



陈正康英语  
CHEN ZHENG KANG YING YU

适合英语(一)考生

# 2017 考研英语(一)

## 冲刺密训6套卷 (第3版)

陈正康 主编

- 文章选材真题同源, 试题命制科学合理
- 答案解析全面透彻, 技巧点拨准确到位



中国政法大学出版社




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2016·北京

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# 试卷导读 步步“精”心

真题同源

必考词汇  
查漏补缺

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权威译文

命制科学  
紧扣真题  
讲解透彻

经典美文  
高分诵读

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

##### 【文章标题】 The Question

##### 【文章体裁】 社会文化

本文主要介绍了美国的一种新型的旅游住宿方式，由车到家的自驾游。第一段，由美国自驾游协会的介绍，引出这种新型的住宿方式。第二段，介绍这种新型的住宿方式的特点和优势。第三段，介绍这种新型的住宿方式的适用范围。第四段，介绍这种新型的住宿方式的未来发展前景。

#### 【核心词汇】

1. 如果加上以下划线词汇为文中所有划线词汇的同义词或近义词。  
tempt [tempt] vt. 引诱，诱惑  
affordable [ə'fɔ:ldəbl] a. 负担得起的，可承受的  
accommodate [ə'kɒmədeɪt] vt. 容纳，住宿  
apart [ə'pɑ:t] a. 分离的，分开的  
adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. 冒险，冒险活动  
available [ə'veɪləbl] a. 可获得的，可利用的  
route [ru:t] n. 路线，道路  
flexible [fleksəbl] a. 灵活的，可变通的

#### 【短语词汇】

temptation [tempteɪʃən] n. 诱惑，引诱  
adventure [əd'ventʃə] n. 冒险，冒险活动  
route [ru:t] n. 路线，道路  
flexible [fleksəbl] a. 灵活的，可变通的

#### 【长难句分析】

1. But a new and more recent type of affordable accommodation is coming from just a 24-hour night could be a useful option for adventure types who use the vehicle as their accommodation.

试题(1) (第15题) (共43分)

梳理脉络

超纲词汇  
有备无患

### 【金文翻译】

第一段“美国自驾游协会”的介绍，引出这种新型的住宿方式。第二段，介绍这种新型的住宿方式的特点和优势。第三段，介绍这种新型的住宿方式的适用范围。第四段，介绍这种新型的住宿方式的未来发展前景。

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### 【题源链接】

16. According to Paragraph 1, the new banking tax requires banks to:

[A] calculate the tax more precisely  
[B] pay extra tax on excess profits  
[C] calculate the taxes on profits rather than income  
[D] adjust tax rates according to profitability

【题源链接】 根据第二段，新银行税制要求银行：

【题源链接】 根据第二段，新银行税制要求银行：

【题源链接】 根据第二段，新银行税制要求银行：

【题源链接】 根据第二段，新银行税制要求银行：

【题源链接】 根据第二段，新银行税制要求银行：

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 【经典范文】

Dear Tom,  
I am greatly delighted to hear that you have succeeded in a job interview. In my opinion, you have studied hard in the past four years at college, and gained quite a lot of useful experience as the chairman of the Students' Union. Therefore, it's no wonder that you got the job at the interview. As you may know, I'm looking for a job recently. To better prepare for my next job interview, I want to ask you for some advice to secure a job. Can you tell me your own experience in being interviewed?  
Congratulations on your success again! I wish you greater success in your career.  
Sincerely yours,  
Zhang Wei

#### 【参考译文】

亲爱的汤姆：  
得知你面试成功，我非常高兴。在我看来，你在过去的四年里在大学里努力学习，并获得了相当多的有用经验。因此，你面试成功并不奇怪。正如你可能知道的那样，我最近正在寻找一份工作。为了更好地为我的下一次面试做准备，我想向你征求一些建议，以确保我能找到一份工作。你能告诉我你面试时的经验吗？  
再次祝贺你取得成功！祝你事业更上一层楼。  
真诚地，  
张伟

