

Model Test Seven

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. A) She's a little tired.
B) She wants to listen to music.
C) She is going to study.
D) She's going to make a reservation.
2. A) One hour.
B) Two hours.
C) Three hours.
D) Four hours.
3. A) She can't find her new building.
B) She had a bigger apartment before.
C) She's not accustomed to the large building.
D) She's having a hard time finding an apartment.
4. A) He was tired.
B) His appointment was changed.
C) He had a flat tire.
D) His bicycle was stolen.
5. A) In a factory.
B) In a flower shop.
C) In a heating plant.
D) In a locker room.
6. A) He hopes Tom will get a better job after school.
B) He doubts Tom's ability to edit the newspaper.
C) He thinks Tom should get more exercise.
D) He is critical of Tom's grades.
7. A) A lawyer.
B) A doctor.
C) A mechanic.
D) An engineer.
8. A) One dollar and twenty five cents.
B) Two dollar and fifty cents.
C) One dollar and fifty.
D) One dollar and five cents.



- 9. A) Lending something to a student. B) Asking for some financial aid.
 C) Reading a student's application. D) Borrowing money for a business.
- 10. A) Bernard. B) Bernard's wife.
 C) Bill. D) Ruby.

Section B:

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 11. A) 3,000,000. B) 500,000.
 C) 1,000,000,000. D) 1,000,000.
- 12. A) Making a spoken agreement.
 B) Taking words from one language and incorporating them into the vocabulary of another language.
 C) Asking someone to use his dictionary.
 D) Taking words from a language and then declaring that they may no longer be used in the first language.
- 13. A) Vocabulary. B) Borrowing.
 C) Richness. D) Making something one's own.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 14. A) Probably around the year of 150. B) About 1843.
 C) About 150 years ago. D) Probably in 1840.
- 15. A) To report their work during the year.
 B) To give them their Christmas greetings.
 C) To show that they could draw beautiful pictures.
 D) To practise writing poetry.
- 16. A) William Egley. B) John C. Horsley.
 C) A boarding school student. D) No clear answer.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) 300,000. B) 3,000,000.
C) 300,000,000. D) 3,000,000,000.
18. A) Chinese. B) German.
C) Dutch. D) Canadian.
19. A) Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Modern High German.
B) Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, Low German.
C) Latin, Greek, Norman French.
D) Angles, Saxons, Jutes.
20. A) British. B) Celtic.
C) Indo-European. D) Icelandic.

Part II

Vocabulary and Structure

(20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

21. We decided to pay for the furniture on the _____ plan.
A) agency B) installment
C) illusion D) patent
22. Twins do not always display a noticeable _____.
A) complement B) sensitivity C) offspring D) resemblance
23. One must _____ the United States five years in order to apply for citizenship.
A) reside in B) accommodate to C) invade D) abandon
24. Because the details of project were rather hazy, we decide to _____ the proposal.
A) accept B) reject C) dispose D) accelerate
25. The two trucks _____ with each other without anyone killed or injured.
A) bumped B) collided C) crashed D) hit
26. Travel can be an excellent _____ to one's education.
A) compliment B) complement C) accomplishment D) achievement
27. Some cosmetics manufacturers attempt to capture the rose's unmistakable _____ in soap and perfume.
A) tension B) texture C) scent D) freshness

