities and differences in the relationship of adults to infants.

#### **Questions:**

21. According to the passage, the term sociobiology \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) was first used by Wilson
  - B) was once used in the title of a chapter in a book written by Wilson
  - C) is an interdisciplinary science between ecology and physiology
  - D) is an interdisciplinary science between biosociology and animal sociology
22. The author believes that the explanations of social behavior \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A) lies to a large extent in individual experience
  - B) mainly lies in particular environmental conditions
  - C) lies to some extent in biological and hereditary factors

- D) have nothing to do with the study of non-human social behavior
23. In the last paragraph, the author intends to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tell readers the common aspects of adult responses to infants  
B) inform readers of the fact that infants are attractive to adults of both sexes  
C) let readers have a rough idea about the way some sociobiologists use in approaching a problem  
D) help us better understand the relationship of adults to infants
24. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) characteristics of sociobiology  
B) the development of sociobiology  
C) the importance of studying non-human behavior  
D) the relationship of human adults to infants

## Passage 2

Opinion polls are now beginning to show a reluctant consensus that whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future of work. Should we continue to treat employment as the norm? Should we not rather encourage many other ways for self-respecting people to work? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive the household and neighborhood, as well as the factory and the office, as centers of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may not be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reverse. This means a daunting thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosure of the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of other land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people commuted longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives, and the places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. In pre-industrial times, men and women had shared the productive work of the household and village community. Now it became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife.

All this now has to change. The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the utopian goal of creating jobs for all the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

### Questions:

25. What idea did the author derive from the recent opinion polls?  
A) Available employment should be restricted to a small percentage of the population.  
B) New jobs must be created in order to rectify high unemployment figures.  
C) Available employment must be more widely distributed among the unemployed.  
D) The present high unemployment figures are a fact of life.
26. The passage suggests that we should now re-examine our thinking about the future of work and \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) be prepared to admit that being employment is not the only kind of work  
B) create more factories in order to increase our productivity  
C) set up smaller private enterprises so that we in turn can employ others