### Part B

#### 【题源链接】

本图选自《中国日报》，其内容为上海人民广播电台主持人张蕾在节目中，向听众介绍上海城市发展的成就。图中展示了上海城市发展的成就，包括城市面貌的改善、交通的便利、环境的优美等。图中还展示了上海城市发展的成就，包括城市面貌的改善、交通的便利、环境的优美等。

#### 【经典范文】

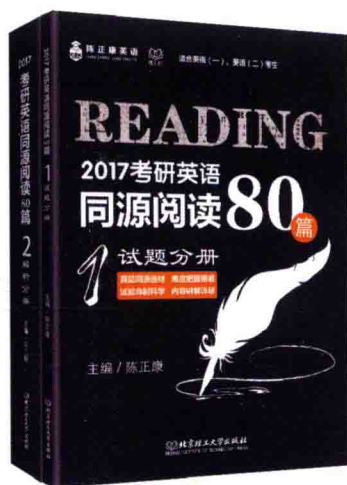
In the set of pictures above, depicting the vegetables for sale aren't green food, a woman turn her back on the others, showing the credibility of others from a well-known expert. As a doctor, an old man turns away a young man who asks him for an advice on how to cure his disease. The underlying meaning of the drawings can be elaborated in terms of loss of trust among people. There was a time when there were left unattended at night and no one bothered anything on the road. However, with the development of the society, people increasingly distrust each other. For example, trying to be mistaken for offenders, few people would offer assistance to the aged people who

试题(2) (第21题) (共43分)

透析思路

# 陈正康考研英语(一)冲刺三件套

最后冲刺  
高分组合

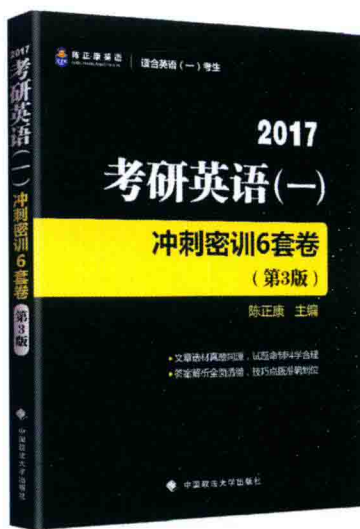


## 本书特色

- 选材与真题同源
- 试题命制科学, 解析透彻、详尽
- 试题、解析单独装订成册

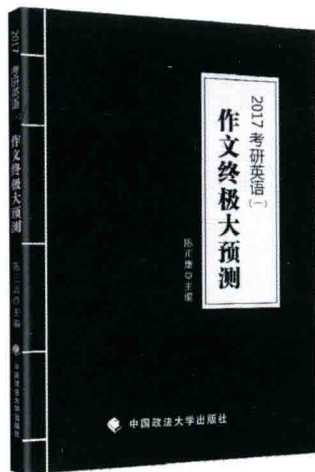
## 本书特色

- 选材与真题同源
- 试题命制科学
- 讲解透彻、详尽



## 本书特色

- 连续9年命中考研英语大小作文
- 热点话题预测, 选材新颖
- 经典范文表达丰富, 高分模板





# P 前言

## Preface

研究生招生考试最后的冲刺阶段往往是决定胜负的关键。因此,全力以赴,打好“冲刺战役”至关重要。除原有的基础差异外,个人的毅力与冲刺策略的选择更是决定性因素。

1. **锲而不舍,坚持不懈。**冲刺阶段检验的是考生的意志力。考研备战已将近一年,不少考生或感身心疲惫,后继乏力;或觉收效甚微,失去信心;或自认为已复习到位,掉以轻心。凡此种种,皆是冲刺阶段的思想障碍。能否克服这些障碍,成为备考成败的关键。实际上,多数考生的英语水平相差无几,坚持不懈、锲而不舍者最有可能胜出,而意志薄弱、知难而退者只得甘拜下风。所以同学们要切记:坚持就是胜利!