28. Her shirt had been so _____ in packing that she had to iron it before going out.
A) crushed B) faded C) untidy D) dirty
29. We need one hundred more signatures before we take the _____ to the governor.
A) panel B) kernel C) petition D) paragraph
30. When the rent was due, the poor man _____ for more time.
A) pleaded B) squashed C) exerted D) cursed
31. The microscope _____ the object 400 times.
A) prolongs B) increases C) expands D) magnifies
32. The adolescent needs an _____ for all that energy.
A) accent B) admission C) operation D) outlet
33. An agreement between the two parties was reached through _____ concessions.
A) hysterical B) identical C) radical D) reciprocal
34. There were _____ 1,000 people attending the lecture.
A) coarsely B) clumsily C) roughly D) grossly
35. We'd better _____ the whole place _____ in case it's been bugged.
A) leave... alone B) check... out C) take... down D) pull... down
36. The tiger continued to _____ us by walking round and round our tent.
A) trap B) transplant C) menace D) provoke
37. The birds' singing announces the _____ of spring.
A) event B) vent C) inlet D) advent
38. When the guest speaker finished his eloquent speech, the audience _____.
A) elapsed B) admired C) applauded D) transferred
39. The United States is trying to _____ with the serious problems brought on by the energy crisis.
A) resent B) cope C) cooperate D) mark
40. Each chess player will have five minutes to _____ his next move.
A) produce B) release C) dissolve D) ponder
41. Having lived in the same town for ten years, he felt a strong _____ to travel elsewhere.
A) strain B) fatigue C) urge D) shock
42. The project sounds perfect in theory, yet it's totally _____ in this region.
A) impracticable B) insoluble C) impassable D) unreachable
43. When you turn on a transistor radio the sound comes on immediately; when you turn off, it _____.
A) fades in B) fades out C) fades down D) fades up
44. We have to get new furniture; this is too _____.

- A) lame B) steep C) idle D) shabby
45. He smokes one cigarette after another, and I'm afraid he's become a _____ smoker.
- A) line B) rope C) chain D) tube
46. The doctor gave the girl a tablet to _____ her pain.
- A) aggravate B) increase C) augment D) alleviate
47. Newspaper _____ show a wide variety of available housing.
- A) advertisements B) headlines C) columns D) editorials
48. When their rent increased from \$ 300 to \$ 500 a month, they protested against such a _____ increase.
- A) handsome B) tremendous C) difficult D) tiring
49. If you don't get to work on time, your boss will _____ you.
- A) hire B) rebel C) fire D) admire
50. A good painter can give you the _____ of broad space in his works.
- A) imagination B) illusion C) imitation D) identification

Part III Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage.

For anyone who is set on a career in fashion it is not enough to have succeeded in college. The real test is whether they can survive and become established during their early 20s making a name for themselves in the real world where business skills can count for as much as creativity.

Fashion is a hard business. There is a continuous amount of stress because work is at a constant breakneck speed to prepare for the next season's collections. It is extremely competitive and there is the constant need to cultivate good coverage in newspapers and magazines. It also requires continual freshness because the appetite for new ideas is insatiable. "We try to warn people before they come to us about how tough it is," says Lydia Kemeny, the Head of Fashion at St. Martin's School of Art in London, "and we point out that drive and determination are essential."

This may seem far removed from the popular image of trendy and dilettante (研究某

物却不认真且不甚了解的) young people spending their time designing pretty dresses. That may well be what they do in their first year of study but a good college won't be slow in introducing students to commercial realities. "We don't stamp on the blossoming flower of creativity but in the second year we start introducing the constraints of price, manufacturability, marketing and so on."

Almost all fashion design is done to a brief. It is not a form of self-expression as such, although there is certainly room for imagination and innovation. Most young designers are going to end up as employees of a manufacturer or fashion house and they still need to be able to work within the characteristic style of their employer. Even those students who are most avant-garde (前沿派的) in their own taste of clothes and image may need to adapt to produce designs which are right for the mainstream Marks and Spencer type of market. They also have to be able to work at both the exclusively expensive and the cheap end of the market and the challenge to produce good design inexpensively may well be more demanding than where money is no object.