2. **选择高质量的冲刺试卷。**冲刺试卷文章的选材和题目的命制必须有较高的质量,其难度必须相当于或高于近年真题的水平。目前市场上的冲刺试卷在选材上大多模仿真题,取材于英美报刊,如: *The Economist* (《经济学家》), *Newsweek* (《新闻周刊》), *Business Week* (《商业周刊》), *US News & World Report* (《美国新闻与世界报道》), *Scientific American* (《科学美国人》) 等。但在试题命制的质量上却良莠不齐:有的考点设置不当,未能命中要害;有的试题答案浅显直白,题目设置过于简单;有的欠缺权衡推敲,无法体现真题题目设置的特点。此类试题不仅不能帮助考生提高英语水平与应试能力,而且会让考生因难以适应实际考试而名落孙山。为避免这类试卷,考生选购时可以快速浏览其内容,查看所选文章的题材、体裁与难度是否符合考研大纲的要求。只有符合考研大纲的要求,与近年真题同源,题目设置科学、合理,并加以认真编写的高质量冲刺试卷才能帮助考生提高英语水平和应试能力,成为考生顺利通过考试的得力助手。

3. **采取科学的备考方法。**对于每位考研学子来说,完成冲刺试卷是考前的最后战役。因此,每套冲刺试卷都应在模拟真实考场的环境下3小时内完成,以测试自己的实际应考能力。这就要求考生有实战的紧迫感和较强的自制力。如果信手翻阅、随时练习,边做边查看答案和解析,冲刺试题便失去了它的作用。在做题顺序方面,阅读和写作分值最高,因此,应该集中精力,首攻阅读理解 Part A 和写作部分,然后是英译汉和阅读理解 Part B,最后做完形填空题。

需要特别说明的是:必须确保做透一套试题之后再做下一套。做完一套冲刺试卷后,对照参考答案进行自我评分。仔细分析答错之题,是对文章理解有误还是审题粗心所致。找出出错的原因,有针对性地进行查漏补缺。“吃一堑,长一智”才是有心人的明智之举。切不可一遇到难题就查看解析。

最后,衷心地祝愿同学们金榜题名,考研成功!

陈正康

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# 全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语(一)模拟试卷(一)

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Every living thing has what scientists call a biological clock that controls behavior. It tells plants when to 1 flowers and insects when to leave the protective cocoon and fly away. And it tells animals and human beings when to 2, sleep and seek food. It controls our body temperature, the 3 of some hormones and even dreams.

Events 4 the plant and animal affect its actions. Scientists recently found that a tiny animal called Siberian hamster changes the 5 of its fur 6 the number of hours of daylight. In shorter days of winter its fur becomes white. The fur becomes gray-brown in 7 hours of daylight summer.

8 signals control other biological clocks. German scientists found that some internal one seems to order birds to begin their 9 flights two times each year. Birds prevented from flying become 10 when it is time for the trip. 11 they become calm again when the time of the flight has ended. A mix of outside and internal events controls some biological clocks.

Scientists are beginning to learn 12 parts of the brain contain biological clocks. A researcher at Harvard University, Dr. Martin Moore-Ede, said a small group of cells near the front of the brain seemed to control the 13 of some of our actions. Probably there are other cells to control other body activities. He is studying 14 they affect the way we do our work. Most of us have great difficulty if we 15 often change to different work hours. It can 16 many days for a human body to 17 the major change in work hours. Industrial officials should have a better 18 of biological clocks and how they affect workers. He said such an understanding could 19 sickness and accidents at work, and would help increase 20.

- |                       |                |                 |                   |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] form           | [B] boom       | [C] bloom       | [D] blossom       |
| 2. [A] cry            | [B] guard      | [C] awaken      | [D] walk          |
| 3. [A] relief         | [B] release    | [C] reaction    | [D] recovery      |
| 4. [A] outside        | [B] aside      | [C] inside      | [D] beside        |
| 5. [A] position       | [B] amount     | [C] color       | [D] shape         |
| 6. [A] except for     | [B] as for     | [C] because of  | [D] regardless of |
| 7. [A] longer         | [B] better     | [C] lighter     | [D] shorter       |
| 8. [A] Outer          | [B] Other      | [C] Inner       | [D] Inward        |
| 9. [A] transportation | [B] emigration | [C] immigration | [D] migration     |
| 10. [A] anxious       | [B] ruthless   | [C] annoyed     | [D] restless      |
| 11. [A] Then          | [B] So         | [C] And         | [D] But           |



- |                   |                 |                   |                     |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 12. [A] when      | [B] which       | [C] what          | [D] why             |
| 13. [A] step      | [B] rhythm      | [C] motion        | [D] timing          |
| 14. [A] how       | [B] why         | [C] where         | [D] when            |
| 15. [A] can       | [B] must        | [C] might         | [D] may             |
| 16. [A] spend     | [B] make        | [C] take          | [D] have            |
| 17. [A] accept    | [B] adjust      | [C] adapt         | [D] adopt           |
| 18. [A] knowledge | [B] information | [C] understanding | [D] acknowledgement |
| 19. [A] reduce    | [B] diminish    | [C] decline       | [D] increase        |
| 20. [A] product   | [B] production  | [C] producer      | [D] produce         |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

#### Text 1

New York is a famously expensive city, where finding a hotel for under \$ 200 a night can be a struggle. There are so few options for those on a serious budget, travellers could be forgiven for being tempted to sleep rough in Central Park. But a new and unusual type of affordable accommodation—costing from just £ 23 a night—could be a useful option for adventurous types who can live without necessities like space, electricity and running water.

A small fleet of adapted vans, plus a yellow New York taxi, are now available as holiday rentals through Airbnb. Parked around Queens' Long Island City, the five furnished vehicles include conversion vans with views of the Empire State Building (£ 23~£ 26 a night), the retired cab (£ 39), whose back seats have been replaced for fashionable and expensive fittings, and the top-of-the-range four-person campervan (£ 78).

The vehicles are stationary (in compliance with the law) and come with mattresses, fans, blankets, blinds and lights, and though electricity and running water are obviously absent, the vehicles are close to public toilets and a YMCA (free trial passes are available) with showers.

The vans are owned by standup comedian and ex-hotel concierge Jonathan Powley, and since debuting earlier this year, they've each been solidly booked and have received largely positive feedback.

"The best part for me was being just 15 minutes from Manhattan," says Alex Amato, 33, from Manchester, who stayed in the Van With A View for four nights with his girlfriend. "We'd absolutely recommend it. The van was no Ritz But, honestly, we only used it to sleep in. The point is to experience New York, not stay in your 'room'."

Alex reported no issues with safety or noise, and this moneyed, mostly-residential area of the city is known for a laid-back atmosphere.

But 23-year-old Jean Rivière, from France, and his Belgian wife, Marieke, 25, said they did feel nervous: "On our second night, we heard passersby standing outside, talking about there being people in

the van.” (Jonathan has subsequently changed location.)

“Nevertheless, we enjoyed it, and had a far better time there compared with a more expensive Manhattan hostel one month later. Jonathan’s kindness moved us the most; he bought us welcome drinks, provided a tour and made us feel completely at home.”

Jonathan says he always tries to go the extra mile, by putting out flowers for guests and arranging deals with local cafes. “For me, it’s about exceeding guest expectations,” he explains. “Many people want adventures, an experience, and this truly provides that—and very affordably.”

21. According to the first paragraph, what might New Yorkers think of the behavior of a traveller’s staying the night in Central Park?