51. To be successful as a fashion designer you must _____.
A) have excellent academic qualifications
B) be able to handle business problems
C) be well established before you are 20
D) have taken an intensive commercial course
52. All fashion designers should expect to _____.
A) cope with continual fatigue
B) make a rapid turnover
C) make profit quickly
D) face tough competition
53. In fashion design one of the most important factors is to _____.
A) satisfy excessive demands
B) maintain good press contacts
C) make instant decisions
D) cultivate public taste
54. Training must acquaint the student with a knowledge of _____.
A) marketing techniques
B) fashion economics
C) factory management
D) trading patterns
55. Initially, many young designers have to _____.

- A) work for department stores
- B) change their personal taste in fashion
- C) repress their creativity
- D) conform to a certain image

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage.

It's tough life being a school-child these days. There are so many politicians, social scientists and educationists crowding round his desk to impress their different philosophies on his young mind that it's a wonder he has any time left for reading, writing and arithmetic.

Alcohol is the newest subject on his curriculum. An alcoholism expert was of the firm opinion that children should begin receiving rational "guidance" about beer, wine and spirits, from their parents or teachers, when they reach the age of ten or eleven. The idea is that children should not be left to find out about drink for themselves at a later age, in case they find out the wrong things. Tell them young and they won't make mistakes later. Exactly the same theory applies to their sex education. All sorts of traumas have been recorded in adolescents who have had the experience of finding out about sex themselves. Clearly they need to be protected from such a spontaneous discovery, by learning in advance what sex is all about.

As if this wasn't enough, the poor child is nowadays exposed to a rage of adult rituals of which in the old days he could have remained in blissful ignorance until he finished his education. Leaflets are pushed into his locker urging him to join the Young Socialists. National Union of School Students' brochures arrive, suggesting he think up an issue and then campaign for it in school hours with sit-ins, walk-outs and whatever tactics are necessary.

Even his lessons are becoming politicized. Library boards and school boards condemn some of the children's classics given him in reading classes because of their sexist discrimination. Can't that life be taught in the class-room; it teaches its own lessons its own time.

56. The reason that children should be taught about alcohol and sex is that _____.

- A) they will have an easy life when they go into the society
- B) they will be protected from spontaneous discoveries
- C) they are expected to be versatile in many subjects
- D) they must be exposed to different philosophies

57. The word "traumas" most probably means _____.

- A) bad behaviors
- B) different attitudes

- C) unexpected troubles
D) physical or emotional blows
58. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) children were not required to learn about a lot of adult activities before
B) only the poor children have recently become exposed to many adult things
C) children used to feel it easy to finish their education
D) it isn't enough for a child to finish only the normal education
59. Which of the following opinions does the writer stand for in this passage?
A) Children should not to be left to find out adult things themselves.
B) Children can not learn life only in the classroom.
C) Alcohol and sex should not be the subjects on the curriculum.
D) It's better for children not be involved in any social activities.
60. The tone of the whole passage is being _____.
A) serious
B) appreciative
C) sympathetic
D) ironical

Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.

In 1665, Hooker published a book in which he said that light travels in small, rapid vibrations, and that coloured light is produced by changes in these vibrations. Hooker had developed a number of experiments with light and colour, and his theory grew out of these experiments.

Seven years later, a new member of the Royal Society, Isaac Newton, sent to the Society an account of one of his experiences. Newton had been making lenses in an attempt to make a refracting (折射的) telescope. But no matter how carefully he worked, a weak ring of colours always blacked out the outer part of each lens. This colour ring interested him, and he decided that he would have to know more about light and colour before he could go on with his instrument-making.

Newton began his work on colour with a thin ray of light which he studied carefully. He made this light pass through a prism, a glass instrument which breaks up light rays. Many people wrongly believe that Newton was the first man to discover that when white light passes through a prism it produces the colours of the rainbow. If we stop and think about it, we realise that this could not be true, since prisms had been used by scientists for many years. What Newton really found was that a thin ray, round in shape, threw a narrow ribbon of separate colours on his wall after it passed through the prism.

Newton could not explain what happened, and he proceeded to experiment further. By placing another prism in the path of the ray of coloured lights, he was able to change it

back to a ray of white light.