- [A] It is dangerous.
- [B] It is uncivilized.
- [C] It is shameful.
- [D] It is acceptable.

22. Compared with average hotels, Jonathan Powley’s vans \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] are not clean and tidy enough
- [B] couldn’t provide necessities like fans and lights
- [C] lack running water available
- [D] are less convenient in transportation

23. Alex Amato favors the van mostly in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it has a good location
- [B] it is quiet and suitable for sleeping
- [C] it is very safe
- [D] it provides romantic atmosphere

24. It can be inferred from the text that Jean Rivière and Marieke \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] were provided a special discount
- [B] left the van for being frightened
- [C] might not choose to live in the van again
- [D] did not regret spending time in the van

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] New York—an Expensive City.
- [B] A New Affordable Accommodation in New York.
- [C] The Hotel Industry in New York.
- [D] The Different Hotel Options for Travellers in New York.

## Text 2

A petition has been launched to get driving on the national curriculum, and I don’t know how successful it will be, but if I’d had to learn at school, perhaps everything would be different—driving would be in my genes.

I only learned to drive a few years ago. Although I am far more well-adjusted than I was at 17, I never feel like I am really “a driver.” I am pretending to be one, like McDonald’s apple pies pretend to be apple pies. I am a fraud.

But why? I tick the requisite boxes of being a driver. What’s more, it wasn’t easy learning in my then home of Elephant and Castle, south London. My lessons either consisted of my learner car stationary in jammed traffic, me grilling my instructor with genuine interest about how she managed her

between-lesson toilet requirements; or the car, having suddenly become free, dashing towards the notorious Siamese-twin roundabouts, my heart clattering into my shoes as my instructor screeched: "Don't drift lanes!"

I once stalled so many times at a green light on the Walworth Road that the cycle went back round to red, then when I finally managed to move off, I mounted the pavement in joy. But then I passed. I passed first time.

I fear that the reason I can't make the final leap to being "a driver" is that my boyfriend is usually in the car with me, and he's been driving for absolutely ages. "Don't say anything," I say as I pull out. We settle on him making one point about my driving every five minutes. I ruin the arrangement by panicking about what lane to be in, and then tell him, when he quietly answers that I'm in the right lane, that he's used up one of his five-minute interjections.

I can never remember what petrol the car takes—he's told me so many times that it's become like when someone's called either Anne-Marie or Anna-Marie and it will forever remain a mystery, like the pyramids. I know it's either diesel or not diesel. I was once on my 13th attempt at parallel parking on our street when my neighbour came out to offer help.

I do envy those school kids, old schoolbags potentially playing host to the unlikely bed fellows of Tricolore books and provisional licences. Reversing round a corner in front of a boy you've ridiculously fell in love with isn't ideal but surely still beats geography.

Yet really it makes no difference whether you're 17 or 70 when you learn to drive. The real lessons start once you've passed. Rather inconveniently, though, you need to be alone in order to absorb them. So no co-pilots, whether or not they happen to own the car.

26. By saying "driving would be in my genes" (Lines 2—3, Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] she could drive by instinct
- [B] she would become a good driver
- [C] she needn't attend the national curriculum
- [D] she wishes to have a different experience of learning to drive

27. Why does the author say that she is a fraud?

- [A] She tells a lie as McDonald does.
- [B] She has a fake driving license.
- [C] She didn't learn to drive well.
- [D] She cheated her instructor in the lessons.

28. According to Paragraph 5, the author \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] doesn't allow her boyfriend to be beside her while driving
- [B] restricts her boyfriend's speech in the car to learn to drive independently
- [C] cannot drive alone without her boyfriend's instruction
- [D] is angry with her boyfriend because he breaks the rule

29. In Paragraph 6, the author mentions pyramids to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] how important it is to know what petrol the car takes
- [B] how difficult it is to park on the street
- [C] how difficult it is to remember the kinds of petrol

[D] how mysterious diesel is to her

30. What does the author incline to think is vital to learning to drive?

[A] To begin at an early age.