From these and many more experiments, Newton learned that white light is made up of coloured lights, and that the amount that light is bent in passing through a prism varies for each colour. Red light is bent the least, orange bends a little more. This is followed by yellow and so on to violet, which is bent the most.

61. It is true that Hooker's theory _____ .
- A) was further modified by Newton's experiments on refraction
 - B) was denied validity by Newton's work on white light
 - C) enlightened Newton on his discovery of the composition of light
 - D) deserved to be the pioneer realization of colored light
62. Newton began this work on colour because _____ .
- A) he disagreed with Hooker's theory
 - B) he needed to know what was causing the fault in his lenses
 - C) the Royal Society employed him to make a refracting telescope
 - D) he wanted to know how to get a strong ring of colours around the edges of his lenses
63. The writer says, "If we stop and think about it, we would realise..." This means that _____ .
- A) no one before had ever made light pass through a prism
 - B) it was incredible that a prism breaks up white light into colours of the rainbow
 - C) the effect of light passing through a prism was known before Newton's experiment
 - D) the colours of the rainbow are not produced by light passing through a prism
64. The difference between any two coloured lights passing through a prism is _____ .
- A) made by placing a second prism in the path of the ray of colored lights
 - B) brought about by different passing rate of each light through the prism
 - C) produced by the variation of the amount of a light passing through the prism
 - D) caused by the difference in the amount that the light has been bent
65. From the information given, we can work out that blue light is bent _____ .
- A) a little more sharply than green
 - B) as sharply as violet
 - C) sharply only next to orange
 - D) not so sharply as yellow

Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.

The focusing or sharpening of the image is performed by a special apparatus. In every camera, the farther the object is from the eye, the farther forward-and the nearer the ob-

- B) informal and matter of fact
- C) argumentative
- D) matter of fact and formal

Part IV

Cloze Test

(15 minutes)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) at the end of the paper. 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 centre.*

What does the future hold for the problem of housing? A good 71 depends, of course, on the meaning of "future". If one is thinking in 72 of science fiction and the space age 73 at least possible to assume that man will have solved such trivial and earthly problems as housing. Writers of science fiction have 74 the suggestion that men will live in great comfort, with every 75 device to make life smooth, healthy and easy, 76 not happy. But they have not said what his house will be made of.

The problems of the next generation or two can more readily be imagined. Scientists have already pointed out that 77 something is done either to restrict the world's rapid growth in population or to discover and develop new sources of food (or both), millions of people will be dying of starvation or, 78, suffering from under-feeding before this 79 is out. But nobody has worked out any plan for housing these growing populations. Admittedly the worse situations will occur in the 80 parts of the world, where housing can be of light structure, or in backward areas where standards are 81 low. But even the minimum shelter requires materials of 82 kind, and in the crowded, bulging towns the low-standard "housing" of flattened petrol cans and dirty canvas is far more wasteful 83 ground space than can be tolerated.