[B] To have independent practice.

[C] To get a car of your own.

[D] To have more lessons.

### Text 3

Most scientific discoveries are the result of deliberate experiment. A few, though, occur by chance. One such piece of **serendipity** has just happened to Wang Changan of Tsinghua University, in Beijing, and Li Ju of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Wang and Dr. Li have been working on tiny particles (known as nanoparticles) made of aluminium. This metal is a good conductor of electricity, but its effectiveness is reduced by the thin coat of oxide which forms on its surface when it is exposed to the air. So the two researchers were experimenting with a way to get rid of the nanoparticles' oxide coats.

Their method was to soak the particles in a mixture of sulphuric acid and titanium oxysulphide. This replaces the aluminium oxide with titanium oxide, which is more conductive. However, they accidentally left one batch of particles in the acidic mixture for several hours longer than they meant to. As a result, though shells of titanium dioxide did form on them as expected, acid had time to leak through these shells and dissolve away some of the aluminium within. The consequence was nanoparticles that consisted of a titanium dioxide outer layer surrounding a loose element of aluminium. Dr. Wang and Dr. Li realised they might have something valuable on their hands. And, as they report in *Nature Communications*, it seems they did.

Lithium-ion batteries have a finite lifespan brought about by the constant expansion and contraction of their graphite anodes to accommodate the lithium ions that migrate in and out of those electrodes during each cycle of use. During the course of a battery's operation, a thin skin of lithium compounds is deposited on its electrodes' surfaces. The continual expansion and contraction causes it to slough off, and a new skin then forms on the now-exposed electrode surface. Gradually, this process weakens the battery of the lithium ions it needs to function, and it stops working.

Dr. Wang and Dr. Li suspected that electrodes made of their nanoparticles might barely shape-shift at all. The expanding and contracting would go on inside the titanium-oxide shell. Lithium compounds would build up on the shell, but because that shell remained rigid, they would not get sloughed off.

And so it proved. Dr. Wang and Dr. Li built some batteries with their newly designed nanoparticles and ran them through 500 cycles of charging and discharging. At the end of that time the new batteries retained as much as four times the capacity of graphite-electrode equivalents put through the same charging cycle. If the process of making the nanoparticles can be industrialised, which does not seem an unreasonable hope, then the lifetimes of lithium-ion batteries might be considerably extended.

31. The word "serendipity" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] scientific discovery

[B] unexpected thing

[C] planned experiment

[D] significant event

32. According to the text, why did Dr. Wang and Dr. Li do the experiment with aluminium nanoparticles?

[A] To test the effectiveness of aluminium as a conductor of electricity.

- [B] To improve conductive capability of the particles.
- [C] To remove aluminium coverage on the surface of the particles.
- [D] To find the replacement of aluminium oxide in the particles.
33. What brought about the two researchers' important discovery?
- [A] The support of *Nature Communications*.
- [B] Their persistent scientific spirit.
- [C] Their creative experiment method.
- [D] Their careless behavior in the experiment.
34. According to the text, the limited lifetime of a lithium-ion battery is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the expansion and contraction of the coat on its surface
- [B] the improper operation of it
- [C] the damage to lithium compounds on its electrodes' surfaces
- [D] its outdated manufacturing process
35. Which of the following can best describe the author's attitude towards the new nanoparticles?
- [A] It is difficult to apply them in industry.
- [B] Their practical effectiveness needs further study.
- [C] They should be put into wide use immediately.
- [D] They might play an important role in the future.

#### Text 4

Many of us have found ourselves trying to explain to friends and colleagues that, no, business travel isn't as fun and glamorous as it seems. Finally, there could be proof to back this up. Researchers at the University of Surrey, in Britain, and Linnaeus University, in Sweden, have published a new study highlighting what they call "a darker side of hypermobility." The researchers warn, "whilst aspects of glamorisation in regard to mobility are omnipresent in our lives, there exists a worrying silence with regard to its darker side."

The study, which synthesises existing research on the effects of frequent travel, finds three types of consequence: physiological, psychological and emotional, and social. The physiological ones are the most obvious. Jet lag is the suffering travellers know best, although they may not anticipate some of its more terrible, if rarer, potential effects, like speeding ageing or increasing the risk of heart attack and stroke. Then there's the danger of exposure to germs and radiation—people who fly more than 85,000 miles a year exceed the regulatory limit for exposure to radiation. And finally, of course, business travellers tend to get less exercise and eat less healthily than people who stay in place.

The psychological and emotional toll of business travel is more abstract, but just as real. Frequent flyers experience "travel disorientation" from changing places and time zones so often. They also suffer mounting stress, given that "time spent travelling will rarely be offset through a reduced workload, and that there may be anxieties associated with work continuing to accumulate whilst away." Due to the absence from family and friends, "hypermobility is frequently an isolating and lonely experience," the authors write. The accumulated impact can be substantial.

Finally, there are the social effects. Marriages suffer from the time apart, as does children's behaviour. What is more, relationships tend to become more unequal, as the partner who stays at home



is forced to take on more domestic duties. There's a gender disparity here, since most business travellers are men. Friendships also fray, as business travellers often "sacrifice local collective activities and instead prioritise their immediate families when returning from trips."

Of course, these impacts are comforted by the fact that they fall disproportionately on a segment of the population that is already doing rather well. The "mobile elite" tend to have higher incomes and access to better health care than the population at large.

These may be problems of the very few people, though, they're real enough regardless. By all means feel jealous of acquaintances' Instagram photos of exotic meals and faraway attractions. But harbour a small amount of concern as well.

36. According to the first paragraph, what might most people think of business travel?

- [A] It isn't as pleasant as it seems. [B] It has many glamorous aspects.  
[C] Its darker side is worryingly hidden. [D] It is harmful though admiring.

37. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 2?

- [A] Among the effects of frequent travel, the physiological ones are easiest to deal with.  
[B] The potential harm of jet lag might be much bigger than people have thought.  
[C] More exposure to radiation might lead to faster ageing and bigger risk of heart attack.  
[D] Business travellers tend to have shorter longevity than other people.

38. From Paragraph 3 we can learn that business travellers tend to face increasing stress because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] they have to frequently change places and time zones  
[B] they are always given less time and more difficult task  
[C] their work are often accumulated during their travel  
[D] their family and friends cannot understand them

39. What to some extent has relieved the impacts of hypermobility according to the text?

- [A] Hypermobility mostly happens to a small part of outstanding people.  
[B] Frequent travellers tend to know better how to enjoy life.  
[C] Most people can understand the difficulties facing business travellers.  
[D] Most business travellers are males.

40. The most likely purpose that the author writes the text is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] to find ways to relieve the impacts of frequent travel  
[B] to advise people to reduce business travel  
[C] to show how dangerous business travel may be  
[D] to advise people to pay more concern to business travellers

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions (41)—(45), choose the most suitable one from the list [A]—[G] to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

English has become the world's number one language in the 20th century. In every country where

English is not the native language, especially in the Third World, people must strive to learn it to the best of their abilities, if they want to participate fully in the development of their countries. (41) \_\_\_\_\_

(42) \_\_\_\_\_ Nonetheless, a world full of different languages will disappear if the present trend in many countries to use English to replace the national or official languages in education, trade and even politics continues. (43) \_\_\_\_\_

The Third World countries that are now using English as a medium of instruction are depriving 75 percent of their future leaders of a proper education. According to many studies, only around 20 to 25 percent of students in these countries can manage to learn the language of instruction (English) as well as basic subjects at the same time. Many leaders of these Third World countries are obsessed with English and for them English is everything. They seem to believe that if the students speak English, they are already knowledgeable. (44) \_\_\_\_\_

All the greatest countries of the world are great because they constantly use their own languages in all national development activities, including education. From a psychological point of view, those who are taught in their own language from the start will develop better self-confidence and self-reliance. From a linguistic point of view, the best brains can only be produced if students are educated in their own language from the start. (45) \_\_\_\_\_

There is nothing wrong, however, in learning a foreign language at advanced levels of education. But the best thing to do is to have a good education in one's native language first, then go abroad to have a university education in a foreign language.