Since the war, Hong Kong has suffered the kind of crisis which is likely to 84 in many other places during the next generation. 85 millions of refugees arrived to 86 the already growing population and emergency steps had to be taken to prevent squalor and disease and the 87 of crime. Hong Kong is only one small part of what will certainly become a vast problem-and not 88 a housing problem, because when population grows at this rate there are 89 problems of education, transport, water supply and so on. Not every area may have the same resources as Hong Kong to 90 and the search for quicker and cheaper methods of construction must never cease.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 71. A) transaction | B) deal | C) definition | D) assumption |
| 72. A) reference | B) respect | C) terms | D) consequence |
| 73. A) he is | B) one is | C) it is | D) we are |
| 74. A) conveyed | B) conceived | C) deduced | D) formulated |
| 75. A) conceptual | B) considerate | C) conceivable | D) complimentary |
| 76. A) if | B) but | C) yet | D) although |
| 77. A) only if | B) even if | C) in case | D) unless |
| 78. A) for the better | B) in the least | C) at the most | D) at the best |
| 79. A) age | B) resource | C) century | D) problem |
| 80. A) hottest | B) coldest | C) poorest | D) richest |
| 81. A) customarily | B) habitually | C) conventionally | D) traditionally |
| 82. A) every | B) some | C) this | D) certain |
| 83. A) of | B) on | C) for | D) with |
| 84. A) rise | B) raise | C) arise | D) arouse |
| 85. A) Precisely | B) Numerically | C) Literally | D) Previously |
| 86. A) swell | B) diverge | C) inflate | D) delete |
| 87. A) extension | B) disposal | C) spread | D) expansion |
| 88. A) likely | B) certainly | C) merely | D) necessarily |
| 89. A) accompanying | B) associating | C) escorting | D) attaching |
| 90. A) stretch out | B) stick to | C) take in | D) draw upon |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **What kind of Life to Live—Realistic or Romantic**. You should write at least 120 words, and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:*

What kind of Life to Live—Realistic or Romantic?

1. 一些人认为生活应该是戏剧性, 充满激情的, 理由是……
2. 另一些人认为现实, 理由是……
3. 我认为……

Model Test Seven

Part I

听力理解原文及答案

1. C 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. B 11. D 12. B 13. A
14. B 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. C

Section A

1. W: I'm a little tired, so I think I'll go to the student lounge and listen to a little music. Care to join me?
M: I'd love to, but I have to go to the library to look at a book on reserve.
Q: Why can't the woman go with the man?
2. W: If we hurry we can take the express train and save an hour, couldn't we?
M: Yes. The express takes only three hours to get to New York.
Q: How long does it take the local train to get to New York?
3. M: What do you think of your new apartment?
W: Well, it's quite nice really, although I'm having a hard time getting used to such a big building.
Q: What is the woman's problem?
4. W: Why are you so late? I've been waiting for more than a half hour!
M: My bicycle had a flat tire and I had to walk.
Q: Why was the man delayed?
5. W: It's always so hot and humid in here.
M: That's because there's so many plants and windows.
Q: Where did this conversation most likely take place?
6. W: You know even I could do a better job of running the school's newspaper than the editor.
M: Oh, you could, could you think Tom?
Q: What does the man mean?
7. W: What are you going to major in?
M: I think it'll either be mechanical engineering or civil engineering. My father wants me to be a lawyer, but I'd rather build bridges or things like that.
Q: What does he want to be?
8. W: I'll take these 3 books. Are they fifty cents each?
M: The two paper books are, but this one is 75 cents.
Q: How much will the 3 books cost all together?

9. W: Did you see Susan in the business office?
M: Yes, she was applying for a student loan.
Q: What was Susan doing?
10. W: Hey, Bernard, Bill is spreading the rumor that you beat your wife!
M: Well, Ruby, if anyone else were saying that, I'd beat the stuffing out of him, but a person who believes anything that Bill says is a bigger fool than he is.
Q: Who was supposedly beaten?

Section B

Passage One

The vocabulary of Modern English is very rich. It is probably more extensive than that of any other language in the world. It has been estimated that the total number of Modern English words is over 1,000,000, if one includes slang and recent technical and scientific terms.

The great number of words in the Modern English lexicon is largely due to the fact that English has always been a "word-borrowing" language. From its earliest days, English has taken words from other languages and made them its own. In the Modern English period, there have been more borrowings from Latin, Greek, and a large number of European and other languages. All in all, English has "adopted" words from more than 50 other languages.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. Approximately how many words are contained in the vocabulary of Modern English, if slang and recent scientific and technical terms are included?
12. What does word-borrowing mean?
13. What does lexicon mean?

Passage Two

Every December millions of Christmas cards go through the post. There are pictures of stars and snow or Christmas Trees. In these days it is hard to think of a Christmas without Christmas cards. Yet little over a hundred and fifty years ago there were none at all. Here is just one story of the way in which they started.