[A] If this situation continues, the native or official languages of these countries will certainly die within two or three generations. This phenomenon has been called linguistic genocide. A language dies if it is not fully used in most activities, particularly as a medium of instruction in schools.

[B] Those who are taught in a foreign language from the start will tend to be imitators and lack self-confidence. They will tend to rely on foreign consultants.

[C] Suppose you work in a big firm and find English very important for your job because you often deal with foreign businessmen. Now you are looking for a place where you can improve your English, especially your spoken English.

[D] But many people are concerned that English's dominance will destroy native languages.

[E] These leaders speak and write English much better than their national languages. If these leaders deliver speeches anywhere in the world, they use English and they feel more at home with it and proud of their ability as well. The citizens of their countries do not understand their leaders' speeches because they are made in a foreign language.

[F] Here are some advertisements about English language training from newspapers. You may find the information you need.

[G] A close examination reveals a great number of languages have fallen casualty to English. For example, it has wiped out Hawaiian, Welsh, Scotch Gaelic, Irish, native American languages, and many others. Luckily, some of these languages are now being revived, such as Hawaiian and Welsh, and these languages will live again, hopefully, if dedicated people continue their work of reviving them.

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

In what we like to think of as “primitive” warrior cultures, the passage to manhood requires the blooding of a spear, the taking of a head. Leadership too in a warrior culture is typically contingent on military bravery and wrapped in the mystique of death. All warrior peoples have fought for the same high-sounding reasons: honor, glory or revenge, but the nature of their real and perhaps not conscious motivations is a subject of much debate. (46) Some see a materialistic motive behind every fight: a need for slaves, grazing land or even human flesh to eat; others point to the similarities between war and other male pastimes.

But in a warrior culture it hardly matters which motive is most basic. Aggressive behavior is rewarded whether or not it is innate to the human psyche. (47) War, to a warrior people, is of course the highest adventure, the surest medicine to disease, the endlessly repeated theme of legend, song, religious myth and personal quest for meaning. It is how men die and what they find to live for.

You must understand that Americans are a warrior nation. In many ways, in outlook and behavior the U.S. has begun to act like a primitive warrior culture. (48) We seem to believe that leadership is expressed, in no small part, by a willingness to cause the deaths of others—for lesser offices too we apply the standards of a warrior culture. Female candidates are routinely advised to overcome the handicap of their gender by talking “tough.” Male candidates in some of the contests are finding their military record under scrutiny.

And as in any primitive warrior culture, our warrior elite takes pride of place. Social crises multiply numbingly and our leaders tell us solemnly that nothing can be done. There is no money. We are poor, not rich, a debtor nation, and nearly a third of the federal budget flows, even in moments of peace, to the warriors and their weapon makers. (49) When those priorities are questioned, some new “crisis” dutifully arises to serve as another occasion for armed and often unilateral intervention.

(50) A leftist might blame “imperialism”; a right-winger would call our problem “internationalism”; but a sociologist, taking the long view, might say this is just what warriors do. Drowned in their own drumbeats and war songs, fascinated by the glint of steel and the prospect of blood, they will go forth, time and again, to war.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

In recent years, some popular scenic spots have been overcrowded during holidays. Write a letter to National Tourism Administration, making suggestions for improving the situation.

You should write about 100 words neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

## Part B

### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following pictures. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the pictures briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)