Some boys of those days who were at boarding schools had to write a special piece of English at Christmas time. This was sent to their parents so that they could see how the boys' work had improved during the year.

Young people like to make little drawings on the paper when they write letters or po-

ems. These boys were the same. They used to draw little pictures all round the writing. Sometimes they coloured them, and after a time the pictures became more important than the writing. These were the first Christmas cards.

Then grown-up people copied the idea. The early Christmas cards of course were all made by hand, and there has always been some doubt about who was actually the first person to send one. But some people believe that one of the first artists who designed a Christmas card was John C. Horsley. In 1843, he was asked to design a Christmas card. These cards were printed in black and white and coloured by hand. It is said that about 1,000 of them were sold in London that year. At about the same time, another English artist, William Egley, designed a card and had it printed. He had 1,000 of them sent to his friends with the now familiar greeting "A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year".

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. When did people started sending Christmas cards?
15. Why did the boarding school students send a special piece of writing to their parents?
16. Who was actually the first person to design a Christmas card?

Passage Three

English is one of the most important languages of the world today. With more than 300,000,000 people speaking English in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other countries, it is the second most widely used modern language. Only Chinese is spoken by more people.

Linguists classify English as a Germanic language. Its closest linguistic "relatives" are Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, and Low German. More distant relatives include Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, and Modern High German. Its most distant relatives include other members of the Indo-European language family of which the Germanic languages are a part.

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. Approximately how many people speak English today?
18. What language exceeds English in the number of people who speak it?
19. What languages are most closely related to Modern English?
20. To what large language "family" does English belong?

Part I

21. (B) installment 分期付款

agency 代理处,机构;illusion 幻影;patent 专利

22. (D) resemblance 类似

complement 补充,补足;sensitivity 敏感性,灵敏性;offspring 儿女,子孙

23. (A) reside in 居住

accommodate to 调节,适当;invade 侵略,侵占;abandon 放弃,离异

24. (B) reject 拒绝接受

accept 接受;dispose 配置,布置;accelerate 促进,促使

25. (B) collide (with) 互撞,碰撞

bump (against) 撞,碰;crash (against) 碰撞;hit (against) 碰

26. (B) complement 补充,补足

compliment 称赞,问候;accomplishment 成就,完成,本领;achievement 成就,完成,达到

27. (C) scent 香气,气味

tension 压力,紧张;texture 织物,组织,结构;freshness 新鲜,清新

28. (A) crush 压皱,弄皱

fade 退色;untidy 不整洁;dirty 脏

29. (C) petition 请愿书,申请

panel 陪审员名单;kernel (果实的)核,仁,核心,内核;paragraph 段落

30. (A) plead 恳求

squash 压碎,镇压,压制;exert 尽力,发挥;curse 诅咒

31. (D) magnify 放大,扩大

prolong 延长,拉长;increase 上升,提高,增加;expand 扩张,扩展

32. (D) outlet 出口,排水口

accent 音调,口音;admission 接纳,收容,放入;operation 运转,操作

33. (D) reciprocal 相互的,交换的

hysterical 歇斯底里的;identical 同一的,同样的;radical 基本的,根本的

34. (C) roughly 粗略地,差不多

coarsely 粗鲁地,粗暴地;clumsily 笨拙地,粗鲁地;grossly 总地,粗鲁地

35. (B) check...out 查证属实

leave...alone 不干涉,放任不管;take...down 拆开;pull...down 推倒

36. (C) menace 威胁

trap 诱捕,诱骗;transplant 移植,栽种;provoke 激怒,煽动,挑逗

37. (D) advent 来临

event 事件,大事;vent 通风口,排气道;inlet 入口,进口

38. (C) applaud 欢呼,喝彩

elapse 过去;admire 羡慕,佩服;transfer 调动,调任